

Date:

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Test 1: Pak Affairs

Q#1

Ans

1- Introduction: Critical analysis of the role of reformers in socio-political awakening of Muslims in 19th century

After Great Mughal King Aurangzeb, Muslims lost their pride and prestige in India due to weak leadership. In this time of crisis, various reformers came on horizon to protect the socio-political interests of Muslims in India. Aligarh Movement, Deoband Movement, Jihadi Movement, and Nadwa movements were those that contributed to protect Muslims in the region. Each had its own positive and negative impacts on the society.

2- Important Reformers who tried to protect Muslims

Social and Political interests in India

These reformers include Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Qasim Nanotvi, Ali Hasan Nadvi, and Syed Ahmad Shabeed. They started movements Aligarh, Deoband, Nadvi, and Jihadi respectively. Each movement has its own specific impacts on the social and political rights of Muslims in the subcontinent.

3- Critical Analysis of the role of religious reformers in the socio-political awakening of Muslims of India

a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan i-Positive Aspects

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan contributed in intellectual awakening of Muslim by encouraging them to get modern education. He

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also tried to reconcile Muslims and British Government. This step has huge impact on protecting rights of Muslims of India.

ii- Criticism on Sir Syed

He is criticised as he promoted exclusion in India and promoter of rifts in Muslim and Hindus living together from centuries.

b) Molana Qasim Nanotvi:

i) Positive Aspects

Deoband Movement contributed to protect Islamic traditions of and culture by promoting orthodoxy in the society.

ii) Criticism

He was against the moderation and scientific development that resulted in demise of Muslim society.

iii) Ali Hasan Nadvi:

Positive Aspects:

Ali Hasan Nadvi was a founder of Nadwa Movement that had both conservative and moderation aspects. Thus, many intellectuals were produced by this movement.

Negative Consequences:

This movement cannot attract as much population as Aligarh and Deoband movement could. Thus, it is not popular in masses.

iv) Syed Ahmad Shaheed

Positive Aspects:

The movement of Syed Ahmad tried to revive spirit of Jihad in Muslims that was reduced. He tried to unite the Muslims of India on the name of Islam.

Criticism:

He even received criticism and resistance from the Muslims that show the Movement back solid foundations.

4- How did their efforts contribute to the formation of Muslim identity in the subcontinent

a) Recognition of Muslims as a separate Qaum as said by Sir Syed:

Sir Syed said Muslims as a separate "Qaum" that is distinguish from Hindus in several aspects. Thus, Muslims strived for their rights in India.

b) Preservation of Muslim Culture and traditions

The reformers, particularly Deoband, contributed to protect

muslim culture and traditions in India. Thus, Islam culture was protected in the culture till now.

c) Promotion of liberal and conservative values in the Muslims

Reforms promoted liberal and conservative values in the muslims. As a synthesis, moderation was also came in the muslims of subcontinent.

d) Proponents of Two-Nation Theory and Formation of Pakistan:

Owing to the reformers contribution, Two nation theory was popularized. This theory led to formation of Pakistan in a diverse subcontinent in 1947.

5- Conclusion:

Religious reforms played vital role in preserving muslim identity in the subcontinent. Their teachings cover different aspects of Islam and have its impacts on the muslims of the region. Their philosophy not only preserved muslim identity but also strengthened two-nation theory that led to formation of Pakistan in 1947.

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Q2

Ans

1- Introduction: Analyze political behaviour of Indian National Congress during its Ministries (1937-1939)

Congress Ministries (1937-1939) was a unique even in the history of the subcontinent.

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This shaped political landscape of India to let Muslims of India and All India Muslim League realized that they could not live in India under the rule of the Hindu majority political party. It is because they are biased against Muslims and ^{their} discriminatory policies were a great threat for preservation of Muslim identity in the region. Thus, they came on a conclusion that the only option they had had is establishment of a new state for the Muslims of the subcontinent.

2- Analysis of political behavior of the Congress Ministries (1937-1939)

a) Controversy against the Muslim League after

election

All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress had a lot of common things in their agendas before the elections. Therefore, there were a huge possibility of making a coalition government, but Indian National Congress refused to do so and involved in controversy against the All India Muslim League. Hence, the rifts between Hindu and Muslim majority parties increased.

b) Indian National Congress Campaign against All India Muslim League Government in Assam Created frustration in Muslim League

Muslim won a majority of seats in Assam. Indian Congress tried to dethrone the party

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by making coalition government with another party. Thus, Muslim League realized that Congress is anti to them.

c) Declaration of Taranga as the national flag of India and Bande Matram as National Anthem without National consensus:

Indian National Congress declared Tranga, which was the Congress flag, as a national flag. The step shows that the party did not consider any other political party as representative of Indians. Bande Matram was also the anthem of the party. Thus other parties, particularly Muslim League was frustrated by this act.

d) Vaidhy Mandar Scheme to Promote Hinduism

Indian National Congress promoted their ideology by Vaidya Mandar scheme. According to this scheme, they declared Mandars as an educational sites. Holy places of other religions were not be given this status. Thus, minorities were in a distress.

3- How did these events influence Muslim League's Political Strategy and the demand for Pakistan

a) Influence on Muslim League's Strategy

(i) Starting mass campaign throughout the region

Muslim League was not in contact before 1937 elections because of their focus on solving the issues amicably. After the defeat in elections they started campaigning on mass level.

(ii) Realization that joint venture with Indian National Congress is not possible

After the antagonizing behavior of Congress, All India Muslim League realized that Congress was against the very existence of the party. Thus, reconciliation with that party is impossible.

b) How events led to the demand for Pakistan

(i) Realization that Hindu-Muslim Unity is impossible

The failure of ~~com~~ unity after 1937 elections and biasness against the Muslims caused distress in the Muslims and they realized that their political rights could not be protected in a unified Subcontinent.

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iii) Only option to protect the socio-economic and political rights is the disintegration of subcontinent

Quaid-e-Azam reached on the conclusion and he claimed again and again before the British Government that the only option is establishment of Pakistan to preserve socio-economic and political rights after the atrocities of Congress ministries.

4- Conclusion:

Congress Ministries exposed the dishonesty and biasedness of the Hindu majority party against the Muslims and other minorities.

Muslim realized that in the subcontinent their rights were not secure. They left only one option to preserve their identity and

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rights. That option was establishment
of Pakistan. Hence, Pakistan came
into being on 14 August 1947.

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