

Q.3

Keeping in view the Socio-Political circumstances of Sub-continent, discuss the role of Religious reformist in creating the sense of muslim identity in Sub-continent?

f Introduction:

During the period of 18th century, muslims of Sub-continent had faced a decline in the social-political identity and became deficient in knowledge of Islam. Key reformers including Hazrat Mujahid Alf Sani and later in 18th century Shah Waliullah played pivotal role in awakening the identity of muslim. Hazrat

Mujaddid Alf Sani through his key reforms including preaching of Islam, disciples, Wahdat ul Shahwal and abolishment of Deen e Elahi, uplifted the social and political circumstances of muslims. Moreover, Hazrat Shah Waliullah through his educational, political, religious services strengthen the identity of muslims of subcontinent.

2 Social-political situation of muslims at the time of Mujaddid:

In 16th century, During the era of Akbar, muslims faced threat to the identity. He introduced new deen named Deen e ~~Elahi~~ Elahi. It recognized no God or Prophet and emperor was the chief exponent. Ulama declared

Liquor, gambling as haram.
 eating in Ramzan was allowed.
 Hindu rajahs were given more
 power in the court of emperors.
 The openly ridiculed the
 sacred places of muslims.

3- Reforms of Sheikh:

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi also
 known as Mujahid Alf Sani
 came out to do away all
 the religious and social practices
 which caused threat to muslims
 of Subcontinent. His key reform
 are given below.

a Letters to Jahangir:

After the death of
 Akbar, his son Jahangir
 succeeded to throne. Sheikh wrote
 letters to court of Jahangir,
 about the abolishment of

Deen e Elahi. He was summoned by Emperor, and was asked to bow down. He said. Bowing down before anyone except Allah was un-Islamic. His

behavior defied the Jahangir he ordered his imprisonment.

4- preaching of Islam during imprisonment
Sheikh Ahmed continued

his preaching of Islam during imprisonment. as result thousand

of non-muslims accepted

Islam. Later on, under the influence of his teaching,

Jahangir released him and

allowed him to preach Islam.

5- Disciples of Sheikh:

Sheikh trained groups of disciples and sent them to various parts of India.

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They asked people to realize the importance of Quran and Sunnah and observe the tenets of Islam.

6- Wahdat ul Shahed against Pantheism:

Mohayyudin Ibn-e-Arabi had introduced the concept of Wahdat ul Wajood, according to which, being of all things is God, there is nothing except him. Contrastingly, Sheikh introduced Wahdat ul Shahed, that means God and his creation are entirely separate.

To consider Ram and Rehman as one is stupidity because Rehman can't be same with Ram.

7- Apolishment of Deen e Elahi

Deen e Elahi was introduced

by Akbar to blur the religious differences between Muslims and Hindus. But during the period of Jahangir it was abolished and Deen Islam was restored. Jahangir established glorified Muslim society.

8- Concept of Government:

Sheikh gave prime importance to Emperor in shaping the affairs of state. According to him, Emperor should be free from heresy and adulteration. He is the custodian of Muslim state.

9- Two nation Theory:

Sheikh Ahmed reformulated the Muslim society. He urged the Muslims to continue Islam

the last breath. He stated
If muslims want to live
as nation, they have to quit
the talk of shirk and stay
away from Hindus. If awareness
of separate muslim identity is
not awakened, they would be
swept away with flood of combine
nation havel.

Shah Waliullah

10 prevalent conditions of muslim:

During 18th century,
muslims of sub-continent faced
decline of their religious and
socio-political condition. Sectarian
conflict, low moral values, empires
were incompetent. Furthermore, political
instability had culminated. authority
of government was challenged.
ulema was divided and unable

to this, Scepticism had overshadowed the traditionalism.

11- Services of Shah Wali Ullah

Shah Waliullah after getting higher education from Saudi Arabia, launched movement to revive the Islam. His work included educational, political and economic aspects of Muslims of Sub Continent.

12 Educational Services:

Shah Waliullah did Persian translation of Holy Quran. He trained students in various branches of Islam. He recommended application of Jihad instead of Free Trade.

He wrote books to remove

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and

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the misconceptions among Shia and Sunni.

13- Political Services:

During his time, the Matabhail had become powerful. They were threatening to occupy the Delhi throne. Shah Waliullah prepared muslims for jihad.

He wrote letters to Ahmed Shah Abdali, ruler of Afghanistan to help muslims in Jihad.

Consequently in Third battle of Panipat, muslims defeated Matabhails. His movement launched the base for freedom of Indo-Pakistan.

14- Economic Services

Shah Waliullah directed his teaching to reformulate muslim

Society. He taught the concept of social justice, social equalities and balancing the distribution of wealth. According to Shah Waliullah.

A state can prospered only if there were light and reasonable tax.

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Conclusion:

Muslims of sub continent had faced threat to their identity in the chaotic socio-political circumstances. Key selflessness of that era including Sheikh Ahmed Sirhanel and Shah Waliullah had devoted their lives to get the muslims out of this vicious situation. Their educational, religious,

Social, political services evoked the hope and glorified the Islamic identity of muslims of sub continent. They removed the internal ~~conflicts~~ and the bewildered state of muslim society. These movement had formed the foundation for muslim of idea to demand their separate home land.

Q.8

It was rule of congress 1937-39 that paved the way for separate state for muslim in subcontinent. evaluate.

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Introduction:

Nawab Wajid ul Mulk addressed his apprehension of Hindu rule

in Muslim league session 1906:

If Hindu ever came to power, they would wreak vengeance upon muslims.

This prediction came true, when Hindu won large number of seats in 1937 elections. They violated the rights of muslims in every sector of sub-continent.

They promoted Hindu Raj in India by suppressing the minorities of sub continent.

Though, their policies including Bande Mataram as national anthem,

offering the abolishment of ^{D.P.} AML, Wazir educational scheme, and replacement of Urdu with Hindi, had suppressed the muslims

of sub-continent. The Propus report clearly analysed the conditions of muslims. As

result Quaid Azam called the day, when Hindu rule was ended as Day of Deliverance. All these policies of Hindu evoked the feeling of separate national identity among Muslims and ultimately, paved the way for separate state for Muslims of sub continent.

2- Elections of 1937

under the Government of India Act 1935, elections of 1937 were held. Both major parties participated. Hindu used all their power and support of Indian Businessmen. But Muslims had no such support and enough material resources for elections.

a- Result of elections 1937

As effect of power and resources, Congress earned significant success in elections. out of 1585 seats, Congress won 711 seats in provincial assembly. Their major victory was in U.P., C.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

b- Reaction of Hindu leaders over victory:

When results of elections were announced, immediately the intentions of Hindu rulers were revealed. Subash Chandra gave slogan of "Congress Dictatorship". Mr. Gandhi announced

There are two parties in Sub-continent Congress and Government. remaining have to submit to them.

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upon his reaction, Quaid Azam refused any submission and said that

Muslims would not submit to congress, There is third party in India. AIML. We are not going to be dictated by anyone in subcontinent.

c- The problem of setting up of Government:

There were two major issues of Muslims one was setting up of government of congress in U.P and conditional offer to U.P AIML to join congress government

d- Government formation in U.P

Congress revealed their mentality, while setting government in U.P. This province had immense importance for Muslims.

U.P was the centre of muslim
 success. muslims of U.P were
 leading culture, language and
 civilization. It was also hometown
 of Gandhi and centre of congress
 activities. So whole India was
 observing development in U.P
 after election, as these would had
 impact on whole subcontinent.

e- Number of muslims in U.P assembly

These were total
 sixty-six muslims elected
 in U.P legislative assembly.
 out of whom, only one member
Molana Abul Kalam Azad elected
 on congress ticket.

f- Conditional offer to AIML

Abul Kalam Azad, who
 was the president of congress
 had written letter to chowdhary

Khalid Azam about joining government of Congress. He mentioned All India Muslim League of U.P had to dissolve itself, its members would join Congress. It would not nominate any members in new elections.

These offers were outrightly rejected by AIML and Quaid Azam.

3- Bande Mataram - as national song

Congress upon electing declared that Bande Mataram as national song of India. It was rejected by Muslims. Because the song was taken from novel of Hiralal, who criticized Muslim rule in his novel. Gandhi wrote letter to Quaid Azam and said Bande Mataram has been

associated with India for
40 years. It is not imposed.

It has no religious linkage.

It is the song of
Praise of India.

Nevertheless, this approach was
highly criticized by Muslims
all around the world.

4- Wadda Educational Scheme.

Another vicious plan
of congress was reflected through
Wadda educational scheme. Mr.
Ganeshi actually formed committee
to revise the syllabus of
educational institution. report of
committee
was published in 1939 under
control of Ganeshi.

Purpose of new scheme

Basic purpose of this scheme
was to brainwash the

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muslim students in favor of Hinduism and infuse the ideology of one nation theory instead of two nation theory. This scheme made necessary the teaching of Hindi subject in all institutes. Co education and singing class was necessary. It exaggerated the Hindu rule in India.

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Replacement of Urdu by Hindi

Further more, Congress declared that Hindi was to be the official language of India. All meeting assembly being, all official documents would be in Hindi.

This situation aggrieved the muslims, they protested to ~~make~~ ^{also} translate document in urdu. Upon this demand of muslims,

the C.P assembly declared that publishing meetings and having in Urdu for sake of one minority is wastage of time and money.

6- Proport Report:

All India Muslim League formed committee under the command of Raja Muhammed Mehdi of Proport to look into situation of muslims. This report highlighted the social economic sufferings of muslims of subcontinent. there dismissal from ministries riots were discussed.

7- Day of Declaration:

In 1939 when Congress resigned from ministries, then

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Quaid Azam expressed his satisfaction and asked all the muslims to celebrate this day as "Day of Deliverance". It was welcomed by muslims. But Hindus said he was celebrating the removal of constitutional government.

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Conclusion:

The rule of Congress ministries from 1937 to 1939 had fetched period of hardships and suffering for muslims. Muslims realised that they could not survive in united India. As Hindus had clearly shown their intentions through their malicious policies to suppress the muslim. However, Their "Hind Raj" policies and

because attitude paved the way for separate national demand for Muslims. Their demand for separate home land escalated.

They expressed their point of view through the celebration of "Day of Deliverance".

Besides this British also got worried about the likely consequences of "United India".

So, resultantly, it has strengthened the demand for separate home land among Muslims of sub-continent.