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## Pakistan Affair Test - 1

Q. No. 2

Answer:-

### 1) Introduction

Before independence of Pakistan and India, there were various religious reformers who played their important role for shaping muslim identity in subcontinent.

In which Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Shah Waliullah, Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi were great leaders reformist for muslim movements.

At the end of war of independence in 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed played an important role through promoting western education in Aligarh.

Therefore, establishing schools, colleges and Aligarh University, in subcontinent, reformer Sir Syed Ahmed Khan prevailed muslim unity.

### 2) How religious reformers played their role for shaping muslim identity in united India?

#### i) Shah Waliullah:

Shah Waliullah

(2)

was a great leader and philosopher in 17th and 18th Century. During in his life, muslims were in subcontinent were facing <sup>problems by</sup> politically, economically, and socially. First, he translated Quran Arabi to Persian language. Four principle of economics which was provided by Shewaliullah such as distribution of wealth, consumption of wealth and production of wealth. (SM IKRAM, Muslim cultural and civilization)

(ii) Sir syed Ahmed Khan

Sir syed Ahmed Khan was a great religious reformist in 19th century. He established various school and college and universities in subcontinent. Socially and literary Rasala Tehzeeb ul-Ikhsar of Sir syed Ahmed Khan impacted greater influence on muslim. He gave the idea of two nation theory. Western education was dominated by him in sub-continent.

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3) Aligarh movement play an instrumental role in forming political ideals of Muslims in 20th century?

Aligarh movement was started in subcontinent by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. After Independence, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan tried to enhance the participation of Muslims in all fields such as education, political and social.

(i) Role in prevailing of Education

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established school in Gulsharabad in 1859. In 1864 established Scientific Society in subcontinent. In 1875 M.O college was established in Aligarh which was changed in university in 1920.

(ii) Political aspects of Aligarh movement

(i) Urdu Hindi Controversy  
In 1867, Urdu Hindi

Controversy started in India.

Hindu said that Bengali and Hindi only National Language.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan asked Muslim used only Urdu Language.

### (ii) Established of Indian Patriotic Association

In 1888, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Indian Patriotic Association for Muslim. So that, Muslims can gather at that platform for political complain.

### (iii) Political Leaders

Through western education system in Aligarh, various political leaders were started. Political Complain such Madana Ali Johar, Abu Aliram, Mulna Madoodi.

### (iii) Establishment of Aligarh University in 1920

Aligarh movement had prevailed in subcontinent by the end of 19th century and started of 20th century. In 1920, Alifern College was changed in Aligarh

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University have to try of Political leaders.

#### (iv) Birth of All India Muslim League

In 1906 All India Muslim League was established in Dhaka. The founder of that league Nawab Selimullah Khan was a political leader. AML played an important role for Independence through greatest leaders Qauid Azam.

#### (v) Lucknow Pact

In 1916, the great leader of AML presented some points for Muslim participation in ministry. He presented that Muslim participated in Indian Government.

(Khalid Bin Sayeed The Formative Phase of Pakistan)

### 3) Impacts of Contemporary movements

Aligarh Movement played an important role for establishment of Pakistan and India.

#### (i) Independence of Pakistan and

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**India:-**

Through Concept of two nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Pakistan as a muslim country came into its existence in 1947. The greater leaders of 19th century Qasid Azam, Allama Iqbal, Ch. Rehmat Ali played role for independence.

(ii) **Prevailing of western education;**

The idea of English teaching of English in ~~the~~ subcontinent of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan have been prevailing in both independent countries Pakistan and India since its inception. Nowadays, 60% English has been prevailed in subcontinent.

4) **Conclusion**

The greatest religious reformist of subcontinent and also founder of Aligarh movement provided political path in subcontinent.

Due to establishment of Aligarh College and bringing western education in subcontinent

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born various political leaders in subcontinent. Those leaders continued their role for independence, especially for Muslims.



Q.No.3

Answer

1) Preamble:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was a great philosopher in 20th century. He envisioned the independence of Muslim as a separate state. Islam is a complete code of life was narrated by our national poet.

Quaid Azam was founding father of Pakistan. He was a great political leader in subcontinent.

Through greatest struggle of him Pakistan came into existence in 1947. Politically, socially and economically Muslims achieved the status of independence.

2) Ideological foundation in the content of Allama Iqbal

(i) Concept of separate Muslim

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State:

Our national poet gave the idea of separate muslim state. He said that in legislative assembly of Punjab in 1924, living of muslim, eating of muslim are totally different from Hindu. There, a separate state for muslim should be established.

(ii) **Islam complete code of life**

Allama Iqbal believed that Islam is a complete code of life. He provided the idea of "Istihad". Muslim unity in subcontinent could bring a separate muslim state.

(Religious construction of Thoughts)

(iii) Besides, Allama Iqbal called Qasim Azam wrote a letter to Qasim Azam that he came into subcontinent and handled the political situation of there.

(2) **Chaudhary Rahmat Ali**

Chaudhary Rahmat Ali was a great political leader in both



Century. He proposed the idea of name of Pakistan from different alphabetically country or region. He gave name "Pakistan" in 1933.

The meaning of word Pakistan is "La illaha illa illo".

### (a) Ideology of Pakistan in the Context of Quaid Azam

1. Quaid Azam contributed both politically and socially in the ideological foundations of Pakistan.

#### (i) Political aspects

(i) In 1906 joined muslim league and started his career for in politics.

(ii) In 1916, Quaid Azam became president of Lucknow Pact. He presented the pact. He adopted neutral policy. He said that, a separate legislation for muslim.

#### (ii) Fourteen points of Jinnah

Fourteen point of Jinnah was provided against Nehru report in 1929. one third majority of muslim in cabinet

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and federal Assembly. A separate country should be established. Sindh<sup>a</sup> separate province should be made and NWFP.

### (iii) Educational Address of Jinnah

In Oct 1944, Quaid Azam<sup>a</sup> addressed students in Karachi University that "without participation of all muslim, we cannot get independence. Therefore, various students and women changed their minds and participated movement."

### (iii) Two Nation theory

our founding father gave the idea of two nation theory, he said that Pakistan was established that when first muslim Hindu accepted Islam and became muslim.

(The Formative Phase, Khalid bin Syeed)

## 3 Concluding Remarks

The founders of Pakistan gave the birth of Pakistan through their political and social contribution. Quaid Azam Muhammad

Ali Jinnah contributed all election in subcontinent against Hindu majority party. Rights of Muslims were protected in subcontinent by Quaid Azam. He opposed the Nehru report by his fourteen formulae. Besides, he tried to promote education in subcontinent and gave seats for Muslims in federal and provincial assembly of India. At the end, the ideology of his, Pakistan came into existence in August, 1947.

