

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

## Q NO 6

The diverse Muslim reformist movement of the so sub-continent nurtured the sequential unity in the formulation of Two nation theory. Delineate.

Ans:

### Introduction:

The Muslim identity have significant transformation owing to the influence of several Muslim reformist. The reformers like Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindvi, Sheikh Walliullah, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and other reformists played a crucial role in defining and strengthening the Muslims identity amidst the rising tide of colonialism, Hindus revivalism and western culture influence. These reformist through their social, political educational and regional reforms made them realized that they are in a dire need of separate homeland and nurtured the sequential unity in the formulation of two

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

nation theory.

- Religious Reformist and their contributions

1- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindhi:

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindhi

Was a first reformer who through had social, political, religious reforms improved the conditions of then Muslims. During his time,

Ulema ceased to refer Quran and Hadith and many un-Islamic practices are performed by then muslims. He started preaching actual values of Islam. He abolished the Akbar Deen-e-Elahi and prohibited Inter-marriages.

He reimposed Jizya and encouraged the concept of Wahdat-ul-Wajood and presented the concept of Wahdat-ul-Shahad.

He greatly emphasized that;

"To consider one Ram and

Rehman as one is stupidity,

Because creator cannot be

same as creature". He is

the first one who put the

thought of two nation theory

in the minds of the

Muslims of Subcontinent. According

to Allama Iqbal,

"He is the guardian of

## Attempt by giving self explanatory subheadings

Muslim faith in the sub-continent whom God had given a timely warning."

### 2- Shah Walliullah:

Shah Walliullah was also considered as one of the earliest figure who laid the foundation of Islamic reform in the subcontinent. He advocates for the return to Quran and Hadith teachings and emphasized on the muslims. Unity, His efforts were aimed at reviving Islamic value which were evolved from the muslim society. He translated Quran into Persian to make it accessible to Non-arabic muslims fostering a sense of religious consciousness and unity.

### 3- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

In 19<sup>th</sup> century, the emergence of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was remarked as a pivotal moment in the socio-political consciousness of Muslims. He emphasized the modern education for Muslims to

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

compete with Hindus and other communities under British rule. His Aligarh movement led to the establishment of educational institution where science and Islamic education given and create a new educated Muslim class who were conscious about their distinct identity.

#### 4- Deobandi Movement:

The Deobandi movement in 19th century aimed to encounter British colonial influence and perceived <sup>moral</sup> decline of Muslim community. The Deobandi scholars advocated for strict adherence to Islamic law (Shari'ah) and rejection of western influence. They established madrasas system across the country sub-continent to produce Islamic leaders to uphold Islamic value and revived Muslim identity.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

### Barelvi Movement:

The Barelvi movement stood in contrast to Deobandi approach, promoting the Sufi practices and veneration of saints and Prophet Muhammad. Its main focus was to define Muslim Identity and practice traditional Islamic values rather than aligning modern interpretations.

### Role in Identity Formation:

The efforts of these reformist contributed significantly to the creation of a distinct movement. Identity in the subcontinent by:

#### 1- Cultural and Religious Revival:

Reformists like Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmed Barelvi encouraged a return to their Islamic values, fostering the consciousness of religion and unity among Muslims. This helped in nurturing the seed of Two-Nation Theory.

#### 2- Educational Reforms:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

emphasis on modern education to create a new Muslim class who are conscious of their distinct identity. Also equipped to navigate challenges opposed by British rule

### 3- Resistance to Non-Muslim Dominance:

The Tihsul movement led by Syed Ahmad Barelvi and establishment of religious institutions led by Deobandi movement provided a framework for religious and political resistance towards non-muslim dominance.

### 4- Social and Religious Cohesion:

Both Deobandi and Barelvi movement, despite their difference worked towards the preservation of Muslim tradition and reinforcement of religious identity in the face of British colonialism.

#### • Conclusion:

The religious reforms in the subcontinent played a critical role in shaping the

08 Muslim identity and promoting education for consciousness of values. These efforts laid the groundwork for the Two Nation theory, the demand for separate homeland and the creation of Pakistan.

Q No 4

Critically evaluate Sir Syed's trinity of ideas i.e. Loyalty towards Britishers, devotion to education and aloofness of Politics.

### 1- Introduction:

Sir Syed remained affiliated with Mughal Administration because his maternal grandfather has twice served as a Prime Minister of Mughal Emperor of his time. He started his career as a clerk with East India Company and after completing education served in the judicial department at

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

various places. He served 20 British families during war and was made Sadr-ul-Saheba. But after the war the British became sole power. They blamed Muslims for revolts. Owing to this, Sir Syed insisted muslims to be affiliated with allegiance to British. A note also instructed Muslim to aloof from politics as they were not equipped with modern education. His Aligarh movement played a crucial role in making the Muslim conscious of their distinct identity. Through teaching science and Islamic values to them.

## 2 Loyalty to Britishers:

After the war of independence, British became the sole power in India and the Mughal empire had reached its end. Moreover, British became hostile to the Muslims and blamed the Muslims for being cause of revolt. In this hard time, Sir Syed Ahmed

insisted the Muslims show allegiance to British rules, as the Muslims were the minority. So, it's the only way left for their survival. Perhaps he was implementing democratic answer, but it is good sometime.

Attempt by giving subheadings

### 3- Aloofness from Politics temporarily:

The visionary reforms instructed his fellow Muslim to aloof themselves from politics as they were not equipped with modern education and political tactics. Because he noticed his fellow have no skill and politics demanding an educational mentality for its successful delivery. Hence, his intellectually compelled him to instruct Muslim to keep them away from politics and engage with education. As education is the only out of which using them this colonialism.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4- Devotion to Education:

Sir Syed Ahmad was very devoted to education. He is the author of 42 books. His famous work is 'Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya'. In which he responded to the controversial point of William Muir in his about Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). He collected the reference to respond during his stay to UK. His Aligarh Movement was a pure education venture. In this movement he made several societies, schools, colleges universities. The university <sup>Students</sup> helped him in the political campaigns regarding muslim unity.

- **Aligarh Movement Objectives:**
  - 1) To create a atmosphere of mutual understanding between British and Muslims
  - 2) To persuade Muslims to learn English education
  - 3) To persuade Muslims to abstain from Politics of agitation
  - 4) To produce an intellectual class of Muslims from Muslim

Community.

- **Educational Aspect of Aligarh Movement:**

His main goal was to open the minds of Muslim to European education, science and technology. For this, in 1859 built Gulshan School in Muradaba. In 1864, set up Scientific Society in Aligarh. This society was involved in translating English works into native language. In 1850, published Aligarh Institute gazette. This Gazette contains information on history, ancient and modern science and technology, natural and physical sciences and advanced mathematics. In 1875, built Muhammadan Anglo-Oriented School which later rises to level of college and in 1920 transformed into Muslim University.

### 5- Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Sir Ahmed Khan was a Messiah for the Muslim in the 19th century. He single handedly

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

worked towards social, political  
educational and religious uplifting  
This revived brought cult  
from the shadows of menace.

Sy Syed's Aligarh movement  
played a crucial role  
in bringing the revolution  
among Indian Muslims.

07