

SECTION - II

Q:02 The Aligarh Movement was a pure educational venture but it had deep impacts on Indian Politics. Discuss

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- 2- Tahzib-ul-Ikhlaq (1870)
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INTRODUCTION

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ^{is} was a prominent intellectual personality in the history of Indian sub-continent. He was among ~~the few~~ ^{the few} people who were able to identify the painpoint of the Muslims after the War of Independence (1857). The aftermath of War of Independence was disastrous for all communities but it was far more terrible for the Muslim community. Muslims were declared as the main culprit of the conspiracy. The reason was just the leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar, a Muslim leader. Somehow, British knew that the strong

Relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement

INTRODUCTION

community concerning religion and politics is Muslim, their elimination of muslim community became the aim of British and they started genocidal acts against Muslims. Lord Rober Lytton says to his father, "Elimination of muslim community is pre-requisite for christianizing the whole Indian-subcontinent". So, for establishing strongholds British started ethnic cleansing of muslims. At that time muslims were mentally exhausted, assuming that there is no way out from this situation. Moreover, they were reluctant to send their children's schools for avoiding British influence. In turn, British government fired muslims army men and stopped funding of Madrasahs, causing unemployment and alienation to education. In these circumstances, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took the responsibility of encouraging muslims to come step forward in education, social interaction and participation. Aligarh movement is the name of that struggle for Education and social interaction.

EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Introduction is lengthy.

Shorten it a bit

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a devotee of education. He have worked tirelessly on his and as well as others education. Although, his life is full of educational achievements and services, but following are the most prominent services which later helped in re-building of a scattered nation.

- 1- Scientific Society (1864)
- 2- Tahzib ul akhlaq (1870)

3. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School
4. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College
5. All-India Mohammedans Educational Conference.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan launched Scientific Society in 1864. The main purpose of the society was to translate English books in Urdu and spread them among people. Most books were on the rise and fall of nations, to encourage people to critically evaluate the cause of fall and rise and implementation of identified blocks to rebuild the nation. The Scientific Society also launched an Urdu gazette named, Aliqahw Urdu gazette. The main purpose of gazette was to make people familiar with British rule and notify British government about the actual feeling of general public. The Scientific Society made a significant impact on Muslim society, encouraging them towards education and working for their interest.

TAHZEER-UL-AKHLAQ

Tahzeer-ul-Akhlaq was launched by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1870. The purpose of the magazine was to educate Muslims about basic ethics and encouraging them to leave the rituals which are adversely impacting the growth of Muslim society. Although Sir Syed's criticism was right and also on a lighter note but it envisaged the society and a great

Headings should be relevant to the qs

opposition appeared. Staying committed to his statements, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan confronted the opposition effectively. One cannot say that the magazine only created an unrest in the society, the undiscriminating bias of the society endorsed the facts written in the magazine and appreciated Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's efforts in rebuilding the society.

MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL

SCHOOL:

The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School was launched in Aligarh. Although, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan confronted opposition and financial constraints but he managed to deal with initial operations effectively and after some time the school witnessed a great strength of students.

MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE

The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was launched by initially MAO school that was converted in college in 1877. One is not wrong, if he mentions it as biggest achievement of Khan's life. Now Indian have a college which was led by an Indian rather than a British and this point eliminated many insecurities of of the society. The college was successful in providing higher education to

MUSLIM-SEPARATE IDENTITY

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is among the first Indian Muslims who bowed the seeds of separate Muslim identity and their need of a separate state. At start Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a strong supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity but after Urdu-Hindi conflict, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan changed his view on Hindu-Muslim unity. He used to say, "Hindu and Muslims are beautiful eyes of a charming bride" but after the conflict he stated that Hindus and Muslims are purely separate social systems and it is impossible for them to live together in a state. After Hindu-Urdu Controversy Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was talking about Muslims' educational progress only. His friend, William Shakespear said that "It was the first time that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was talking about Muslims' interest only."

OPPOSITION OF INDIAN NATIONAL

CONGRESS

From starting, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was against of whole political process in Indian sub-continent. Hence, he opposed the formation of Indian National Congress. He wrote multiple letters to the first Muslim president of Indian National Congress, Feroz Tyabji, asserting that, "A place where multiple ethnic races live with different social, cultural, and religious values, nothing like nationalism can be existed there. So, the name of the Indian National Cong

ness is irrelevant in the context of the sub-continent"
 His opposition became so strong that prominent
 Muslim personalities like Jinnah and Feroz Tyabji were
 compelled to leave the holdings of Congress
 every year.

SIR SYED'S VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY

Congress demands of separate and intrude more
 power in the legislative councils and electorate in
 Indian sub-continent indicated the emergence of
 Democracy in the sub-continent. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 was against of Democracy. He was of view that
 sub-continent is a place of multiple ethnicities with
 majority of Hindus. If Democracy is to be
 introduced in the sub-continent, Muslims are definitely going
 to dominate whole electoral process. After Hindu-Urdu
 conflict, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan no longer believed
 in the Hindu-Muslim unity. Democracy will crush the
 Muslim identity and it was proved in the period of
 Congress ministries.

IMPACTS ON INDIAN POLITICS

The glimpse of Aligarh movement's impacts on
 Indian politics is provided above in the section of
 opposition of Indian National Congress and Sir
 Syed's views on democracy. Following are the detail
 discussion on its impacts on Indian politics.

SIMLA DEPUTATION

The Aligarh movement produced finest batch of

intellectuals. Although Aligarh movement was purely based on educational services but its students were among those who led the Simla Deputation. When Lord Minto announced electoral process for representation of Indians in legislative council. This made Muslim representatives concern because they also believed in Sir Syed's prediction about electoral process. After the completion of electoral process, Muslim personalities under the supervision of Aga Khan led the deputation. The deputation demanded for separate electorate and Muslim reserved seats in imperial legislative council. Minto mostly accepted the demands and Simla deputation was successful.

FORMATION OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

The success of Simla Deputation made Muslim representatives realize that a political platform for the Muslim representation is mandatory to eliminate the monopoly of Indian National Congress. This realization led to the foundation of All India Muslim League and Muslims got a separate platform to convey their demands to the British Government.

CONCLUSION

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh movement was not directly involved in politics but indirectly it impacts a lot in the political

atmosphere of sub-continent. The Aligarh movement encouraged the consciousness of Muslim community. Aligarh movement provided multiple platforms to overall Muslims of sub-continent to share their thoughts and pursue common interest. Thus, Aligarh Movement played a passive role in formation of All India Muslim League and other achievements of Muslims in Indian politics.