

Give an Account of the Services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the Educational and Social uplift of the Muslims of Sub-continent.

"Sir Syed Ahmed was neither a Politician nor a political leader. He was essentially a social reformer and his panacea for all the ills of his community were education."

(Hafeez Malik)

Introduction

The war of independence 1857, proved catastrophic for the Muslims of Indian Subcontinent. The most serious repercussion was that the British started to believe that the Muslims were chiefly responsible for anti-British rebellion. Therefore they imposed ruthless punishments on them. According to British historians, with the rebellion of 1857, this antagonism

infuriated and attempts were made to subjugate and suppress the Muslims.

Condition of Muslims after 1857

After the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Muslims in India faced significant change in their condition, both politically and socially. The Rebellion led to the end of Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was exiled to Burma (now Myanmar), the British took direct control over India, marking the beginning of the British Raj. Muslims lost much of their political power and influence in this new colonial order, as the British favored Hindus for administrative positions and other roles.

According to the Book "The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy," Muslims faced increased marginalization and disenfranchisement under British rule.

Economic condition of Muslims

Muslims in India also faced significant economic challenges.

According to the Book "Muslims in Indian Economy" by Rais Ahmad,

Muslims faced significant economic challenges due to British policies of economic exploitation and neglect. The loss of political power and influence also resulted in economic stagnation and decline for many Muslims. Additionally, the British introduced a number of measures that further disadvantaged Muslims, such as the imposition of land taxes and the introduction of new cash crops that were unsuited to Muslim agricultural practices.

Educational condition

Educational condition of Muslims after 1857 was marked by neglect and discrimination, but there were efforts by Muslim leaders to address this through establishment of educational institutions.

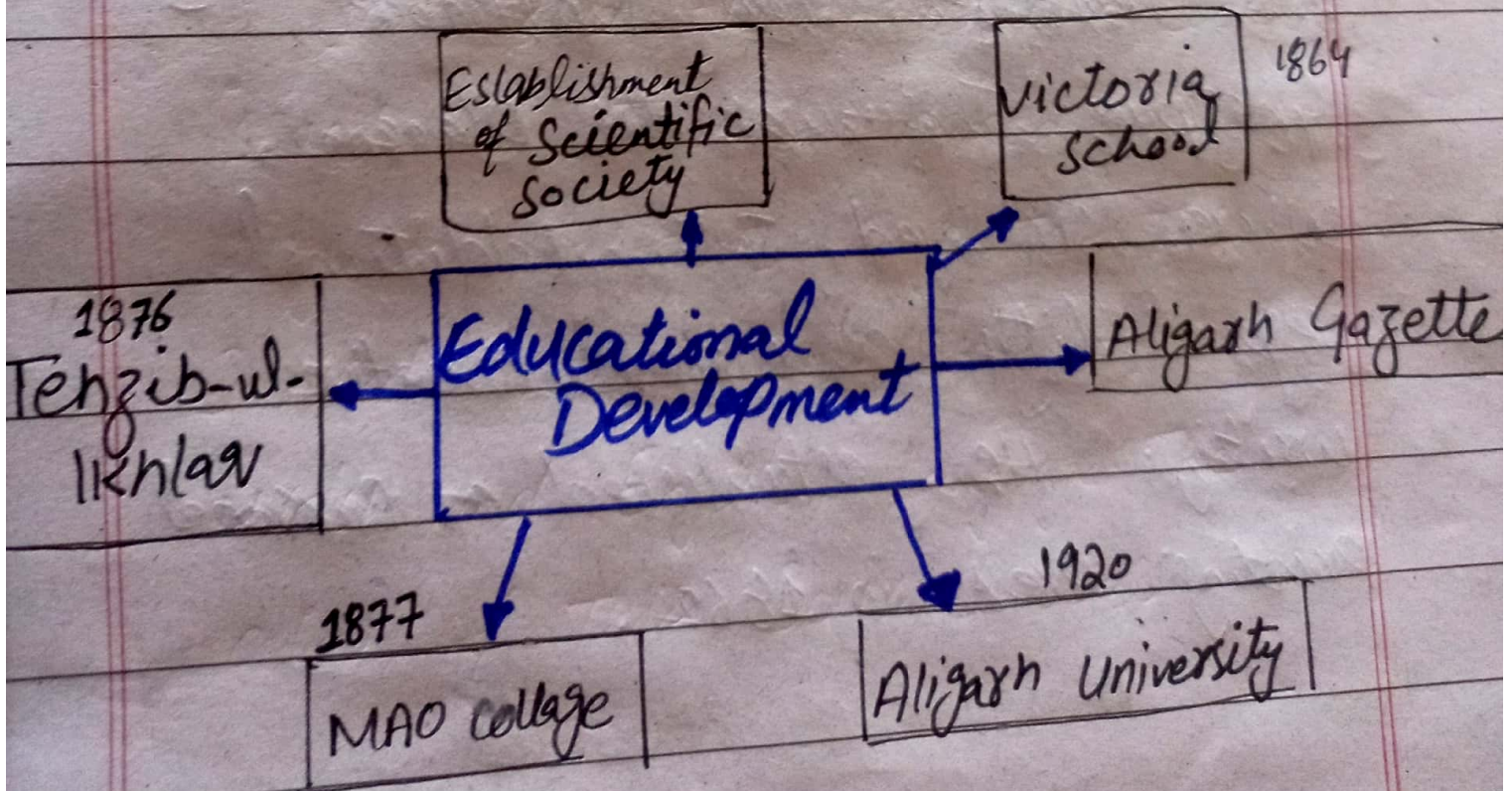
Because, British rulers restricted Arabic and Persian education in schools. Persian was ousted from the public offices and English was introduced as the official language.

Social Condition

Muslims were socially rejected from all sides. They were deprived of the modern education, altogether ruined politically and bankrupt economically. According to William Hunter, the English rulers would not recognise even the existence of the Muslims.

Sir Syed's Role in Educational Development:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a prominent Muslim leader and educationist in the 19th century British India. He founded the Aligarh Muslim University and played a significant role in the educational and social upliftment of the Muslim community in the Subcontinent after the India Rebellion of 1857.



Establishment of "The Scientific Society"

He established a Farsi
Maddarsa at Muradabad in 1859.
It was the starting point of
Sir Syed's Educational Struggle.

Establishment of "Scientific Society"

In 1860, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
was transferred from Muradabad to
Ghazipur. This was the place
where Sir Syed took additional
responsibility other than creative
writing. He established a personal
printing press in 1862.

Aims and Objectives of

"Scientific Society"

Translation of educational & Technical
literature from English and European
language to Indian language.

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"its purpose was to translate
useful English knowledge into Urdu".

Victoria School Ghazipur

Sir Syed established first
modern Victoria School at Ghazipur
(1864). In this school, besides
Modern Education five language
(English, Urdu, Arabic, Persian and
Sanskrit) were also taught.

In 1866, the Scientific Society
issued a Journal named as
Aligarh Institute Gazette. This
Journal was published both in
Urdu and English language. The
aim of this Journal was to
wash away the misconception between
Mullims and British government
and brought them close to each

Tenzib-ul-Ikhtlaq

On 24 December 1876 he issued his famous magazine named Tenzib-ul-Ikhtlaq from Benares in order to apprise the Muslims of their social evils and moral shortcomings. This journal contained articles from influential Muslims who with Sir Syed ~~that~~ there was a need for a new approach to education. This magazine also promoted Urdu language immensely. Although some ulama attacked the journal, it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst Muslim thinkers.

Muhammadian Anglo Oriental College, (MAO) Aligarh

In January 1877, M.A.O college was inaugurated at Aligarh by Lord Lytton the viceroy of india. College soon showed tremendous progress. It became the centre of Muslim educational and intellectual activity in the sub-continent. It was a residential institution. Many important Muslim figures like Maulana Shibli, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar. At one time another remained associated with this college.

Aligarh University

In 1911, on the eve of the visit of King George - V to India his Highness Sir Agha Khan made an appeal for funds needed to

to set up Aligarh university. The bill for the Muslim university was introduced in Indian legislature council and was passed in 1920. Aligarh university Act came into force on 9th December 1920. In this way the Muslims of India came to have their own university after a long struggle. The ^{Aligarh} university inculcated a vigorous spirit of nationalism in the Muslim students. It produced thousands of graduates which carried the spirit of nationalism to every nook and corner of the sub-continent.

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Social Activities by Sir Syed for the uplift of Muslims in Subcontinent.

Sir Syed was a great reformer of the Indian society. He started a monthly "Tanzib-ul-Akhlaq" on the pattern of an English magazine 'Spectator'. This magazine played an important role in improving the morality of the Indian Muslims.

Literary Activities

Sir Syed played a pivotal role in the intellectual and social awakening of Muslim community in the Indian subcontinent. Some of his notable social activities:

Promotion of Education

Sir Syed believed Education was the key to progress of Muslims. He established different

institutions. The aim of the institution was to provide modern education to Muslims and prepare them for the challenges of the modern world.

Advocacy of Women's Education

He was a strong advocate of women's education. He established schools for girls in several parts of the country, including Aligarh, Bijnor and Muradabad. He believed that the education of women was essential for the progress of society.

Promotion of Hindu Muslim Unity

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan believed that Hindu-Muslim unity was essential for the progress of India. He established the United Patriotic Association in 1888, which aimed at promoting harmony and goodwill between the two communities.

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Reinterpretation of Islamic History

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was critical of the Traditional Islamic education system, which focused on rote learning and ignored rational inquiry. He advocated education system for the interpretation of Islamic History in light of modern knowledge and critical analysis.

Sir Syed's Thoughts (Two-Nation Theory)

He was prominent Muslim philosopher and educationist who played a key role in intellectual and social uplift of Muslim community in sub-continent. He developed the two nation theory, which argued that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations. Their cultures, traditions, were different. According to Sir Syed

This fundamental difference between the two communities made it necessary for Muslims to have their own separate political representation and autonomy, in order to protect their religious and cultural identity. This theory was later embraced by other Muslim leaders, and ultimately became a key factor in the demand for a separate Muslim homeland which resulted in the formation of Pakistan 1947.

Urdu language.

In 1867, the Hindus began to oppose Urdu language. The Hindus demanded that Urdu should be replaced by Hindi in public offices. Sir Syed opposed every demand of the Hindus. He also opposed the idea of

Conclusion

Sir Syed was a visionary leader and an influential figure in the history of the Indian subcontinent. He realized that the Muslims of India were lagging behind in education and social progress. He identified the need for modern education to uplift the community. Sir Syed believed that education was the key to the progress and development of the Muslim community.

To achieve this goal, Sir Syed founded the Aligarh Muslim University, which became one of the premier educational institutions in India. In addition to education, Sir Syed emphasized the need for social reform among Muslims.

He advocated for the elimination of social evils such as Polygamy and Child marriage.

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and encouraged Muslims to adopt modern and progressive values.

Sir Syed's effort had a significant impact on the Muslim community in India. His legacy continues to inspire generations of Muslims in the subcontinent and beyond. His vision of education and social reforms remains relevant today.

Q2. Discuss the Background, text and importance of Pakistan Resolution-1940.

1- Introduction.

The Lahore Resolution of 1940, also known as the Pakistan Resolution, was a political declaration passed by the All India Muslim League on March 23, 1940 during a conference in Lahore, British India. The resolution called for the creation of an independent state for Muslims in British India. Lahore Resolution was passed on the 27th annual session of AIML. Lahore Resolution is regarded as a milestone in the Muslim ^{Political} history of Subcontinent.

2.

Background of the Pakistan Resolution

2.1

Hindu-Muslim Cleavage

The Hindu-Muslim cleavage in the Indian subcontinent had its roots in historical, social, cultural and religious differences that existed between the two communities. Hindu-Muslim cleavages reached to the point that they defied any solution. All the suggestions given by the Muslims were rejected by Congress. Muslims were left with no option but secession. The only peaceful solution was the separation of country.

2.2

Disillusionment of Muslims

Till 1940, Muslims had been thoroughly disillusioned from Hindus. The bitter experience of Congress Ministries

and Hindu Mentality had been exposed that the Hindus wanted to create Ram Raj in India. Hindus wanted to subjugate Muslims under their tyrannical rule. Nationalist Muslim leaders turned into separatist Jinnah, and Iqbal.

2.3

Atrocities of Congress Ministries.

Congress rule created a deep sense of insecurity among Muslims which led to the creation of Pakistan. Congress ministries produced an unbridgeable gap between Hindus and Muslims.

2.4

Desire for a Separate Muslim Homeland.

Muslims feared that their cultural identity might be threatened in order to save their culture, Muslims endeavoured to carve out a separate Homeland. Where they would be able

to practice their religion's culture freely and openly. Urdu was under threat and Muslims wanted to preserve it.

2.5. Jinnah's Sagacity

Jinnah's Sagacity Jinnah's sense of timing, that he realized that Muslims had been alienated from Hindus and British needed Muslim support in the second world war.

3. Importance of Pakistan Resolution 1940

3.1 Demand for a Separate Muslim State

The resolution demanded the creation of an independent state for the Muslims of India. They were in a minority in the country at that time. The resolution stated that the areas where the Muslims were in a

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majority should be time grouped
together to form an independent state.

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3.2

Unity among Muslims

The Resolution demanded the creation
The Resolution emphasized the
importance of unity among Muslims
and called for them to work together
to achieve their goals. It highlighted
the need for a strong and united
Muslim community to protect their
political, economic, and social rights.

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3.3

Protection of Muslim Right

The resolution called for the protection
of the political, economic, and
cultural rights of Muslims in India.
It emphasized that Muslims should
have the right to ~~protect~~ practice their
religion and culture freely, without
any discrimination or persecution
one book that discussed the

Lahore Resolution and its implications for the protection of Muslim rights is "Pakistan: A Modern History" by Ian Talbot. The book provides a detailed analysis of the event leading up to the creation of Pakistan and the role played by the Lahore Resolution in this process.

3.4

Autonomous Muslim Provinces

The resolution demanded that the Muslim-majority Provinces of British India be given greater autonomy to govern themselves, in line with the principles of federalism.

3.5

Protection of the Minorities Rights

The Lahore Resolution not only protected the rights of the Muslims in the subcontinent. Rather it also pleaded the case for the

Protection of minority rights.

3.6

Two-nation theory

The resolution was based on the two-nation theory, which held that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations with distinct cultures, languages and religions. This theory formed the basis of the demand for a separate Muslim state.

4.

Conclusions

Lahore Resolution is regarded as a milestone in the Muslim political movement of subcontinent.

Its mere 40 words made it a magna carta. It also provided a mechanism upon which the provinces were given hope that future form of government would be based upon autonomy. It beginning of Pakistan movement. "The Re

The Resolution later created considerable confusion and misunderstanding. Those Bengali leaders who felt after Partition that the center dominated by West Pakistan, was not looking after the interests of Bengal, claimed that the original Lahore Resolution visualized two independent Muslim states one of West Pakistan and other of East Pakistan -