

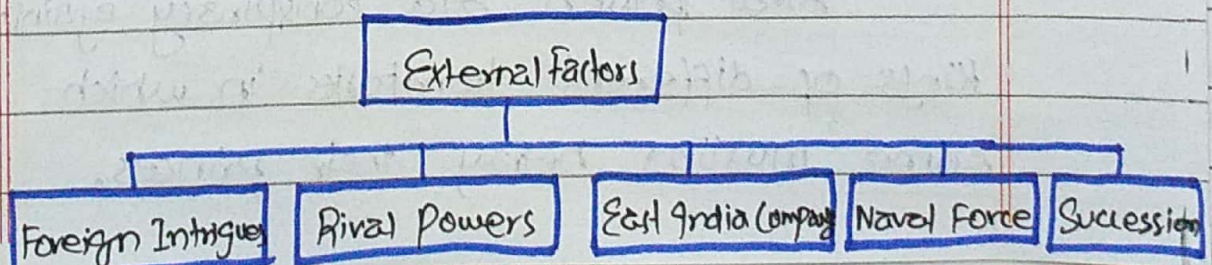
Q#1

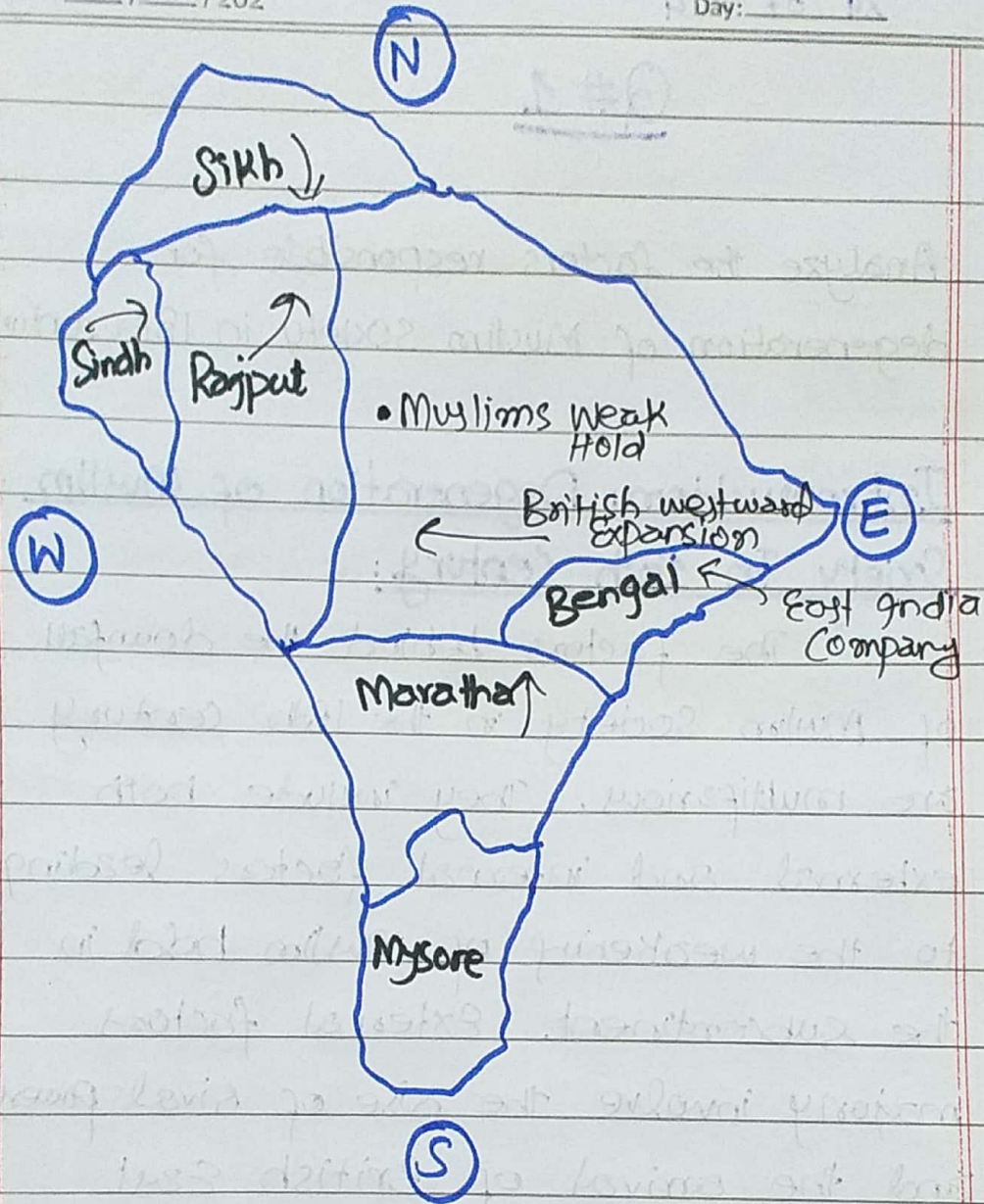
Analyze the factors responsible for degeneration of Muslim society in 18th century?

1- Introduction: Degeneration of Muslim Society In 18th Century:

The factors behind the downfall of Muslim society in the 18th century are multifarious. They include both external and internal factors leading to the weakening of Muslim hold in the subcontinent. External factors majority involve the rise of rival powers and the arrival of British East India Company. Internal factors include internal infightings, weak government and lack of education.

2- External Factors Leading To Downfall of Muslim Society:





Map Showing Rise of Rival Powers
And weak Hold of Muslims

2a- Foreign Intrigues: Betrayal of Muslims to their kings:

Rival powers did conspiracy against kings of different territories in which some Muslims betray their prince.

For example, Meer Jafar defied Nawab Saraju-dula in Bengal and Meer Sadiq defied Tipu Sultan in Dakan. Allama Iqbal wrote about this conspiracy as:

جہاں جعفر ازینقاں و صادق از دکن
 ننگ ملت، ننگ دین، ننگ وطن

2b- Rise of Rival Powers: Weak Hold of Muslims on their Territories:

Rival powers invaded in the Indian subcontinent such as Sikh in Punjab, British in Bengal and Rise of Marathas and Rajputs.

2c- Growing Power of East India Company: Westward Expansion of British:

British first came in Bengal as traders. After Battle of Panipat in 1761, British occupied vacancy created by the defeat of Maratha empire.

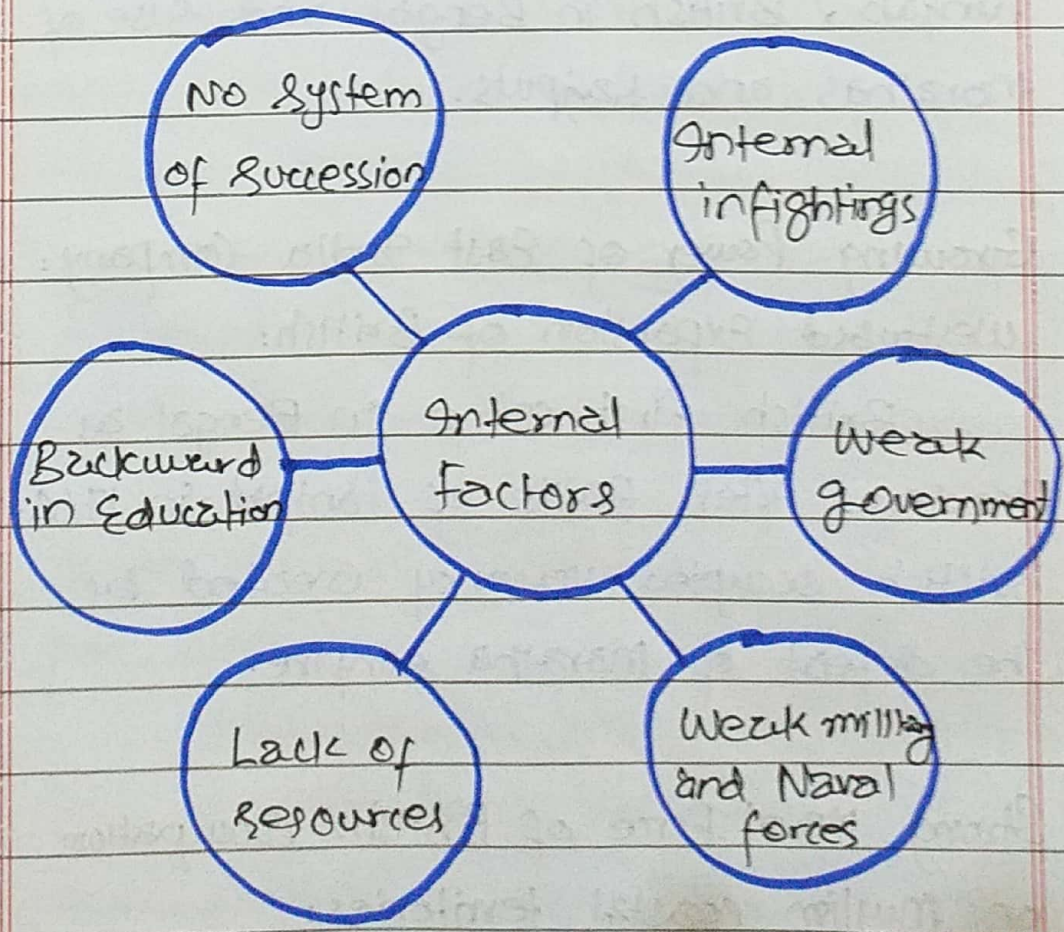
2d- Strong Naval Force of British: Occupation of Muslim coastal territories:

British had strong fleet which made them able to occupy coastal areas, which defeated Muslims.

2e- Succession of Territories: Ultimate downfall of Muslim Society:

All Muslim territories are occupied by external forces which caused degeneration of Muslim Society.

3- Internal Factors Leading To Degeneration of Muslim Society:



3a- Internal Anarchy: Created Internal Weakness:

There were infightings among Muslim Emperors for Succession of throne, which ultimately lead them to degeneration. For example, after Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the successors were weak and incompetent.

3b- No system of Succession: Exacerbated Internal Conspiracies:

After the death of any ruler, their successors fight with each other for succession. The one who wins, became emperor.

3c- Weak Government: Lose Control Over Vast Territory:

Luxurious life style of Muslim rulers have depleted resources and loosen their control on government. Rise of revolts by Marathas, Sikhs and others.

3d- Weak Military and Naval Forces: Lose Coastal Areas:

Due to lack of resources and spirit of Jihad, their forces became weak. Ultimately, lost coastal areas by strong British Naval forces.

3e- Lack of Resources : Lost Control Over Territories:

The financial resource of the government became less and the government treasure became empty.

3f- Backward in Education : No Participation in Technological Development:

Muslims lacked modern techniques of science and technology owing to the lack of interest and resources.

4- Conclusion:

Multifaceted factors led to the degeneration of Muslim society in the 18th century. Among them, external powers invasion, internal weaknesses of Muslims and arrival of East India Company are prominent factors.

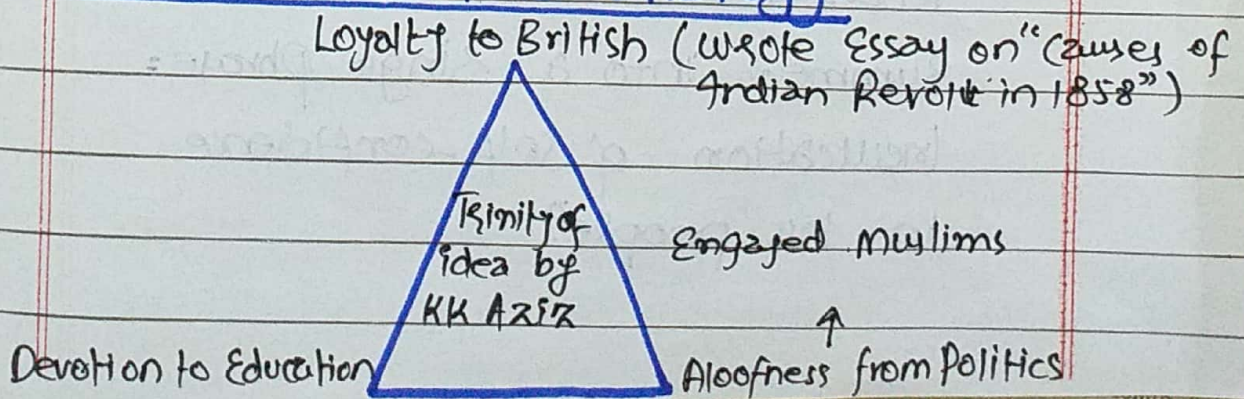
Q#2

Evaluate the impact of the services rendered by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan towards the regeneration of the Muslims.

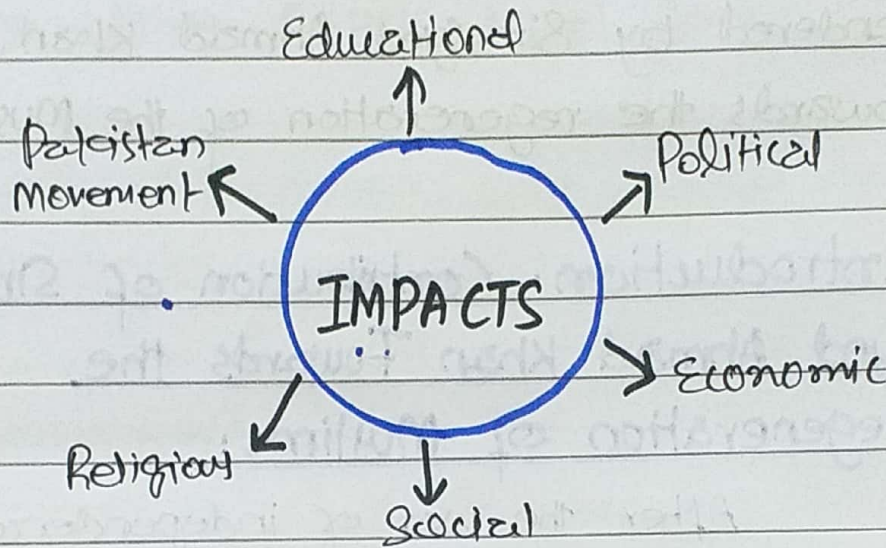
1- Introduction: Contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Towards the Regeneration of Muslims:

After the war of independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started various educational and social movements. It played pivotal role in the renaissance of Muslims in politics, education, social, religion, economic and culture. Consequently, it helped in Pakistan movement as well.

2- Services Rendered By Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: Three Fold Strategy:



3- Impacts of the Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Services In the Renaissance of Muslims:



I.H. Qureshi wrote about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's services in his book "The Struggle for Pakistan" as:

"The remarkable man left his unmistakable impact on Muslims in four different spheres: education, religion, social life and politics."

Sir Syed's contribution to Muslim Renaissance in India can be summed into a single phrase: "Inculcation of self-confidence in his people."

3a- Educational Impacts:

i- Revival of Islamic Learning: Inclination of Muslims towards traditional education:

To attract the attention of Muslims to religious Islamic education, Darul Uloom Deoband was established in 1866.

ii- Modern education initiatives: Drawn attention of Muslims towards scientific education:

Several education institutes were founded. Some prominent institutes are Aligarh School in 1875, Scientific Society in 1864, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School, which later became college in 1877.

3b- Political Impacts:

i- Bridge the gap between British and Muslims: Later helped in inclusion of Muslims in politics:

Sir Syed wrote an essay

"Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858"

It helped in alleviating the animosity between British and Muslims.

ii- Political awakening in Muslims:

Through different united platforms:

Sir Syed established Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886.

It provided a platform where Muslims met and discussed political issues. Later, it helped in establishment of Muslim League.

3c- Economic Impacts:

i- Economic upliftment of Muslims:

Establishment of technical and industrial institutions fostered self-reliance and economic independence.

ii- Intellectual rejuvenation of

Muslims: Gave ideal for economic development:

Aligarh movement was a cornerstone

in the intellectual development of Muslims.

3d- Social Impacts:

i- Moral Upliftment of Muslims :

Sir Syed used to publish "Tehzib-ul-Akhar" Risala to teach muslim the ethics of life.

ii- Introduced Social reforms :

Established an organization

"Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam", which founded various schools for girls to bring social reforms.

3e- Religious Impacts:

i- Defended the integrity of Muslim Sentiments :

He wrote an essay "Essay on the Life of Muhammed", in which he defended muslim sentiments

ii- Endeavored to bridge the gap between Christians and Muslims:

Through Philosophical commentary "Tabaheen-ul-Kalam" on Bible, Sir Syed pointed out similarities between Muslims and Christians.

3f- Impacts on Pakistan Movement:

i- Muslim Leadership emerged: Played role in the making of Pakistan:

Different leaders have emerged through Aligarh movement such as Liaquat Ali Khan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, Molana Muhammad Ali Johar and Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

ii- Foundation for Two Nation Theory:

During Urdu-Hindi controversy in 1867, foundation of two-nation theory was established.

4- Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan played pivotal role in the educational, political, social, religious and economic development of Muslims, which helped in the making of Pakistan.