

Research Paper

The Role of Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni in politics of All India Sunni Conference under the platform of All India Muslim League (1937 to 1947)

¹Muhammad Ajmal Bhatti and ²Dr. Shahid Hassan Rizvi

¹Lecturer in History Government. P/G College Bahawal Nagar, Punjab, Pakistan.

²Chairman Department of History, Islamia University, Bahawal Pur, Punjab, Pakistan.

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Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni was a great politician and sincere worker of All India Muslim League. He was also an exuberant member of Anjuman Khudamey Ka'bba, Anjuman Khudamul Hermain, Jamiyyat Ulemaye Hind, Khilafat Movement, All India Muslim Conference and All India Sunni Conference. He played a pivotal role in politics of sub-continent. He was member of All India Muslim League Central Council and confidant of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinah. He played his responsible role against the Shudhi Movement and Congress conspiracies. During the Pakistan Movement his services in provincial politics are remarkable. He not only participated in Annual Session of All India Muslim League at Lahore in 1940 but also made an elegant speech in support of Lahore Resolution. All India Sunni Conference provided religious and political support to All India Muslim League. All members of this religious party supported Two Nations Theory and played their significant role in Pakistan Movement. It was not easy for Quaid-e-Azam to counter the religious arguments of Nationalist Ulema. In that situation, Molana Badayuni along with other Ulema played his positive role and confronted with the propaganda of Nationalist Ulema argumentatively. From the platform of this Conference he devoted his services for Muslim Nationalism. He participated in historic Session of All India Sunni Conference held at Banaras and made sincere efforts for the unity of Indian Muslims.

Key Words: Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni, Pakistan Movement, All India Muslim League, Indian National Congress, All India Sunni Conference, Muslim Nationalism, Banaras Conference, Ulema and Mashaikh

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INTRODUCTION

The Ulema played a vital role in the politics of sub-continent. To understand the politics of the British India in true sense, it is necessary to discover the role of Ulema in the independence movement. The supporting Ulema of All India Muslim League countered the activities of the Nationalist Ulema, and they persuaded the Muslim masses towards Pakistan Movement. Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni is one of those supporting Ulema of Muslim League who provided their services for Muslim

Nationalism.

Molana Badayuni belonged to the well-known Usmani family of Badayun; this family was famous for its religious, political and educational activities in United Province (UP). Many Ulema of this family had performed their duties in all over the India and earned a great esteem and honor for their family.

Molana Badayuni's father Hakim Abd-ul-Qayyum was a very generous, kind and pious person and was admired

for his educational, literary and religious services not only by the people of Badayun but all over the India. His tragic death was a great loss for his family.

Molana Badayuni was brought up by his mother and his education was completed under the great Ulema of that time. He worked as a teacher and Mufti at Shams-ul-Uloom at Badayun for the period of ten years. He was an excellent, blunt and bold orator. His motive was to ignite the flame of political wisdom among the Muslims of India.

He began his political career under the umbrella of his elder brother; Molana Abd-ul-Majid, who was closely connected with the Anjuman-e-Khuddam-e-Kaba. He also started to take active part in the political activities under the flag of this Anjuman. Then he joined different organizations and played very active role in the politics of sub-continent. He put all his abilities into action after being elected as a member of All India Muslim League Council. At that time, Nationalist Ulema were using their religious status against the objectives of All India Muslim League. They used to criticize the policies of Muslim League and declared the demands of Muslim League as Un-Islamic. In that situation, the supporting Ulema of All India Muslim League decided to establish All India Sunni Conference to counter the political and religious activities of Congress and Nationalist Ulema.

All India Sunni Conference provided political strength to Muslim League. From this platform Ulema threw light on the significance of the Muslim Nationalism. They paved the way for the establishment of Pakistan. Molana Badayuni worked as the secretary information of this organization.

The Role of Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni in politics of All India Sunni Conference:

In the British India, the Hindu leaders intended to keep the Indian Muslims as their subject on the basis of their population. Hindus were united on the platform of Indian National Congress (INC), but the Muslims were divided into different political and religious parties. The Ulema, whose duty was to keep the Indian Muslims united, not only were contradicted in their religious thoughts but also in politics their differences were very clear. In Hindustan, the number of Sunni sect Muslims was greater than any other Muslim sect, but they had no political platform. In these circumstances, a grand conference was conducted in Murad Abad on 16-19 March, 1925. In this conference an organization "Jami'yyat-ul-Aalia-tul-Markazia" was formed.¹ It was known as All India Sunni Conference (AISC). AISC provided religious and political support to All India Muslim League (AIML). The Ulema associated with AISC threw light on the importance of the Muslim Nationalism in their addresses and speeches. They paved the way for the establishment of Pakistan. Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni was the secretary information for

AISC. In October, 1945, when AISC was established in district Badayun, he was selected as the key member of the party. Addressing the procession of Sunni conference Delhi on 6th November, 1945, he described his views in these words:

"The Ulema-e-Ahl-e-Sunnah are united on one platform, and if they determine to form an Islamic state in India, Pakistan will be established very soon. Insha'Allah, Sunni conference will draw a sketch of Islamic state very soon and will present it to the Indian Muslims".²

After the formation of AISC, Molana Badayuni took active part in its programs and sessions. He threw light on the importance and significance of the Muslim Nationalism and Pakistan Movement in their addresses and speeches. From this platform he paved the way for the establishment of separate homeland. He always supported the candidates of AIML in elections with political and religious passion.

He urged to vote for the AIML representative Muhammad Usman for the seat of Delhi. Furthermore, he said never to vote for INC candidate.³ On 5th December, 1945, in Paaca building Mumbai, a congregation by the leaders of AISC was conducted in order to frame Sunni conference. The following Ulema specifically participated:

1. Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni
2. Molana Syed Ahmad Ashraf khichochoavi
3. Molana Mufti Muhammad Ibrahim

These Ulema threw light on the significance and need of AISC in a very clear manner, and the structure of provincial Sunni conference came into being.⁴ Molana Badayuni wanted to form the branches of AISC throughout India. Mashaikh and Ulema were very active in Badayun city. Molana held a procession at his home in Badayun in January 1946. He described the reformatory and preaching aims and objectives of AISC. At the end of the procession, the working body of Sunni conference district Badayun was established and he was elected the president of this body.⁵

His political and religious activities in Badayun were very significant in nature. His home became the central headquarter of all these activities. Great processions were held at his home and great leaders were invited in these sessions.

Molana was very clear in his thoughts and his speeches were also full of arguments. He enjoyed the very prominent status of "All India Sunni Conference". He was well aware of his abilities, tasks and responsibilities. So, he issued many important statements in the newspapers in that period. On 16th January 1946, the newspaper "Dabdab-e-Sikandri" released the following statement on which there were signatures of the various

Ulema including Molana Badayuni:

“The demand of formation of Islamic state in the light of the Holy Quran in the Muslim majority territories on specific level and in the other areas on general level is such a demand which has been preached for centuries by the Mashaikh and Ulema. Their theory of life always remained that there must be development of Islamic obligations in the Indian Muslims so that they may be able to form Islamic state which should be free from interference and slavery of the other nations. In this case Muslim League has been initiating endeavors for several years, for Islamic state of Pakistan. These endeavors have been practically supported by the president of All India Sunni Conference, Peer Jamat Ali Shah and thousands of Ulema and Mashaikh. The Ulema, Mashaikheen and other leaders are forcefully favoring Pakistan, and they never bear to be incorporated into the polytheist and non-Muslims as an Islamic stand. It is a fact that INC does not accept the existence of Muslims even as a different entity. That party freely ill-treated and interfered in the religious affairs of the Muslims. Furthermore, it consumed all its authority and influence to devastate and demolish the lives of the Muslims. In this situation, it is not possible for the Indian Muslims to work together with it (INC) categorically; even the very work that dismantles and eliminates the power and unity of the Indian Muslims. Indeed, the present election campaign and its results will prove whether the Muslims of India demand Islamic state or not. It's the responsibility of every Indian Muslim to support AIML in the current provincial elections and make it successful, as they have supported Muslim League in the elections of central assembly. The Muslim parties like Khaksar, Muslim Board and Ahrar are, in fact, the product of INC and leaders of these parties want to end the self-respect of the Muslims at the beck and call of unbelievers. We request the Indian Muslims to support AIML and vote for its representatives in such a critical situation”.⁶

On 11th February, 1946, a very significant procession of AISC was conducted in Phaphoond under the presidency of Syed Muhammad Muhaddis Khichochavi (1894-1961). Molana Naeem-ul-Din Murad Abadi (1883-1948) described his views openly regarding INC in this procession. The public was anxiously waiting the speech of Molana Badayuni and there was a continuous demand for his speech. Molana Badayuni, presenting the resolution on the release of Abd-ul-Rasheed, Said:

“The threatening behavior, that British government has adopted pertaining to the conviction of Captain Abd-ul-Rasheed, is creating restlessness among the Indian Muslims and all are ready to take any step for their serving brother. I appeal the Muslims to wait for the instructions of the Quaid-e-Azam, since the election campaign is approaching fast over our heads. The important thing is to make it successful”.⁷

The leadership of AISC believed that Congress did not accept the existence of Muslims and interfered in their religious affairs. Hindu leaders consumed all their influence to demolish the lives of the Muslims. Molana Badayuni knew that it is not possible for the Indian Muslims to work with them. He requested Ulema and Mashaikh that it is our religious and moral responsibility to support AIML in the current political situation of India. He was clear in his view that Muslim parties like Khaksar, JUH, Muslim Unity Board and Ahrar are, in fact, the product of Congress, so he requested the Indian Muslims to support AIML.

From Behrach, the news of visit of Molana Badayuni was sent to the newspaper. The journalist wrote in that news:

“Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni secretary AISC left for Nanpara after participating the general session of Mehmood Nagar Lucknow on 25 February, 1946. He reached there on 26th February. On the same day at afternoon, a huge congregation was conducted by Muslim League at Nanpara. After the addresses of members of Punjab deputation Molana Badayuni addressed in an inspiring way. The whole crowd promised to support and favor Raja Sahib of Kanpur. At night, at Madarsa Misbah-ul-Uloom, the preparations were made for the address of Molana Badayuni. Raja sahib Nanpara also listen the address of Molana Badayuni with full attention. Molana made a brilliant speech on seerat-ul-Nabi SAW. He will deliver address in the constituency of Zaheer-ul-Islam sahib Farooqi; he will deliver addresses on many places, returning Nanpara on 28th February, in favor of Raja sahib Nanpara. After reaching Braili, on 2nd March, he will complete his political work in the constituency of Aziz Ahmad Khan advocate”.⁸

Molana left for Ajeen, after addressing in Nanparah, Lucknow and Behrach constituencies in the favor of AIML. There, he made an address on the topic of Pakistan Movement. He stayed in Maho Chavni on 3rd

March, 1946. From Javrah, he left for Ajmer Shareef and Jay pur on 8th March.⁹

Leadership of AISC wanted to conduct a huge congregation to show political power of Sunni sect Muslims. So, a deputation of Muslim scholars led by Syed Muhammad Muhaddis Khichochavi met the president of All India Sunni Conference, Peer Syed Jama'at Ali Shah Ali Puri (1841-1951) on 10th May, 1945. It was decided to conduct the next annual congregation of AISC in Banaras. After some days, the dates 27-30 April 1946 were finalized for that splendid conference. Complete preparations were made to make that congregation successful. Weekly Newspaper Dabdaba-e-Sikandri wrote in its editorial about this congregation in these words:

“The next day is 27th April. On that day, you will watch the very splendid and great conference of Mashaikh and Ulema-e-Ahle-sunnah on the land of Banaras; for that conference this insipid and barren land has been waiting for. This heart motivating conference will be conducted in the guise of AISC. The servants of Muhammad (SAW) will think on the plans of everlasting achievement under the convincing, faithful and sincere leadership of their real leaders in this inconstant life, in order to free themselves from any kind of subservience, to get complete emancipation from any type of penalty in the actual life of hereafter, and to get the real Pakistan's sacred aim. I expect that the Sunni Muslims can get everlasting and absolute independence, which are allied with the leadership of this congregation. I warmly welcome the main leadership of AISC. Allah Almighty may grant upon me that I may get the happiness of the participation in Sunni Conference Banaras that has purely religious aims, and also the spiritual pleasure having glimpse of the enlightened and poise personalities”.¹⁰

On 27th to 30th April the processions by AISC were conducted in Banaras. Every session was presided over by Syed Jama'at Ali Shah despite his weakness. Great efforts were made to make these sessions successful by Molana Naeem-ul-Din Murad Abadi and Syed Muhammad Muhaddis Khichochavi. Molana Badayuni along with other leaders performed the arrangement of the congregation actively. Different proposals were accepted unanimously in this congregation in the presence of thousands of Mashaikh, Ulema and participants. Molana Badayuni was included in various committees that were framed in the congregation.

It was decided in the congregation that a curriculum committee should be formed that had the responsibility to

design the curriculum; and this committee should be given sufficient time for consideration. One committee was formed in which Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni was included as a senior member.

The congregation of Sunni Conference strongly supported the demand of Pakistan and declared that Mashaikh and Ulema were ready for any sacrifice for the success of Pakistan Movement; they considered it their responsibility to form such a state that would be according to Quran and Sunnah's principles of jurisprudence.

A committee of thirteen persons was suggested by this session in order to finalize a whole strategy for Islamic state. Molana Badayuni was also one of the members of this committee. The congregation of AISC proposed the set up of Dar-ul-Muballighen, according to the needs and requirements of the Indian Muslims. It was announced that in Dar-ul-Muballighen sincere preachers and orators would be produced who would do work for preaching and publication in a better way. In that institution learned or average, Persian and Arabic knowing Ulema could be admitted, who had a taste for oration and column writing. Further, such scholars could also be admitted who had taught the western education, so that they might preach the western classes after completing the curriculum. The committee of the following persons was formed to edit the curriculum:

1. Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni
2. Molana Abd-ul-Aleem Saddiqui Meerthi
3. Molana Sibghatullah Shaheed Farangi Mahalli

It was also decided that a council should be formed to widen its rules and laws. This council was consist of 07 members. The copies of this legislation were sent to all members. The names of the members are following:

Members:

1. Molana Naeem-ul-Din Murad Abadi
2. Molana Syed Muhammad Muhaddis Khichochvi
3. Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni
4. Molana Zafar-ul-Din Behari
5. Muhammad Mustafa Raza Berailvi
6. Molana Amjad Ali Aazmi
7. Molana Abd-ul-Aleem Saddiqui Meerathi

This historic congregation has a great significance in the history of India. It supported Pakistan Movement with full political and religious power. Ulema and Mashaikh said that they were ready for this cause. They accepted different suggestion unanimously. Molana Badayuni showed his political and religious wisdom in this session.

This session of AISC felicitated tributary on the sincere services and activities of Molana Muhammad Naeem-ul-

Din Murad Abadi Nazim-e-Aala AISC, Molana Abd-ul-Hamid Badayuni secretary information AISC and Syed Muhammad Muhaddis Khichochavi which they made for AISC. This session admitted that it was due to their sincere efforts that Sunni conference touched that high standard.

The following proposal was passed at Banaras on 30th April, 1946. This proposal was presented by Molana Abd-ul-Aleem Saddiqui.

"This session announces that the next president of Sunni Conference will be Molana Syed Muhammad Muhaddis Khichochavi, and nazim-e-aala Syed Muhammad Naeem-ul-Din Muradabadi as usual, and nazim information will be Molana Badayuni".¹¹

A unanimous decision of AISC leading Ulema and Mashaikh was that:

"Sunni Conference may advocate the mechanism of AIML that is not anti-Islamic e.g. the efforts of defeating INC in election case. The members of AISC may support every Sunni Muslim nominated by AIML. The Pakistan issue i.e. formation of government under the Islamic Law, on the principal of Jurisprudence is applaud able and favorable".¹²

This decision was signed by fifty five Mashaikh and Ulema and Molana Badayuni was also one of them. On 3rd May, 1946, the 60th congregation of Markazi Anjuman-e-Numania Hind Lahore was held in Badshahi Mosque. This congregation was chaired by Khawaja Kamar-ul-Din Sialvi (1906-1981). Molana Badayuni addressed the congregation in the following words:

"The only key to handle all the difficulties of the Indian Muslims lies in the establishment of Pakistan. Our own homeland Pakistan has become the question of the life and death of millions of Muslims of the sub-continent. To lead a free life, we will have to establish our own country or will vanish ourselves. It's the time of final decision. We have made a decision to remove any barrier in the way of our Pakistan".¹³

He sent his message to the cabinet mission in such words:

"The result of ignoring the AIML, only representative party of hundreds of millions of Muslims of India, will be very massive".¹⁴

On 4th May the procession of of Anjuman-e-Numania was conducted in the ground of Islamia College Lahore. The procession was presided over by Peer Sahib Manki Sharif. Molana Badayuni and Arifullah Meerthi addressed this procession.¹⁵

Molana appealed that the preaching efforts should be started in the different areas of the city by the district Sunni conference, based on the recommendation of Banaras session. Before the visit to Ajmer Shareef, he immediately started this movement in a few areas of the city along with Molana Yaqoob Hussain Zia-ul-Qadri, information secretary for the Sunni conference Badayun and Molana Mufti Muhammad Ibrahim Simti, secretary general of Sunni conference district Badayun.¹⁶

To support the Banaras decision of Muslim League, a very significant congregation of district Badayun was held in Jamiye Mosque Shamsi. It was announced in this congregation:

"Every Sunni congregation has to contribute according to Banaras decision, it must be necessary to make every sacrifice for achievement of Pakistan".¹⁷

In this procession the address of Molana Badayuni created a strange situation in the sentiments of the Muslims.¹⁸ On 20th May 1946, addressing in Sunni conference procession of Phaphoond, he said about the constitution of Pakistan:

"Our Banaras Conference has determined that the very government may be termed the Islamic state, in the majority provinces, that may be formed under the light of the Quran and the Sunnah according to the rules of Jurisprudence, and for the establishment of such a state, our every Alim and Shaikh-e-Tareekat is ready to give any type of sacrifice".¹⁹

He wanted to convey his message in different areas of his native city Badayun. He was very interested in local level politics so he visited villages and towns to motive Muslim masses for the support of AIML. Molana Yaqoob Hussain Zia-ul-Qadri and Molana Mufti Muhammad Ibrahim Simti were very active members of AISC, so they helped Molana Badayuni in this effort.

On 7th and 8th June, 1946, a grand congregation of Sunni Conference was held in Ajmer on the eve of the Urs of Khawaja Mueen-ul-Din Chishti Ajmeri (1142-1229). Thousands of Mashaikh and Muslim scholars participated in which Molana Badayuni was notable. The religious sentiments which Molana propounded regarding Pakistan, created peculiar atmosphere.²⁰

Sunni conference Badayun held significant procession on 21, 22, 23, June, 1946, in which Molana Naeem-ul-Din Murad Abadi, Molana Badayuni, Molana Sibghatullah Farangi Mahalli (d. 1964) and the other prominent Ulema addressed.²¹

Markazi Anjuman-e-Numania was an important forum for the activities of AISC. Grand sessions were held under this forum. In one of these processions Molana

Badayuni clearly said that Pakistan had become the question of the lives and death of hundred million Muslims. He obviously said that we had made a firm determination to remove any barrier and hurdle on the way of Pakistan.

On 30th June, 1946, a Meeting of AISC was conducted in Kanpur under the presidentship of Hazrat Misbah-ul-Hassan of Phaphoond. A large number of Mashaikh and Ulema participated in it. The sermon was read by Molana Saqib Kanpuri. Besides other Ulema, Molana Badayuni made a speech and said:

“Hundreds of Mashaikh and Ulema related to AISC have made Pakistan the aim and part of their lives. They will not accept anything other than that”²²

On 5-6-7 July, 1946, the grand processions were conducted in Madrassa Ajmal-ul-Oloom, Sanbhal district Murad Abad. Molana Badayuni and Syed Muhammad Muhaddis Khichochavi also participated in it.²³

AISC conducted huge processions in different cities, in which Molana Badayuni and other prominent leader made speeches. Badayun, his native city had become the cradle of movement. A lot of congregations were conducted in Jamiye Mosque Shamsi. AISC conducted a procession at jamiye Mosque shamsi, Badayun on 16th August, 1946, in which Molana made a revolutionary and forceful speech with arguments before sermon and prayer.²⁴

In the same month, more than twenty thousand Muslims were gathered in Jamiye Mosque Shamsi, Badayun, on the occasion of Juma-tul-Wida. At this occasion, the Ulema highlighted the significance of Dar-ul-Muballigheen of Ahl-e-Sunnah and the creation of Pakistan in clear-cut and obvious words. Molana Badayuni said in his speech:

“Every scholar of Ahl-e-Sunnah has promised to offer any sacrifice for the movement of Islamic state. Describing the significance, objectives, goals and procedure of Dar-ul-Muballigheen, he told that their scholars would preach as accomplished debaters and orators throughout Hindustan. The students of different languages will be trained in Dar-ul-Muballigheen.”²⁵

The participants of the congregation were informed that Molana Badayuni along with other scholars was arranging the curriculum. In this situation, the local learners will be admitted. As soon as possible, the foreign scholars will be admitted and provided with scholarships.

On 29th September, 1946, Molana delivered an animated address on the topic of Pakistan Movement, in a grand congregation of AIML in the city of Jay Pur.²⁶

A Sunni Conference was conducted in Karachi under

the presidentship of Shah Ghulam Rasool Qadri, on 12-13 October, 1946. Molana Badayuni addressed in both sessions of this conference. He highlighted the religious and political services of the old representatives of Sunni Conference.

During his address, he stated the anti-Muslim policy of the INC. He said in these words.

“The Indian Muslims should remember the Hindus’ slogan ‘Quit India’ that is encouraging the demanders of independence; the very difficult pronunciation of Hindi is being imposed instead of the very simple Urdu pronunciation, to demolish Urdu. Why is the INC scary of Pakistan”.²⁷

On 16th February, 1947, a great session was held under Bazm-e-Pakistan Rampur, in which Molana participated along with other Ulema. He delivered an exciting address on the Ideology of Pakistan, its importance, need, objectives and significance.²⁸

On 8th to 10th April, 1947, the grand congregations of AISC Behar were conducted in Serbella Thana, Bakhtiarpur district Moonger. These processions were attended by Molana Badayuni on special basis. He said in his address:

“Despite that we acknowledge AIML the only representative political party, yet we require the AISC”.²⁹

A lot of processions of Sunni Conference were being conducted in different towns and cities, in which thousands of Ulema and Mashaikh participated enthusiastically. They expressed their religious sentiments regarding Pakistan. One of these orators the name of Molana Badayuni was foremost who described the political and religious importance of creation of Pakistan.³⁰

His relations with Ulema and Mashaikh were very strong; he used these relations in positive way and motivated them for common cause. He appealed them to make Pakistan the part and parcel of their lives. When the fifth session of AIML was conducted in Shamooga on 20th April, 1947, he described the political activities of delegate of AIML that visited the Middle East, in these words:

“We met the Saudi king and told him about the ideology of Pakistan. Ibn-e- Saood, the king of Hijaz supported it and kept on admitting the political leadership of Quaid-e-Azam. The Egyptian leadership and many other Muslim leaders are of the same point of view and they all are stating that Quaid-e-Azam will be great leader of Muslim world. INC was appealed

through a resolution to accept the demand for Pakistan and to cooperate with us regarding the prevention of confusion".³¹

He highlighted the plan of Cabinet mission in these words:

"The Indian Muslims are angry at whatever the Cabinet mission has changed its own statements, so there is no other option except to boycott the recommendations of this mission and interim government".³²

To discuss some important issues, he met with Quaid-e-Azam on 3rd May, 1947. Very essential matters were exchanged during this meeting. Molana made conversation with Mr. Jinnah on the constitution and law of Islamic state.

Quaid-e-Azam told about this:

"I definitely agree on the fact that Pakistan's constitution will be according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Western laws and socialism are not the solution of our malady. Very soon the entire world will recognize the comprehension of the Islamic principles."³³

Mr. Jinnah congratulated Molana Badayuni for his sincere services which he performed during his tour of Hijaz and the Arab countries. The political issues were also discussed as well in detail. After this meeting with Quaid-e-Azam, a statement for the newspaper was issued by Molana Badayuni. He said in this statement:

"By the will of God, the time is near when the Muslims of India will see the best outcomes of the sincere services and successful politics of their leader. Thanks Allah that the Quaid of Indian Muslims Muhammad Ali Jinnah is consuming his time and energy on the issues with good judgment. The very important thing is that it has been entered in his heart that the recently being determined constitution should be under the Quran and Sunnah. Therefore, I successfully exchanged my views on this essential part in my one hour meeting on 3rd May; and the feelings which I brought from this meeting can never be ignored. Supporting my thoughts great leader Jinnah said, "It is a fact that Islam is the name of such a complete code of life, in which there is the whole system of religion and mundane world. There is no need to follow Bolshevism or the other Western laws. Our reign and future will be successful if it will be according to the Quran and Sunnah. A new

fevor is being created in the hearts of the masses of the world regarding Islam and following of its laws." I have judged that Mr. Jinnah is spending his time on this direction, and dedicating his time on research of the Islamic and Quranic politics; by the grace of Allah, importance of Islamic laws are dominant in his passions and feelings. The day is very near when we will establish Islamic state. Be ready for any sacrifice for this success under the system of AIML, and keep on strengthening your reorganization".³⁴

CONCLUSION

Hindu leaders were using the Nationalist Ulema for their objectives. They were trying to make all the Indian Muslims as their supporters. They launched a vigorous campaign against the 'Two Nations Theory' and Muslim Nationalism. In those days, Muslim League was in the quest of Ulema who could counter the activities and version of the Nationalist Ulema.

At that time, AISC provided religious and political support to Muslim League. The member Ulema and Mashaikh of this organization threw light on two nation theory and emphasized the need and importance of the Muslim Nationalism. Molana Badayuni's contributions for Muslim Nationalism can't be ignored. He rejected the arguments of the Nationalist Ulema and created a general perception, which was in support of Pakistan.

Through his speeches he requested Ulema to work for the great cause of Indian Muslims. He believed that if Ulema would join AIML and work for Muslim Nationalism, Pakistan would be established. He took active part in the programs and sessions of AISC and highlighted the aims and objectives of AIML from this platform. He used this platform for a great cause. He ignored the entire temporary benefits for national interest. Through his services he paved the way for the establishment of separate homeland.

To counter the activities of Nationalist Ulema AISC held a very important gathering at Banaras. This congregation strongly supported the demand of Pakistan and declared that all Sunni Ulema and Mashaikh were ready for any sacrifice for the success of Pakistan Movement.

Molana Badayuni played his significant role to make this congregation successful. He made work for this organization according to the requirements and needs of the Indian Muslims. He often met with Quaid-e-Azam at different occasions and exchanged his views on variety of important issues concerning Indian Muslims. All this clarify that his inexhaustive religious and political efforts contributed a lot in paving the way of success for AIML.

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