

# **ABSTRACT**

**Name of the Scholar: Nafis Alam**

**Name of the Supervisor: Prof. G.P. Sharma**

**Name of the Department: History and Culture, JMI**

## **Title of the Thesis:**

**“A STUDY OF THE IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS OF THE ALL INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE (1914-1947)”**

**The** All India Momin conference was a socio-economic and political movement, which began during the second decade of twentieth century under diverse social and economic circumstances in order to focus on the separate and distinct interests of the weavers, variously known as Momin and Ansari. This movement reflected a class and caste division in the Muslim community. Momins wanted to protect and gain self respect, honour, equal social and economic status, and finally wanted to emancipate their caste. It is because they suffered from many social religious, economic educational and political disabilities.

The Momins exclusively participated in India's freedom struggle since before the revolt 1857 till 1947. They form the largest segment of Muslims of India, and their political posture in the pre-independence period presents a gleaming facet of India's movement for national independence.

Some of the prominent leaders of the All India Momin conference were Maulana Qazi Abdul Jabbar. Maulana Muhammed Yahia, Ali Ahmad Buland Akhtar, Abdul Hassan Bismil, Hafiz Manzoor Hussain, Hafiz Shamsuddin Ahmed, Maulana Hazi Mohammad Farkhund Ali, Shaik Mohammad Zahiruddin, Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, Asim Bihari and A.A Mohammad Noor.

The present work makes an attempt to explore the causes for the emergence of All India Momin conference and its contribution to India's freedom struggle.