



Pakistan Studies Sessional 1 Exam hum 111

Pakistan Studies (COMSATS University Islamabad)



COMSATS University
Islamabad

HUM111 Pakistan Studies
First Sessional Examinations
SP21 Hybrid Course

Time: 1 Hour

Total Marks: 20

Student Name: _____

Registration Number: _____

Campus: Islamabad **Date:** 4/2/2021

Moderator Name: _____

Instructions to Students

- Write your Name, Registration Number, Campus, Date and Moderator's Name.
- Mobile phone, digital diaries or any other digital storage medium is not allowed.
- Type your answers on the same document provided as question paper.
- Submit the answer sheet via CU Online Console in the given time. No submissions are allowed via email.
- Attempt all questions.

Declaration: It is here by informed to all examinee that use of unfair means as defined by rules and regulations is considered as an academic offense of highest nature there is. All examinees found guilty shall be dealt with in accordance to the statutory rules pertaining to student conduct, discipline and examination. The University's decision in all such matters shall be the final binding on all parties.

For Faculty Use Only							
Questions	Q1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4	Q. 5	Q. 6	Total

Question 1 (10marks, CLO3-A1)

Discuss the rule of the Congress after the General elections of 1936.

Rule of the Congress After the General Elections of 1936:

Provisional elections were held in British India in the colder time of year of 1936-37 as commanded by the Government of India Act 1935. Decisions were held in eleven provinces (Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh). The final result of the elections was declared in February 1937.

The emerging power of Indian National Congress:

The Indian National Congress arose in power in eight of the provinces the special cases being Punjab and Sindh. The All-India Muslim League failed to frame the government in any territory. The final results of the elections were announced in February 1937. The Indian National Congress arose in power in eight of the provinces the exemptions being Punjab and Sindh. The All-India Muslim League failed to frame the government in any province. The Congress ministries resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's activity of declaring India to be an aggressive in the Second World War without talking with the Indian public.

The General Elections 1936

The Government of India Act of 1935 was practically implemented in 1937. The provincial elections were held in the winter of 1936-37. There were two major political parties in the Subcontinent at that time, the Congress, and the Muslim League. Both parties did their best to persuade the masses before these elections and put before them their manifestos. The political manifestos of both parties were almost identical, although there were two significant differences. Congress stood for the joint electorate and the League for separate electorates; Congress wanted Hindi as official language with Devanagari script of writing while the League wanted Urdu with Persian script.

Results of the election:

According to the results of the elections, Congress, as the oldest, most vibrant, and best organized political party, emerged as the single largest representative in the Legislative Assemblies. It failed to secure even 40 percent of the total number of seats. The Congress rule was oppressive towards the minorities, especially Muslims. They started the 'Muslim Mass Contact' movement to defame the ML in their favor. They were making cultural and educational policies that promoted the Hindu culture and symbols in the name of Indian culture. They introduced Bande-Mataram anthem in the institutions and offices etc. The Hindi language was given first importance in their policies. Wardha Educational Scheme was to convert Muslims into Hindus through primary educational literature. Projection of Hindu heroes like Gandhi and distortion of Muslim history became their moral creed. They followed the policy of discrimination in services or new recruitment for jobs. The Congress ministries adopted overall negative and cruel attitude, especially towards the Muslim activists. This

unjust treatment compelled the Muslims to be disciplined in every sphere of life. The Muslims were well aware of the theocratic inclination of the Hindu people. They arranged close monitoring of the government. They publicized their policies and raised the issues. The Congress did not set up ministries for around four months requesting British government to not interfere in its authoritative issues. Conversation between them occurred, and finally, the British concurred without making any conventional correction to the Government of India Act 1935. Because of which, Congress services were framed in July 1937 however with unpleasant approach against Muslims: Hindi turned into the public language, Congress banner turned into the public banner, and Banda Mat ram turned into the public song of devotion. A severe restriction was laid on cow butcher and singing of Banda Mat ram, taken from the novel of Chandra Chatterjee, was begun in schools. Development of new mosques was prohibited, and Muslims were harassed while they offered petitions.

Mobilization of Muslims:

The mobilization of Muslims on these matters required a keen probe to collect the original facts of the Hindu atrocities. The Muslim League highlighted the problems and mobilized the Muslims to counter them adequately. It reorganized the Muslim community to cope with the situation. The Muslim leaders shed a sharp criticism on the Congress policies.

Muslim Protest against the reduction of the status of Urdu:

Muslims protested against the reduction of the status of Urdu and other Muslim related issues. They created realization, amongst the Muslims, of what can happen under the Congress rule and urged for serious thinking about the future political and constitutional arrangements. They unearthed the real objectives of the Congress and urged the need for unity among the Muslims under the banner of the Muslim League. The Congress rule was oppressive towards the minorities, especially Muslims.

Resignation of Congress:

Congress resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be a belligerent in the Second World War without consulting the Indian people.

Question 2(10 marks, CLO3-A1)

What was the background and causes that led to the failure of War of Independence 1857? Discuss in detail.

There were numerous reasons for the War of Independence of 1857. They can be partitioned into political, strict, military, financial and social causes. The East India Company was intending to add-on every one of the provinces of India like Avadh, Tanjore, Jhansi, Satara, and so on That is the reason they presented frameworks like Doctrine of Lapse by which Indian states could be taken over by the Company on the off chance that there was no male beneficiary to the seat of the state. This incited the rulers like Nana Sahib, the received child of Peshwa and Lakshmi Bai, the Rani of Jhansi. The Company likewise pronounced that after the demise of the then Mughal head, Bahadur Shah Zafar, his family needed to move out of the Red Fort and his replacements were additionally prohibited to utilize the title of ruler. Every one of these endeavors distanced both Hindu and Muslim Indians who unders

most hallowed thing was their confidence. In any case, when they understood that the Company was advancing Christianity in their territory, they got angry. Truth be told, the Christian ministers all over India were being disparaged by the British government and in 1855 the clerics like E. Edmund proclaimed that the entire of India ought to be under one religion, i.e., Christianity. Also, the presentation of some friendly laws added fuel to fire. For example, the English government prohibited Satti (Hindu act of consuming the widow alongside the dead body of her significant other) and permitted the widows to remarry. Such enactments severely hurt the sensations of Hindus. In the military arrangement they presented a few guidelines that harmed strict slants of the Indians. For instance, under the military principles the Indian troopers were taboo to have whiskers or wear turbans or put tilaks on their brows. These guidelines caused Indians to understand that their religions were in peril. At whatever point the English attached any territory of India into their area, they destroyed its military and abused the nearby officers. In this way, subsequent to having been oppressed the second stun the neighborhood warriors needed to bear was joblessness that caused them to disdain the unfamiliar intruder. In addition, the English constantly kept up segregation between their officers and the Indian troopers in regard of compensations and incidental advantages with the outcome that the unsettled warriors made up their brains to battle against the English. There were financial causes too. During the standard of the Mughals, the Muslims as well as the Hindus would be delegated on immeasurably significant positions yet by the English the Muslims and the Hindus both were considered as dishonest and thus every one of the greater posts were held by the White men. The locals were either turned jobless or named on lower levels of the state offices. The East India Company that was anxious to gather abundance out of the exchange considered India close to a field of creating crude materials for the enterprises of England. The auxiliary framework with extra expenses even on crude grounds fanned the fire and financially crushed the regular Indians. Notwithstanding these reasons there was a prompt reason that constrained the Indians to go for war. In the expressions of Lord Canning, Lawrence, and Syed Ahmed Khan it was, to be sure, the main source. For another Enfield rifle presented in the early time of 1857 the cartridges were covered with some creature fat that should be both of cow and a pig. Prior to utilizing these cartridges, they were to be cut by teeth. Since the cows were hallowed for the Hindus and pigs were haram for the Muslims the two of them would not convey such rifles. Yet, their English officials utilized power that outraged the Hindus and Muslims the same and consequently every one of these makes incited the conflict in India which we call the War of Independence 1857.

Causes for the Failure of War of Independence:

For a war to be won, one needs a definite aim and a military discipline apparatus; however, the Indian mutineers lacked clear aim. Every group and faction fought for personal reasons without a central Indian command. Some had a problem with job insecurity, while others had a problem with high taxes, while others were concerned with preserving their rule in their states etc. Moreover, there was a visible lack of unity among those who were fighting against their oppressors. The revolt was not pre-decided and spontaneous incidents sparked it. It could not start at one time in the whole of India. Therefore, the EIC effectively crushed it. Moreover, the lack of public support also played a role in the failure of the war. The Educated groups (mainly converted into Christianity), many traders, and lots of peasants did not participate in it because they were blossoming in the rule of the EIC. Another factor which can be attributed to the failure of the War of Independence 1857 is the lack of national spirit among the Indians. Lucknow, Jhansi, and Bihar just revolted to safeguard their rulers' narrow interests rather than safeguarding the larger interest of India. The Mughal ruler and other local rulers had quite weak armies which had no match for the English officers and their war tactics. Therefore, the efficient English officials were able to suppress the revolt in 1857.

Nature of the War of Independence:

The War of Independence was not a religious war. It was fought by both religious communities, i.e., Hindus and Muslims alike to reclaim their independence in India. War of independence was fought because of economic and socio-cultural reasons rather than religious reasons. After the defeat at the

hands of EIC, the Hindus blamed that the Muslims were alone responsible for it. They blamed a religious conspiracy against the British by the Muslims.

Hindi/Urdu Controversy:

Language is a fundamental means of social-cultural interaction. It may lead to disintegration in societies with cultural diversities. The Urdu language was born in India. India was used to be considered as a golden sparrow regarding its fertile land and workforce. That is why many of invaders, including the Muslims, came to occupy it for different purposes. It happened because when these different people from different regions of the world came to India, they brought with them, over number of other things, their language as well. People like Arabs, Persians, and Turks, etc. when mingled with the native people, they exchanged words of their languages and thus with this mingling, a new language emerged which was termed as Urdu, meaning the “language of the troops”. Since the invaders of the Muslim world formed it and emerged during the rule of the Mughals in India, it was termed as the language of the Muslims, and that is why initially it was called “Musalmani”. However, there were not only Muslims that spoke or used Urdu, but all the communities in India joined hands for the promulgation and development of that new language. It was not only used as an everyday language, but a large number of literary works appeared in Urdu in all the regions of the sub-continent primarily Deccan, Lucknow, Maisur, Delhi etc. Thus, almost the whole of India contributed to the flourishing of Urdu. In 1837, Persian was replaced by Urdu as the court and state language, no one objected to that. With the fall of the Mughal Empire, Hindus, however, started looking at Urdu as the language of the invaders. The British on the other hand, in their disregard for Muslims, adopted the same attitude. Thus, both intentionally started their efforts to get rid of the language of the Muslims. In this regard names of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Raja Shiv Parshad, Lakshman Singh, Haresh Chandra and Binkam Chatterjee, etc., among many others are well known. The first effort was made at the start of the nineteenth century when a new language was formed with the name Hindi in which words of pure Arabic, Persian and Turkish were removed and replaced by Sanskrit words. In that regard in 1809, a Hindu wrote a novel in that very Hindi with the title “Prem Sagar”, but since it was not a full-fledged effort, soon that language went into oblivion. However, after the War of Independence in 1857 when the British Crown’s wrath fell upon the Muslims, the Hindus considered it to be a ripe moment to get rid of Urdu and replace it with their language – Hindi. The combined, organized effort started in the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1867, the Hindus of Banaras presented a request to their government regarding the replacement of Urdu with Hindi and its Persian script with that of Devanagari script. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, at that demand remarked that when even the language of a nation is not safe at the hands of other nations in a region, it would be unwise to continue living with them. Sir Syed, who was, in fact, a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity before that incident, started focusing on the cause of Muslims alone. His Scientific Society Gazette presented articles on the importance of Urdu. Similarly, some Muslim newspapers like Noor-ulAbsar and Banaras Gazette also took the responsibility to safeguard their language. The anti-Urdu process continued when, in 1871, the Governor of Bengal, G. Cambell, banned Urdu in the province at all levels, courts, administration and even schools. The ban on Urdu boosted the Hindus in other regions like NWFP, Punjab, Behar, Sindh, Oudh, etc. to counter Urdu there. Meetings were held of the Hindus in which thousands of them signed memorials supporting the cause of elimination of Urdu. The circumstances became even more hard for the Muslims and their language when Anthony McDonnel became the governor of UP in 1900. He was a pro-Hindu and thus anti-Muslim. Thus, he dismissed Urdu as the official language of UP, which was in fact considered to be the home of Urdu language. He issued orders and declared Hindi the official language of the province. Sir Syed’s successors at Aligarh, mainly Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Secretary of the Aligarh Trust, acted against McDonnel’s act. He called for a popular gathering of the supporters of Urdu at Aligarh and openly condemned governor’s work. He also founded Urdu Defense Association, and it was decided that the association would take actions against the doings of the governor. The result of this Muslim response was that Urdu too- along with Hindi- was declared the official language of the province. However, Mohsin-ul-Mulk was not satisfied with this o

another association called Anjuman-e-Tarraqi-e-Urdu to counter all future attempts of the Hindus and the English against Urdu

Formation of Indian National Congress:

Amid agitations over many diverse issues against the British Raj by the local Indians, the Indian National Congress was founded on December 28, 1885. Womesh Chunder Banerjee was selected as the leader of the Congress. Among its main objectives was the fusion into one national whole of all the different, and till now discordant, elements that constitute the population of India. It also aimed for the gradual regeneration of Indians along all lines, mental, moral, social, and political. And the consolidation of the union between England and India, by securing the modification of such of its condition as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country. An Englishman A.O. Hume founded the Indian National Congress. He was a retired government official with the blessings of Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General of India. When Hume took the scheme to the Governor-General, the latter amended it and gave his blessing on the condition that "His name in this connection with the scheme of the Congress should not be divulged so long as he remained in the country." His condition was faithfully maintained, and none but the men consulted by Mr. Hume knew anything about the matter. Sir Syed was quite critical about the Congress; he asked the Muslims not to join it. A vast majority of people followed his advice. He was of the opinion that if he were told that even the Viceroy, the Secretary of State and the whole House of Commons had openly supported Congress, he would remain firmly opposed to it. The times quoted Sir Syed on 12th November 1888, "It is my deliberate belief that should the resolution of the native congress be carried into effect; it would be impossible for the British Government to preserve peace, or control in any degree the violence and civil wars which would ensue." The contemporary Muslim Press was also full of criticisms about the Congress. Mohammad an Observer, The Victoria Paper, The Muslim Herald, the Rafiq-I-Hind and Imperial Paper spoke with one voice against it. Moreover, Muslim Organizations and Institutions like Central National Muhammadan Association, Muhammadan Literary Society of Bengal, the Anjuman-I-Islam of Madras, the Dindigal Anjuman and the Muhammadan Central Association of Punjab asked the Muslims of Indian not to join Congress as they thought it would never serve the interests of the Muslims of India.

Partition of Bengal:

In 1905, the provinces of Bengal and Assam were reconstituted to form two provinces of manageable size. The scheme was sent to London in February 1905. The Province of East Bengal and Assam officially came into being on 16 October 1905. The whole plan was nothing but a readjustment of administrative boundaries. However, the Hindus resented it. The partition resulted in the creation of Muslim majority province, East Bengal, which was distasteful to the Hindus. Hindus regarded the partition as an attempt to strangle nationalism in Bengal, where it was more developed than elsewhere. Agitation against the partition included mass meetings, rural unrest, and a "swadeshi" (native) movement to boycott the import of British goods. Since this partition favored the Muslims therefore, they embraced it and seven days after the partition, on 22 October 1905, a large Muslim meeting at Dacca appreciated the boon conferred on the people by the change. Two days later, another huge gathering of Muslims offered thanks to the God for the partition and declared that under the new scheme, written by the Manchester Guardian on 23rd and 27th October 1905 that "...the Muslims would be spared many oppressions which they hitherto had to endure from the Hindus.", the Hindu agitation against the partition was condemned. However, even though the partition of Bengal was beneficial for the majority of the Muslims of Bengal, the British India government succumbed to the Hindu and Congress agitation against the partition. In 1911, East and West Bengal were reunited. The aim was to combine appeasement of Bengali sentiment with administrative convenience. This end was achieved for a brief time but the Bengali Muslims, having benefitted from the partition, were angry and disappointed. This resentment remained throughout the rest of the British period. The final division of Bengal was done at the partitioning of the subcontinent in 1947, which divided Bengal into India in the West and East Pakistan (later Bangladesh) in the East, intense violence also accompanied it.

Thankyou!

