

DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

INTRODUCTION

- ✓ Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims
- ✓ The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of babar.
- ✓ Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline
- ✓ Mughal empire decline slowly and gradually after the death of Aurangzeb
- ✓ It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire

VAST EMPIRE

- ✓ During the rule of Aurangzeb, they kept on capturing lands under their expansion policy.
- ✓ Mughal empire extended from Afghanistan to Assam and from Kashmir to Mysore.
- ✓ They could not manage these areas because areas were very large.
- ✓ A single ruler could not handle the responsibility because it was an issue to travel to different parts of the empire.

WEAK ADMINISTRATION

- ✓ After Aurangzeb's death, his sons were not capable to administer the empire.
- ✓ Since the citizens of empire had too many problems it was difficult for single ruler to handle such situation.
- ✓ A single ruler could not handle the responsibility because it was an issue to travel to different parts of the empire.

SUCCESSION DISPUTE

- ✓ There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession.
- ✓ Only Akbar came to throne without fighting.
- ✓ Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons to before his death to avoid any conflict.
- ✓ But after his death, his sons fought for power.

- ✓ Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army.

LAVISH LIFESTYLE

- ✓ Mughal rulers were always pleasure seeking and they were fond of luxuries.
- ✓ They wasted their time and money in luxuries instead of administering the empire.
- ✓ Aurangzeb spent an enormous amount of money for the construction of the PEARL MOSQUE in delhi.
- ✓ This also set a bad example to the future successors.
- ✓ The successors were busy in women drinking and gambling.
- ✓ They become neglect of their duties.
- ✓ They were moving away from the Islamic teachings.

AURANGZEB POLICIES

- ✓ Aurangzeb interfered into the religious matters of the non muslims.
- ✓ Aurangzeb re-imposed JIZYA TAX on non muslims.
- ✓ He imposed jizya on non muslims for them to pay money if they wanted their rights and protection.
- ✓ However, instead of giving protection to non muslims, he banned their culture and and burnt many temples.
- ✓ Non muslims were converted to muslim by force and they were also removed by the top posts.
- ✓ Aurangzeb divided the empire into districts.
- ✓ And appointed separate mansabdars in each district.
- ✓ Mansabdars responsibility was to collect taxes and administer.
- ✓ Unfortunately these mansabdars were corrupt and used the taxes for unfair means.

RELIGIOUS POLICIES OF AURANGZEB

- ✓ As soon as he ascended the throne, he started the introduction of reforms which made his dominion a truly Islamic state, and which pleased the orthodox muslims.
- ✓ He appointed censors of public morals in all important cities to enforce Islamic laws and to put down un islamic practices such as drinking, gambling and prostitution.

- ✓ Forbade cultivation of bhang throughout the country.
- ✓ In 1664 forbade Suttee
- ✓ In 1668 forbade music at the court with exemption of Royal Band.
- ✓ Pensioned off state mushaikhs and singers.
- ✓ Demolished many hindu temples, as he wanted Islam to spread far and wide.

NO NAVAL FORCE

- ✓ There was no navy in the Mughal forces.
- ✓ They were over-confident.
- ✓ And their over-confident turned into affliction.
- ✓ The british were having a very strong and well-managed navy.

WEAK ARMY

- ✓ The army expertise and efficiency was declining over time.
- ✓ There was lack of finance in Mughal treasury so modern weaponry could not be afforded.
- ✓ There were multiple invasions and other advancements which couldn't be backed off by the army.
- ✓ Moreover infighting among the successors makes the efficiency of army weak.

INTERNAL INVASIONS

- ✓ The marathan forces had become quite powerful, constantly causing difficulty to the Mughal.
- ✓ The Marathas were skilful Hindu guerrilla fighters who defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful people in India and nothing could the Mughals do to stop it.
- ✓ By 1760s marathas had also spread and turned out to be a big problem for the empire until their advancement towards DELHI.

FOREIGN INVASIONS

- ✓ In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and took the KOHINOOR DIAMOND and the ROYAL PEACOCK THRONE.
- ✓ After which he plundered the cities and left them burnt.

- ✓ The Persians under Nadir Shah captured much of the Empire's wealth and returned home with gold, jewels and the Peacock throne from Delhi.
- ✓ In 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali from Afghanistan invaded India.
- ✓ The Afghans under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas at Panipat.
- ✓ They had been in control of much of the Empire for some time.
- ✓ The Afghans however were unable to make the most of their victory and returned to Kabul.
- ✓ However they were able to invade the Empire a number of times during the 18th Century.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH

- ✓ As Mughal empire was declining, British took advantage and entered into the sub-continent.
- ✓ British liked the Mughal treasury so the British played a game.
- ✓ First they entered as a trading company.
- ✓ British then introduced policies and entered into the politics.
- ✓ The British were developed and prepared due to industrial revolution.
- ✓ British expansion into the subcontinent was rapid.
- ✓ They were experienced in warfare and had many weapons and other resources, so they were difficult to defeat.
- ✓ British won war of independence of 1857 which marked the end of Mughal rule.

WHY MARATHAS WERE DEFEATED AFTER THE DECLINE OF MUGHAL?

- ✓ The Marathas controlled vast lands that had been part of the Mughal Empire, but they found it difficult to control and administer. This led to problems in fighting off threats from other armies confirming that the empire was now too big for them to protect or defend.
- ✓ Maratha families began to show more loyalty to local rulers rather than the Maratha leaders in the capital city of Pune. As a result, cracks began to show in Maratha unity and control. Their grip on the empire was weakened.
- ✓ The invading Afghans defeated the Maratha army at Panipat in 1761, thousands of soldiers and important administrators were killed, ending Maratha control.

CAUSES OF WAR

INTRODUCTION

- ✓ War began on 10 May 1857
- ✓ War was fought between Indians and British.
- ✓ The event is known by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection.
- ✓ Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region.
- ✓ War was officially ended in August 1858.

AGRARIAN POLICY

- ✓ 1852
- ✓ Introduced by Lord Dalhousie.
- ✓ British policy.
- ✓ Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by British.
- ✓ The British checked the validity of the land documents.
- ✓ If the land documents are invalid.
- ✓ Then the land would be confiscated by British.
- ✓ Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

- ✓ 1852.
- ✓ Land annexation policy.
- ✓ Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by British.
- ✓ Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed.
- ✓ Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the British control.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- ✓ The industrial revolution took place in England.
- ✓ So British officers took raw material from India to England.
- ✓ The product was sold in India at a cheaper price.

- ✓ This products were cheaper and efficient than local products.
- ✓ There was less selling of local products so Industries suffered.
- ✓ Due to which the rate of employment decreases.

LANGUAGE ISSUE

- ✓ 1834.
- ✓ English was made an official language replacing native language in India.
- ✓ Persian was the official language of muslims and sanskrit was the official language of hindus.
- ✓ In 1835, English education act was passed.
- ✓ Under this act the English was introduced in education.
- ✓ Western curriculam was established with English in Indian schools and colleges.
- ✓ English become the language of administration and of the higher law courts.

RELIGIOUS ISSUES

- ✓ British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race.
- ✓ Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools.
- ✓ In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike.
- ✓ They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries.
- ✓ In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practised in many parts of India.
- ✓ Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.
- ✓ Although the British had been reluctant to get involved in banning this practice, there was little opposition to the outlawing of it.
- ✓ Widows were allowed to remarry.
- ✓ Co-education was started.

- ✓ It was also said that the Indian people working in the army would be converted to Christians.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

- ✓ Macaulay introduced schools across the country to teach Western ideas using the English language.
- ✓ He believed that British ideas were far better than anything that came from India and that it would impose Western values and help the British to govern India more effectively.
- ✓ Indians had to send their children to coeducational schools, which was unpopular, since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings.

POSTING OF SOLDIERS TOO FAR

- ✓ British started posting of soldiers to far off places.
- ✓ The use of Indian Troops proved it also.
- ✓ This indicates Indians that British were trying to send Indians far from country so they can easily take control over India.

WESTERNIZATION

- ✓ British westernized the India.
- ✓ They interfere in road, communication, railways which offended Indians.
- ✓ British interfered in social services, hospitals as well as in education.
- ✓ This offended Indians and makes Indians angry.

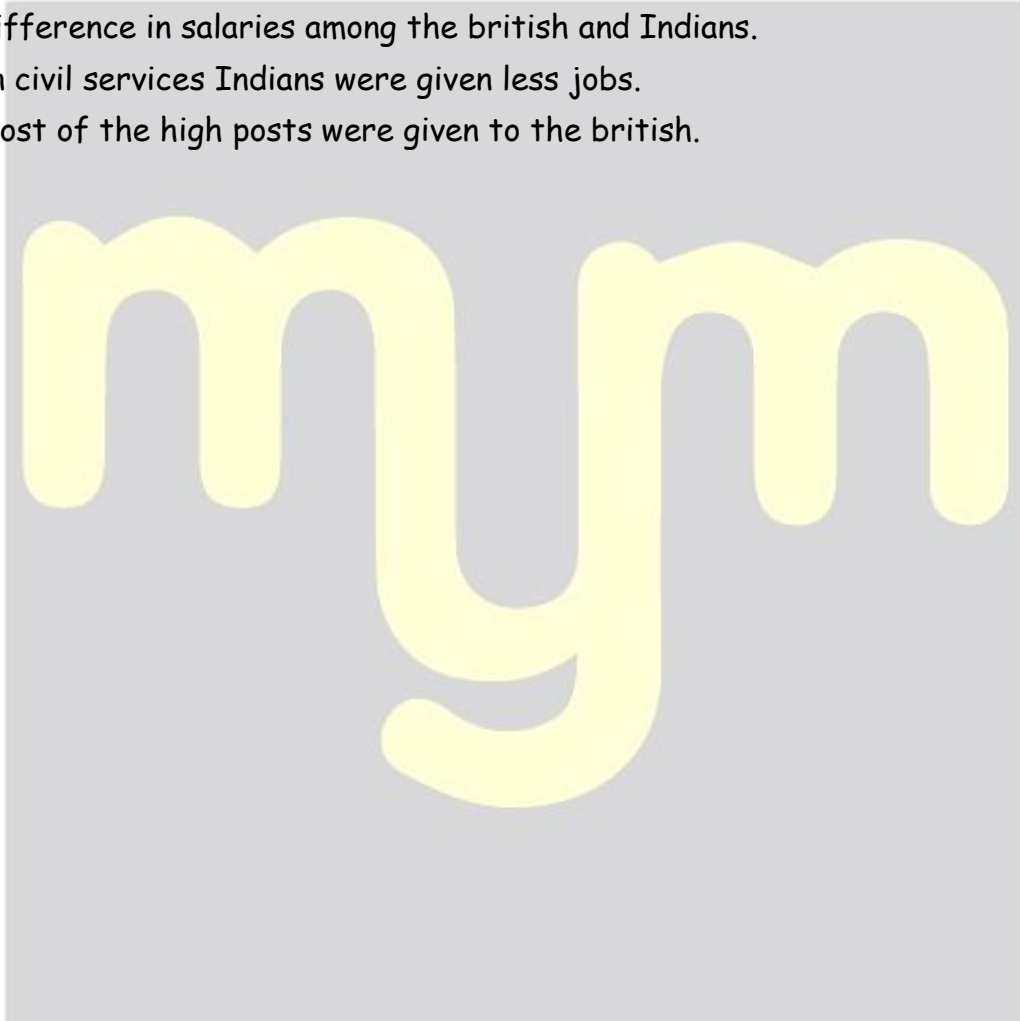
GREASED CARTRIDGES

- ✓ 1857.
- ✓ Most immediate reason.
- ✓ New cartridges coated with fats of pigs and cows, which were chewed first to use them.
- ✓ Cow is a sacred animal for Hindus while pig is prohibited in Islam.
- ✓ Created disruption among the soldiers.
- ✓ Many soldiers refused to use them.
- ✓ British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them.

- ✓ This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

FURTHER CRUELITIES

- ✓ Sale laws and excessive taxation ruined the landlords and peasants alike.
- ✓ There was corruption in collection of taxes.
- ✓ The salaries of sepoy were very low.
- ✓ Difference in salaries among the British and Indians.
- ✓ In civil services Indians were given less jobs.
- ✓ Most of the high posts were given to the British.



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FALIURE OF WAR

LACK OF UNITY

- ✓ There was disunity among the rebels.
- ✓ They lacked a common purpose and everyone fought for personal interest, often refused to fight unless they were harmed.
- ✓ Nana Sahib, only interested in getting doctrine of lapse reversed and was ready to come to terms if this demand was accepted.
- ✓ Thus, Muslims lacked a common cause from the Indians, weakening them.
- ✓ There had been a great deal of vandalism in the war, thus the local population was harmed and became displeased with the rebel's nefarious activities.
- ✓ Instead, they sympathized with the British who stood for law and order.
- ✓ Hence the British strength increased even further, rebels weakened.

LACK OF COMMUNICATION

- ✓ No spirit and patriotism amongst Indians.
- ✓ No planning and were having different aims because they were coming from different areas.
- ✓ Due to inconvenient transport and system of communication they could not communicate.

WEAK ARMY

- ✓ The British had experienced the Industrial Revolution and were technologically much more superior.
- ✓ Thus they had advanced weaponry, giving them an edge over the Mughal/Indian forces who had traditional and outdated weaponry.
- ✓ The British were a superpower at that time and had well trained, confident soldiers led by outstanding generals such as Edwards and Neil.
- ✓ Who fought with devotion and loyalty to the British Queen.
- ✓ The rebel leaders in comparison were indecisive and short sighted and hence were easily defeated by the British.

LACK OF PUBLIC SUPPORT AND FUNDS

- ✓ Lack of funds.

- ✓ Due to which various requirements could not be fulfill.
- ✓ Educated people were unaware of war techniques and did not support Indians.
- ✓ British have funds and were having support from british and from some of Indians as well.
- ✓ So they were well equipped and were far better than Indians.
- ✓ The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion, sending men and supplies to help the British.
- ✓ Some of the Indian princes were more interested in restoring their own powers and this often depended upon the support of the British.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP

- ✓ No military genius, politician and statesman.
- ✓ General Bakht Khan was a brilliant officer but was not in the charge of all forces.
- ✓ Bhadur Shah was not accepted by most Hindus.
- ✓ Many people at that time thought Bhadur Shah did not have strong leadership skills and that he was more of a figurehead.
- ✓ Rani of Jhansi and Nana Sahib were only a capable ruler.
- ✓ Muslims were headed by incompetent and und unwilling Mughal princes.
- ✓ The leaders of Indians worked alone and neither
- ✓ British had military geniuses like Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Colin Campbell.

BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

- ✓ Lord Canning, the *Governor General*, adopted a conciliator policy towards the rebels.
- ✓ He allowed many concessions for them:
- ✓ Announcing the rebels who gave up their arms were to be forgiven.
- ✓ He also bribed some freedom fighters as well.
- ✓ Thus, quite a few leaders left the battlefield to join in negotiations with the government.

CONSEQUENCES/EFFECTS/RESULTS OF WAR

- ✓ British got control of the sub-continent in August 1858.
- ✓ The violence and bloodshed on both sides was dreadful.
- ✓ British used various methods to kill the prisoners as: hanging, shot out of mouths of cannons burned alive and some were sewn into pig skins and hanged.
- ✓ The Mughal rule totally declined.
- ✓ Bahadur Shah Zafar II, who was the last Mughal Emperor, was exiled to Rangoon.
- ✓ He was a puppet ruler.
- ✓ The sons of Bahadur Shah Zafar were killed and their head were presented to him.
- ✓ British Crown Rule started in 1857.
- ✓ Lord Canning, the last governor-general of EIC was made the 1st viceroy of the sub-continent.
- ✓ Urdu and English were made official languages.
- ✓ Railways were introduced.
- ✓ Telegraph, postal and police system was introduced.
- ✓ Roads were made.
- ✓ Industries were abolished.
- ✓ Taxes were reduced.
- ✓ Muslims were blamed for the revolt.
- ✓ Muslims were deprived of their rights.
- ✓ Muslims were not given opportunity for education or high posts in the government.
- ✓ Muslims were not allowed to sit in the competition exams for civil services.
- ✓ Hindus and Sikhs who helped British were given better jobs.
- ✓ In 1877, Queen Victoria became the Empress of India.
- ✓ In 1878, British imposed Vernacular Press Act, which banned all publications against them.
- ✓ The British became powerful and formed Indian National Congress in 1885.
- ✓ An arms act was introduced so that Indians could own no weapons.
- ✓ Business remained suspended for almost one year.
- ✓ British stopped the annexation.
- ✓ Conflicts between the Muslims and Hindus started.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

BACKGROUND

- ✓ Portugese were the first foreigners who paid a visit to South Asia in 1498 under VASCO DE GAMA.
- ✓ They also established the city of GOA in 1510.
- ✓ The main purpose of their visit was the search for spices.
- ✓ Due to immense wealth in this region in 1600 the QUEEN ELIZABETH I granted a charter to to british EIC for trade in ASIA because they had failed in Africa.
- ✓ In 1608 the first ship of the company reached at the port of SURAT but JEHANGIR did not allow them to trade.
- ✓ In beginning they could not get favourable support from the Mughals due to portugese influence.
- ✓ In 1612 Shah Jehan allowed them to trade with India.
- ✓ The company started their trade and shifted their head quarter to BOMBAY in 1664.
- ✓ In 1686 EIC fought against Aurangzeb but they were defeated.
- ✓ Till 1690 they established the city of Calcutta.
- ✓ EIC had three main bases till early 18th century namely MADRAS, CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.
- ✓ By 1740 about 10% of the british revenue was coming from the sub-continent.

WHY EIC CAME TO INDIA?

ECONOMIC REASONS

- ✓ There was enormous wealth in the subcontinent.
- ✓ Trade, profit and power were the real motives that East India Company (EIC) was looking at.
- ✓ Indian goods including spices, silk, yarn, cloth, cotton and goods of metalworkers were very demanding in the European markets.
- ✓ British factories needed raw materials while British merchants needed big markets like India to sell their industrial products.
- ✓ Cotton was the main raw material for the textile industries in Britain.
- ✓ The company was having a very profitable future in trade with India.

- ✓ Indian soldiers at very cheap wages were available to protect their trade and profits.

POLITICAL REASONS

- ✓ East India Company had no political motives at first.
- ✓ It came to India primarily for trade.
- ✓ But the decline of Mughal Empire and the demolition of Maratha Power in 1761 by Ahmad Shah Abdali prepared the gateway for the British to take over India.
- ✓ Lack of a strong central government attracted the British attention for interfering with Indian political affairs.
- ✓ By that time, they had already got the skills of dealing with Indian rulers and merchants.
- ✓ Now they started thinking about establishing British Raj in the subcontinent.
- ✓ The British wanted to establish their influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese

REGIONAL INFLUENCE

- ✓ India had strategic position on the globe.
- ✓ It would give regional supremacy to the British and Royal Navy.
- ✓ They would control the sea routes and hence trade with the East.
- ✓ The company also wanted to westernize the Indians.
- ✓ The British believed that western culture is superior and must be spread in the world.
- ✓ They thought themselves the most civilized nation of the world.

WHY BRITISH WERE ABLE TO TAKE CONTROL OF INDIA?

MILITARY SUPERIORITY

- ✓ The British were successful in gaining control over India because of their military superiority.
- ✓ They fought a series of bloody wars and defeated a number of strong local rulers like Siraj-ud-Daulah in the battle of Plassey, Tipu Sultan in the battle of Mysore, the Marathas and the Sikhs.

- ✓ They had latest warfare tools, efficient communication for quick deployment of troops and sound financial resources for fighting costly wars in the far-flung areas.
- ✓ They had well-trained army and good planners of war strategies.
- ✓ They were also expert in bribing and conspiring with the key persons like Mir Jafar and Mir Sadiq.

DEALING SKILLS

- ✓ The British were very skilled diplomatic experts.
- ✓ They gained the support of a number of local rulers.
- ✓ They were shrewd in purchasing the loyalties of influential Indians.
- ✓ They signed "subsidiary alliances" with local rulers under which the rulers were granted protection by the British troops.
- ✓ Local rulers were persuaded to sign subsidiary alliances by Lord Wellesley who became Governor General in 1798.
- ✓ The local ruler continued to run their affairs while British soldiers offered protection.
- ✓ In return for this protection the ruler paid towards the cost of the soldiers and accepted a British resident adviser.
- ✓ This consolidated Britain's power in India at little cost and extended British control.

INDIAN DISUNITY

- ✓ Indians were not united as a single nation.
- ✓ They were divided along religious, linguistic and ethnic lines.
- ✓ Local rulers were interested only to their own territories.
- ✓ Some princely states even supplied troops to the British when they were fighting against their countrymen.
- ✓ It was very easy for the strong British army to conquer them one after the other.
- ✓ Majority of the well-off Indians stayed away from the wars.
- ✓ They were making profits by trading with the English merchants.

DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

- ✓ The doctrine of lapse, introduced in 1852, was a land-grabbing law.

- ✓ If the ruler of a princely state would pass away without having a direct heir, his kingdom would become property of the British.
- ✓ A number of states were seized under this law.

PITTS INDIA ACT OF 1784

- ✓ This act made the position of *Governor General* a royal appointment. Lord Cornwallis was appointed to this position in 1786.
- ✓ A Board of Control replaced the East India Company's Board of Directors, changing it from a trading concern to a sovereign body in which the Crown had direct control of Bengal.
- ✓ A police system was developed to help in the administering of justice and maintaining law and order.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN INDIA

- ✓ Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793 making zamindars of Bengal landowners, subject to their payment of a fixed sum to the British.
- ✓ In 1793 this amounted to some 10% of the total sum collected by the zamindars.
- ✓ The Permanent Settlement secured the financial interest of the East India Company and helped Bengal to become the wealthiest province in India, allowing the British to extend their control.

BRITISH SUCCESSES

- ✓ The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs
- ✓ The annexation of land. Hyderabad and Oudh accepted British protection with a subsidiary alliance.
- ✓ Mysore, Oudh, Delhi and the Marathas came under British control by the early nineteenth century, followed shortly afterwards by Sindh and the Punjab.
- ✓ This provided massive new resources, which the British could use to consolidate control

IMPROVEMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE

- ✓ The British built a huge network of roads and later railways that meant that communication and transport links between cities became better.
- ✓ Soldiers could travel much more easily from trouble spot to trouble spot.
- ✓ It also benefitted British trading links which in turn produced more wealth.

WHY BRITISH GOVT TAKE DIRECT CONTROL OF EIC?

TRADE WAS TOO VALUABLE

- ✓ The volume of trade became so significant that the British government felt it was too valuable an asset to leave in the hands of a private company even though the EIC was now holding its possessions in trust for them.
- ✓ So the govt wanted to take the direct advantage of its earnings.

FEAR OF RUSSIAN EXPANSION

- ✓ Fear of Russian expansion in Central Asia worried the government and so Britain decided to shape its foreign policy by further expansion towards Afghanistan to counter this threat.
- ✓ As Britain was becoming more involved prestige began to be at stake and further expansion became inevitable especially after the defeat by the Afghans at Kabul.

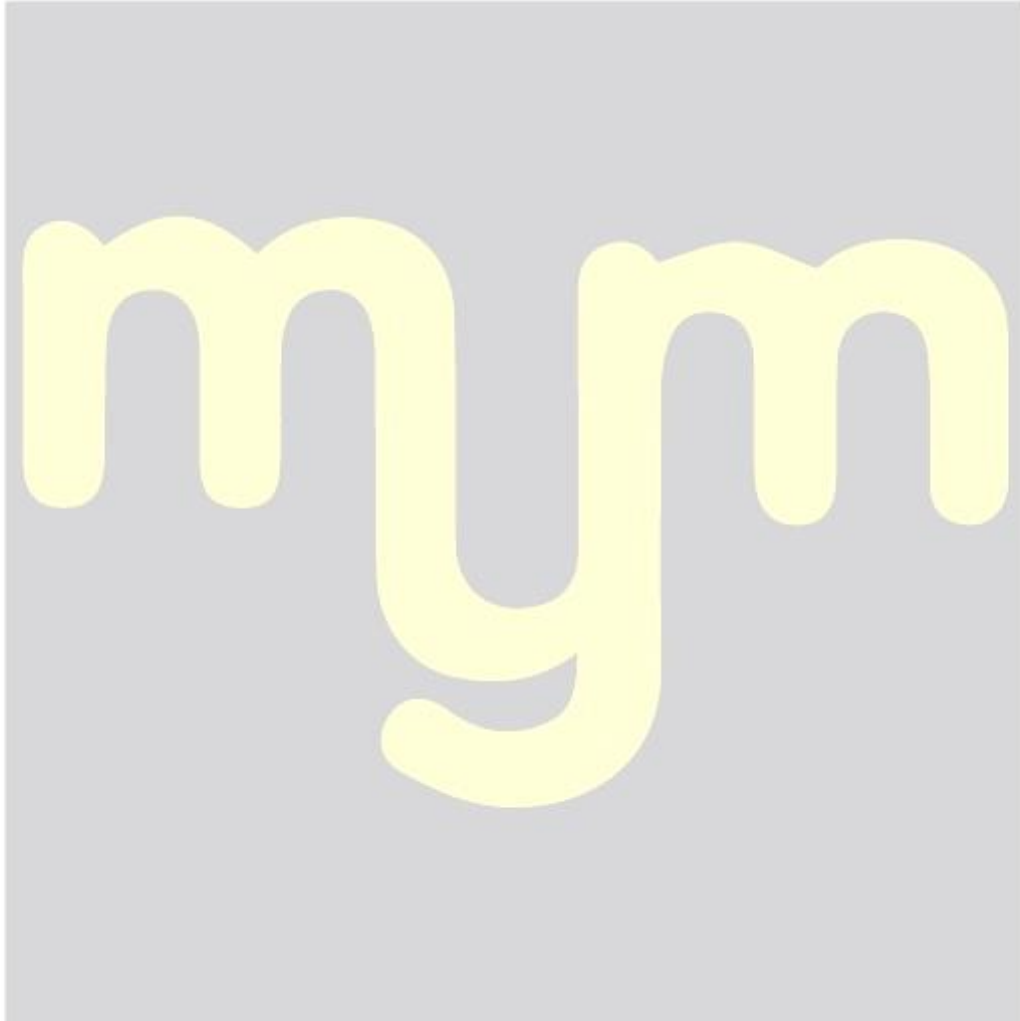
OFFICERS WERE TAKING BRIBES

- ✓ It got a lot of profit and monopoly over trade.
- ✓ The British officers started taking bribes and used unfair means which was giving bad name to British govt.
- ✓ So the British parliament condemned it.

WHY BRITISH BUILD RAILWAYS?

- ✓ Railways transported raw materials easily and cheaply to the ports for export and manufactured goods to be sold throughout India, increasing British profits.
- ✓ Railways carried troops swiftly around India (helping the British to maintain law and order and extend power).

- ✓ British could travel the country and spread their ideas / culture, gaining support / to govern effectively.
- ✓ In times of famine food could be transported quickly to affected areas.
- ✓ To win support of Indians who found them useful for travel as families were able to travel to visit relatives in other parts of India.



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BRITISH EXPANSION

- ✓ The British were almost completely successful in taking control of lands in the S.C between 1750 and 1856.
- ✓ The British had come to India for trade and to increase and ensure their trade they found it necessary to have political control of lands in the sub-continent.

BATTLE OF PLASSEY

- ✓ The first opportunity came in 1757 when battle of Plassey took place.
- ✓ Ruler of Bengal Nawab Sirajud Daulah had a support from French so he attack Calcutta base of EIC in Fort William in 1756 and introduce black hole.
- ✓ In 1757 EIC soldiers led by British Commander Robert Clive fought with Sirajud Daulah but they were unable to defeat him.
- ✓ In this battle the forces of the East India Company under Robert Clive met the army of Siraj-ud-Doula, the Nawabs of Bengal.
- ✓ Clive had 800 Europeans and 2200 Indians whereas Siraj-ud-doula in his entrenched camp at Plassey was said to have about 50,000 men with a train of heavy artillery.
- ✓ Unfortunately Mir Jafar, met with Clive, and the greater number of the Nawabs soldiers were bribed to throw away their weapons, surrender prematurely, and even turn their arms against their own army.
- ✓ Siraj-ud-Doula was defeated and was killed in the battle.
- ✓ After some days of this battle Sirajud Daulahs dead body was found in a river.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ Robert Clive became the governor general of Bengal.
- ✓ Mir Jafar became the new nawab of Bengal.
- ✓ Bengal came under the control of EIC.
- ✓ Battle of Plassey marked the first major military success for British East India Company.

BATTLE OF BUXAR

- ✓ It was followed by battle of Buxar. Mir Qasim the Nawab of Bengal took help from Nawab of Oudh Shuja-ud-daulah and the Emperor Shah Alam II.
- ✓ But the English under the General Major Hector Munro at Buxar defeated the combined army on 22 October, 1764. Mir Qasim fled and died in 1777.
- ✓ After winning the Battle of Buxar, the British had earned the right to collect land revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ✓ This development set the foundations of British political rule in India.
- ✓ To make decisions after the battle SHAH ALAM II was imprisoned by EIC.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ Bengal remains in the hands of EIC.
- ✓ The Mughal Empire was declining.
- ✓ EIC also took control over ORISSA and BIHAR

MYSORE WARS

- ✓ British with the help of marathons and Nizam of Hyderabad attack HYDER ALI, the ruler of Mysore.
- ✓ Haider Ali defeated the army of British and encouraged to have peace.
- ✓ After his death, his son TIPU SULTAN became the ruler and also wanted peace.
- ✓ However in last Mysore war 1799 British attack Mysore from all sides.
- ✓ Tipu Sultan was killed.
- ✓ **OUTCOMES**
- ✓ British took control over south of India and in Mysore.
- ✓ In the same year Nawab of Oudh was also defeated and they took over Oudh as well.

BRITISH ENTER DELHI

- ✓ 1803
- ✓ French company also wanted to expand their rule in India.
- ✓ Marathas already captured Mughal empire in Delhi and were ruling in it.
- ✓ French company made the plan that first they have to defeat Marathas.
- ✓ Then they can easily capture Mughal empire.
- ✓ Before they did any action, British entered Delhi.

- ✓ British defeated marathas and put SHAH ALAM II under "BRITISH PROTECTION".

OUTCOMES

- ✓ Great Mughal empire was drawing to end.
- ✓ Indirectly british capture Mughal empire.

BRITISH MARATHAS WAR

- ✓ 1818
- ✓ The Maratha empire gain much control over sub-continent and was expanding.
- ✓ This was not liked by british.
- ✓ So they fought with maraths in HYDERABAD.
- ✓ British won that war.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ The large state of India Hyderabad was captured by british.
- ✓ The Maratha power decline.

ANNEXATION OF SINDH

- ✓ British were afraid of Russian invasion in AFGHANISTAN.
- ✓ They wanted to make sure that AFGHANISTAN did not fall under Russian hands.
- ✓ Ranjit Singh wanted that AFGHANISTAN should remain independent.
- ✓ However british wanted to install british ruler in KABUL.
- ✓ Ranjit Singh rejected to help british so british on their own went to AFGHANISTAN.
- ✓ In AFGHANISTAN rebellions arose and many british soldiers were killed.
- ✓ Because of their loss, British turned on Sindh.
- ✓ Sindh was ruled by amirs at that time who signed treaty of friendship with british.
- ✓ British knew that Ranjit Singh would be able to take control over Sindh so british decided to annex Sindh.
- ✓ Sir Charles Napier provoked amirs so much that that amirs attack british presidency in 1843.
- ✓ Now british got excuse for war so they fight back and annexed Sindh.

OUTCOMES

- ✓ Sindh was easily annexed.

ANNEXATION OF PUNJAB

- ✓ Treaty of friendship was also signed between Ranjit Singh and British.
- ✓ After the death of Ranjit Singh, an issue arose among the rival chiefs that who should be the king.
- ✓ The Sikhs were worried about the British invasion, so they attacked the British.
- ✓ The Sikhs were defeated in the Battle of Alliwāl in 1846, which was fought against the British.
- ✓ Raja of Jammu and Gulab Singh, who helped the British, were allowed to purchase Kashmir.
- ✓ The Sikh Empire came to an end after the Second Sikh War in 1849, and Punjab was annexed.

OUTCOMES

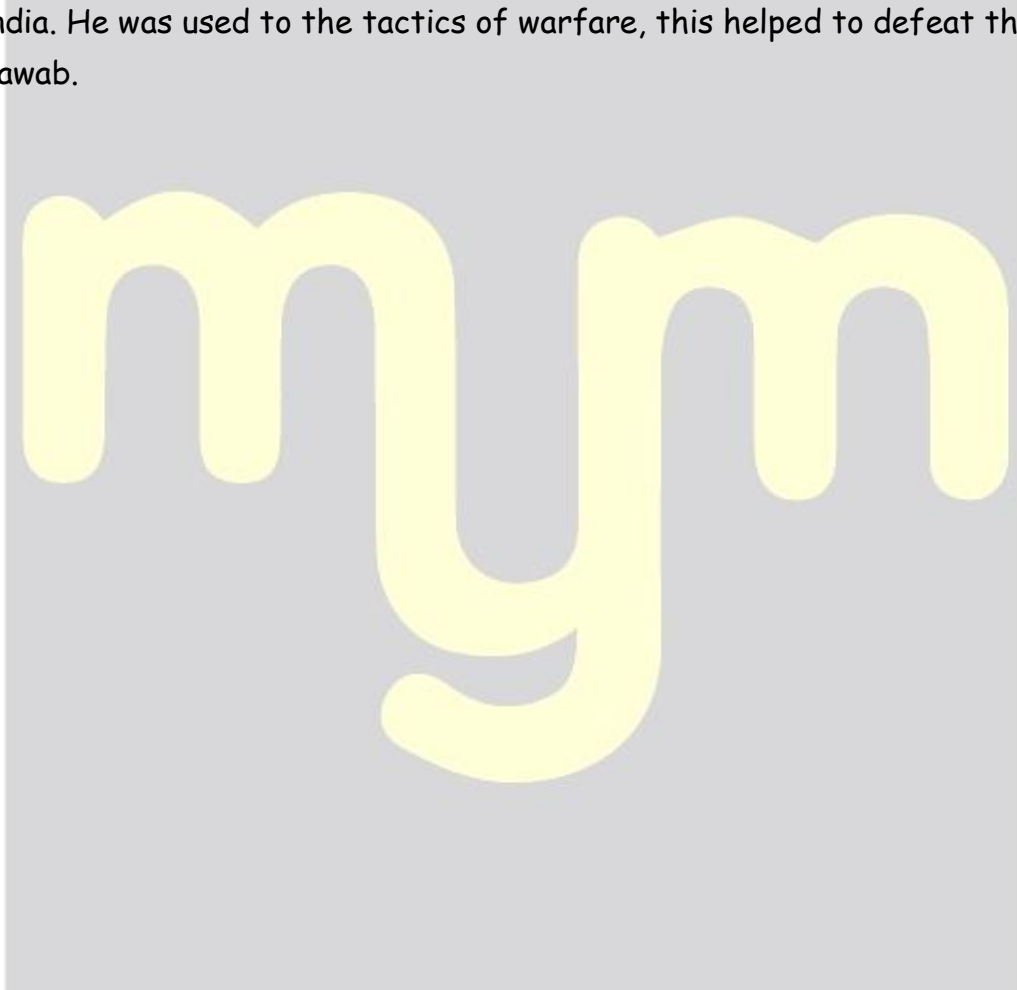
- ✓ Punjab was annexed by the British.
- ✓ The other Sikh areas were also taken by the British.

WHY ROBERT CLIVE WAS APPOINTED AS THE FIRST GOVERNOR?

- ✓ Clive commanded the British army to victory at the Battle of Plassey in 1757 and established relations with Mir Jafar. The battle increased Clive's reputation and his importance to the East India Company (EIC) because he became the foremost commander of British forces in India.
- ✓ The battle was also a success for the EIC because they now controlled the profitable trade in Bengal. As a reward for being considered responsible for the EIC amassing immense fortunes, especially in Bengal.
- ✓ Clive's reputation and importance were further enhanced by his success at the Battle of Buxar in 1764, which increased British control of eastern India.
- ✓
- ✓

WHY BRITISH WON BATTLE OF PLASSEY?

- ✓ Clive persuaded one of the Nawab's key men, Mir Jafar, to side with the British. Jafar's defection weakened the Nawab's army, which Clive was able to use to his advantage.
- ✓ Clive ordered his men to cover their cannon when it rained. So, the dry cannons of Clive's army outfired the Nawab's cannons.
- ✓ Clive was an experienced soldier as he had fought the French in southern India. He was used to the tactics of warfare, this helped to defeat the Nawab.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

SHAH WALIULLAH

EARLY LIFE

- ✓ He was born in 1703 in DELHI (UP).
- ✓ His real name was QUTUBUDDIN.
- ✓ His father was Shah Abdul Rahim who was the founder and a teacher of madrasa e rahimiya.
- ✓ His father was associated with the completion of the famous Islamic legal text, Fatwa-i-Alamgiri.
- ✓ He received his early education from madarsa e rahimiya.
- ✓ Shah waliullah started teaching at madrasah in 1718.
- ✓ He went to Arabia for higher studies and to perform Hajj in 1724.
- ✓ In Arabia he was inspired by Sheikh Abu Tahir.
- ✓ In 1732 he returned to Delhi.
- ✓ He died in 1762.
- ✓ He had four sons: Shah Abdul Aziz, Shah Abdul Qadir, Shah Abdul Ghani, Shah Rafiuddin.

WHY DID HE WISH TO REVIVE ISLAM?

MUSLIMS WERE MOVING AWAY FROM ISLAM

- ✓ Muslims were moving away from Islam.
- ✓ They were ignoring Islam and teachings of Holy Quran because they were unaware of Arabic.
- ✓ Muslims were unable to understand the teachings of Holy Quran and teachings of Islam.

MUSLIMS WERE GETTING INFLUENCE OF OTHER CULTURES

- ✓ Muslims were becoming superstitious while living among other religions.
- ✓ They were doing all the things which were done by Hindus and non-Muslims.
- ✓ So it was important to revive Islam.

ENEMIES DID NOT ALLOW THEM TO PRACTICE ISLAM FREELY

- ✓ The enemies did not allow them to practice Islam freely.
- ✓ They were divided into sects and fightings were common.

- ✓ So he decided to revive Islam to reunite the muslims by removing sectarianism.

SERVICES

TRANSLATED HOLY QURAN INTO PERSIAN

- ✓ This helped the muslims to easily read, understand and study the Quran as Persian was their daily language and easily understood by them.

WROTE 51 BOOKS ON FIQAH AND HADIS

- ✓ 23 in ARABIC and 28 in PERSIAN
- ✓ Izalat ul Akhfah and Hujjatul Baligha were famous
- ✓ This improves the Islamic knowledge of muslims. After these books were published, the muslims got the opportunity to learn more about Islam.

WROTE A PAMPHELET KHILAFTUL KULAFI ON FOUR CALIPHS

- ✓ This establish unity among muslims. This proved to be successful to such an extent that the rivalry between the sunnis and shias ended.

CALLED AHMED SHAH ABDALI TO DEFEAT MARATHAS

- ✓ The Mughal empire was saved from the decline and Mughals got some extra time to rule. The fear of marathas also ended.

EFFORTS FOR ECONOMICAL STABILITY

- ✓ He laid emphasis on principles of Adal and Tawazzun that is Justice and Equilibrium.
- ✓ He told peasants and craftsmen to develop habits of hardwork, efficiency and honesty in earning their living.
- ✓ He also made effort for removing all forms of economic injustice and tyranny.
- ✓ He urged traders and businessman to adopt fair principles of trade, to refrain from accumulating wealth.

SYED AHMED SHAHEED BARAILVI

EARLY LIFE

- ✓ He was born in 1786 near lucknow in the town of Rae Bareli.
- ✓ His father died, so he left for Delhi and attended Madrasa-e-Rahimiya in 1806.
- ✓ Since he was fond of military, he joined the pathan military tribe under the leadership of Amir Khan in 1810.
- ✓ He was directed by Shah Abdulaziz for the training of military.
- ✓ He returned to Delhi in 1817.
- ✓ He went to Arabia for Hajj and further studies in 1821.
- ✓ He came back in 1823.
- ✓ He was inspired by the teachings of Sheikh Abdulwahab (founder of Wahabi movement)
- ✓ He died in 1831.

WHY DID HE WISH TO REVIVE ISLAM?

MUSLIMS WERE GETTING INFLUENCE OF OTHER CULTURES

- ✓ Muslims were becoming superstitious while living among other religions.
- ✓ They were doing all the things which were done by Hindus and non-Muslims.
- ✓ So it was important to revive Islam.

ENEMIES DID NOT ALLOW THEM TO PRACTICE ISLAM FREELY

- ✓ The enemies did not allow them to practice Islam freely.
- ✓ The Muslims were suffering from cruelties of Sikhs and other non-Muslims.
- ✓ They were not allowed to practice Islam freely, tax on beard, ban on Azaan and mosques were converted into temples
- ✓ Syed Ahmad Barelvi believed that there was a need to end the difficulties facing Islamic society and having identified Sikh rule as the dominant force in the Punjab targeted them at first.

WANTED TO CREATE AWARENESS

- ✓ Wanted to create political awareness among the Muslims.
- ✓ Wanted to struggle against the non-Muslim forces and work against the British.

- ✓ So he revive Islam as this was only the solution to the problems.

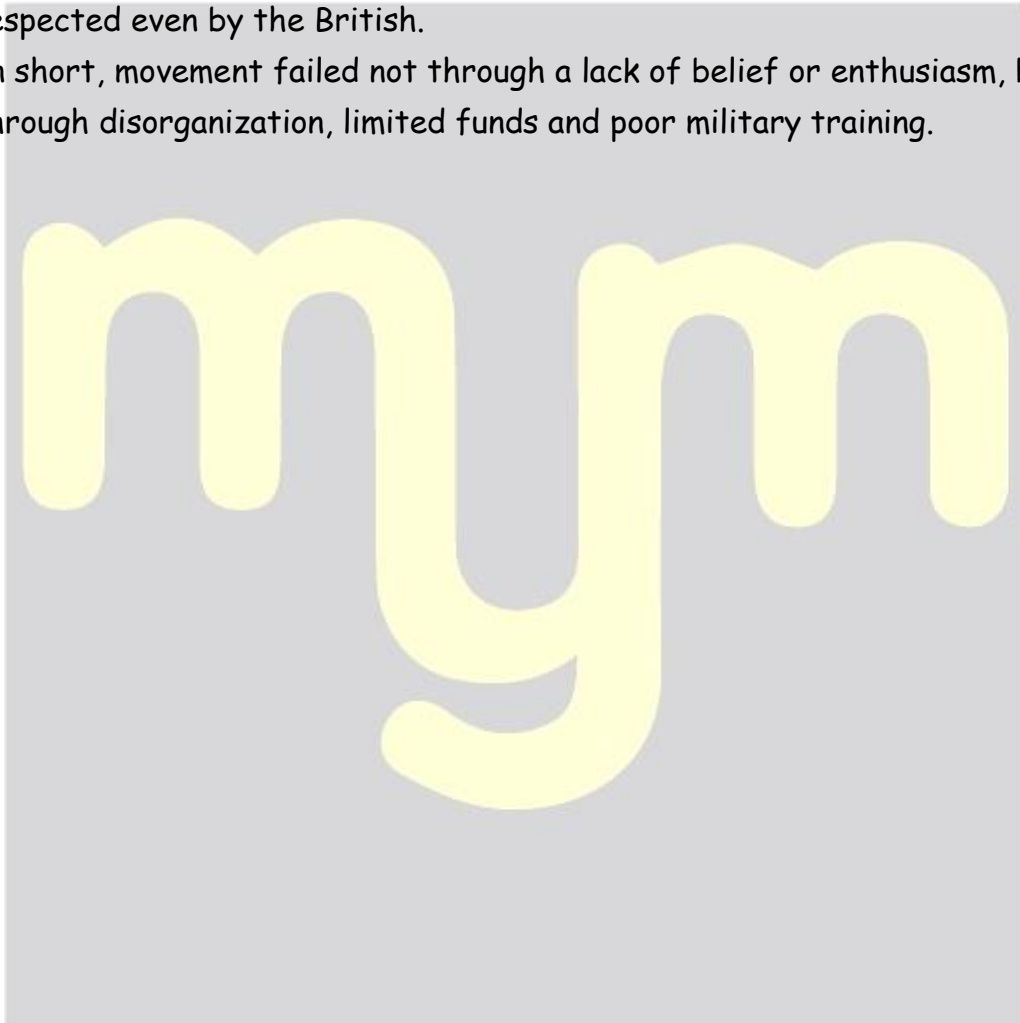
JIHAD MOVEMENT

- ✓ He had started to preach about jihad to the muslims throughout India.
- ✓ When he came back from Arabia in 1823 so he decided to take his action through his inspiration.
- ✓ In 1824, he sent an invitation of accepting Islam to Ranjit Singh, but it was rejected, so in the same year, he founded the jihad movement.
- ✓ He gathered the mujahideens from small towns and cities in order to gain support against Ranjit Singh.
- ✓ It started in Punjab till NWFP.
- ✓ In 1826, he shifted his quarter to Nowshera.
- ✓ In 1826 battle of Okara and Hazara took place and mujahideen won control over these areas.
- ✓ In 1830, the Muslims were successful against the Sikhs in capturing Peshawar.
- ✓ Yarmohammad Khan tried to assassinate him by poisoning him but he survived.
- ✓ Sultan Mohammad Khan also played a role of traitor.
- ✓ He moved his forces to Balakot because he wanted to liberate Kashmir and Hazara also.
- ✓ In 1831 Muslims lost the battle of Balakot in which he died along with Shah Ismail and other six hundred mujahideens.

FAILURE OF JIHAD MOVEMENT

- ✓ The main problem was that the Muslim army was composed of different communities who disagreed amongst themselves on military matters.
- ✓ The Pathan tribesman as, independent natured, they did not like a large army over which they had little control.
- ✓ In addition to this, the taxes imposed by Syed Ahmed caused resentment, as the tribesman had never paid this kind of taxes before.
- ✓ A very important reason of the failure was his way of preaching Islam. He had studied Islamic thought under Sheikh Abdul Wahab, the founder of Wahabi Movement during his stay in Arabia. Therefore, the Pathans saw small doctrinal differences of thoughts of thought within the army, suspiciously, as they were used to a rigid Islamic practices.

- ✓ Most importantly, the treachery in N.W.F.P even by the governor of Peshawar and on attempt to assassinate him proved to be a big blow for him.
- ✓ Many of the officers were in Syed Ahmed's army were college professors and spiritual leaders without former military training who were fighting bravely against the much stronger enemy.
- ✓ The Sikhs on other hand were tough and organized. They recently united under the control of political and military genius Ranjit Singh and were respected even by the British.
- ✓ In short, movement failed not through a lack of belief or enthusiasm, but through disorganization, limited funds and poor military training.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

HAJI SHARIATULLAH

EARLY LIFE

- ✓ He was born in 1781 in Faridpur.
- ✓ He belonged to a poor family and his father was a farmer.
- ✓ He received his early education from his local village.
- ✓ He went to Arabia to complete his further studies and to perform hajj in 1799.
- ✓ He came back in 1818 and was inspired by Sheikh Abdul Wahab.
- ✓ He died in 1840.

WHY DID HE WISH TO REVIVE ISLAM?

MUSLIMS WERE GETTING INFLUENCE OF OTHER CULTURES

- ✓ Muslims were becoming superstitious while living among other religions.
- ✓ They were doing all the things which were done by hindus and non-muslims.
- ✓ So it was important to revive Islam.

MUSLIMS WERE MOVING AWAY FROM ISLAM

- ✓ Muslims were moving away from islam.
- ✓ They were ignoring islam and teachings of holy quran because they were unaware of Arabic.
- ✓ Muslims were unable to understand the teachings of holy quran and teachings of islam.

TO CREATE AWARENESS

- ✓ At that time most of the muslims were farmers and their landlords were non-muslims.
- ✓ To make their landowners happy they were involving themselves into their culture.
- ✓ Muslims were not paid properly of their hardwork.
- ✓ Wanted to convince the muslims about their rights to improve their condition.

FARAIZI MOVEMENT

- ✓ He started faraizi movement in which the followers were given the name of faraizis.
- ✓ It laid emphasis on fulfilling the obligations in Islam like performing the daily 5 prayers, paying the annual zakat and fasting in the month of Ramadan.
- ✓ His ambition was to guide the muslims on the straight path so he also told his followers to adopt Tauba in order to have their sins forgiven.
- ✓ He also declared India as dar-ul-harb (A place where muslims can neither perform Friday prayers, practice their religion or where non-muslims lived)
- ✓ The landlords started creating conspiracies against him by false cases.
- ✓ He was driven out of the region to Nawabganj in Dhaka.
- ✓ Where he died in 1840.
- ✓ After his death his son, mohsinuddin continued this movement.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

EARLY LIFE

- ✓ Born on 17 October 1817 in Delhi.
- ✓ He belonged to a noble, educated and religious family.
- ✓ Muslim scholar and a reformer.
- ✓ After his father's death, he got employed and became Judge's assistant (NaibMunshi).
- ✓ Later he became Judge at Delhi in 1846.
- ✓ He got the title of Arif e Jang from Bahadur Shah Zafar and got the title of SIR from British.

WHY DID HE WISH TO REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDINGS BETWEEN BRITISH AND MUSLIMS?

BRITISH CONSIDERED MUSLIMS RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR

- ✓ The British considered the Muslims responsible for the World War.
- ✓ Therefore they started a policy of repression against them.
- ✓ As SSAK wanted an end to this tyranny, therefore he tried to improve British - Muslim relationship to remove British Doubts about Muslim loyalty.

MUSLIMS CONSIDERED BRITISH AS FOREIGN INVADERS

- ✓ Muslims considered British as foreign invaders and were thus reluctant to acquire Western Education.
- ✓ Whereas Sir Syed believed that Western Education was important for Muslims to live a prosperous life.
- ✓ Therefore he tried to bridge the gap between the two communities.
- ✓ So that Muslims could accept British Ideas.

SIR SYED FEARED HINDUS WOULD DOMINATE MUSLIMS

- ✓ Sir Syed feared that the Hindus would dominate Muslims.
- ✓ As due to their co-operative attitude towards the rulers, they were developing economically, socially and politically.
- ✓ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army.

- ✓ In order to do this, the Muslim community needed to embrace the British-styled education system, which would open the door to these roles.
- ✓ Therefore, SSAK tried to improve the British - Muslim relationship
- ✓ So that Muslims could come on par with the Hindus.
- ✓ If the Muslim community did not do these things and foster good relations with the British, then they may see the Hindu community prosper at their expense.

WHY SIR SYED GAVE TWO NATION THEORY?

URDU HINDI CONTROVERSY

- ✓ Urdu had been the official language of India for many years.
- ✓ However the Hindus wanted it changed to their language, Hindi.
- ✓ This view wasn't shared by the Muslims as Urdu was their main language.
- ✓ This provoked SSAK to give his "Two Nation Theory" as he realized that the Hindus and Muslims were two different nations because of their opposite cultures.

HINDUS WANTED PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

- ✓ The Hindus wanted parliamentary system in India.
- ✓ Sir Syed, however rejected this by saying that as Hindus were in majority they wanted to dominate the Muslim minority by winning every election.
- ✓ So that's why Sir Syed advocated his "Two Nation Theory" as he realized that these nations could not live in harmony.

CONGRESS WANTED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

- ✓ The Congress spoke of open competitive examinations for government jobs.
- ✓ However, Sir Syed rejected this as Muslims were not educated enough to pass these exams and so most of the posts would be taken over the educated Hindus.

WHY SIR SYED WANT MUSLIMS TO AQUIRE WESTERN EDUCATION?

OR

WHY SIR SYED FOUNDED ALIGARH MOVEMENT?

- ✓ He wanted to improve relations between the British and Muslims by getting rid of British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British.
- ✓ He also wanted to improve the social and economic position of Muslims by getting them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army because language of administration was English.
- ✓ He also wanted them to increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British. This worried SSAK and he asked Muslims to acquire education to come on par with the Hindu.
- ✓ SSAK believed that as Quran stressed upon knowledge and exploring the universe, Therefore western education of science was in line with the Quranic teachings. So he emphasized upon Muslims to acquire education to understand the full majesty of God as the creator.

SERVICES

IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN MUSLIMS AND BRITISH

- ✓ He wrote PAMPHLET ON THE CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT in 1860 and explained the main causes due to which the war started. He also mentioned that in that revolt Hindus and other nations were also involved so the muslims only should not be punished for the war.
- ✓ He explained the word "Nadarath" which was used by muslims for the british. British thought that the muslims were abusing the british. He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir" which means benefactor or helper.
- ✓ He wrote "TABYIN-UL-KALAM" to explain bible. He pointed out the similarities between the Islam and Christianity. The muslims had a fear that the british would replace Islam with Christianity so he wrote this book.
- ✓ He wrote "LOYAL MOHAMMADENS OF INDIA" in which he gave details of the loyal services of muslims which they did for british rulers. He tried his

best to convince the British that all the Muslims were not against the British government and he gave various examples as well.

- ✓ During war he saved British women and children and in return British were giving him large states with revenue but he rejected.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

- ✓ TEHZIB-UL-AKHLAQ - This journal included articles from influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for new approach regarding education. Some Ulemas attacked it, yet it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst the Muslim thinkers.
- ✓ He laid the foundation of madrasa (MURADABAD PANCHAYATI MADRASA) in Muradabad in 1859. It was one of the first religious academies to incorporate scientific knowledge along with the religious one.
- ✓ After a brief interval of 4 years, he opened another school and founded a scientist society at Ghazi Pur in 1863. Translated scientific writings from English, Persian or Arabic into Urdu; the main language of the Muslims. Muslims knew knowledge of science was being improved. Helped reduce Muslim hatred towards British as they read about scientific works and realized that they were more than just invaders but had done a lot for humanity through scientific inventions.
- ✓ Sir Syed went to England in 1869. He stayed there for 17 months and observed the system of the British universities. He was greatly inspired by the educational system in England. In 1875 he established "MOHAMMADEN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL" at Aligarh. Sir William Muir helped to open this school. It was upgraded to the level of college in 1877. This college offered Western and Indian education along with Islamic education. It was upgraded to the level of university in 1921. Many prominent Muslims studied from this like Liaqat Ali Khan and Ayub Khan.

SOCIAL/POLITICAL SERVICES

- ✓ Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in majority rules and the Muslims were in minority. Sir Syed got so much angered and he opposed this system.
- ✓ In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which Hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he changed his view and in 1868 he gave his TWO NATION THEORY in which he explains that Muslims and Hindus are

two different nations. They have different religion, culture, practices and language therefore Muslims should have separate homeland where they can easily practice Islam.

- ✓ In 1878 he became the member IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
- ✓ Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885. Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the Muslims not to join it. The Congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of Hindus. This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906.
- ✓ He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services. He also rejected it because Muslims were far behind than the Hindus in education.
- ✓ Sir Syed wanted democratic rights in India but believed that this would only disadvantage Muslims since Hindus were in the majority and would win all the elections. He therefore felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations. Sir Syed was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.
- ✓ He formed MOHAMMADEN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION in 1893, which was earlier known as United Patriotic Alliance for the protection of the rights of the Muslims.
- ✓ He also supported the right of SEPARATE ELECTORATES for Muslims.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

LANGUAGES

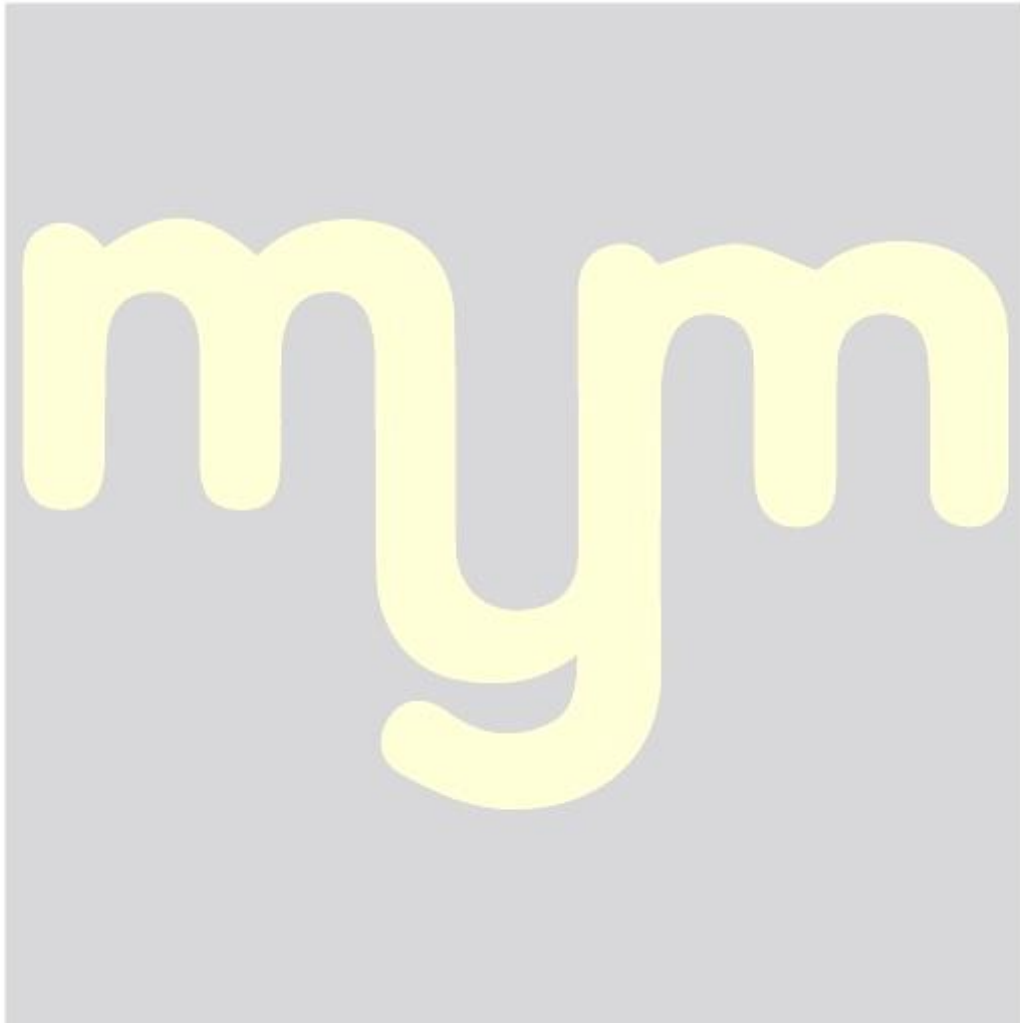
WHY URDU CHOSEN AS THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE?

- ✓ One of the reasons why Urdu became the national language in Pakistan is its long history. It was widely used in Mughal period and dates back as far as the sultans of Delhi. In its early stages it was used by the Muslim armies and became widely spoken and understood in many parts of the sub-continent. So it was natural that such a well-known and established language would be chosen.
- ✓ Another reason for Urdu being chosen was its high status. Some of the finest early poets such as Amir Khusrou wrote in Urdu and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's school at Aligarh became a centre for Urdu study. Many religious books, including the Quran, were translated into Urdu. So it was considered an important language with a rich literary tradition.
- ✓ Perhaps the major reason for Urdu being chosen was the fact that it was so closely associated with the Pakistan Movement. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan supported it and the Muslim league was formed not only to defend Muslim interests, but also to protect Urdu. The Quaid-e-Azam was particularly keen to promote Urdu as he saw it as a unifying force.
- ✓ Since Pakistan was a new country, it was very appropriate to pick a language which had played a part in unifying Muslims.

WHY REGIONAL LANGUAGES HAVE BEEN PROMOTED?

- ✓ Regional languages were promoted because they were spoken by a large number of people. Government also believed that the promotion will be helpful in national unity and integrity because promotion of language and culture gives a sense of pride among people.
- ✓ Punjabi, Sindhi and Pashto have a vast literature and had an important role in independence movement and creation of Pakistan. So it was necessary to promote these languages.
- ✓ Balochi language had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. Therefore Balochi was promoted to bring it in line with other regional languages.
- ✓ Urdu was declared as the national language. Promotion of regional language was necessary so that people of different provinces may not feel that Urdu was being imposed on them and their own language was being ignored.

- ✓ It was also felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948.
- ✓ Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, eg Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

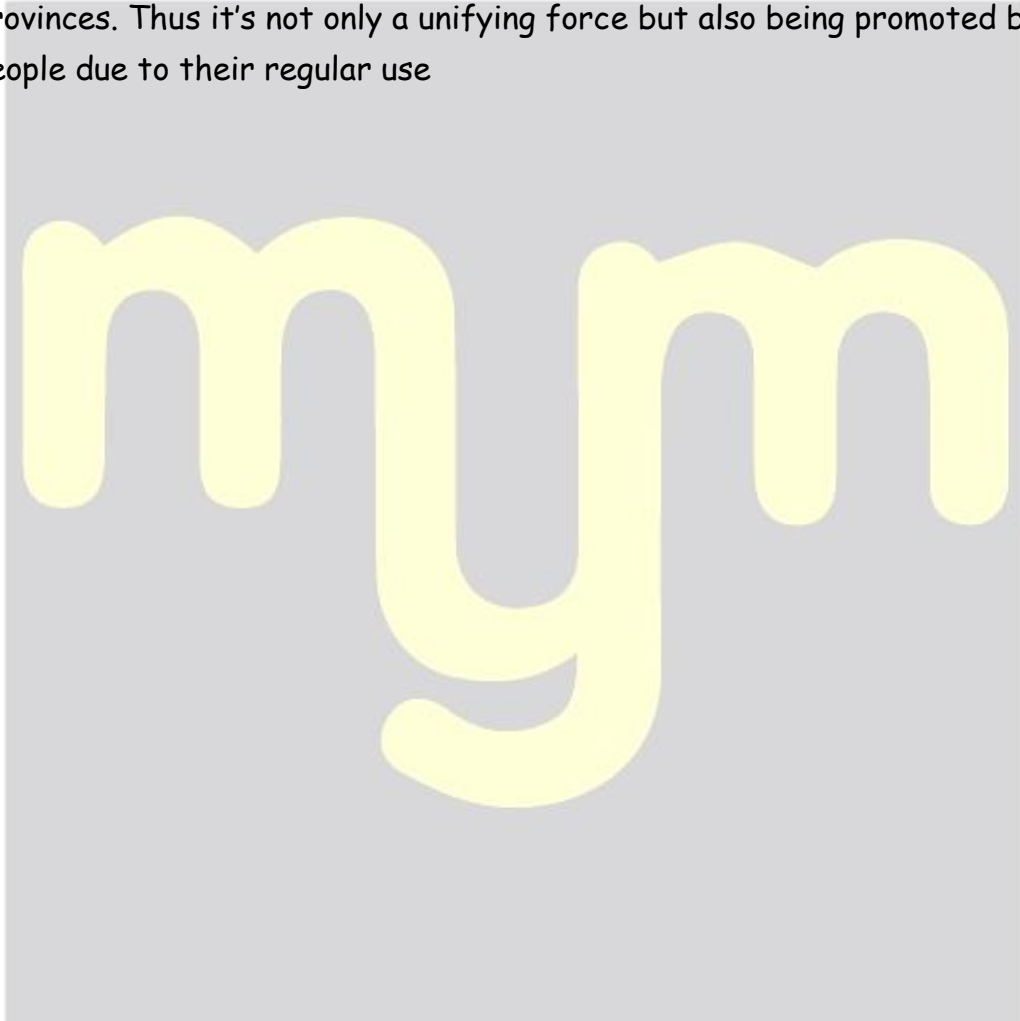
URDU

- ✓ National language of Pakistan.
- ✓ It is about 300 years old.
- ✓ Infusion of the local languages Arabic, Persian and Turkish gave birth to a new language which was called Hindi, Hindustani, Shahjahani and finally as Urdu.
- ✓ It was mostly used in Mughal period.
- ✓ Muslims who travelled to other areas made it more famous language.
- ✓ Emperor MohdShah and Bahadur Shah Zafar also promoted this language.
- ✓ Many poets, writers and intellectuals like MaulanaZakauallah, Maulana Hali, Ghalib and many others used urdu in their poetry and writings.
- ✓ Moulvi Abdul Haq "Bab-e-Urdu" dedicated his entire life for the development of urdu.
- ✓ Sir Syed made it popular by writing various articles and essays in urdu.
- ✓ The religious leaders, mystics and sufi poets spread the light of Islam in the sub-continent with the help of Urdu.
- ✓ Played an important role during Independence Movement.
- ✓ Symbol of unity because in many parts of Pakistan it is spoken and understood easily.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1947

- ✓ Urdu is the medium of the national Media.
- ✓ Since media is well known to everyone, and everyone watches television, listens to the radio with interest for interest/entertainment, the language is promoted as more people are exposed to it.
- ✓ Urdu is the medium of instruction in many schools. Develops interest in students towards their national language, as a lot of subjects are taught in urdu. They frequently read, write, communicate in Urdu.
- ✓ Urdu is taught up to MA, MPhil and PhD in different institutions (such as the Urdu University). Thus scholars research the language and explore different aspects of its poetry and prose, modernizing it.
- ✓ It is the compulsory subject to pass grade 10 and 12 in educational institutions. Therefore, the language is promoted as students get familiar with its literature and grammar.

- ✓ It is the official language of courts (...along with English). Thus promoted as it is frequently judicial proceedings (Judges in their judgements, lawyers in their arguments)
- ✓ Mushairas (poetry recitation sessions) are frequently held in Pakistan where poets recite poetry in front of the public, who appreciate it. This encourages them to write more in Urdu and are often given awards for their works.
- ✓ It is the national language of Pakistan and is frequently used in all 4 provinces. Thus it's not only a unifying force but also being promoted by people due to their regular use



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

SINDHI

- ✓ Language of Sindh.
- ✓ Ancient language.
- ✓ Chacha Nama being an authentic document proves that it was the same in 12th century as it is today.
- ✓ In beginning it was written in "Marwari" and "ArzNagari" way of writing.
- ✓ The Soomro Period (1050-1300) promoted this language.
- ✓ The Kalhoro Period (1685-1783) also promoted this language.
- ✓ Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai was a great Sufi Poet.
- ✓ It was developed after Journals such as TALIM ALKASHAF-O-TAUHEED.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1947

- ✓ Sindhi literary board was a step towards Sindhi's development as it published different books and magazines in Sindhi and Sindhi literary figures like Fakir NabiBaksh and G. Allama became well known.
- ✓ Bazm e TalibulMawla Publishes books in Sindhi and have thus become known because of their services towards Sindhi literature.
- ✓ Sarmast Academy was established as tribute to Sindhi poet .
- ✓ SachalSarmast also promotes the language, by printing his words and making them available to the common people.
- ✓ The Sindhiology department teaches Sindhi literature at Jamshero University up to MA level which helps students learn more about the language.
- ✓ It is a compulsory language subject in schools of Sindh as an alternative to Urdu. It promotes its importance among the students and fosters their interest in Sindhi as they're taught Sindhi literature and Grammar.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

PUNJABI

- ✓ Language of Punjab.
- ✓ It has influence of many other languages such as Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Turkish and English.
- ✓ The folk poetic tales of Punjab like HeerRanjha, Mirza Sahiban, SohniMahiwal and SasiPannu were written in Punjabi.
- ✓ The great sufi poets like Waris Shah, Hazrat Sultan Bahu , Baba Bhul-e-Shah and Hazrat Ghulam Farid promoted and used Punjabi.
- ✓ Famous historian Masoodi called it "Multani"
- ✓ While Al-Beruni called it "Al-Hindi".
- ✓ Baba Guru Nanak called it "Zaban-e-Jattan".
- ✓ In NWFP it was known as "Hindko".

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1947

- ✓ Books on academic subjects like Law, Medicine, Science, History and Philosophy published in Punjabi. Thus developed as it's been used as a means of imparting education.
- ✓ The Punjabi University teaches it up to masters level. Thus the language is promoted as students and scholars do research in different aspects of its literature, which helps to modernize the language.
- ✓ Radio Pakistan in Lahore, plus TV shows. These promote it through dramas and serials and news. Punjabi theater and films are also widely appreciated by because of their quality. Thus, by using it as a source of information and entertainment it's understanding has been improved among the masses.
- ✓ Quran was translated into Punjabi by Muhammad Ali Faq. Thus promoted on religious lines as Punjabi Muslims read it with interest.
- ✓ Punjabi Mushairas (poetry recitation sessions) are also held where poets recite their poetry in front of public. They are appreciated and it helps the people learn Punjabi. Poets themselves are also encouraged and are given wards.

PASHTO

- ✓ Language of NWFP and Northern Areas of Balochistan.
- ✓ Influenced by other languages like Pali, Prakorat, Pehlvi, Persian, Arabic, Greek, German, and French.
- ✓ Its history is divided into three periods.
- ✓ First period falls between 2nd and 13th century. Bayazad Ansari was the most important sufi poet who wrote "Khair-ul-Bian" (the first Pashto book on Sufism). The first poet of this period was Amir Khan Pehlvan.
- ✓ The second period begins with the year 1200 when Mughals came to India and lasted for about hundred years. It was the golden period of pushtoliterature. Hazrat Mian Umer, Sadaat Ali Khan, and Amir Mohammad Ansari were the famous poets.
- ✓ The third period extends to the establishment of british rule. It was the golden period of pushtoliterature. Akhund Dardeza and Khushal Khan Khattak rendered great services for it.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1947

- ✓ Establishment of Peshawar University and the post graduate Pashto literature classes promote the language and literature among the masses and it is thus more widely known.
- ✓ Academy for the promotion of Pashto Literature was set up in 1954 and this prepared a widely accepted and known Pashto dictionary, helped creating vocabulary and increasing understanding of Pashto amongst the people.
- ✓ Pashto tv channels newspapers magazines songs and movies are introduced which plays an important role for promotion of this language.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

BALOCHI

- ✓ Language of Balochistan.
- ✓ Two kinds, "Sulaimanki" and "Makrani".
- ✓ The first time balochi literature came to light was in 1830 when a british traveler W.Leech wrote his report in the "Journal of Asiatic Society" and revealed the presence of Balochi Literature.
- ✓ The balochi prose mostly contains tales of bravery and romantic stories of the tribal chiefs.
- ✓ The literary work in balochi is very rare.
- ✓ Jam-e-Darrang is known to be the only famous poet.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1947

- ✓ Broadcasts in Balochi on radio Pakistan, Karachi.
- ✓ Quetta Television help to make it more important through news, entertainment programmers.
- ✓ Balochi Literary Association was set up and there are now weekly and monthly magazines published in the languages under it. Nan Kissan and Olassis being a few of them. Thus, this association promoted Balochi by encouraging different writers and helping in gaining more resources.
- ✓ Many notable poets and writers such as IssacShamim and others are also making Balochi widely available to the interested people through their works, thus promoting it.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon