

Q No. 1

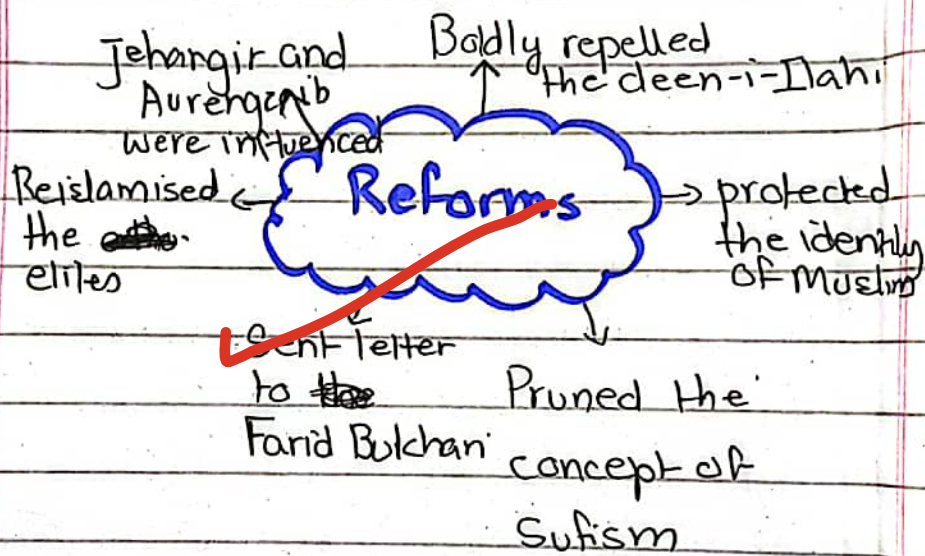
1) INTRODUCTION

Whenever the Muslim values and morals were corrupted, the religious scholars stepped in to save and preserve the teachings of Islam. The subcontinent was inhabited by the Hindus and the Muslims along with other minorities. Due to the co-existence of Hindu majority and the Muslim minority the Muslims adopted Hindu culture and mixed them with the Islamic teachings. For this purpose some prominent religious scholars and philosophers, such as Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Wali Ullah, stepped in to preserve the integrity of Islam. This also contains socio-political efforts that pulled the followers of Islam back on track.

2) Socio-political Contributions of Religious Reformers to Politically awaken the Indian Muslims in the Subcontinent

a) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

This religious reformer came in the time of Akbar whose Deen-i-Ilahi had created many changes in the Islamic teachings. Hence Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi stepped up to restore the orthodox religious teachings of the political system and social system of Islam.



(i) Boldly repelled the Deen-i-Ilahi of Akbar.

First of all, Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi boldly repelled the Deen-i-Ilahi of Akbar. He proposed that Allah's religion is the only source of guidance.

in the socio-political sphere of the Muslims and Muslim states.

Therefore, ~~no~~ other religion can be equal to ~~the~~ Islam.

(ii) Re-islamised the elites

Moreover, Mujaddid Ali Raza proposed that any addition in the religion is unacceptable to Islam. This is considered as ~~bid'ah~~. So all the ~~un-Islamic~~ practices of Islam must be abolished, such as consuming alcohol, in the elite spheres.

(iii) Sent letters to Farid Bukhari.

He re-islamised the elites by writing letters to the elites such as Farid Bukhari called the ~~Maqtubat-e-Imam Rabbani~~. These letters were consisting of the moral and spiritual teachings of Islam.

(iv) Influenced Jehangir and Aurangzeb with his preaching

After getting out of jail, Sirhindi was still popular for his narrative. This reached to the Mughal ruler ~~Jehangir~~ and Aurangzeb who got influenced by his work.

(v) Protected the identities of Muslims

By preaching the orthodox Islam ~~Shah~~ Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi protected the identities of the Muslims. He proposed that Muslims are ~~different~~ from non-Muslims and they should spend their life according to Shariah laws.

(iv) Impacts of the teacher's efforts of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:

a) Teachings of ~~Shah~~ Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi restored the orthodox methods of Islam.

b) Muslims re-emerged as a separate identity in the subcontinent.

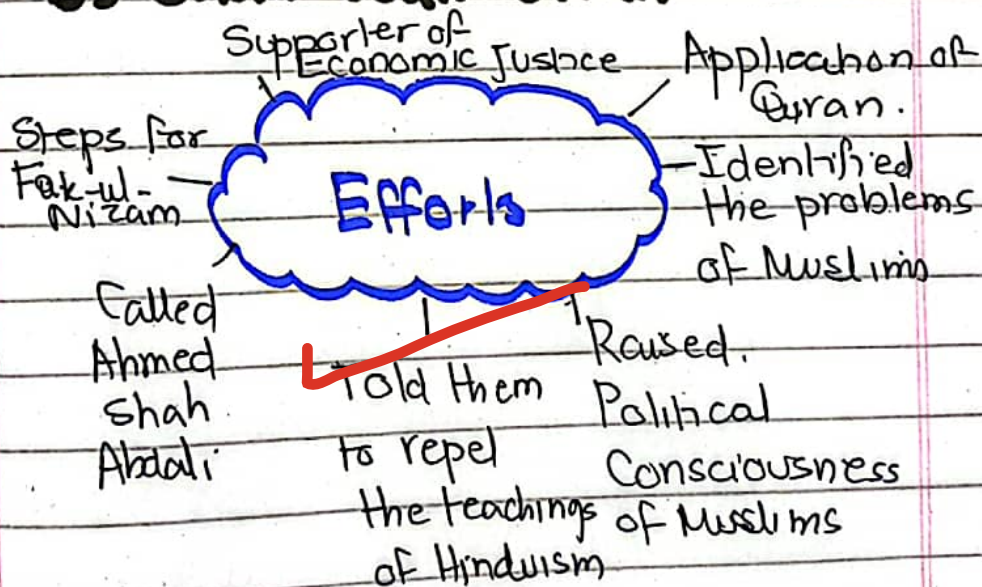
attempt this part by giving subheadings.

c) Jehangir built a mosque on the advise of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi.

d) The Deen-i-~~Illahi~~ of Akbar faced ~~defeat~~.

e) Muslims lived their lives according to the Shariah law.

b) Shah Wali Ullah



Socio-Political Efforts of Shah Wali Ullah.

(i) Identification of the problems in the system.

The first thing that Shah Waliullah did to bring reform to the political system was to identify the problems within.

- a) Feudalism
- b) Lust for power
- c) Incompetent rulers
- d) Overburdening taxation
- e) Corruption.

(ii) Raised political consciousness of the Muslims through his writings.

He raised the political consciousness of the Muslims by writing 50 books about Tafsir, Quran, Sunnah etc.

(iii) Advised Muslims to repel the Hindu practices.

Shah Waliullah advised the Muslims not to adopt the culture of Hinduism and stop practicing their culture.

(iv) Called Ahmed Shah Abdali to lead the Muslims effectively.

Shah Wali Ullah understood by observation that the Muslims do not have efficient leaders to guide them. He called Shah Ahmed Shah Abdali who defeated the Marathas at the battle of Panipat.

(v) ~~He~~ Proposed for Fakul-Nizam.

Shah Wali Ullah proposed to establish Fak-ul-Nizam which means full and complete revolution ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ the system. He believed that Muslims cannot ~~not~~ prosper without a complete and full fledged revolution.

(vi) Economic Justice should prevail.

Islam's economical system proposes economic justice. It is the responsibility of the government to provide basic

necessaries of life to the individuals and Shah Wali Ullah was a staunch supporter of this concept.

(vii) Application of Quranic teachings

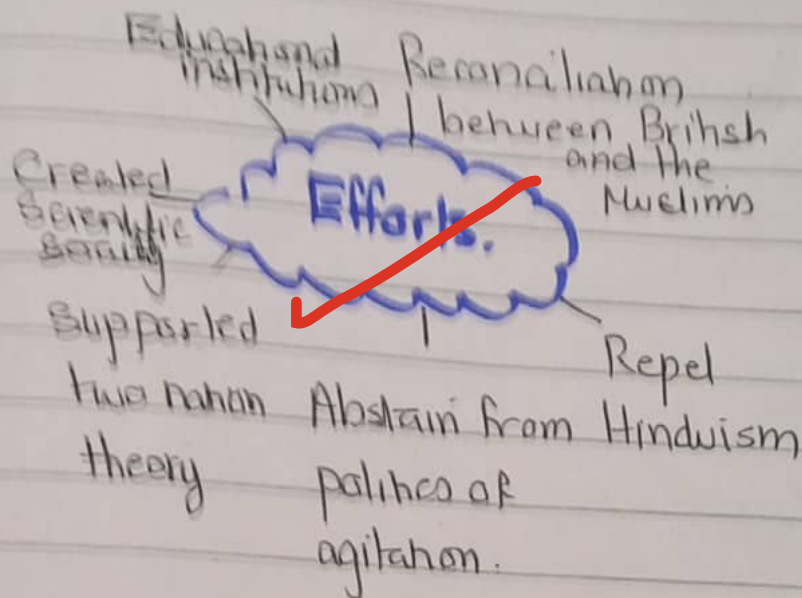
Shah Wali Ullah proposed that Islam is a complete code of life and the people should live their lives according to the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah in their private and public spheres.

(viii) Impacts of these reforms.

- a) Muslims started to gain political consciousness.
- b) The changes in the religion were reversed to orthodox Islam.
- c) Muslims started to preserve their identities.
- d) By calling Shah Ahmed Abdali Muslims started to get victories under his leadership.
- e) Muslims started to live their

lives according to Shariah.

c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan



(i) Reconciliation between British and Muslims

Sir Syed wrote Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind. to blame the British for causing the mutiny in War of Independence 1857. He wrote Loyal Mohammadans of ^{India} ~~British~~ to make ~~him~~ the British realise that many Muslims were loyal to British during war time. He made Duke of Argyle the patron of the scientific society and chose Lord Lytton to inaugurate.

the Aligarh School. Through this he tried to bridge the gap between the British and the Muslims.

(ii) Abstain from the politics of agitation.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised the Muslims to abstain from the politics of agitation. The more they get involved, the more suppression they will face.

(iii) Separate platform for Muslim grievances

He used the Aligarh Educational Conference to present a platform for Muslims to show their grievances.

(iv) Supported the two nation theory.

Sir Syed was of the view that Muslims and the Hindus are two different nations and this gave impetus to the two nation theory.

(v) Created Scientific society.

He created a scientific society to translate 800 plus scientific books in Urdu for the education of Muslims.

(vi) Educational institutions

He created educational institutions for Muslims to get education and elevate their social status. These include

- a) Muddabab Madrassa.
- b) Madrassa Ghaziabad.
- c) A-O school
- d) A-O college.

(vii) Impacts of his efforts

a) The gap between the British and the Muslims was healing

b) Muslims started to get educated and enlightened to elevate their social status.

c) They started getting good

positions at the government jobs.

d) By adopting education and scientific knowledge the Muslims became enlightened.

3) CONCLUSION

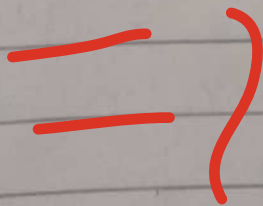
When the glorious past of the Muslims had gotten lost in history the religious identified their problems and stepped up their efforts to solve them. For the political and social problems of Indian Muslims all the philosophers opted for them to revolutionise their system to gain their identity back and practise their lives according to Quran and Sunnah.

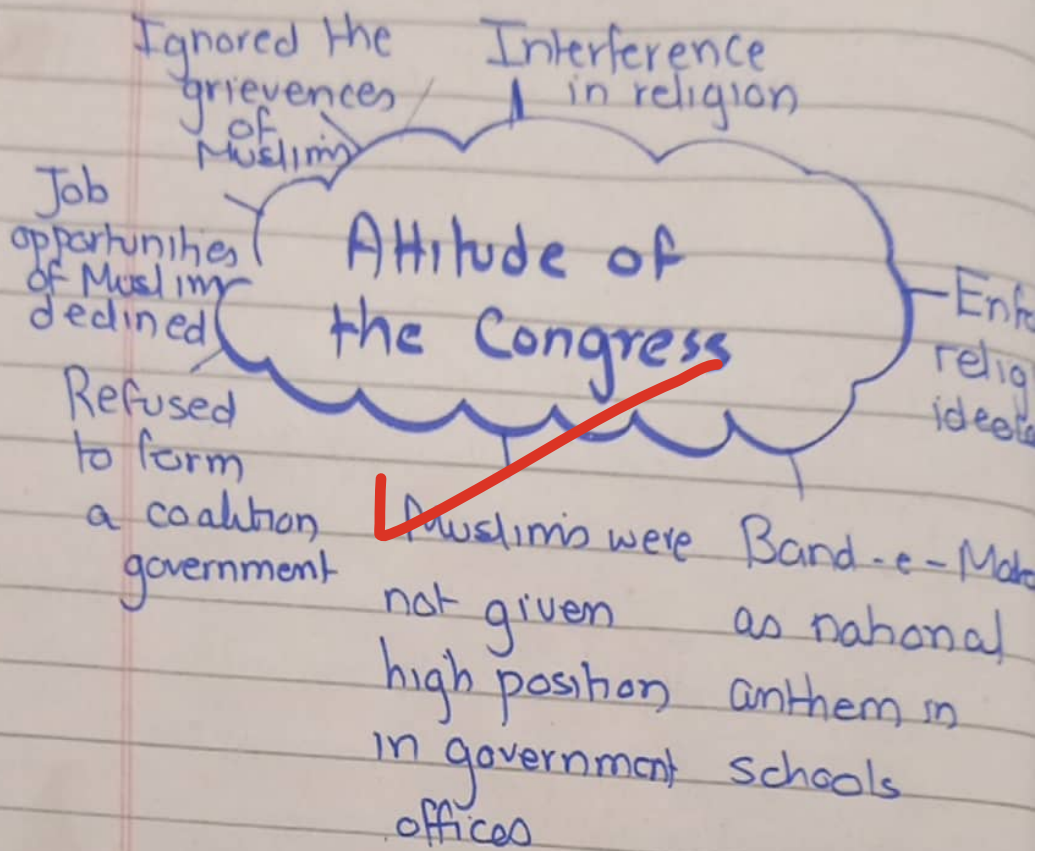
Q No. 2

1) INTRODUCTION.

For the first time in the history of the subcontinent under British rule a responsible government had taken power. But there were many controversies regarding their rule which created discontentment for the Muslims. They forced their Hindu culture on them and interfered in their religious practices. This behaviour of Congress led to the Muslim's change in strategy and increased their demand for a separate State.

2) Behaviour of the Congress Ministries





(i) Refused to form coalition government with All India Muslim League.

After the AIML lost the election, the Congress vilified them and refused to form a coalition government with them. This way there was an absence of Muslim participation in politics the government-

(ii) Ignored the grievances of the Muslims

Because the Muslims were not in power, the Hindus opted for selfish policies. They ignored the grievances of the Muslims of India.

(iii) Muslims were not given space in the higher office.

Since the Hindus proposed that they would appoint high officials on merit, they got the upper hand in all offices. The Muslims demanded seats on proportion as they were not educated properly. The Congress ignored their demand and gained hegemony on high seats.

(iv) Very less job opportunities for Muslims

During the rule of Congress the Muslims did not have many job opportunities. The

ones that were employed either had a very low post- or a meager salary.

(v) Band-e-Matram enforced as national anthem in schools.

The Congress ministries executed an order to force the schools to play Band-e-Matram as their national anthem in schools which the Muslims did not like.

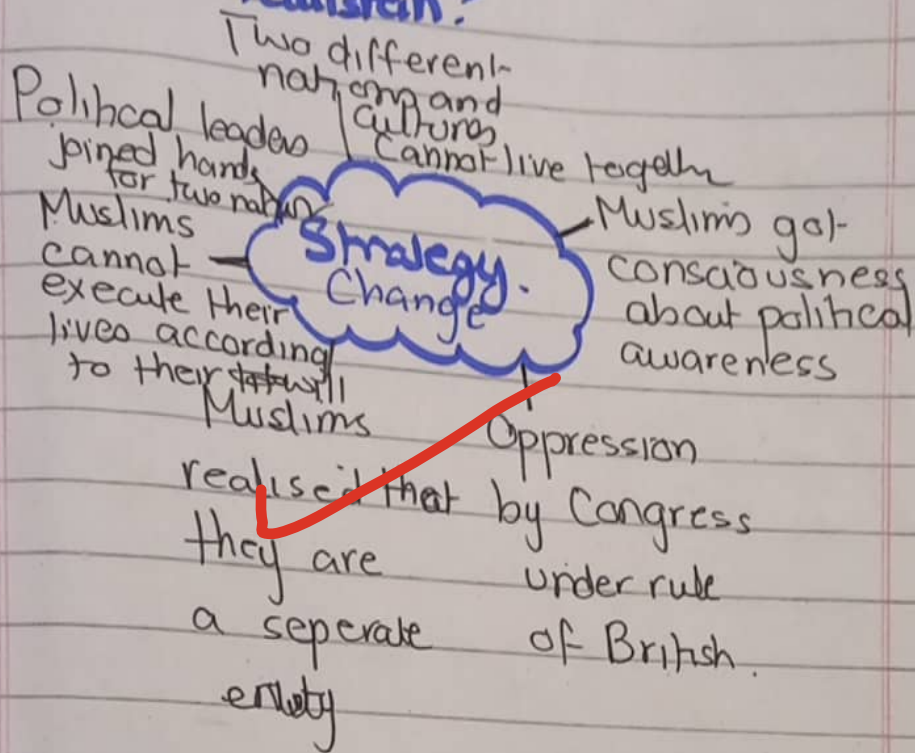
(vi) Suppressed Urdu language.

They did not allow Urdu to be taught in schools and offices as it was the language of the Muslims.

(vii) Interference in religion.

The Muslims were not allowed to profess their religion freely. The rituals like cow slaughtering was banned as it was the Holy animal for Hindus.

3) Influence on Political Strategy and the demand for Pakistan?



(i) Oppression by the Congress under British rule.

The Muslims realised that even under the rule of the British the Congress is suppressing them. So they will do worse when they leave.

(ii) Muslims realised that they are separate from Hindus.
The Muslims realised that

they are different from Hindus
and the Hindus will never do
anything good for Muslims

- (iii) Muslims cannot live freely
with Hindus.

Since the Hindus were in
majority, the Muslims realised that
the Hindus will always dominate
the Muslims. This will hinder
the Muslims from living their
lives according to their will

- (iv) Two different nations
cannot live together.

Muslims realised that
they are religiously and
culturally different from
each other. They have conflicting
views and can never live
in harmony.

- (v) Strengthened the demand
for two nation theory.

Due to abusive behaviour
of the Congress the Muslims

strongly believed that the only solution to the problem are two different nations.

(vi) Political figures joined hands to demand a separate nation.

The political figures who observed that the Congress is oppressing the Muslims strengthened the demand for a separate state were very influential and efficient. Quaid-e-Azam emerged as an oppressed leader and put forth the demand for a separate homeland for Muslims with all his might.

4) CONCLUSION

Due to the highly oppressing behaviour of the Congress, the Muslims understood that the Congress will not do good for them since they are culturally and religiously

different. So there was a shift in the strategy and the proponents of the one state demanded a separate state as the only solution to the problem between the Hindus and the Muslims

(10)