# Test- 01

## Question no: 1

Congress ministries ....

**Introduction:**

The British government announced the government of India act 1935 in which provincial autonomy was given to the provinces and elections were held in the eleven provinces. Congress took control of almost nine of the provinces and Muslim League unfortunately did not formed any government in any of the eleven provinces. These elections proved to be a disaster for the Muslim community. Congress took control of all of the India except the princely states. From 1937-39, their policies wrecked havoc on the Muslim community. They tried

to implement their own set of ideologies which were based on Hinduism. They tried their best to humiliate Muslims in almost every aspect of their lives. Because of these, finally Muslims of ~~sub-co~~ India realized that they are a different nation, and concept of 'One India' is misinterpreted. Therefore, because of these policies they ~~tried~~ started working hard to get their own piece of land where they can implement their own ideologies and live according to the principles of Islam.

## II Policies Implemented by Congress

### (a) Replaced Urdu Scripts with Hindi Scripts

Congress replaced Urdu and Persian scripts with the Hindi scripts. Muslims who were quite knowledgable

about their own language was now facing difficulties with the new language. They introduced Hindi in all of the schools and offices.

(b) Band-e-Matram and Three Colored flag

Congress made sure that Band-e-Matram to be sung at the morning assembly of schools and on radios. They also gave instructions that three colored flag is the official flag of India neglecting the other communities.

(c) Wardha Mandar Scheme

Congress tried to implement Wardha Mandar Scheme in which funds were collected for making of the Hindu Mandar.

(d) Vidya Mandir Scheme

This was an educational scheme. They tried to

implement Hindu system of education. The stories of Hindu leaders and their Gods were introduced in the new educational system.

(e) Hindu nationalists started to attack Muslims

As their own Hindus were in control Hindu nationalists took control of everything. They started to create troubles for the Muslims.

(f) Special previlages to Hindus in social and political system

Congress gave special previlages to Hindus in the social and political domains. for example they posted Hindu people instead of Muslims although they were worthy of the postings.

These all made Muslims uncomfortable and now they realized that they need a separate land

where they can get equal rights in political and social domains.

II Impacts on Muslims How these policies united the Muslims of India

(a) Muslims realized that they are a separate nation

Due to these policies, Muslims realized that they are a separate nation. They are different nation. They have their own set of values and beliefs.

(b) Re-emergence of Two Nation Theory

Although the concept of two nation theory was started in 1867, sometimes this concept was lost in the middle. Now after seeing the behaviour of Congress, Muslims came across the believe that there are two nations. One is based on Hindu ideology

and after an Muslim ideology

(c) Political parties of Muslims of India came under one umbrella

Due to the policies of Congress, all the political parties of Muslims of India joined hand-in-hand and vowed that they will fight for the betterment of the Muslims.

(d) Raising Awareness of the Atrocities of the Congress

Muslim leaders through their letters and writings tried to raise awareness about the harsh and cruel policies of Congress. Pir Mehdi Shah presented the 'Pir Pur' report in which all the harsh policies of congress were mentioned. They wrote letters to the political leaders & the neighbouring countries and also to the British Government

about the sufferings of the Muslims. Soon all realized that Muslims need a separate homeland where they can live their life peacefully.

(e) Successful in getting separate electorate

Due to these efforts, British government granted separate electorate. And in the 1946 elections, All India Muslim League got 87% of the Muslim majority seats. Muslim leage was elected in 429 of 492 reserved seats. Thus Jinnah became sole spokeperson of Indian Muslim.

(f) Paved a way for separate homeland

Due to these, Muslims finally got their separate homeland in 1947. This way

a remarkable achievement of a new land was emerged where Muslims of the India can live their life according to Muslim ideology and principles.

Question no: 02

Influence of religious reformers in shaping Muslim identity in United India

I Introduction:

(a) What is a reformist movement?

Before discussing the influence of religious reformers let's first discuss what is a reformist movement. A reformist movement is basically a movement to change the narratives, ideologies and beliefs or you can say to correct these beliefs and ideologies when people are diverted from the right path.

(b) Why there was need of reformist movement in Sub-continent

-i Alafness from Shariah:

Muslims in the Sub-continent from the mid of 16th century to the mid of 19th century

were having aloofness from Sharah. People were diverted from the Islamic principles and beliefs. Superstitions were common

(b) Muslims leaders and rulers were implementing their own set of belief

During the mid of 16th century Mughal ruler 'Akbar' tried to mix Hindu and Islam as one religion. He termed it as Deen-e-illahi. Joint courts of Muslims and Hindus were held. Even Akbar asked his followers to postrate before him. He mixed hindu culture with the Islamic religion.

(c) Backwardness in Islamic knowledge and religion.

People were following these rituals because they were lacking real knowledge of

Holy Quran and Islamic laws. They hardly seem to bother or to learn about the basic fundamentals of Quran.

(d) Sikhs and British were dismantling the Muslims

Sikhs in Punjab and British in the rest of the sub-continent in the 17th and 18th century were wreaking havoc on the Muslim society. As Muslims were backward in knowledge and they were falling astray from their beliefs, British and Sikhs had implemented their own policies which only benefited the Sikhs and the Hindus who were in majority.

(e) Muslims were nowhere near the political and social domain of the country

Muslims were not part of the social or the political system of the sub-continent

because they were involved in their own rifts and sectarianism was at its peak. Islam was divided into Sunni, Shia, and Barelvis. Due to these they didn't find any interest in the political system and due to their lack of representation in these domains, British and Hindu implemented their own ideologies

(c) **Efforts of the religious reformers to unite Muslims**

(a) Raised Awareness about Islamic knowledge through writings

In the 16th century Sheikh Ahmed Sarhindi who is also known as Sheikh Ahmed Sarhindi wrote Maktubat and books so that Muslim can get awareness about where they are heading. He asked the Muslims to follow

the real teachings of the Holy Quran and Shariah. Similarly Shah Walli Ullah a religious reformer of the 17th century translated the Holy Quran into Persia so that people can understand its messages easily.

(b) Letters to the rulers

All these reformers also wrote letters to the rulers of that time. They advised the rulers to be afraid of the Allah Almighty and do not mix religion with any other unethical critics. Sheikh Ahmed Sarhindi is the key figure in this. He asked Akbar and then his son Jehangir to stop mixing the Islamic religion with Hindu religion. He emphasized that Islam is a divine religion and any manipulation in this is totally

Day: ___

___/___/202

wrong.

(c) Ijtihad and Jihad as a necessity

These reformers asked the Muslims to have consensus regarding the social issues prevailing in the society. Shah Waliullah emphasized the importance of Ijtihad. Similarly in the Nineteenth century when British and Sikhs were having total control of the sub-continent Syed Ahmed Brawli asked for Jihad against these invaders. They even wrote letters to the Muslim rulers residing in the neighbouring countries that the fight against the non-Muslims is necessary.

(d) Reformers made Muslims realize that there are two nations in the sub-continent

It would be no harm in

saying that these reformers were the first who made Muslims realize that they are a different nation. They have distinct culture and civilization. They are different from Hindus. They have their own set of knowledge and beliefs. We can safely say that concept of two nations emerged largely from these reformist and due to their efforts Muslims considered themselves as a different nation and it united them under a single flag.

II To what extent Aligarh Movement played an instrumental role in forming political ideals of Muslims

Aligarh Movement is considered essential in shaping of an independent country

Pakistan from the mid of the 19th century till the independence it proved vital for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

II Role of Aligarh and Impact in forming political ideals

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan knew that for the betterment of Muslims it is necessary for them to get education. Because he knew without education Muslims will not get any political representation in the assemblies of India and without these they will also not get the required basic rights. So he advised the Muslims to get modern education and learn the art & science and literature. He also advised the Muslims to remain loyal to the British.

(a) forming of Educational institutions ~ a must have to get political representation

For this purpose he built the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental School. Modern knowledge was given to the students without straying them from the basic knowledge of Islam. Later this school turned into college and then in 1920 it turned into a university. Later the graduates of this university were keenly involved in framing of the new country

(b) Student Politics ~ Students of Aligarh

Through these educational institutions, many graduates of Aligarh joined student politics and during the 20th century, they were involved in many marches raising voices for the

Muslims.

(c) Electronic Media / Press involved mainly aligarh graduates

In the mid of 20th century, the press raised awareness about the sufferings of the Muslims. The team of Press consisted of graduates from Aligarh. Dawn their editorial team consisted of graduates of Aligarh.

(d) Muslim Politicians who fought for the separate homeland for Muslim generally belong to Aligarh institution

Liaquat Ali Khan, Zafar Ali Khan, Abdur Rab Nishtar and some other significant personalities of that were the graduates of Aligarh. They stood firm with Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. As Quaid said

"Aligarh is the arsenal of Muslims of India."

All these leaders were strong enough to have a temperament of that kind where they can demand a separate homeland for the Muslims.

(e) **All India Women League**

This league was formed in Aligarh. Fatima Jinnah was her president. All the women involved in this league protested in the favour of Muslims of India.

**Comparison with other movements**

Aligarh was a continuous movement. It was not short-lived but it paved a way for a separate homeland for the Muslims. Basically this movement was an educational venture. It provided unity and

this unity turned into nationalism. Other movements are of different race and cultures but this was entirely based on the Muslims consciousness. When the Muslims of the sub-continent realized that they are a different nationhood, Muslims nationalism started to grow. It provided Muslims a strong base to get their political and basic right.