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PROFILE OF SHAH
MOHAMMAD ZUBAIR
(1884-1930)"



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ABSTRACT

The present research work intends to analyze and interpret the role of Shah Mohammad Zubair (1884 to 1930) in the national movement in the regional and national perspective.

An analysis of the role of Shah Mohammad Zubair in the Indian Struggle for Freedom shows that he was one of the greatest political leaders of contemporary India, who dominated the Indian political scene for half a century.

In the first quarter of the twentieth century, India produced a galaxy of great men who stubbornly fought to release the British hold on the country. Shah Mohammad Zubair was one of the most outstanding among them who struggled against the British and suffered for the cause of India's independence. A review of his life and achievements go to prove that he lived and died for his cherished goal, which was the service to the people of India.

The public and political activities of Shah Mohammad Zubair took place at three different levels- local, provincial and national. Shah Mohammad Zubair played an important part in the Khilafat Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, and formation of Kisan Sabha in Munger in 1922-23, Salt Satyagraha and the Social harmony. He played a notable role in the political evolution of modern India. He

was fearless both in speech and action. It was because of Shah Mohammad Zubair that Munger became a hub of the nationalist politics in Bihar.

The work has been divided into several chapters for the convenience of study and research. In introduction, an attempt has been made to indicate the area of study and the reason for undertaking the same.

In Chapter one, attempts have been made to evaluate the early life of Shah Mohammad Zubair including his education and training in political leadership.

Chapter two is a brief and comprehensive study of the origin and the growth of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement and the role of Shah Mohammad Zubair in it.

Chapter three deals with the role of Shah Mohammad Zubair in the national movement and also towards communal harmony.

Chapter four deals with the role of Shah Mohammad Zubair towards the turning of the tide in the national movement.

In conclusion data processed in earlier chapters have been analyzed and interpreted. Even the presidential speeches of Shah Mohammad Zubair have been also brought in light under the caption of appendix II and appendix III.

The death of national leaders like C. R. Das, Maulana Mazharul Haque, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Shah Mohammad Zubair, Syed Ali Imam and Pandit Motilal Nehru by 1931 marked the close of an epoch in the history of national movement.

Therefore, an analysis of the role of Shah Mohammad Zubair in the freedom movement shows that Shah Mohammad Zubair as a nationalist leader promoted Communal harmony, Secularism and Nationalism among the people of India in general and of Bihar in particular. He remained loyal to the cause of the united Hindu-Muslim struggle against the British Imperialism.