

## 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 form 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 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~~ India realized that they are a different nation, and concept of 'One India' is misinterpreted. Therefore, because

good intro

of these policies they ~~had~~ 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

1) Replaced Urdu script with Hindi script

Congress replaced Urdu and Persian script with the Hindi script. Muslims who were quite knowledgeable

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 Hindus respecting the other communities.

### (c) Warda Mandir Scheme

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

### (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.

(c) 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.

(d) Special privileges to Hindus in social and political system. Congress gave special privileges to Hindus in the social and political domains. For example they posted Hindu people instead of Muslims although they were worthy of the posts.

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 domain.

## 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, somehow 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

(c) and other on Muslim ideology  
 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 Madi Shah presented the 'Pir Pir' report in which all the harsh policies of Congress were mentioned. They wrote letters to the political leaders of the neighboring countries and also to the British Government.

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

(c) 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 League was elected in 429 of 492 reserved seats. Thus Jinnah became the spokesman of Indian Muslims.

(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.

11.5/20

very good attempt, i must say. need to elaborate a bit on separate electorate  
 conclusion is missing.



# 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 as you can <sup>say</sup> 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 **Aloofness from Shariah:**

Muslims in the Sub-continent from the mid of 16<sup>th</sup> century to the mid of 19<sup>th</sup> century

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

(b) Muslim 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 prostrate 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.

✓

(b)

Sikhs and British were  
dismantling the Musliming ✓

Sikhs in Punjab and British  
in the rest of the sub-continent  
in the 17th and 18th century  
were wrecking havoc on the  
Muslim societies. As Muslims  
were backward in knowledge  
and they were falling away  
from their beliefs, British  
and Sikhs tried to implement  
their own policies which only  
benefited the Hindus and the  
Hindus who were in majority.

(c)

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

The real teaching of the Holy Quran and Shah Waliullah. Similarly Shah Waliullah a religious reformer of the 17th century translated the Holy Quran into Persian so that people can understand its message 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 activities. Shah Ahmed Rahnudi 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 pure religion and any manipulation in this is totally

wrong.

(c) Ijtihad and Jihad as a necessity

11.5 / 20

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 Barelvi asked for Jihad against these infidels. They even wrote letters to the Muslim infidels 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.

10 To what extent Aligarh Movement played an important role in forming political ideas 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 useful for the Muslims of the sub-continent

## IS Role of Aligarh <sup>and impact</sup> in forming political ideas

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 of 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 Mulhemmedan Anglo Oriented 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 ~~these~~ <sup>this</sup> university were keenly involved in framing of the new country.

(b) Student Politics ~ Student 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 suffering of the Muslim. The team of press consisted of graduates from Aligarh. Jung and Dawn newspaper 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 Qaid-e-Azam: Mohammed Ali Jinnah. He Qaid said

**Aligarh is the cradle 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.

(c) **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 of  
different nation, Muslim  
nationalism started to grow.  
It provided Muslims a  
strong base to get their  
political and basic rights.

12/20 conclusion part?  
can discuss khilafat movement  
and deoband movement

overall very good attempt  
try to bring improvement in  
writing. you have the potential