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Question No#01

Introduction

After the end of Mughal rule, Islamic rule in sub-continent started to decline. There was the dominance of scholars, philosophers and theists which distracted the Muslim from their right path of Islam. Mughal ruler, Akbar played a significant role by establishing **Deen-i-Elahi** in 1582 and gave a special status to Hindus in courts. This resulted in dominance of Hindu rules over Islamic Laws, prohibited cow slaughtering and demolished mosques. That was the time which needs of a reformer that enlighten the Muslims according to sunnah and the Holy Quran. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmad Shaheed played a crucial role in shaping Muslim rules

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and highlighting the religious darkness, which empowers the Muslims to live according to the Shariah of Islam. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also played a role in the socio-political awakening of Muslims of India in the 19th century.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was an Indian educationalist, ideologist born on **17 October, 1817** in Delhi, India. He received his early education from his father in a Madrasah. He had a great knowledge related to sunnah, Shariah, Hadiths and Quran. He belonged to a political influential family. His father had gained a special status in the Mughal courts. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan worked in British company as clerk, after that he worked for the Muslims of India to establish social, economic and political achievements.

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Educational role played by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:-

In the British rule, they had altered the educational policies and set English as an official language. This educational reforms empowers Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to work for the preservation of Muslim Identity. There are several achievements of the Syed Ahmad Khan done in educational field.

1858 - established school in Muradabad

1864 - the establishment of scientific society

1875 - Muhammadan Allied Oriental school in Gazipur - after become college in 1877 and a university in 1920

1886 - Muhammadon National Oriental Society where all actors discussed on the issues related to the education.

Syed Ahmad Khan known as the
"prophet of education".

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Political role in the establishment of Muslim Identity:-

Syed Ahmad Khan was a farsighted man which deeply observed the situations of Indian Muslims in sub-continent. He believed that there is a difference between Ram and Rehman and rejuvenate the Muslims to know about their inner strength and enlightenment.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's main objective of the movement was :

- Empowerment of the Western education
- Establishment of the Islamic Institutions
- Development of Democratic values.
- Developed the Urdu as official language
- Restriction in the political sphere for students and youth.

Urdu-Hindi Controversy:-

Since the advent of Islam, in the Mughal rulers adopted Hindi language. But the tensions rise at peak when Hindi language emerge as a

dispute from **Benarus in 1837**. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan put this challenge at a front line and struggle to achieve this goal.

Muslim as a separate Nation:-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan put his efforts, dedication to empower the Indian Muslims to know about their separate national identity in every sphere of life. India is not a country, but a sub-continent of different nations, religions and communities.

Two-Nation Theory

The social, political and religious identities of different nations enforced the Muslims to know there is a racial and religious differences. These differences will not allowed the Muslims to follow their Islamic rules and guidance with their own will.

Conclusions:-

The miserable conditions of Indian Muslims living in sub-continent enabled the various religious reformers to work for the separate identity of Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan launched the Aligarh Movement for fulfilling the social, political, economic and religious aspects of the Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad's book **Isbat-e-Nabwat**, critically empower the Muslims to follow the Islamic rules and the preachings of Islam. He evaluate the concept of two-Nation theory and separate Muslim Nation..

Question No # 02

Introduction:-

The Indian Government Act, 1935, came active in 1939. There was a British rule, under which both Indian and Muslims wanted powers. They formed

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two political parties, the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League. Both parties tried to achieve their goals and provide manifestoes to people. In the **Indian Election of 1937**, the Congress party won with more representative seats and rule on sub-continent for two and half years. During this period, the Muslims had to face the severe grievances and hardships by the Congress ministries. The Muslims wanted relief from the sufferings of Congress Ministries, for which they tried to setup efforts for the gain of Muslim rule.

Events that influence Muslim League's Demand for Pakistan.

- Loss of Muslims jobs from official
- offices of government
- Destruction of Mosques
- Challenging in the education of Muslims
- Developed Hindi as national language