

Question No 1

Allama Iqbal's Presidential Address 1930 at Allahabad paved the way for creation of Pakistan. Discuss.

Historical context:

The British had sent the Simon Commission to India in 1927 to study Constitutional reforms. Commission proposed a new governing structure of India but Congress and Muslim League both refused to accept the recommendation of Simon Commission. 1928 Nehru report was published which did not include any specific protection for Muslims. So 1929 Qaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points and declared no Constitution shall be accepted by Muslims of India without fourteen points. But Hindus rejected it. Meanwhile first round Table Conference was held in 1930 at which British Government would meet to representatives of India. Muslims became more confident after fourteen points of Qaid-e-Azam. They were rapidly assemble under the shadow of

Muslim League.

Allama Iqbal's Presidential Address

The annual session of All India Muslim League was held at Allahabad in 1930. Which was presided by Iqbal. Allama Iqbal was a poet, philosopher and thinker who had gained countrywide fame and recognition by 1930. He awakened the Muslims of subcontinent to demand a separate homeland. He declared

India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions. To base a constitution on the conception of homogeneous India is to prepare her for a civil war. I therefore demand the formation of consolidated Muslim state in the best interests of the Muslims of India and Islam. The formation of North-west Indian Muslim state appears to be final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North west of India.

Separate Recognition of Muslims:

Allama Iqbal made it clear through his address that Muslims having separate

recognition from the basis of cultures, Religion, language. Muslims should understand their sense of identity.

Concept of separate Muslim state

Through his address and teachings he gave the idea of separate homeland that Muslims should acquire a separate country to live according to their religion.

Concept of Two nation Theory

Allama Iqbal clarified his two nation theory. He said

Despite living together for 1000 years, Hindus and Muslims have their own individual ideologies, so the only solution of political conflict in India is to have a separate independent parliament for each nation.

Islam is complete code of life

He declared Islam is a complete code of life, which provides complete guidance in every aspect of life.

So Iqbal not only forwarded the proposal of Pakistan's creation but he explicitly

pointed out the foundations on which state was to be established.

Participation in Round Table Conferences

Muslims participate in Round table conferences which were held in 1930, 1931 and 1932. Members of All India Muslim League including Iqbal participated actively to ensure that Muslims also have separate representative party "Muslim League".

Now or Never Pamphlet

Three years after his presidential speech, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali along other students published a pamphlet "Now or Never" at Cambridge university. 1933 this pamphlet was published.

Word "Pakistan" devised by Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

In 1934 Chaudhary Rehmat Ali using the concept of Iqbal's mentioned areas proposed Muslim state as 'PAKISTAN'.

But it took ten years for Muslims to fully accept and support for demand for a separate homeland.

Jinnah Iqbal Correspondance

Allama Iqbal was a renowned poet at that time. After his Presidential address Quaid-e-Azam also became his acknowledged his vision. Iqbal wrote two letters in 1937 to Quaid to give proposal for separate homeland.

Developed Ideological Basis for Pakistan Resolution in 1940:

Allama Iqbal infused in the Muslims an ideological basis for the Pakistan movement. The famous Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd March at Lahore was in fact based on Iqbal's address of Allahabad. As Pakistan Resolution was landmark in the history of Muslims of subcontinent as they eventually decide their future.

Critical Analysis:

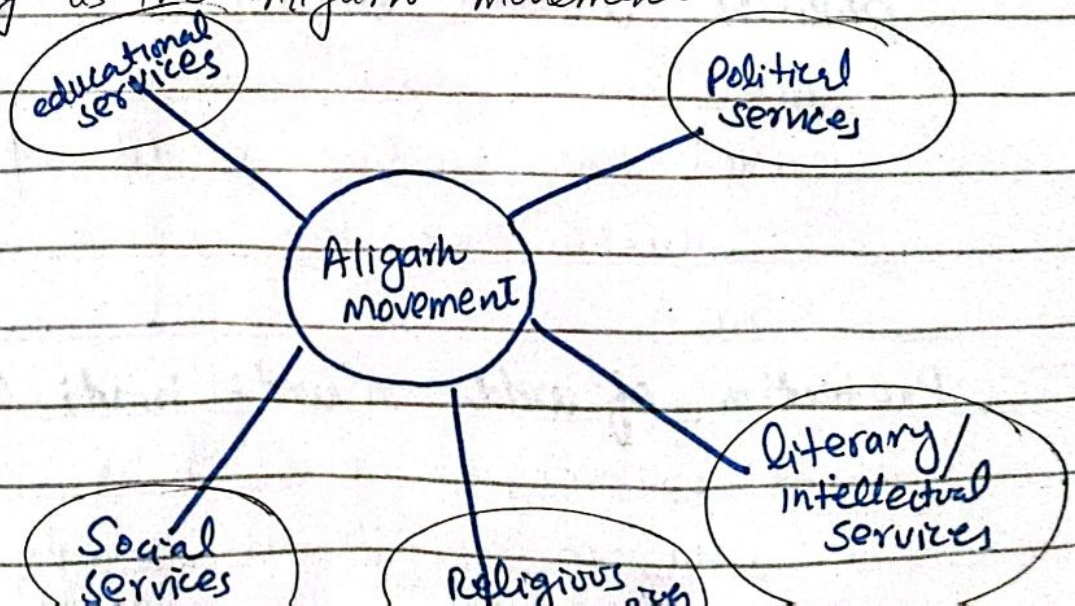
So Iqbal was a personality who infused spirit of separate homeland among Muslims through his teachings. He wrote many poetry to arouse Muslims and to unite under the leadership of Quaid. Due to his teachings, Muslims became united and Pakistan

Question NO #3

Give an account of services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for social and political uplift of Muslims in sub-continent

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement

After the war of 1857 Muslims reached at the brink of social and economic ruin because of Hindu and British hatred. In the darkest hour, Muslim Community produced a great and courageous leader in the person of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan felt aggrieved over the deplorable social and economic condition of the Muslims of India. The services which Sir Syed Ahmad rendered for the Muslims renaissance are known in history as the Aligarh Movement.



Political services of Sir Syed

Before the leadership of Sir Syed Muslims were deprived from all fields. They have no separate identity. British considered them responsible for 1857 Mutiny. Even they were deprived from their basic rights. So he rendered useful services to uplift the Muslims.

⇒ Admission of Indians to legislative councils

Muslims were not allowed to enter in constitutional assemblies, chambers. As he was serving from twenty years in Judiciary so he used his resources and got admission of Muslims in legislative councils.

⇒ Opposition of participation of Muslims in politics without education:

He opposed the Muslims entry in politics. He suggested that Muslims should first acquire education then join politics to demand their rights.

⇒ Protection of Urdu in Urdu Hindi controversy

When court language was changed/replaced from Urdu to English. He strongly resisted

: this act.

⇒ Formed British India Association at Aligarh

To narrow down the gap between Muslims and British an association was laid down.

Objective of this association was to express grievance and point of view of Indians to British and British Parliament.

⇒ Risala Asbab Baghawat-e-hind:

Through his literary writing, he tried to narrow down the differences between Muslims and British. He published Risala in which he mentioned the causes of 1857 Mutiny, he described Muslims were as much ~~away~~ involved as other nations.

Only Muslims were not responsible.

⇒ Loyal Muhammadans of India:

In this literary work he wrote those services which Muslims rendered during British rule. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan himself rendered services at risk of his personal life during 1857 war and protect many British officers.

Social services of Sir Syed Ahmad

Sir Syed Ahmad did not like conservative attitude of the Muslims. He was very much worried about the social conditions of the Muslims and desired to see the revival of the Muslims in their social life -

⇒ Publication of Magazine Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq

He published the most influential magazine Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq in which he outlined the ethical aspects of the Muslim life.

In his magazine he criticized the conservative way of life of Muslims and advised them to adopt new trend of life.

⇒ Opened Orphan Houses:

He opened a number of orphan houses to provide shelter and look after the children of Muslims.

⇒ Publication of ^{Akham-i-Taam-i-Ahle Kitab} Anjuman

He wrote another magazine in which the principles and etiquettes of dining in Islam were discussed. He mentioned it was not against Islam to eat with Christians on same table.

⇒ Protection of Urdu

He founded Anjuman-Tariki-Urdu which worked for the protection of Urdu.

⇒ Removal of superstitious outlook of Muslims:

After 1857 Muslims were disheartened and get lazy. They did not work hard they believe in superstitions rather than doing work. So he urged Muslims to do work hard rather than doing nothing.

Conclusions

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the only personality after 1857, who understood Muslims condition and work hard for the revival of Muslims. He worked by day and night to support them morally, politically, socially. At present we need such kind of leader who understand the needs and demands of Muslims and pull them out from miserable condition.