

1. Question = Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed in "Trinity of Ideas" loyalty devotion and aloofness. Discuss it in ~~response~~ perspective of Aligarh movement.

Answer =

attempt on lined loose sheets for better practice.

start with the introduction of the question.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the visionary leader who became the torch bearer for the Muslims in the sub-continent, when Muslims were facing continuous oppression and subjugation from Hindus and English. Sir Syed's Aligarh Movement was considered as the pioneer movement of separation, because reforms Sir Syed introduced became the corner stone of Pakistan Movement. According to K.K. Aziz Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed in trinity of ideas which were loyalty towards British, Devotion to education and aloofness from politics. In the light of Aligarh Movement lets discuss Sir Syeds trinity of ideas.

1. Trinity of ideas in the light of Aligarh Movement.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan introduced multiple reforms which portrayed the trinity of ideas, it will be discussed

in coming paragraphs.

Loyalty towards British.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted loyalty towards British among Muslims, because Sir Syed knew that just by hating British and opposing their reforms neither provide any harm to them nor provide any good to Muslims. British rule was the reality and Muslim had to accept it if they want their own progress. For that matter Sir Syed Ahmed Khan introduced some reforms such as,

i The Book "Asbab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind. (1858)

This book was the first struggle of Sir Syed Ahmed to promote peace between two nations. In this book he tried to explain the reasons why Muslims should not be marginalised and should not be blamed for the mutiny of 1857.

ii write headings with marker. Scientific Society in Ghazipur (1864)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, first time in Indian history initiated a program of translating English books in Hindi, Urdu, and Farsi. The native languages of British India at that time - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan under the umbrella of Scientific Society translated multiple books of Literature, Science, Philosophy, History

Mathematics, Medicines, Law, etc.

Purpose of translation was to give awareness to Muslims about western knowledge, and realize Muslims that getting western education is not a sin.

Purpose to make Muslims familiarize with the advancement of west in the every field of life.

iii

Aligarh Institute Gazette. (1866)

Aligarh Institute Gazette was another initiative of Sir Syed to promote western customs in Muslim Society. Purpose of this gazette was inculcating western laws, ethics, customs into Muslims, so, that Muslims can learn how to behave with British.

These reforms of Sir Syed was an effort to make Muslims part of changing society. It was an effort to prepare Muslims for future, because if they donot learn their language, custom, ethics, etc. British will not share table with them in future. They wouldnot be able to demand their rights from them.

b Devotion to Education.

Muslims of Conbise India at that time were considering modern education as a Sin. Sir Syed knew that learning

learning modern education is need of the hour for Muslims, if they want to interact with British. To solve this problem Sir Syed Ahmed took some initiatives such as:

a- Culshaw School in Muradabad (1859)

After writing Ashab-e-Bagawat e- third Culshaw School was the first of its kind which was exclusively for Muslims and curriculum was designed to promote English as a primary language.

b- Victoria School in Ghazipur (1863)

After successful launch of Culshaw School, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan opened another school in new city, which was also designed exclusively for Muslims to promote modern education.

c- Aligarh School in Aligarh (1875)

This was the third school designed for Muslims to promote scientific knowledge and Islamic knowledge. Aligarh School converted into Aligarh College in 1877 and became a university in 1920. This institute is renowned for its contributions in the Pakistan Movement.

Due to these educational institutes, Muslim students became capable enough to demand a separate homeland from British. On the designs of these ins-

titles, other Muslim reformers also opened educational institutes in a similar manner. Most prominent among them is Islamia College Peshawar (1913) by S.A. Qayum, and Sindh Madrasah Islam (1887) by Khan Bahadur Harsam Ali, in Karachi.

c Aloofness from Politics

Sir Syed was not in favour for Muslims to join politics because Muslims were not mature enough to participate in politics. Devote yourself to education was only message to Muslims at that time, because education would make them mature enough to do politics and raise awareness for the Muslim's cause. However it is also true that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the founding father of All India Muslim League (AIML).

a Muslim Educational Conference (1885)

This was body of Muslim elders, their task was to promote education in their respective areas. The same body converted into the political party known as All India Muslim League, founded in 1906 by Sir Wajid-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Hassan Bilgrami and Asha Khan III

Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a visionary and foresighting leader. He was way ahead of his time. He knew that Muslims and Hindus cannot live together and they must be sep-
 -coated. He created pathway for Mus-
 -lims independance. Aligash Movement
 became the cornerstone of Pakistan
 Movement. As Quaid-e-Azam Muha-
 -mmad Ali Jinnah himself acknowledged
 that "Aligash Movement is the
 overall of Pakistan Movement"

08
 20

overall good answer.

structure of the answer, headings quality and the understanding of the qs is good.

more arguments are required for a 20 marks question.

improve the paper presentation part.