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Shehsawar A. Zafar

- PMS (Punjab)
- Political Science Pakistan Studies
- 20 Marks.

Please mark/evaluate the following answer for PMS (Punjab) against 20 marks.

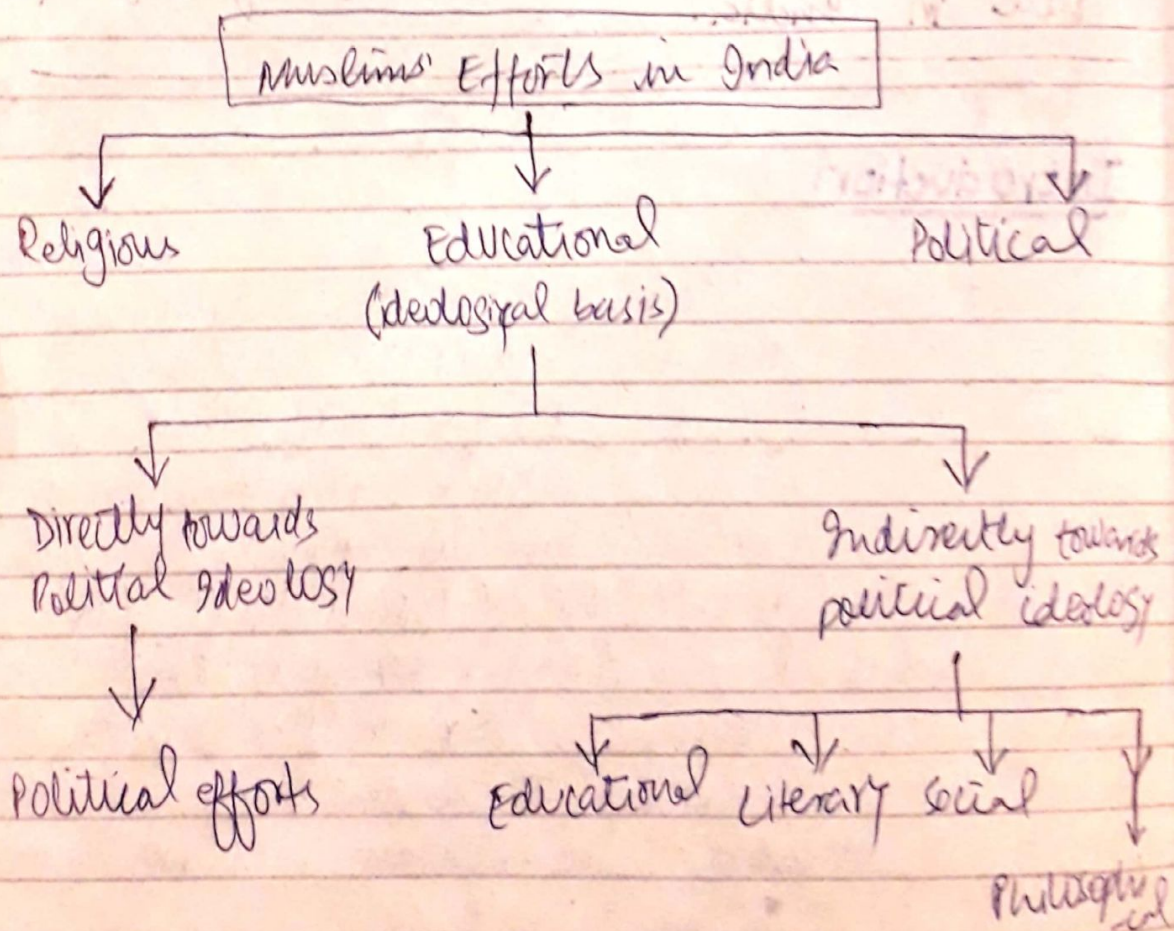
Discuss the political ideology of S.S.A. Khan towards the I.N.C. with particular reference to his policy measures to counter the imminent danger of majority rule in India.

Introduction

Almost three decades after the capture of Indian throne by the British, Indian National Congress emerged as the sole spokesperson of Indian people. Due to its inherent biasness to favour Hindus, Muslims of the subcontinent felt the imminent danger of exploitation at their hands. Sir Syed rose in this scenario to establish a political ideology to safeguard Muslims' interest.

Political Ideology of Sir Syed to Counter Danger of Majority Rule:

Sir Syed's political ideology was the precursor of Muslims' political efforts through the form of All India Muslim League. It was largely motivated by the religious doctrines of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah Dehlvi in this regard. An overview is presented below:-



Direct Efforts towards Political Ideology

Two efforts of Sir Syed are prominent in this regard:

Loyal Mohammedans of ^{Aligarh} India

It was a magazine published by the Aligarh, and contains the information about the prominent Muslim figures of contemporary India.

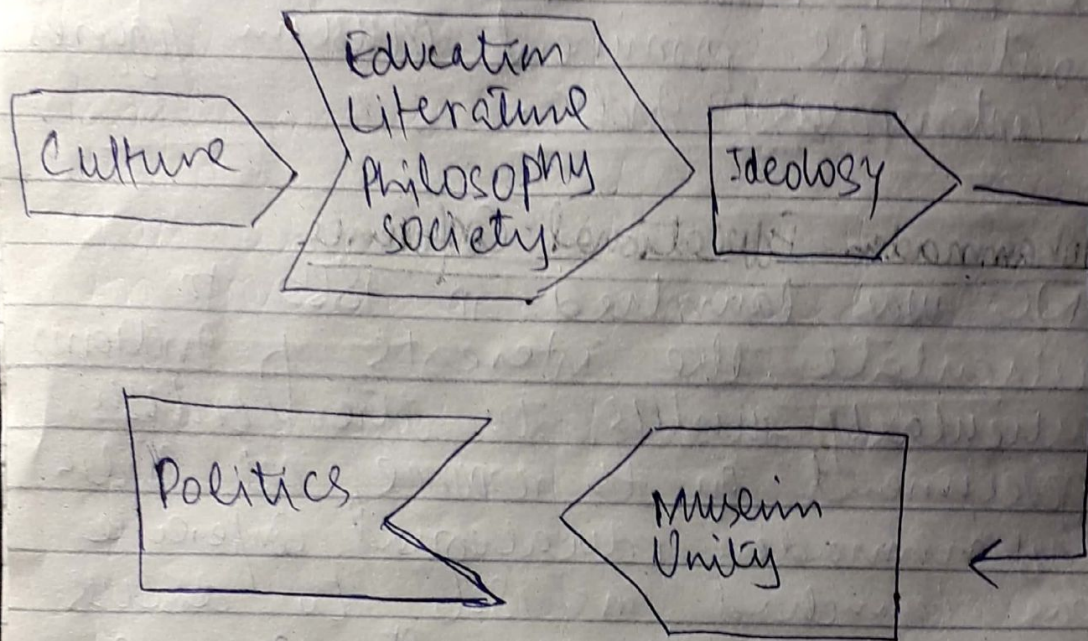
Mohammedan Educational Conference

INC was launched in 1885 to articulate the interests of Indians, particularly Hindus, to the British government. In its response, All India Mohammedan Educational Conference was launched in 1886 to discuss Muslims' political affairs. It was in its annual session in 1906 that the foundations of All India Muslim League were laid in Dhaka.

Indirect Efforts for Political Ideology

Sir Syed's efforts in this regard, to develop a political ideology to counter the imminent danger of majority rule in India, were manifold. These ranges from educational and literary to social

and philosophical. All these factors in fact contribute towards developing of ideology, on the basis of which political struggle is laid upon.



Educational Efforts

In a bid to impart political consciousness in the Indian Muslims, Sir Syed set up educational institutes to educate the nation. His meritorious services in this regard are:-

- o Gulshan School (1859, Muradabad)
- o Victoria School (1863, Ghaziabad)
- o ~~Ala~~ MAO School (1875, Aligarh)

Mohammadan Anglo Oriented (M.A.O) school was elevated to the status of college in 1877, and to the University in 1920 as per the demand of muslim league.

Literary Efforts

These are ~~the~~ the most prominent for Sir Syed in regards to political ideology. It has 2 main parts:

Urdu Language: In wake of Urdu-Hindi controversy in 1867 at Varanasi, it was an objective of Sir Syed's movement to strive for retaining Urdu as an official language of British India along with Hindi and English. He achieved it via:

↳ started trend of writing biographies in Urdu (Moulana Hali wrote his) as Hayat-e-Javed.

↳ initiated Urdu prose.

↳ Natural poetry rather than romanticism.

Books & Magazines: He wrote a number of books for muslims' education and for portraying their self image as well. The prominent ones in this

regard are:-

• The Causes of Indian Revolt (1858)
(سبب بغاوت ہندوستان)

• Khutbat-e-Ahmediyah

• Akham-e-Tayyam fi Alh-e-Kitab

• Scientific Society

• Aligarh Gazette

• Loyal mohammadians of Aligarh.

Philosophical ~~Society~~ and Religious Efforts

Sir Syed vehemently opposed Aulad and presented his beliefs to progress the muslims:

- Opposed mysticism and superstitious outlook of religion.
- Advocated for ijtehad in muslims laws.

"The words of God cannot be different from the work of God."

(سید ابراہیم خاں)

- Translated Holy Quran (from Arabic) into Urdu in 1861.

Societal Efforts:

In regard to reforming the Indian society with regard to his political ideology, the following efforts are worth mentioning:

- ~~Proposed~~ First leader to use the term "Two-Nation Theory"
- Disregarded the superstitious outlook of life in his writings.
- By book "Akha-~~Al~~ Ahkam-e-Tayam fi Ahl-e-Kitab", tried to reduce the differences between different religions and Islam.

Features of SSAK's Political Ideology

The notable features are as under:

Reason for Muslims' decline: It was regarded to be aloofness from time, so he advocated Ijtihad.

Importance of Education: He made education compulsory prior to the participation in

politics.

Stance towards other communities: Sir Syed tried to bridge the gap between Muslims and the (British) govt. and also called for peaceful relations with other communities including Hindus.

Effects of Efforts:

Aligarh movement bestowed Muslims with political leadership, like Nawab Wajid-ul-Mulk, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk ~~etc.~~ Chaudhary Rehmat Ali etc.

Conclusion

Sir Syed, by playing on different fronts, developed Muslims' political ideology and significantly safeguarded them against INC and Hindus' majority rule in India.