

— (Section II) —

Question no. 1:

Introduction:

Congress ministries (1937-1939) provided impetus to the unification and strengthening of Muslim League. It was this event that leads to the Muslim League's victory of 1946 elections. During 1937-~~elections~~, Muslim League was defeated. They managed to win majority in UP province and in all other provinces, coalition parties, independent parties and Congress won. The after-effects of failure were grave, Congress started marginalising Muslims. As a result, Muslims understood their separate identity. They strengthened the Muslim League. Separate electorate (a demand started soon after Simla deputation in 1906) also proved a deciding factor in strengthening Muslim League. As a result of that, in 1946, Muslims won elections in majority provinces.

II- How Congress Ministries provided impetus to Muslim League in uniting Muslims?

i- Formation of Congress ministries (1937-1939); failure of Muslim League, out of **1586** seats Congress won **707** seats and developed government in 8 out of 11 provinces. Muslim League won **106** seats from **429** seats. The only province in which Muslim League won was Uttar Pradesh (UP)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Succeeding Parties</u>
→ Punjab	Unionist Party won
→ Bengal	Kisan Party won
→ UP, CP,	Congress government
→ Bihar,	Congress ministries
→ Orisa, Madras	Congress ministries
→ Assam, NWFP	Coalition government
→ Sindh	Independent party

Policy of Congress Ministries towards Muslims

- (i) Warda Scheme and forceful conversion:

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Hindus started discriminating Muslims in educational institutions. They started forceful conversion of Muslims into Hinduism. Muslim students were taught Hindu religious books.

What Congress could not achieve by political means was achieved by Warda Scheme

— I.H. Qureshi —

② Refusal to form coalition government with Muslim League.

Muslims were hoping to form coalition government with Congress in Muslim majority provinces.

Congress refused. It presented a condition that Muslim League had to remove its legislative identity, which Muslim League refused to accept.

It was a short-sighted policy of Congress because it paved the way for Muslim League to realise spirit of nationalism and made it clear in the eyes of British that Hindu and Muslims have separate ideology — I.H. Qureshi —

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③ Hindi as national language in Devanagiri script,

Hindi was implemented as court language. Hindi was replaced by Persian and Urdu. Congress made the constitution of India which was also written in Hindi. It was the movement of eliminating Urdu from educational institutions as well.

④ Hindu's atrocities on Muslims

Hindu's started doing atrocities on Muslims. They demolished 'Kanpur mosque'. Band-e-Matram was the Hindi song, sang in all institutions. Muslim students have to bow in front of Gandhi's picture in homage.

Day of Deliverance leads to Pakistan Resolution 1940

After two and half year of Rule. Congress resigned from ministries. They were demanding constitution making power and dominion status from British. In the

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meanwhile, World War I started, British needed support of Congress in WWI. As the British had not accepted the demands of Congress. It resigned from ministries. It was the day of happiness for Muslims of India.

III- Lahore Resolution 1940 and Muslim League's ambitions to win elections in 1946 elections

Lahore resolution has only 40 words. In it, Quaid-e-Azam, clearly presented the stance of Muslim League which became the basis of Muslim's winning of 1946 elections.

No constitution should be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it was designed on Geographically contiguous units as in north-west and east of South Asia. They should be grouped to constitute 'Independent states' in which constituent units should

be autonomous and sovereign.

IV 1946 Elections and Resolve of Muslim League to win:

- ① During 1937 elections, the major focus of Quaid was on Federation (He demanded 1/3rd representation in federation)
- ② The major focus of Muslim League was to win in provinces
- ③ During 1937 elections, there were absolute lack of elections' preparation. In 1946, Muslims raised slogans, wrote books, journals. 'If you want Pakistan, vote for Muslim League' was the defining slogan.
- ④ The failure in 1937 was also the result of self-exile of Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1935.

V- How Separate electorate helped Muslims League in 1946 elections:

Muslims won all the seats in Muslim majority provinces. Muslim won 30 seats of Muslim separate electorate in center

Muslims won 446 out of 495 Muslim seats in provincial Assembly.

Due to separate electorate in Muslim majority provinces, Muslim League developed Independent government in Punjab, Bengal, NWFP, Baluchistan and Sindh. These provinces became the part of Pakistan upon separation of subcontinent.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the Congress ministries of (1937-1939) proved deciding factor in Muslims' winning of 1946 elections. Muslim League won all seats in Muslim majority provinces on the basis of separate electorate. The Lahore resolution and subsequent events lead to the formation of Pakistan.

Question no. 2

Introduction:

Religious reformers played significant role in shaping muslims' identity in united India. For Instance, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, helped muslims in realising their separate being, realising their glorious status, after the war of 1857. Similarly Shah Wali Ullah, Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Haji Shariat Ullah played their role in renaissance of muslims. Aligarh movement was also proved instrumental in forming political ideals of muslims of 20th century. It prevented muslims from the clutches of Britishers and Hindus. Similarly in 1930's, Khilafat movement made people realise their nationalistic identity. Muslims, who were suppressed during British and Hindu rule were re-emerged due to reformers and movements.

I- Role of cheikh Ahmed Sirhindi in shaping muslim Identity.

① Wahdat-ul-shahood concept: He gave this concept in rebattle of wahdat-ul-wajud concept of mughal king Akbar, who merged Islamic and Hindus' values together.

② Two Nation theory: At that time concept of joint nationalism was common, he made people realised about their separate values, norms and traditions. It became the basis of two Nation theory.

③ Influence on mughal emperor:

He had influence on Jahangir. He taught him Islam values, refused to bow in front of him in homage. He countered the concept of Hindu, wielding the sword of Islam.

II- Role of shah Waliullah in shaping muslim Identity:

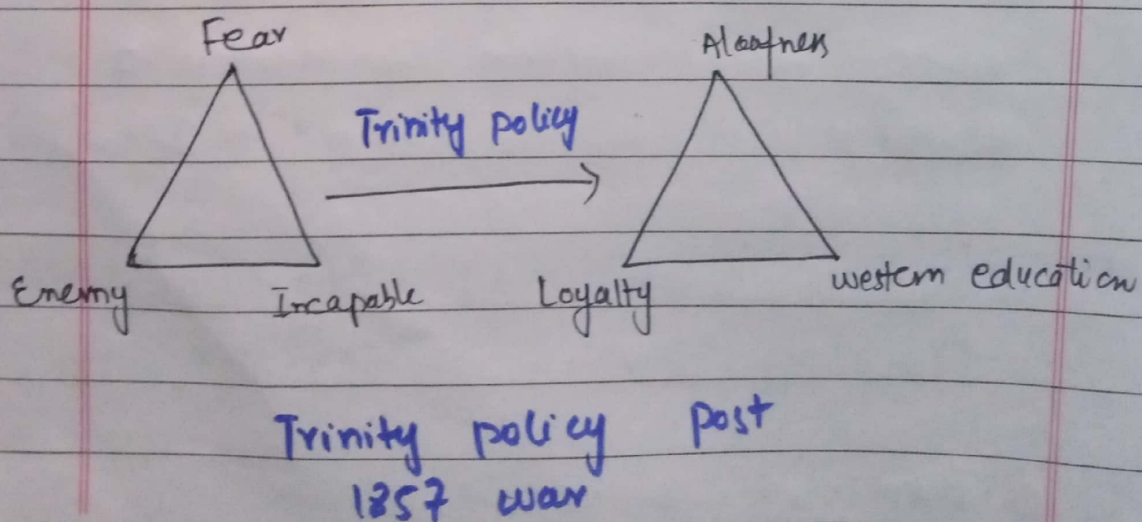
① Translated Quran in persian

② Efforts against sectarianism: He established moderation. He wrote books to bridge gap between Shia and Sunni. He promoted Muslim nationalism.

③ Identification of causes of Muslim decline:

He wrote *Hijjat-ullah-il-Balqa*. He said, Incompetent rulers, lust for power, burden of taxation, feudalism and bankruptcy are the main causes of Muslim decline.

IV Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement in forming the political ideals of Muslims in the 20th century.



Muslims were facing the atrocities of Britishers and Indians post 1857. Britishers put the blame of war on Muslims. Indians held all the major posts and positions in government. In this scenario Sir Syed asked Muslims to follow this policy.

- Fear vs. Aloofness: Muslims should adopt Aloofness from politics as they were illiterate and Britishers would also not tolerate their interference in politics due to war crimes in 1857.

- Enemy vs. Loyalty: Britishers considered Muslims their enemies. Sir Syed advised Muslims to ^{be} stayed loyal to Britishers.

- Incapable vs. Western education:

Muslims were considered Incapable as they lack modern education. They could not speak and understand English language well. Therefore, he advised Muslims to have modern scientific education, so that, they can thrive in socio-political, economic fields equal to Britishers and Hindus.

V Aligarh Movement and Political

Ideals:

Playing grounds and common rooms of Aligarh College were the corner stone of Pakistan movement — I.H Qureshi —

i- Basis of formation of All India Muslim League:

Aligarh College breeds the scholars like Abdul Kalam Azad, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk, Chaudhri Rehmat Ali, Sir Agha Khan etc. Simla Deputation 1906 was also conducted with the help of Sir Archbold, who was president of Aligarh College.

ii- Emergence of Nationalism and Two Nation Theory:

The students of Aligarh were not ready to accept the rule of Congress. They believed on their separate identity, separate religion, beliefs, norms and customs and wanted separate homeland.

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ii- Urdu - Hindi Controversy:

They had launched 'Urdu Tahafuz Movement' and Urdu protection Societies. They were not ready to compromise on national language in any case.

iii- Efforts to Create Understanding between British and Muslims.

Rasala 'Asbab-e-Bagawat Hind' to restore relations with British. Anglo-Muhammadan Educational Conferences, British-Muslims Association were all the efforts to develop reconciliatory relations.

vi Khilafat Movement as the Contemporary movement of 1930s

Khilafat movement was the movement initiated by Muslims and Congress to prevent Turkey and Constantinople to divide. The movement was failed but it created in Muslims the sense of Muslim Identity.

- Khilafat movement was also the movement that made people realise that they could not rely on Congress for their decision making.
- Mahatma Gandhi as the leader of Congress withdrawn from it after Mopalla attack.
- Non-cooperation movement was launched against British, which was suppressed by Britisher leader.
- The migration movement was also failed as the people of Baluchistan sent the refugee back of India.
- It was a failed movement but it gave rise to Muslim's Nationalism.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, after 1857 war, muslim realised their separate identity through religious reforms. The movements launched at that time, helped muslims develop muslim nationalism. Ali Garh movement was instrumental in serricing muslims politically, religiously and socially.