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M T W T F S S

Q No = 1

"Role of Religious Reformers in 19th Century"

1) Introduction

Everytime when muslim rule in subcontinent fell weak, renaissance efforts were made by loyal and learned religious scholars to restore the glory of muslims and their rule in subcontinent. These efforts are divided into two phases. The first phase from 112 to 1857 in which included Sheikh Ahmed Sirhind, Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmed Shahheed binawali, Fazari movement and Titu Mir. And in the next phase those movement which were made after 1857, including Aligarh movement and Deoband movement and many other reformist movement and institutions.

2) Movements in 19th Century?

In the 19th century there



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two main significant movements
Aligarh movement and Deoband
movement.

③ Aligarh movement and its Aspects

This movement was started by
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan after the
war of 1857 and it has
many aspects and impacts on
muslims of subcontinent. The
main purpose of movement to
restore the image of muslim
in subcontinent in front of British
and also awaken the muslims
for their political, economic &
and social rights.

The Political Aspects of Aligarh movement

→ In political arena aligarh played
a significant role in the history
of subcontinent as follow.

① Political awarers: Muslims

of Subcontinent were unaware of western political system and had no idea how it works. Aligarh movement not only imparted the knowledge of western political system but also trained the muslims and guided them to fight for their rights.

② To Bridge the gap between British and Muslims

After 1857 war, British government solely considered the muslim responsible for 1857 war mutiny and on the other hand muslims hate britishers. So, muslims were became the sole prey of britishers and they adopted very strict policies towards muslims. This condition further worsen the condition of muslims of India.

To bridge the gap between two Aligarh published magazine about result of 1857 in which mentioned other nations are equally

responsible for 1857 war. Further, Shaukat

relation, Indian Political Association and British Indian Association in 1866 were established by Aligarh movement.

② Urdu-Hindi Controversy

Aligarh also played a role in resolution of Urdu-Hindi Controversy of 1867 for protection of Urdu as the official language of Muslims of Subcontinent. By using platform of Aligarh, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan demanded from government to establish a institution where ~~transf~~ modern western knowledge could be translated into Urdu. Similarly Scientific Society was already working for this purpose.

④ Developed Two nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan presented two nation theory by using this platform which became the basis for Pakistan movement.

Some Educational Aspects

1) Establishment of different Institutions

School at Maradabadi → 1857

School at Ghazipur → 1863

MAO School → 1875

MAO College → 1877

MAO University → 1920

2) Modern Education

Aligarh movement gave modern education to Muslims which helped them to compete with Hindus equally in society and regain their lost status in society.

3) Scientific Society in 1864

The main purpose of this to translate the modern western knowledge into native language, Urdu and Persian.

4) Aligarh Institute Gazette

This was launched a journal

in 1866 to highlight the problems of society particularly Muslims of subcontinent.

⑤ Educational Conference

This movement started to holding annually conference name as Muhammadan Educational Conference to analyse the educational system and formulate new strategies for the improvement of educational services.

⑥ Social Services

Following are the social services of Aligarh movement.

① Tehzib-ul-Ikhlag As Source of Enlightenment

In this journal Sir Syed Ahmed Khan told about modernity, through certain novel themes. It was he who for the first time tried to differentiate between culture and civilization.

problems
aims

He tried to reform the attitude of muslims society and he was inspired by British Journals like 'The Times' and 'The Spectator'

movement
by
unmannered
analysis
realism
and

Consciousness Against Established Practices

Sir Syed through his writings tried to awaken the social consciousness against the prevalent ills of the society. He wrote forceful articles against superstitions, dogmatism, prejudices etc.

are
early

Other writing which impacted society

Tabeen-ul-Farhan

Khutbat-i-Ahmadiyya

Pir-e-Arshad-e-Baghawat-e-Ahmad
etc.

and
el

These articles created a very positive impact on the muslims of subcontinent socially.

①

Transformation of Social Outlook

Aligarh movement made muslims aware of modernity and permitted modernizing influence in indian society. It also transformed muslim outlook towards British and British also introduced reforms for preservation of muslims rights.

★ Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband and Renaissance movement of Muslims of the Subcontinent Introduction

When muslims of india in 19th century, under british rule, felt the need of an Islamic institution that could guide muslims and fill the gap left by many prominent educational institutions, they launched deoband movement. Deoband movement built "madrasas" at Deoband that rendered valuable services for the economic, political and social

uplift of muslims of subcontinent.

⑦ Political Services of this movement

In political sphere, scholars, teachers and other administrative staff of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband were divided into two groups. Major group of it was supporting All Indian National Congress and rest were favouring All-India Muslim League. Later on they further divided and two more groups formed Jamiat-Ulema-i-Islam and Jamiat Ulema-i-Hind. The former group was supporting Pakistan movement. Some political services of this movement

→ Morally supported muslims in hard times of their lives

→ Proved custodians of Muslim life, culture and traditions.

It backed Pakistan movement wholeheartedly

→ It supported Quaid-e-Azam

socially and politically.

→ It gave freedom as 'holy' cause
enforcement of religion Islam
in new state.

② Social Aspect of Deoband movement

⇒ Uplift the muslims by educating them socially and economic sphere.

⇒ Balanced the education system in muslim community of subcontinent

⇒ Counter Arya Samaj by preaching Sanskrit language to muslims
students therefore they could understand first hand knowledge of hinduism.

⇒ Preservation of muslim ideology
by providing the religious, social and economic guidance to muslims and solved the day to day problems.

⇒ Creation of jobs: It created employment opportunities to religious

scholars and Ulama who could take job in religious, social and cultural institutions. In result reduced unemployment in Ulama.

⇒ Growth of Religious Political Parties: they formed party Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind. they strongly supported preservation of ottoman empire.

⇒ Voice for women rights: they emphasis on woman inheritance rights. It also stressed on widow marriages. Also eradicated such practices from society which were repugnant to Islam.

Conclusion

Muslims of Subcontinent from very beginning have received renewed their rule in Subcontinent time and again. They never considered defeat as option and so have tried again and again until they got an independent Islamic state in the shape of Pakistan. And in every hard times renaissance

efforts were made by religious scholars and put the muslims on the right track again - and also revive their lost glory in subcontinent.

(Q No=2)

Indian National Congress during Ministries (1937-1939)

① Introduction

The establishment of Congress ministries was a unique episode in the modern political history of subcontinent. For the first time responsible form of government was established under British rule and for the first time Indians were able to form their own government. But this rule was marked by Congress discrimination and atrocities against Muslims. It proved to be turning point in the history of Hindu-Muslim co-existence.

After Indian act of 1935's Provincial Election held in subcontinent. Congress got majorities in five provinces and emerged as largest party in Bombay.

Muslim League performed poorly in elections and did not win majority anywhere.

② Attitudes of Congress Ministers

Following are attitudes of Congress ministers.

① Congress Conspiracies against All India Muslim League.

Congress started to destroy all India Muslim League in subcontinent.

② Refusal to form government coalition with league

Congress refused to form coalition government with all India Muslim League in the provinces of subcontinent.

③ Humiliating Condition for AIML in UP

Muslim League desired to be in government in UP but Congress consented to conditional support.

④ Dissolved AIML Parliamentary Board

② AIML members not to function as separate groups

③ AIML member^{to} express allegiance to Congress

Definitely the above mentioned terms were a device to subvert the existence of Muslim League.

Therefore, no agreement was possible on this issue.

④ Nehru's Mass Contact Campaign

Nehru and Congress started to develop direct link with muslim community. They offered ministries to leaders but they had to sign unconditionally. They also hired services of Maulvis to create split among muslims. Hindu steps for erosion of muslims identity.

⑤ Educational Policies

① Warda Scheme: educational propaganda, promote hindi instead of urdu and forced conversion of muslim into Hinduism.

② Vidya h mandali Scheme: Ghazali

introduced this and said mandatory education is compulsory at the cost of religious education.

→ Bow down in front of Gandhi photo for everyone so it was derogatory for the muslims.

③ Band-e-Matram

it was poem taken from book Anand math, in this portrait the positive image of Hinduism and said Hinduism superior than muslim teachings.

④ Three color flag introduced Taranga : British + Union + Saffron in this no representation of muslims.

⑤ Economic Exploitation

The congress ministries adopted very discriminatory policies towards the muslims in subcontinent. Now the door of employment

opportunities were closed for muslim by the Congress party. This act resulted in economic exploitation for the muslims.

7 Religious Interference

The Congress ministries started interference in Congress governed provinces. They prohibited cow slaughtering and introduced criminal laws against break of this rule. Such steps were against religious beliefs and practices of Muslims.

8 Eruption of Communal violence

During the Congress governed provinces, communal riots started between muslims and Hindus.

At this point muslim realized now it is impossible to live together with Congress.

② Muslim Reaction

were

The Muslims were well aware of the theocratic inclination of Hindu people. They arranged close monitoring of government. They publicized their policies and raised the issues. Many reports came like Pirpur Report, The Shant Report and The Fazlul Haq Report.

All these reports described the Congress government as an attempt to create 'Hindu Raj' that wanted to finish the Muslim culture and identity. It was a great danger to Muslim interests.

④ Resignation of Congress ministers

The Congress resigned on the pretext that British inducted army in Second world war without consent of Congress and representative institutions. In subcontinent all Muslim League observed

day "Day of Deliverance"
on 22nd december 1939.

⑤ Impacts of Congress Ministries

Following are the impacts
of Congress ministries.

① Deep sense of insecurity
among muslims.

It aroused the
deep suspicion in muslims that
Hindus can never be their friends
and it went a long way in
shaping their future course of
action i.e. secession from India.

② Muslim alienation from Hindus
Congress ministries shattered all
the dreams of united India and
Hindu Muslims unity. Now the
Muslims became thoroughly alienated
from Indian and became disillusioned
from the policies of Congress.

③ Exposition of Hindu Mentality

Muslims

realized that Hindus could never be sincere to Muslims. The Hindus wanted to establish Ram Raj in Indian Congress ministries. This rule created among the Muslims a realization that rule of Congress was a traitor and once they occupied power, what they would do to Muslims.

④ Great impetus to Muslim Nationalism

The Congress rule reinforced Muslim belief in their exclusive identity. This led to two nation theory and specific ideology i.e. - ideology of Pakistan.

⑤ Transformation in Outlook of Jinnah

It brought a change in strategy of Jinnah. In beginning of Congress rule, Jinnah was willing to form coalition ministries and cooperate with Congress but during Congress rule, Jinnah became the champion of Muslim and Pakistan cause. He emerged as secessionist Muslim

leader.

⑥ Popularity of Pakistan Demand.

During Congress rule in 1938, Sindh Assembly passed a resolution in favour of Pakistan. Jinnah also instructed muslims leader to look into various Partition proposals and prepared various reports. Then in February 1940 a report was prepared and presented to Jinnah and was discussed in 22th annual session of AIML which was held between 22-24 March known as Lahore Resolution.

⑦ Changing Mentality of Provincial leaders.

They joined the muslims league under leadership of Jinnah after felt fear of dominance of Congress.

⑧ Emergence of Jinnah as an undisputed leader.

Jinnah became the undisputed muslim leader.

In 1938, jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam.

Q1 Importance of Indian Muslims for Britishers.

The sudden resignation of congress ministries created a vacuum which was eventually filled by Muslims. Now Britishers realized importance of Indian Muslims as they needed Muslim support for their war efforts. Here British realized that there was not two parties but three parties Hindu, Muslim and British. This change in British outlook is evident from British Policies in 1940 as they gave substantial weightage to Muslim demands.

Conclusion

Congress ministries showed the cruel and true image of Hindus to

the muslims of subcontinent. It made them realized that Congress did not care about political, economic and social rights of muslims and party wanted to suppress the voice of muslims. Due to it, All India Muslim League started getting ground in muslim-dominated areas and ultimately emerged as the sole representative of muslims of the country.