

ANALYTICAL STUDY ON PRE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD OF MUSLIM POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

The investigation of history isn't just broad yet in addition particular. The history of a locale or a segment of individuals frames as much significant subject of history as the investigation of political establishments, social conduct and monetary improvements. The investigation of small scale history is as huge as the investigation of history by and large. Each part of authentic learning gave by smaller scale history empowers us to advance a union and exhaustive speculation about verifiable occasions, developments or identity. Fundamentally history is the investigation of progress and advancement in human experience and information. Political choices, financial, social and scholarly powers deliver change in human conduct. History, in this way, is a complex intermixing of powers and conditions. This is more genuine if there should be an occurrence of the investigation of the Indian national development. An investigation of Indian national development is an exceedingly intriguing and interesting subject of chronicled examination and research. Multi-dimensional investigation and investigation of the Indian national development are imperative and important to comprehend the more prominent accomplishment and vision of the Indian individuals. Territorial and nearby investigations of different parts of the Indian national development have opened up the deficiency of materials on this topic of global significance. The national development of India had been similar to an immense sea to which numerous multi-shading streams streamed. The part played by different groups, districts and gatherings have made the Indian national development pluralistic and heterogeneous in character. With this speculation in see the present research work has been embraced to fill a noteworthy hole in the recorded learning of our national development.

INTRODUCTION

An investigation of Indian national development is a profoundly intriguing and interesting subject of recorded examination and research. Multi-dimensional investigation and investigation of the Indian national development are imperative and important to comprehend the more noteworthy accomplishment and optimism of the Indian individuals. Local and neighborhood investigations of different parts of the Indian national development have opened up the lack of materials on this topic of global significance. The national development of India had been similar to a tremendous sea to which numerous multi-shading streams streamed. The part played by different groups, locales and gatherings have made the Indian national development pluralistic and heterogeneous in character. With this speculation in see the present research work has been attempted to fill a noteworthy hole in the authentic information of our national development.

The present research work has been expected to assess and look at the part played by the Muslims of Bihar in the national development of India from 1912 to 1947, in light of the fact that amid this period the Muslims of Bihar had assumed a recognized part in the freedom development of India. Be that as it may, the issue of political interest of the Muslims of Bihar in the national development has been to a great extent disregarded and ignored by the antiquarians and social researchers alike. In spite of the fact that few books have been composed on the national development of India and additionally of Bihar, however they scarcely give sufficient information with respect to the part of the Muslims of Bihar in the national development. K.K. Datta has composed an amazing book "The History of Freedom Movement in Bihar", yet he likewise neglected to survey and break down the part of the Muslims of Bihar amid the basic period of our national development conceivably in view of the general idea of his work. Despite the fact that there are a few books on the part of Muslims in the national development of India, yet every one of these books likewise don't give any extensive detail of the political exercises of the Muslims of Bihar. There are, be that as it may, some personal examinations which give a few thoughts regarding the part of the Muslims of Bihar in the national development. Among them say might be made of Qeyamuddin Ahmad and Jata Shankar Jha. Jata Shankar Jha's Mazharul Haque and Shivaji Rao Ayde's Maulana Mazharul Haque, which manages the part of Mazharul Haque are 3 extraordinary knowledge in the life and times of the colossal Muslim pioneer of

Bihar. V.N. Datta and B. Cleghorn, altered "A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics", which contains the letters of Syed Mahmud, just gives a few certainties about the part of Syed Mahmud as it were. Indeed, even the most bona fide book "The Dictionary of National Biography", altered by Late S.P. Sen missed the names of the prominent Muslim leaders of Bihar. The small information, which the previously mentioned books managing a portion of the people gives, neglected to introduce any unmistakable thought regarding the commitments of the Muslims of Bihar to the national development. The present work, consequently, has been embraced to increase the absence of authentic information about the part of the Muslims of Bihar in the flexibility development of India. There has been general questions and some of the time huge numbness about the part of the Muslims of Bihar in the battle against the British colonialism. By investigating the political demeanor of the Muslims of Bihar towards the battle against the British Raj, endeavors have been made to put their commitment in legitimate point of view.

The period between 1912 to 1930 was a developmental period in the history of Indian national development. The year 1912 denoted the formation of Bihar and Orissa as a different region. Both the Hindus and the Muslim elites of Bihar battled one next to the other to secure the partition of Bihar and Orissa from Bengal as a different region to ensure their social, monetary and political intrigue. In spite of the fact that Orissa too withdrew from Bihar in 1936. The joint wander sorted out by the Hindus and Muslim elites in 1912 made ready for ensuing regular battle against the British Raj. It was especially since 1912, that the famous Muslim elites like Mazharul Haque, Ali Imam, Hasan Imam, Syed Muhammad Fakhruddin, Syed Sharfuddin and others joined the hands with Sachchidanand Sinha, Mahesh Narayan, Braj Kishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha and others to accomplish flexibility from the British run the show. The 1930 denoted the end of an age in the history of national development. The passing of Moti Lal Nehru, MazharulHaque, Shah Mohammad Zubair in 1931 and Syed Ali Imam in 1931, denoted the end of a period. Subsequently the period between 1912 to 1930 has been chosen as a subject of unique investigation and research to concentrate consideration on the multi-dimensional political conduct of the Muslims of Bihar.

The part of people in history may have its significance however the present research work has tried to stress the fundamental and principle patterns of the political conduct of the Muslims of

Bihar towards the political development. While talking about these patterns, push has not been put on hostility and struggle between the Hindus and the Muslims or inescapable indication of a different Muslim patriotism. The accentuation on this exploration work is on accord and coherence as opposed to on strife and intermittence. In the meantime the development of communalism, social pressure and incidental common issue have been inspected inside the domain of the national development. This investigation, in any case, is limited to Bihar just for quickness and comfort. The controlling supposition behind this work is that the Muslims of Bihar like different fragments of the general public added to the national development by taking dynamic part in different periods of the battle against government and political disturbance.

GROWTH OF NATIONALIST POLITICS AND POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN BIHAR 1857-1911 1857 REVOLT

Bihar, one of the real states in the Indian association has contributed much to the inception and development of religious and political thoughts. The period between 1857 to 1912 saw a fast change of the Muslims of Bihar and additionally different parts of India.² Bihar assumed an exceptionally Significant part in the revolt of 1857 under the moving leadership of Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh, Sheik Bhikhari, Peer Ali, Rahat Ali, Peer Bakhsh and other people who had conveyed the message of the development in Bihar and outside extremely successfully.⁴ Bihar was never detached from what was occurring in different parts of India amid 1857. The average citizens betrayed the British soldiers.⁵ Indeed, since the Meerut ascending of May 1857 there was a sure distress among the sepoy posted in Danapur and different cantonments. In June the general population of the Saran region were "in open revolt" and a few renegades of the Shahabad region were sneaking into Danapur. There was an ascending at Patna on third July 1857. Before long the place of a book shop Peer Ali Khan was sought and destroyed to ground and Waris Ali was hanged to death⁶. Three regiments at Danapur ascended in rebellion on 25th July and the exact following day they walked in to the locale of Shahabad to join the highest renegade pioneer of Bihar, Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur. Despite the fact that an old man, he alongside his sibling Amar Singh, set up a manu-industrial facility of arms and ammo and put away arrangements for a drawn out battle.

After the revolt of 1857 like other Fellow Muslims at national level, the Muslims of Bihar endured political and social degeneration. They were marked as backstabbing as fault of revolt was put on them who conveyed the subversive thought of resistance. Over the long haul the Hindus had soaked up Western thoughts and training however the Muslims had eastern reasoning alongside Western instruction.

WAHABI MOVEMENT IN BIHAR

The effect of the Wahabi development was exceptionally noteworthy which had ejected since 1822. Amid the Revolt of 1857⁹ the Wahabis¹⁰ of Bihar were mercilessly pulverized and th Patna was the tempest focal point of the Wahabi development. Initial a from British mastery turned into its watchword, for it was un-Islamic¹¹ to be administered by the British. As retaliation to that place of the Sadiqpurmaulvis was demolished.¹¹ Even after that the Wahabi development proceeded. In late 1864 Yahya Ali was captured on the charge of trick to wage a war against the Queen. Maulvi Ahnmadullah was ensnared for a situation and sentenced on the confirmation of a few convicts in the Ambala trials. He was transported for life in the Andaman Island. The properties of numerous Wahabis were appropriated and the capture of the Wahabis of the SanthalParganas and different zones proceeded in the late 1860.

PART OF WAHABI MOVEMENT

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Instructive development

The Kayasthas and the Muslims took to English training. The Muslim were in a decent number. The Kayastha guys as well as females took to current instruction and turned into the vanguards of new political and social cognizance. The Muslims were likewise pulled in towards current instruction. No big surprise Bihar had a world of good Muslim leaders in the last quarter in the last quarter of the nineteenth and the primary quarter of the twentieth century. Some of these Biharis traveled to another country and acquired new thoughts on freedom and majority rule government from the West. Syed Abdulla, a teacher and later a Deputy Inspector of Schools at Muzaffarpur, showed oriental dialects in the London University for a long while.

Part of Print media

For bringing political and social cognizance among the Muslims of Bihar specifically and Biharees by and large we see more prominent pretended by the press in Bihar. The interest for independent Bihar in the Behar contradicted by Guru Prasad Sen through his compositions in the Behar Herald and by some Calcutta based daily papers like Amrit Bazar Patrika, the Bengali and so on in any case, there were others like Al-Panch⁴³of Patna and some others of even Calcutta like the Hindi week by week the Bharat Mitra that bolstered the move and said that under Bengal the Biharis could never accomplish material thriving as they would remain instructively in reverse. Meeting started to be held in Patna and in the areas of Bihar. While the Muslims needed separate Bihar were the most grounded supporters of the move were „the Bengali Colonists amid 1920s diaries like Behar-Bandhu, Behar-Herald, AL-Panch, Searchlight and numerous different diaries were the genuine indicator of the response of society towards various socio-political issue winning amid that time. The administration records supply information about the activity of a legislature while diaries give information about the response of the general population as reporting is considered as a reflection of the general public. The present paper not just involves different parameter of news coverage amid pilgrim Bihar yet additionally attempt to uncover the different logical inconsistency and issue through news-papers and diaries .The present paper tries to underline the solidarity amongst Hindus and Muslims politics of Bihar amid the period of 1920s through news - papers and diaries.

Associations

The political consciousness of Biharees can be measured from the reality of growing of affiliations. Bihar Industrial and Educational Association were likewise settled. Hindus and Muslims joined these associations with level with excitement. This reality was all around reflected in the sythesis of the official board of trustees of the Bihar Provincial Association which included among others, the Imam siblings, Mazharul Haq and Nasiruddin Hasan from one perspective and Deep Narayan Singh, Parmeshwar Lal, Narayan Prasad, Brahmdeo Narayan Sachchidanand Sinha and Langat Singh on the other. Ali imam as President of the Bihar Provincial Conference in 1908 paid a warm tribute to Bihari Hindus for their friendliness to the Muslims. At that point came up the general population's Association otherwise called Bihar individuals' Association, at Patna in 1879 to serve the majority of the region. Anyone could get its enrollment by paying a yearly membership of Rs. 3 just or, if unfit to pay even that, by essentially keeping in touch with the secretary; however well-to-do people were required to pay gift. It was right around a political association yet with common disposition.¹¹⁸The foundation of Bihar National Improvement Association later was viewed as huge in making the possibility of detachment of Bihar from Bengal unmistakable.

Some littler affiliations like the Anjuman-e Tahzib of Muzaffarpur advancing liberal training and great lead, the Monghyr Public Association for social and scholarly development¹²⁰ and the Chhapra Association essentially made to challenge the Government arrangement of advancing vernacular instruction yet in addition misusing all chances to adequately attest the particular character of Bihar, contributed in their own particular manner to the rising cognizance of Bihar. Patna got its Behar Literary Society, set up by Muslim world class to raise the good and scholarly powers of the Biharees.

Leadership for separate Bihar

Mahesh Narayan and Sachchidanand Sinha must be given the most astounding acknowledge for articulating and also offering articulation to this cognizance and consequently developing a development to secure separate territory of Bihar. They together distributed a book entitled The

Partition of Bengal or Separation of Bihar, The news made extraordinary eagerness all through Bihar. Some unmistakable Biharees took an interest in the service of Delhi Darbar. They were Maharajas of Darbhanga, Gidhaur, Takari and Banaili, Shachidanand Singha, Syed Md. Fakhruddin, Maulavi Syed Khurshid Hassan, Deep Narayan Singh, Mazharul Haq and others.¹⁷⁰The Muslim leaders of Bihar assumed noteworthy part in the progressive battle for the formation of Bihar as a different area. The Hindus and Muslims of Bihar were joined together and committed to the normal reason for Bihar, when against supreme fomentation erupted over the subject of Bengal.

Home run the show

The Home Rule development which advanced the interest for self-government as a national reason its appearance in the wake of the World War I. The term and Home Rule were obtained from the Irish development for Home Rule. The lead toward this path was taken by Mrs Annie Besant who reported the possibility of her Home Rule League on 25 September 1915 and it was formally initiated just about a year later on 3 September 1916.²⁰⁵In Bihar, a branch of Home Rule League was set up on 16 December 1917.

A portion of the Muslim leaders, in any case, kept up relations with both the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress simultaneously.³ The appearance and the declaration of the Minto-Morley Reforms conveyed home to the leaders of the pioneer of the Musalmans the need of beginning a Muslim Political Organization and along these lines was established the All India Muslim League at Dacca in December, 1906. The League received its belief perfect unquestionably in December, 1912 and modified its constitution having for its points and questions: -

- Full capable government for India with satisfactory and successful shields for Musalmans.
- To secure and propel the political and religious and different rights and interests □ of the Indian Musalmans.

- To advance fellowship and joining between the Musalmans and different groups of India.
- To keep up and fortify charitable relations between the Musalmans of India and those of different nations.

The Muslim League Central Parliamentary Board receives the accompanying system for resulting races:

- To secure the religious privileges of the Musalmans. In all issues of simply religious character, due weight might be given to the sentiments of Jamiat-ulUlema Hind and the Mujtahids.
- To bend over backward to secure the cancelation of every single harsh law.
- To oppose all measures which are unfavorable to the enthusiasm of India, which infringe upon the crucial freedoms of the general population and prompt monetary abuse of the nation.
- To lessen overwhelming expense of managerial hardware, focal and commonplace, and allot generous apparatus, focal advertisement common, and dispense significant assets for country building divisions.
- To nationalize Indian Army and lessen the military use.
- To support improvement of Industries, including bungalow enterprises.
- To direct cash, trade and costs in light of a legitimate concern for economic improvement of the nation.
- To remain for the social, instructive and financial elevate of the rustic populace.
- To support measures for the alleviation of agrarian obligation.
- To make basic instruction free and obligatory.
- To ensure and advance Urdu dialect and content.
- To devise measures for the enhancement of the general states of Muslims.
- To find a way to lessen the substantial weight of tax assessment.
- To make a solid popular conclusion and general political consciousness all through the nation.

The Muslim League isn't just carrying on a battle for the Muslims however it keeps up that all other vital minorities must have a similar feeling that all is well with the world and a place in the sun of India where they will appreciate the rights and benefits as free residents and not be ground around standing oppression and position rule⁷. The all India Muslim League Resolution on Hindu-Muslim Riots in Congress-Ruled Provinces : Calcutta : 17 April 1938 exceptional Session of the All India Muslim association sees with caution the expansive number of mutual mobs which are occurring in U.P. Bihar, C.P., Bombay and different areas bringing about death toll and property of the Musalmans.

CONCLUSION

India's battle for flexibility from the British Empire in the nineteenth and 20th hundreds of years, is the most interesting section of Indian History. The remote lead in India in the pre-Company and the Raj periods of Indian history isn't new, yet the way in which the British control of India was restricted by the Indians is absolutely another marvel. It was a one of a kind flexibility battle in which not just the lords, the nawabs and the Zamindars took an interest however incalculable individuals relinquished their beginning and end to accomplish autonomy from the British Rule. India had not seen such a famous opportunity battle previously. A few variables were in charge of this one of a kind development. Prior outsider rulers like the Sakas, the Kusanas, the Arabs, the Turko-Afghans and the Mughals did not consider India only as their state and depended on political, social or monetary misuse of the Indians, rather they made India their home and controlled appropriately. Accordingly, rulers having a place with these races at times confronted prominent revolt or insubordination. Whatever protection they got in India was offered by the Indian rulers whose fortunes were antagonistically influenced by the military victories of these outsider races in India. Be that as it may, the case with the English rulers was altogether unique. The English came to India in the attire of dealers yet they soon diverted from that clothing. From dealers they moved toward becoming experts of India. They abused completely Indian assets for the food of the British Raj. They changed over India into a settlement of the British Empire. Their lone point was to empty out however much riches out of India as could reasonably be expected. This strategy influenced the Indian local sovereigns as well as. The approach of racial

separation and denying the Indians the privilege to live respectably in their own particular nation influenced unfavorably the fortunes of Indians.

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