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Pakistan Affairs (Mock #01)

Question #01

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 Muslims identity in the subcontinent?

Introduction:

In 19th century after the war of independence 1857, British punished the Muslims for war. Although the war was fought by both Muslims and Hindus. As a result, Muslims suffered consequences and they did not keep

pace in politics. By analyzing this situation some Muslim reformers including Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmed Shaheed Baralvi and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan came in front to tackle this situation. They adopted different methods including Jihad, educating people, motivating Muslim Nobles for etc. As a result of their struggles the Muslims of sub continent awaken and they produce great Muslim leaders including Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah who worked hard and succeeded in getting a separate homeland of Muslims where the Muslims have political and social freedom. They got an identity in the world world Map.

Background:

Decline and Despair:

The war of independence fought against the British rule by Hindus and Muslims resulted in the failure of Muslims and Hindus. However, the punishments from the British were only for Muslim. The British and Hindus adopted the cruel policies for Muslims. All low ranked jobs were for Muslims. Military and other high ranked jobs were assigned to Hindus. Muslims were banned into the Government jobs. The economic condition of Muslims was deplorable as the Hindus have monopolized over commerce and trade.

Moreover, Muslims also lagged behind in the field of education. The Hindus on the other other hand

had advanced in modern knowledge. At that crucial time, some muslim reformers come in front and struggled hard for the socio political awakening of Muslims of sub continent.

Religious Reformers and their Contribution

⇒ Shah Waliullah
(1798 - 1782)

Syed Ahmad Barelvi
(1786 - 1851)

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(1817 - 1988)

→ Shah Waliullah

Shah waliullah, a great saint, scholar, and reformer is one of those great personalities who dedicated their lives for the welfare of Muslims of subcontinent.

The rise of sikhs and Marhattas has posed a serious problem for the Muslim rulers. They wanted to crush ~~an~~ the Muslim rule and Muslims identity from the ~~✓~~ subcontinent.

Shah waliullah came to tackle this. He wrote 11 letters to the Muslim nobles for this critical situation and asked for military assistance. But they failed. After that Shah waliullah looked up to Ahmad Shah Abdali who came in India on ~~the~~ call of Shah waliullah. Ahmad Shah fought against the Marhattas and succeeded in the 3rd battle of panipatt. This paved the way for Muslim to ~~serve~~ their identity in the subcontinent.

→ Syed Ahmad Shaheed
Barelvi:

Syed Ahmad Shaheed was a great Muslim reformer.

discuss these by giving subheadings.....

who worked hard for the Muslims identity in the sub continent. During his time period there was a sikh ruler in punjab named Ranjit Singh. He was an autocratic and tyrannical ruler. The Mosques were turned into temples and stables. Azan was forbidden and the religious practices of Muslims were interrupted frequently. Muslims lost their identity. At that time Syed Ahmad Shah started Jihad against the Ranjit Singh and worked hard for the soci political status of Muslims.

→ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

In the darkest hour of their life in India Muslims community produced a courageous and great leader who came forward and guide the Muslims of subcontinent to regain

their social and political excellence. After the war of independence in 1857, the Muslims were lagged behind in the education. He guided Muslims by establishing different educational institutes including MAO college in Aligarh, Sindh Madrasah ul Islam etc. He advised Muslims to stay away from politics until they reached the adequate level of education to compete Hindus and to get rid of British rule.

After the war of independence Muslims were banned from government jobs including political positions. The reason was that the British put all responsibility of war over Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote Risala-i-Asbab-Baghawat-i-Hind; in which he wrote the reasons for the war and clearly mention

that the Muslims were as much responsible for war as the were Hindus and other nation.

Moreover

Sir syed Ahmad was a great Muslim reformer whose political efforts help Muslims to form their identity in political and social grounds.

Critical Evaluation:

- Moral & Intellectual revival
Religious reformers revived moral and intellectual life of Muslims of subcontinent by modern and scientific knowledge.
- Religious purification vs Modernization
Different religious reformers worked differently with the help of religious purification and modern knowledge.
Religious Purification: Shah Waliullah and Ahmad Raza Khan Bareilvi worked to eliminate the unIslamic

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

trends and practices. They wanted the Islamic purification for the Muslims of subcontinent.

Modernization: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a modernist who worked for scientific and secular knowledge for Muslims. He spread the English knowledge so the Muslim should be able to compete the British and Hindus.

- o Lagavy and Identity Formation. Aim and objective of all reformers of 19th century was same. They were trying differently to reform the social and political status of Muslims in subcontinent so they should have their stable and prominent identity as a nation among different religions and nations of united India.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.

Conclusion:

After the War of independence, Muslims lost their identity and Hindus got dominated. In this scenario few Muslim leaders step forward. They contribute in different fields and succeeded in maintaining Muslims dominance again in the sub-continent.

These reformers include Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Shaheed Bareilvi and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. All of these put in efforts. They were the beacons of hope for Muslims. They played a fundamental role in awakening Indian Muslims socially, politically and spiritually. They laid the ideological groundwork for Muslim nationalism in British India. They helped Muslims from a defeated group to a nation capable of asserting ~~their~~ political right, eventually demanding a separate homeland.

Question #02

Analyze the political behavior of the Indian National Congress during its ministries (1937-1939). How did these events influence Muslim League's political strategy and the demand for Pakistan?

Introduction:

Political ministries of Indian National Congress came into existence in 1937 after the provincial elections. As the Congress ~~was~~ contains the Hindu Majority. So, during its time period Muslims of subcontinent ~~lived~~ ^{lived} hardly. ~~At~~ Azan was interrupted, cow slaughter was banned, Muslims were not allowed to freely worship. Leaders of Muslim League wanted a homeland with equal

representation of Hindus
and Muslims but after
observing these conditions
they decided to demand
for a piece of land
where Muslims can live
freely. Objective Resolution
of 1946 was the
result of Congress behaviour
towards Muslims. Congress
ministries resigned in
the start of world war II
when British refused to give
constitution making power
to it. Muslims celebrated
this day with the
advice of great
leader 'Qaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah', and
named this day as the
day of deliverance.

keep the introduction a bit brief.

Political Behavior of Congress Ministries: (1937-1939)

1. Formation of Congress Ministries 1937:

The provincial elections held under the India act of 1935. As a result congress got victories in several parts including UP (United provinces), Bihar, Assam, Madras, Central provinces, Bombay. Despite the congress claims to represent "all india" it actually secured majority mainly in Hindu majority provinces. After election results congress hesitates to form ministries because of autonomy of provincial executive. Eventually congress ministries were formed in July 1937 in eight provinces. The Muslim League failed to form ministries in any province except indirectly.

influence Punjab/Bengal. Congress insisted upon Muslims to League Members to in assemblies not acting as a separate group. Muslim League Members refused this offer which create distrust between Congress and Muslim League.

2. Political Behavior of Congress Ministries.

→ Policy Orientation:

Congress rarely included Muslim League members in ministries as the demand by Congress that Muslim League dissolve its parliamentary board was unacceptable to Muslims. So, the Congress ran largely as Hindu Majority Government.

→ Anti Muslims Policies:

Congress government promoted Hindu culture, ~~and~~ neglect Urdu and chose Hindi as official language, for

interfere in Muslims religious practices (ban on Cow for slaughter for sacrifice and restriction on Mosque construction)

→ Hindus Dominance:

Under these conditions Muslims admitted that they were politically, socially and culturally marginalized under the Congress rule.

→ Congress Ministries Resignation:

In September 1939, when World War II started and British appealed help and assistance from all political parties against Germany. Congress demanded Viceroy for full transfer of power and resigned from all Ministries. Eventually in October 1939, Muslims celebrated this date (22 December 1939) as a "Day of Deliverance".

add more arguments in this part.

Influence on Muslims and Muslim League strategy

Muslims of sub continent realised that the Hind-Muslim politics will not guarantee their interer and the Muslim Leads demands for a separate political community for Muslims where they can mould their lives according to Islam. This idea gives motivation to the concept of Two Nation Theory. As a result, in March 1940, Lahore Resolution was passed which is the base of Pakistan. The main objective of this resolution is the sp separate homeland for Muslims.

Initially, leaders of Muslim League wanted equal representation. But after observing two and a half year rule of congress in

subcontinent, they demanded for a separate homeland for Muslims to get rid of British and Hindus rule. This led to the formation of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

In provincial elections of 1937, Congress wins in majority areas including Bihar, UP, UP, CP, Bombay and Madras. Congress offers Muslim League Members to be not acting as a separate party but they refused. This led to the distrust in Congress and Muslims. During Congress governance Most Hindus got dominated over Muslims. In 1939 during world War II when Congress demanded full control in policy making in India. When British did not give approval to this offer Congress ministries resigned. Muslims celebrated this resignation as a

"Day of Deliverance". During all this period Muslims learnt that they cannot live with Hindu community, and they start their struggle for a separate piece of land. Consequently Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947.

