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Social Base Problem of All India Muslim League:

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Abstract:

Muslim League was founded to protect rights of Muslims in subcontinent. Before establishment of Muslim League, Muslims were facing great hardships; they were not in position to set forth their problems before British Government. As Muslims realized that without establishment of a political party, Muslims would not be able to present their demands before British Government in an organized way. Establishment of a well-known political party like Muslim League was not the task which could be accomplished overnight, but it took many years. Various Muslim leader played vital role in formation of Muslim League. However, as a whole, Muslims experienced great hardships in its formation. There were various reasons for establishment of Muslim League. Some envy was causing hurdles in way of establishment of party.

Keywords: Subcontinent, Muslim League, Muslims, Hindus, Partiality

Introduction:

Muslims got into subcontinent as Vanquisher. Foremost enduring footing of Muslims in the subcontinent happened because of Muhammad Bin Qasim's invasion on Sindh in 711 A.D. As repercussion of such influx, a sovereign Muslim state was established under, affiliated with Umayyad and controlled by Abbasids Caliphate. By this, Muslim regime took over control of Southern and Central areas of today's Pakistan and ruled India as an unconquerable power. Though, not so sturdy in territories of Multan and some other regions, but Muslim regime over India lasted till invasion of Mahmud of Ghazna. (Qureshi).

In India base Muslim Rule was kept in onset of thirteenth century and its capital was Dehli. Sultanate of Dehli was established by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak in 1206 AD which lasted till 1526 A.D, descendant of Aibak being drudged Monarchs, after a century, paved way for Kiljis. After rule

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of about one century, Khiljis were substituted by Tughlaqs. Even if during 14th and 15th century Dehli Sultanate drowned but still clutches of Muslims were firm. (Rabbani).

In onset of 16th century Hindus cashed charm of joint monopoly. Undoubtedly Muslims were downtrodden in every field of life. In the meanwhile Mughals took over the reins of subcontinent in 1526 A.D, Babar and his five successors Hamayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb imparted populace of subcontinent with harmony and prosperity and this spring lasted for twenty decades. Persian was informed as official language and Islamic trends of architecture overlapped indigenous art. (Khan)

In 1867 after Hindu Urdu controversy, it was revealed on Sir Syed that Hindus & Muslims cannot live together in one homeland.

In 1885, a British retired officer A.O. Hume on the advice of Lord Dufferin organized Congress. The aim of making Congress was to get the guidance of locals and include their opinion in politics and point out the administrative faults for administrative improvement. Sir Syed prevented Muslims from joining Congress, so Muslims respected his advice and were at distance from it for some years. The reason behind his disagreement of Muslim's participation in Congress were that it was neither completely democratic nor does it favoring complete monarchy and it was not favoring the future of Muslims either. (Ahmed).

Muslims on the other hand were not able to compete Hindus due to the lack of educated Muslims, and Muslims were not sound socially and economically either. This state of inequality brought Muslim on such field that they were not strong economically and politically but also were in minority, as far as democracy is concerned, it is the rule of Majority over all institutions and organizations, whereas, Muslims were in minority and were not educated to ordinate. (Waseem)

After the death of Sir Syed Muslims felt the sensitivity of time and went to meet Lord Minto as a deputation led by Sir Agha Khan in 1906. The deputation was able to convince Lord Minto as he showed his consideration for Muslims representation.

The period of 1903 to 1906 was very crucial for the Muslims of UP, where Urdu was reattacked by Hindus to reduce its influence in education. Muslim culture was also squeezed by Hindus there.

Muslim League just after its formation gave a well representation to Muslims. There were many lawyers, land lords, educated middle class & businessmen and leader making party like Qaid-e-Azam. (Stephen Philip Cohen)

Muslim League was not the party which would support experienced politicians but also placed young blood. Tufail Ahmed and Hasrat Mohani before the emergence of Muslim League attended the meeting of Congress held in Banaras, which should that congress wanted to convince young blood and assure them that congress. In December 1906 a meeting was set in Dhaka by Nawab Saleemullah of Dacca announced the formation of All India Muslim League to protect that right of the Muslims Living in India. Sir Agha Khan was elected as a President. Other Muslim organizations were formed later. (Malik).

The circumstances before the formation of Muslim League were so confusing for Muslims they were on the horn of dilemma nawab Saleemullah , the head of Nawab family and was a land lord of east Bengal who could not joined the Shimla Deputation due to cataract operation. The head of Ismaili sect Agha Khan and others devoted their salaries on tenth for this purpose. As said above, the congress wanted to attract Muslims for the sake of proving their so-called representation of Muslims & other minorities was in the fear of losing their reputation, because those Muslim who favor attraction in Congress were diverted to Muslim League. ON the other hand Muslim League was in its full-swing. All the works done for Muslims were because of Aligarh movement which enable Muslim to have such leaders, young politicians, many owners of Newspapers who have performed their duties for the betterment of Muslims were linked from Aligarh University like Muhammad Ali, Zafarullah and others who were graduates of Aligarh. This was where the seed of two nation theory was watered and enable Muslims to get their separate state. (Ali).

Conclusion:

All in all Pakistan is the name of the Country which Muslim demanded and were not agree to have something less than this to save Islam as pure as it was brought in subcontinent. Muslims wanted to regain their recognition and have their own Muslim country Pakistan with the combination of P for Punjab, A for Afghania, K for Kashmir, S for Sindh and tan for Balochistan. The reason of making this country was to have Islamic state to practice the duties freely. Many pages were turned over to name this land its beginning was the unaugment of Lord Minto to Shimla deputation, then the establishment of All India Muslim League which secured Muslims from the discriminate behavior of congress Muslims first time enjoyed their political right after 1857. The right of separate election being given in Government of India Act 1909 was a clear

admission off Government that Muslims are separate nation. The Muslim League which was made to give political rights was soon become a separation movement. The criticism which was faced by Muslims on Shimla deputation was that the Shimla deputation was a Command performance on the back of British Government. However, British government was under a great pressure of dealing a great province and transfer of governor when East Bangal was made. The person like Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk supported the deputation of Shimla not by any agent because Muslims needed it. Withdrawal of the Bangal Partition on the protest of Hinuds brought Muslims in consequence that separate political identity truly was the need of the time, and inspiration of forming the Muslims political party was Shimla deputation and people related to all classes whether they are land lords, formers, blue collar workers or Ulama were in Muslim League and were supporting the theory of separate nation and saving Muslims and Muslim leader from all sort of criticism and convinced them to vote for Pakistan. They all were united for same purpose and the result of this unity appeared in form of an independent country Pakistan.

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