

Pakistan Affair

Qno. 1:

Introduction

The 19th century marked a crisis for Muslims of India. After declining of Mughal empire and establishment of British rule, Muslims faced a lot of social, economic, religious and political problems. They lost their position in every department and became isolated. In this period, various reform movements and religious reformers played an important role in redefining the identity of Muslims. Their efforts not only better the situation of Muslims but also laid the foundation of Muslim identity which

finally results in the formation of Pakistan war of Independence 1857

The war of 1857 developed a great deal of mistrust between Muslims and Britishers. They considered Muslims for the real cause of war. After the war of Independence 1857, Muslims were politically marginalized and economically ruined. Thus, religious reformers worked very hard for socio-political awakening of Muslims.

Role of Religious Reformers in Muslims Identity

1) Shah Waliullah

Although Shah Waliullah lived in 18th century but he shaped the

19th century reform movements. He not only identify the root cause of decline of Muslims but also pointed out the remedies. He believed that the real cause for Muslims declining was ignorance of Islam and Holy Quran.

Services of Shah Waliullah

Shah waliullah translated the Holy Quran into Persian language so, that Muslims learn the every teaching of Islam. He arranged Hadith topic wise for the ease of Muslims. He told the Muslims how to live their lives according to Islamic codes. During 18th century, Marhataas became powerful. After observing the Muslims condition, Shah waliullah

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wrote a letter to Ahmad Shah Abdali seeking for his help against Marhatas. As a result, in the third battle of panipat, Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas. Thus, he helped the Muslims through his liberal thinking.

Syed Ahmad Shaheed

Syed Ahmad Shaheed was one of the leader of Islamic revival in India. He was the leader of Jihad Movement to establish an Islamic state governed by Shariah not British. He promoted moral discipline and simplicity. His movement opposed superstitions and asked the Muslims to learn the teachings of Islam. It made Muslims to realize their religion.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

The Services

which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan rendered for Muslims renaissance in the history are known as Aligarh movement. Sir Syed Aligarh movement was based on two fold program for Muslims renaissance which included modern education for the Muslims and Cooperation with British government Educational Aspects.

Sir Syed asked the Muslims clearly if they did not get modern education, they would not be able to get their due status in the society. For this purpose Sir Syed took practical Steps. In 1859, he built Gulshan School in Muradabad. In 1884, he built Scientific

Society in Aligarh for translated modern english into urdu and persian language. In 1866, he published Aligarh instituted Gazette. In 1870 he built Mohammodan Anglo oriental school (M.A.O). Later which raised the level of college in 1877 and univtersity in 1920 after his death.

Political Aspects:

Sir Syed said real cause of war 1857 in Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind. He said Muslims were as responsible for the war as Hindus and other nations. He outbreak the real cause was:

- ① Forcible conversion of Indians into Christianity
- ② Mismanagement of Indians army
- ③ Non-representation of Indians in legislative council

Urdu-Hindi controversy,

In 1867, some Hindus started a campaign to replace Urdu with Hindi. They formed various organizations to achieve this goal but Sir Syed effort protect the Urdu language.

Muslims as a nations:

Sir Syed believed Muslims as a nations. He advocated for Hindu Muslims unity. He also supported the idea of separate electorates in 1883.

Religious aspects,

Sir Syed wrote "Essay on the Life of Muhammad" in response of Sir William writing "Life of Muhammad." Sir Syed was highly influenced by the teachings of Shah Waliullah. He had great love for Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Deoband Movement.

Dar ul uloom Deoband 1867 was founded by Maulana Muhammad Qasim, the movement to preserve Islamic Ideology. It promoted Arabic Hadith and Islamic preachings. Deoband Scholar became active in anti-colonist politics. Their contribution preserve the Muslims religious identity.

Critical Analysis:

The religious reformers play a critical role in 19th century in reshaping the outlook of Muslims. They work to preserve the religious and political identity of Muslims. However, their ideology led to sectarian divides among Muslims. They created tension between traditionalists and modernalists. But their collective efforts laid the foundation of Pakistan Movement.

Q no. 2.

Introduction

The years from 1937 to 1939 marked a point in the history of British India. After the elections under government India Act 1935, the Indian National Congress formed 7 out of 11 ministries in provinces. This gave a political power to the people of India under British rule.

The political behavior of Indian National Congress was remarkable which expressed the Hindu dominance and surpassed the Muslims' identity. The formation of All India Muslim League laid the base for Pakistan movement.

1937 Elections.

The 1937 provincial elections were held by Britishers. In these elections, Congress won 7 out of 11 provinces. These provinces were Hindu majority provinces like Bihar, Orissa, Madras while the Muslims League won only 109 out of 482 seats. Muslims even failed in Muslims majority areas such as Punjab, Bengal, NWFP.

Political behaviour of Congress ministries (1937-1939)

The Congress served a rigid attitude after winning the elections in majority. It was hoped that Congress would include the Muslim League in the

the government in minority areas. But Congress was reluctant to share power with Muslim League and contribute in degrading conditions of Muslims. Congress formed ministries in eight provinces. The Muslims living in these provinces were subjected to unhuman treatment. Here are the following behaviour of Congress ministries.

- 1) Promotion of Hindu traditions
Hindus promotes their culture and traditions fearlessly. They forbid Muslims to eat beef. Severe punishment were given to Muslims on slaughter of cows.
- 2) Hindu as official language
Congress forcefully

enforced Hindi as an official language. Azan was forbidden and attacks on the Muslims worshipper were made in the Mosque. They left no mean to humiliate Muslims. If Muslims sacrifice cow, they kill their women and children.

3) Bande Mataram

~~Bande~~ Bande Mataram song was used against Muslims and their religion. Hindus want to expel Muslims from Hindustan. The congress members in the Assemblies under the instruction of congress high command begins the day by this song. It was also adopted as national anthem and recited every day in Assemblies.

4) Wardha Scheme

Wardha scheme of education emphasized Hindu culture. The main objective of this scheme is to destroy Muslim culture and secure Hindu culture. It aimed to inject political ideas of Congress in young mind.

It completely ignore Islam and also favor Hindi language.

5) Three coloured flag

The Congress after taking provincial power hoistage the three coloured flag. This showed that there were two powers in India, Congress and the British.

6) Widdia Mander Scheme

Another scheme

Scheme was made to destroy the Muslim culture. Widdia Mander Scheme was educational scheme. The primary purpose of this scheme is to convert Muslims into Hindus. The students were asked to pay respect and bow before Gandhi's picture.

Muslims League Strategy and demand for Pakistan

After 1937 elections Muslim league keenly observe the dual nature of Congress and Hindus. Behavior of Congress in provinces changed.

There behaviour was unhuman. Muslim league took various actions against Congress behaviour.

The Muslim league protest against anti-Muslims policies such as Bande Mataram, Wardha Scheme, Widdia Mander scheme. Quaid-e-Azam criticized Hindu Raj. He said Congress rule was fascist and authoritarian which uprooted all norms of democracy. The political behaviour of Congress proved "The Two Nation Theory" that Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations. Jinnah's speeches promote Muslims and demand for Independence State "Pakistan."

Conclusion:

The 1937-1939 ministries of Congress was a turning point for Muslims of India. The political behavior

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of congress proved
two nation theory and
Muslims can not live
independently in India.
Thus, under the leadership
of Quaid-e-Azam, they
demanded the separate
homeland.