

DAY: Monday

DATE: 27 Oct, 2025

NOA TEST SERIES

Tehreem Javed

NOA BATCH: OB-001-NTS26

Subject: PAKISTAN AFFAIRS.

Question # 01

Critically analyze the role of religious reformers in the socio-political awakening of Indian Muslims in 19th century. How did their efforts contribute to the formation of Muslim identity in the Sub-continent?

ANSWER:-

Outline:-

- Revivalism and Reformist movements
- Background
- Hazrat Mujadid Alf sanif
- Shah Waliullah
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed Brelvi
- Faraizi Movement
- Conclusion.

Revivalism and Reformist

Movements:

Background:

In 16th century, especially during the reign of Akbar (1556-1605), Islam faced overwhelming threats. Deen-e-elahi was launched by the king, which was his own religion, thereby, virtually negating Islam. It recognized no God or prophets and the emperor was its chief exponent. The Ulema had abandoned Quran and Hadiths, they preferred jurisprudence over Quran and Hadiths.

1) HAZRAT MUJADID ALI SANI

Introduction:

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (1564-1624)
His name was Ahmed and his sur name was Badr-ud-Din. His father's name was Sheikh Ahad. Sheikh was

a mystic and theologian who was largely responsible for the reassertion and revival of Islam in India against the syncretistic religious tendencies prevalent during the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar. The greater part of his life was spent in Sarhind where he has to become the champion of Islamic values. Hazrat Khawajah Baqiullah predicted:

— "Sheikh Ahmed is such a light which will illuminates the whole world." —

Sheikhs Reforms:

As soon as Akbar died and Jahangir ascended the throne. Sheikh Ahmed came out to reform and to do with all un-Islamic practices and beliefs initiated by Akbar among

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the Muslims. He wrote letters to all the nobles of Jahangir's court. So, Sheikh was summoned to the court and was asked to bend down, but he refused which annoyed Jahangir. He ordered for his imprisonment in the fort of Gwalior for two years due to his discourteous behavior.

Preaching of Islam during Imprisonment:

Hazrat Mujaddid continued his preaching during the imprisonment. Due to his efforts, countless non-muslims accepted Islam. Jahangir released him from jail under the influence of his religious writings and offered him huge gifts.

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Disciples:

The method adopted by him to achieved his purpose was equally bold. He trained the groups of disciples and sent them to all the Muslim countries and to the various parts of India to propagate what he regarded as the spirit of Islam. He pressed people to follow the sunnah rigidly and to uproot heresay.

Deen-e-Elahi :-

Sheikh ahmed wrote a magazine Asbat-e- Nauwwat, to oppose Deen-e-Elahi.

— "To consider Ram and Rehman as one is stupidity because creator cannot be one with its creation." —

Two Nation Theory:

Sheikh Ahmed's greatest contribution was undoubtedly the task of countering unorthodox sufism and mystic beliefs.

He continued preaching Islam till the end of his days. He preserved Muslim identity through his tireless efforts.

02-

SHAH WALIULLAH

Introduction:-

Qutb al-Din Ahmed properly known as Shah Waliullah was born on 21st February 1703 in Moza Phalat near Delhi. He belonged to a religious family. The range of his works is varied and wide covering all aspects of knowledge: economic, political, social and metaphysical.

Educational and Religious Services:

He did persian translation of Holy Quran to answer the questions of Christian Missionaries in 1738. Later on, his sons Shah Rafi ud-Din and Shah Abdul Qadir translated Quran in Urdu. Shah waliullah trained students in different branches of Islamic knowledge. He recommended the application of ijtihad against blind taqlid. Important publications include:

- ✓ Al Fauz al Kabir
- ✓ Hajjat ul Balagha
- ✓ Shahrah al Mustafa
- ✓ Taf hemat ilahi

Economic Services:

Shah waliullah directed his teachings towards reorienting the Muslim

society. with the concept of basic social justice, removing social inequalities and balancing the unjust distribution of wealth.

03) SYED AHMED SHAHEED BRELVĪ.

Introduction:-

Syed Ahmed shaheed was born at Rai Barailly in November 1786. He possessed outstanding mental and physical capabilities. He was greatly impressed by the writings of Shah Waliullah regarding reformation and emancipation of Muslim society.

Key objectives of his effort:

- Establishment of Islamic state.
- Restoration of Jihad and raise awareness of Jihad amongst Muslim of Region.

- To free the Muslims of Punjab from the clutches of sikhs.

Conclusion:

Hence, all reformers played their role which covered political, social and economical aspects. They tried to remove the differences of Muslims from within through their preaching and their publications. They not only identified the erosion within a Muslim society but also, worked towards addressing the problems in a comprehensive manner.

Question # 02

Political behaviour of Indian National congress (1937 - 1939)

ANSWER :-

Outline:

- Congress Rule (1937-1939)
- Campaign and Manifestos
- Congress won ~ Gandhi's Failed claim.
- Dismissal Performance of ML.
- Muslim sufferings in Congress ERA.
- Congress Rule - Nightmare for Muslim.
- Conclusion.

CONGRESS RULE.

Campaigns and Manifestos:

The government of India Act was practically implemented in 1937. The

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provincial elections were held in the winter of 1936-37. There were two major political parties at that time. The Congress and the Muslim League. Both parties did their best to persuade the masses before these elections and put before them their manifesto. Congress stood for joint electorate and Muslim league for separate electorate. Congress wanted Hindi as official language while league wanted Urdu.

Congress Won - Gandhi's claim failed:

In the election result, the congress as the oldest, richest and best organized political party emerged

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as a single largest representative in the Legislative assemblies. Yet, it failed to secure even 40% of the total number of the seats. Thus, the result clearly disapproved Gandhi's claim that his party represented 95 percent of Indian population.

Dismal Performance of ML:

Muslim League's condition was no better as it could win only Muslim seats. The party managed to win just two seats from the Muslim majority province of Punjab.

Thus directly or indirectly, Congress was in power in nine out of eleven provinces. Muslim League failed to form government in any province. Quaid-e-Azam offered Congress to

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form coalition government with the League but the congress rejected his offer.

Muslims sufferings in Congress Era.

Many discussions took place between the congress and the British government, at last the British government consented, although it was only a verbal commitment.

Congress was representing Hindus only. The Marquess of Lothian in April 1938 termed the congress rule as a "Rising tide of Hindu rule".

Congress Rule - Nightmare for Muslims.

The Congress proved to be only

a hindu party and worked during its reign only for the betterment of Hindu which greatly effect Muslims. Twenty- Seven months of congress rule were like a nightmare for the Muslims. Some of the congress leaders even stated that they would take revenge from Muslims for the last 700 years of slavery.

After taking charge in July 1937, congress declared Hindi as the National language and Deva Nagri as the official script. Muslims were not allowed to construct new mosques. They also introduced Vidya Mandar scheme. according to which Mandar education was made compulsory at elementary level.

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Hence, Religious intolerance was the order of the day.

Conclusion:

The political behaviour of India National congress was very vengeful and harmful towards Muslims and their religious and cultural tradition. Their main plan was to sway Muslim child against their ideology and to tell them that all the people living in india are indians. They closed the doors of government offices for them, which was one of the main source of income for them. All these events led them to demand for a separate homeland.
