

Q NO 1

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

start with the summary of the answer as introduction.

The 19th century was a turning point for the Muslims of India when the glory of Mughal empire is drowning. Many other nations of the Subcontinent Marathas, Sikhs and later on British were rising and claiming the throne. The fall of Mughals were due to their weak succession, lack of education and involvement in the luxurious of life. Many religious reformers and movement were started to revive the past glory of Muslims of the Subcontinent. These efforts led to the movement of Pakistan.

Major Religious Reform Movements and Reformers.

SHAH WALI ULLAH Movement (18-19th century).

Shah waliullah was a great mystic and saint who devoted his life to revive the lost glory of Muslims. He emphasized on Hadith, Quran and Ijtihad in the ceremonies.

He wrote 51 books^{all} of based on the teaching of Islam deals with religious, political and social problems. He translated the holy Quran in Persian for the easy understanding of the Muslims. He wrote Khilafat-ul-Khulfa to remove the misunderstanding between Shia and Sunni. In Fayyuz-ul-Haramain, he depicts his dream that Allah choose him as an intermediary to established new order in time use more specific and relevant headings.

(2) Syed Ahmed Barelvi.

He was a savior in the millions of Nawab amir Khan in Tonk. His approach of freedom is based on military strategy and confrontation against foreigners. He provoke for the Jihad against Sikh. He picked up Punjab to began his Jihad. He challenged the Sikh army in Akora and win successfully. Later on he set ^{out} for a Kashmir & and Peshawar and there he succeeded against Sikhs and Pathans. After occupying he enforced Sharia in Peshawar. After two month he set out for Batakot in District Hazara where he was defeated and killed by Sikh army. But his Jihad movement conducted for a long time.

(3) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

He was a pioneer of two nation theory. He advocated for a separate

home for the muslims of india. He founded M.A.O college later became Aligarh university provide various services for the rise of muslims and the ideology of rationalism and introduced modern education system

(4) Deoband Movement:-

Founded to promote islamic education free for british influence. The movement revive muslim through religious education, moral reform and self reliance.

Movement rejected western culture but contributed to preserve islamic identity of the muslims during colonization

Critical Analyses:-

Religious education of the reformers rescued muslims of the subcontinent after the falling of Mughal empire and saved them from becoming a puppet of britishers. The Aligarh Movement help to again rise of the muslims through modern education. These reform ended the sectarian tensions between among the Muslims. Their ideology prepared the ground for the Movement of Pakistan. Two nation theory became the core of freedom movement. Overall these teachings preserve the heritage of Muslims and revive them to their past glory and protect them under the harsh environment/ leadership of Hindus.

discuss the second part of the answer in more detail by giving subheadings.

add more arguments.

ate: a/20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

Conclusion:-

The religious reforms of the 19th century played a decisive role in awakening of the Muslims of sub-continent through social, economical, political and religious. Through emphasis on education, Islamic revival, they constructed Muslim identity and paved a way for the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Q NO 2

Congress Ministries

The 1937-1939 Congress ministries were a turning point in Indian politics when Muslims realized their independence is very important. After winning the provincial election under the Government of India Act 1935, Indian National Congress formed ministries in seven provinces and removed Muslim League the Government seats. These ministries convinced the leaders of Muslim League that the future of Muslims is not safe under the Hindu domination. At this point Muslim leaders found the dire need of Muslims representation in Government. Allama Iqbal proposed Two Nation theory which became the core of freedom movement of Pakistan.

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and ultimately the Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

Congress ministries and their Political Behaviour
 During 1937 Election congress won the majority in seven provinces namely Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, ~~Uttar Pradesh~~, Central Provinces, United Provinces. Congress won 716 out of 1161 seats forming 2 ministries in 7 provinces.

Muslim League won 109 out of 482 Muslim Seat, a poor performance.

Muslims came under the Hindu domination. Political Behavior and atrocities of congress.

(i) Bande Matram:-

Bande Matram was a song in which degrading verses were used against the Muslims and their religion. This song was written by Bengali ~~Novel~~ novelist Bankim to incite the Hindus against Muslims and to expel them from India. This song later on became nation anthem of India and was recited before the start of official school and business every day. leave a line space between headings for neatness.

(ii) Widdia Mander Scheme.

This attempt was made to erase the culture of Muslims. Muslims were forced to pay respect to the picture of Gandhi every day in their assemblies in the schools. The students were asked to bow before the picture of Gandhi which totally against the Sahood concept of Islam.

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This was to convert the muslim into Hindu religion.

(iii) Warda Scheme:-

This was the educational policy. It preached the teachings of violence in Islamic religion and study the Hindu heroes and religious leader. This policy was to isolate muslims and their young generation from their culture, civilization and religion.

(iv) Hoisting Three coloured Flag:-

The congress after taking control over congress ministries immediately ordered for hoisting of three coloured flag with the British Union Jack to prove that there are only two nations in the subcontinent.

All these atrocities of congress made muslim realise for a separate nation. When British ordered the indians to take part in WWII. upon the refusal britishers got angry and Hindu ultimately left their ministries. Muslim celebrate this day as Day of Deliverance on 22 December, 1939 and bow their heads before Allah Almighty who relieved them from the clutches of congress.

Events influence Muslims for the demand of Pakistan.

(i) Two Nation theory:-

Sir Syed Ali Khan, the Pioneer of Two Nation Theory advocated for the separate

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mation of Muslims. When he was extremely disappointed to see the Hindu and Congress working against the interest of Muslims. The lands of Muslim confiscated and they were forced to resign from jobs all these atrocities and harshness of Hindu compelled them thinking about the independence from Hindu.

(ii) Political intolerance:-

Congress refused to form coalition government with Muslim showing political arrogance. It claimed to represent only Hindu and denied the representation of Muslims in government.

(iii) Educational cultural discrimination.

Congress ruled provinces, Muslims were sidelined from key administration posts. Promotion of cow protection law and restriction of Muslim religious practices added to resentment.

Conclusion:-

The Congress ministries marked the turning point in Hindu-Muslim relations.

The policies transformed the Muslim suspicion into reality that Muslims could not coexist under Congress rule. There is a need for separate home for the Muslims where they can lead their life according to Islamic learnings. This set the stage for the Lahore Resolution - the formal demand for Pakistan.

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