

NAME :- MAHRUKH EJAZ  
BATCH :- 005 (PMS)

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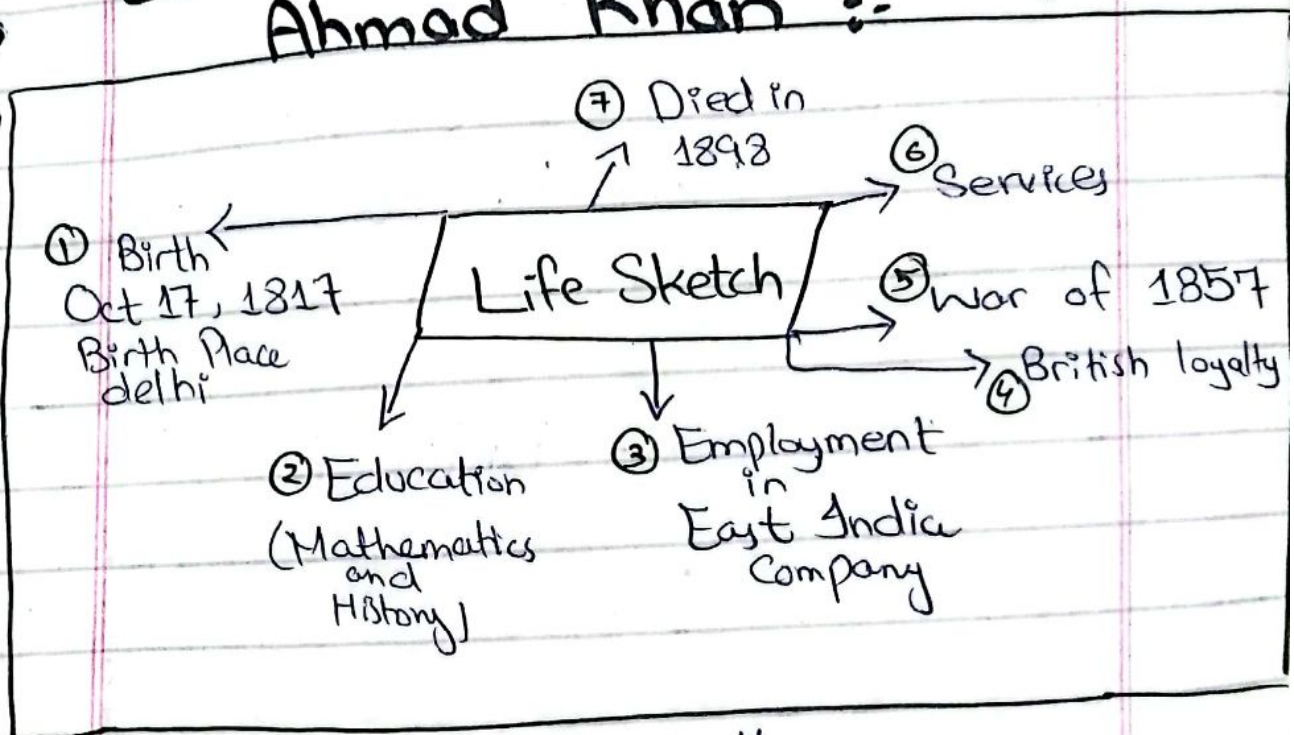
Q3. Give an account of services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan...?

(1) Aftermath of the War of Independence :-

The War of 1857 was the final attempt of the Muslims to dislodge British from the sub-continent. But after the defeat of Indians against British, Muslims awoke to the realization of being relegated to an inferior position from ruling class. The British believed that the Muslims were the main protagonist of the mutiny and thus victimized Muslims in educational, economical and political spheres. Hence Muslims left alone being distrusted by British and disowned by Hindus. At this

critical juncture Sir Syed Ahmad Khan appeared on the horizon for the safeguard and protection of Muslims from the demise of backwardness and ignorance.

## LIFE SKETCH OF Sir Syed Ahmad Khan :-



Sir Syed was born on 17<sup>th</sup> October in 1817 in Delhi to Syed Mohammad Taqi. His family belong to high nobility. His father received an allowance from Mughal administration. His maternal grandfather had twice served as Prime Minister of Mughal Empire and he was also have strong position in

East India Company. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan got his traditional education and also studied mathematics and History. After that starting as a clerk with the East India Company in 1838, he qualified three years later as a sub-judge and served in the judicial department at various places. In 1857 the War of Independence broke and his efforts during the war also marked history as he saved 20 British families during the war. He was made Sadr - us - Sadkar. In 1887, Lord Dufferin made him member of Civil Service Commission. Sir Syed received the title of knighthood in 1888. He died in the year 1898.

### Aligarh movement:-

Sir Syed is known as the vital personality with relation to Aligarh movement. following services are done:-  
~~under~~

# SERVICES OF SIR SYED FOR UPLIFTING MUSLIMS In political and Social Spheres :-

- ALIGARI  
movement
- ① Educational Services
  - ② Urdu Hindi Controversy
  - ③ Literary Works
  - ④ Political philosophy

Sir Syed is remembered for his immense contribution to the revitalization, advancement and modernization of the Muslims in sub-continent. He spent his life for the uplift of suppressed Muslims. K.K Azeez in his book "The Making of Pakistan", says :-  
"Sir Syed's services to his community may be summarized in 3 phrases :  
loyalty to the British, devotion to education and aloofness from politics."

# ① Educational Aspects of Aligarh Movement :-

Sir Syed compelled Muslims to get themselves modern education. His slogan was "devote yourself to education; this is your only salvation."

## EDUCATIONAL SERVICES :-

- ① Established School in Muradabad where both Persian and English were taught.
- ② Established school in Ghazipur
- ③ Established Scientific society in 1864 which translate English works into Persian and Urdu.
- ④ Established Mohammedan Anglo Oriented School at Aligarh in 1875. In 1877 it was given the status of college. MAO college was elevated to status of university in 1920. Aligarh Muslim University

contributed immensely to the creation of Pakistan.

Due to the educational services rendered by Sir Syed The Times of London called "~~the~~ Prophethood of Education."

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## ② Urdu Hindi Controversy :-

In 1867 there arose controversy in the subcontinent about replacing official language, which was Urdu at that time, into Hindi (Devnagri Script). The Hindus started agitation for this purpose. This was the time when Sir Syed took stand for identity of Muslims and shift his paradigm of Hindu - Muslim unity to separatism.

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## LITERARY WORKS :-

## Literal Works :-

### ① Tahzib ul Ikhlag

- Started in 1870
- Modeled the pattern of Spectator and Tattler, which were the famous magazines of the England.

### ② Tabeeh ul Kalam

- Commentaries of the Bible
- Show similarity between Muslims and Christianity
- Through this Sir Syed wanted to remove distrust of British on Muslims

### ④ Risala Ahkam u-Tuam Ahle Kitab :-

- To prove Muslims and Christians can share meals

- Sir Syed defended social intercourse with Christians.

### ③ Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya

- Written in response to William's book "The Life of Mohammad" which contains highly sacrilegious material

# Political Philosophy of Sir Syed :-

## ① Detachment from Politics :-

Politics was an unnecessary and undesirable encumbrance for Sir Syed. He opined that Muslims devote themselves for striving educational uplift and refrain from participating in active politics.

The Reason was that Muslims were unable to match positions of Hindus and British due to suppression and ignorance. So ~~the~~ Sir Syed focus on educational empowerment of Muslims because without it, it was suicidal to pursue politics.

## ② Congress and Sir Syed :-

When Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, Sir Syed used his utmost effort, prestige and reputation to keep Muslims away from it. To him Congress was purely a Hindu body.



Therefore, in order to protect the political fortunes of the Muslims, Sir Syed formed "Mohammedan Defence Association in 1893."

### ③ Champion for the Cause of Urdu:

- ① He set up a central Association in Allahbad to protect Urdu
- ② Used Scientific Society to strengthen the cause of Urdu
- ③ Shifted his focus towards easy Urdu.
- ④ Joined by Maulana Shibli Naumani, Altaf Hussain Hali who were eminent literary personalities

### ④ Two Nation Theory:

Sir Syed is regarded as greatest exponent of Two-Nation Theory.

~~Sir Syed said~~ After ~~the~~ Urdu  
"I am convinced that Hindus

## ~~code Muslims~~ Hindi Controversy

It was Sir Syed who spoke that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. Thus, Sir Syed is also called "father of two nation theory".

⑤ Political awareness of Muslims:-  
Aligarh sensitized the Muslims about their distinct identity and the reality of Hindus. Mohammedan Educational Conference provided Muslims with a platform for discussing ways for political, educational and social emancipation of the Muslim community of the sub-continent.

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## Conclusion

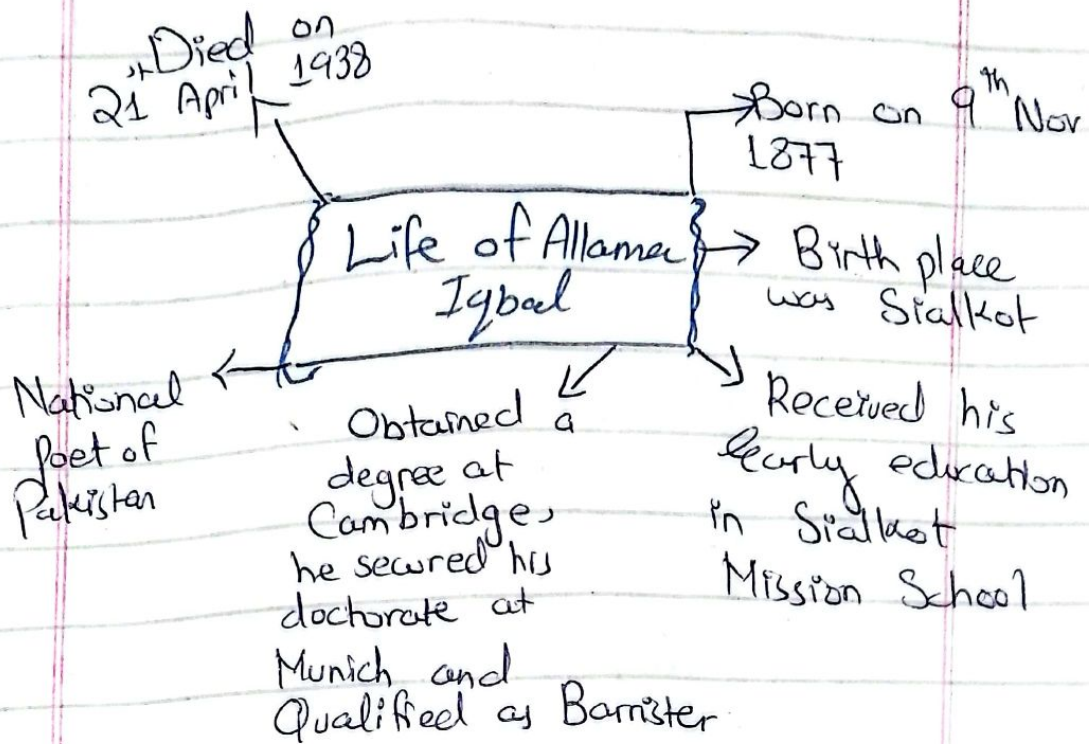
Sir Syed was the first leader who constructed the base for Muslim nationalism. His remarkable efforts are seen in political and social uplifts of Muslims. It was result of his efforts that Muslims strive to get their rights and separate homeland.

Q<sup>2</sup>: Allama Iqbal Adren paved the way . . . . ?

(1) Synopsis :-

Allama Iqbal was a great benefactor of Muslims. His tremendous work in Persian, Urdu earned Allama Iqbal the title of "Poet of East". He was influenced by Sufi Scholar Maulana Rumi. Iqbal produced literary works in Persian and Urdu languages. Of his 12000 verses of Poetry, about 7000 verses are in Persian. Iqbal was a strong proponent of the political and spiritual revival of Islamic civilization across the world, especially in South Asia.

## ② Life Sketch :-



## Allahbad Address :-

The Allahbad address carries great importance in the freedom struggle of the Muslims. In his presidential address he classified Two-Nation Theory and demanded separate homeland for Indian Muslims. He said :-

"I declare that the protection of separate identity is in the best interest of Hindus and Muslims."

Since the Muslims are separate nation with their distinct culture and they wanted a system of their own liking. They should be allowed to live under such a system in a separate state comprising NWFP, Sindh, Punjab and Baluchistan.

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### Significance :-

Allahbad address was a platform that was first time introduced for Indian Muslims to stand up for ~~their~~ their identity and separate homeland. Later following the basis of Allahbad address Quaid e-Azam proposed the same points for the Muslims.

### Developments after Address:-

① Three years after Allahabad address a group of Muslim students at Cambridge, headed by Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

issued a pamphlet "Now OR Never!" in which drawing letters from the names of Muslim majority regions gave idea to Muslims for proposed muslim state.