

# Test #2

Date: Oct 5, 2024

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## Question #1

Aligarh movement was focused on social upliftment of Muslims. However, Sir Sayed was discouraged on various fronts due to his orthodox yet vigilant approach. What were the efforts made by Sir Sayed to uplift the Muslims of subcontinent? Was Ali-Garh movement a success?

### 1) Introduction:

"Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan was neither a politician nor a political leader. He was essentially a social reformer whose panacea for all the ills of his community were education."

Maulawi Abdul Haq - Urdu Scholar

Sir Sayed was born in 1817 in Delhi. He was a first social reformer

who put all his efforts to upgrade the social status of Muslims through the social, religious, political, and educational reforms by compromising the relationships among Muslims and the British. He introduced this Aligarh movement which later with his tireless efforts became a successful revaluation for Muslims.

"He was the product of those circumstances when one empire had gone into oblivion and the other had come into existence. He was like a link which connects glorious past with uncertain future."

Jamil Ahmad - Hundred - Great - Muslims

2)

## Sir Sayed's efforts for the upliftment of Muslims

### ⇒ Sir Sayed's Trinity of Ideas:

#### Loyalty of Muslims towards British:

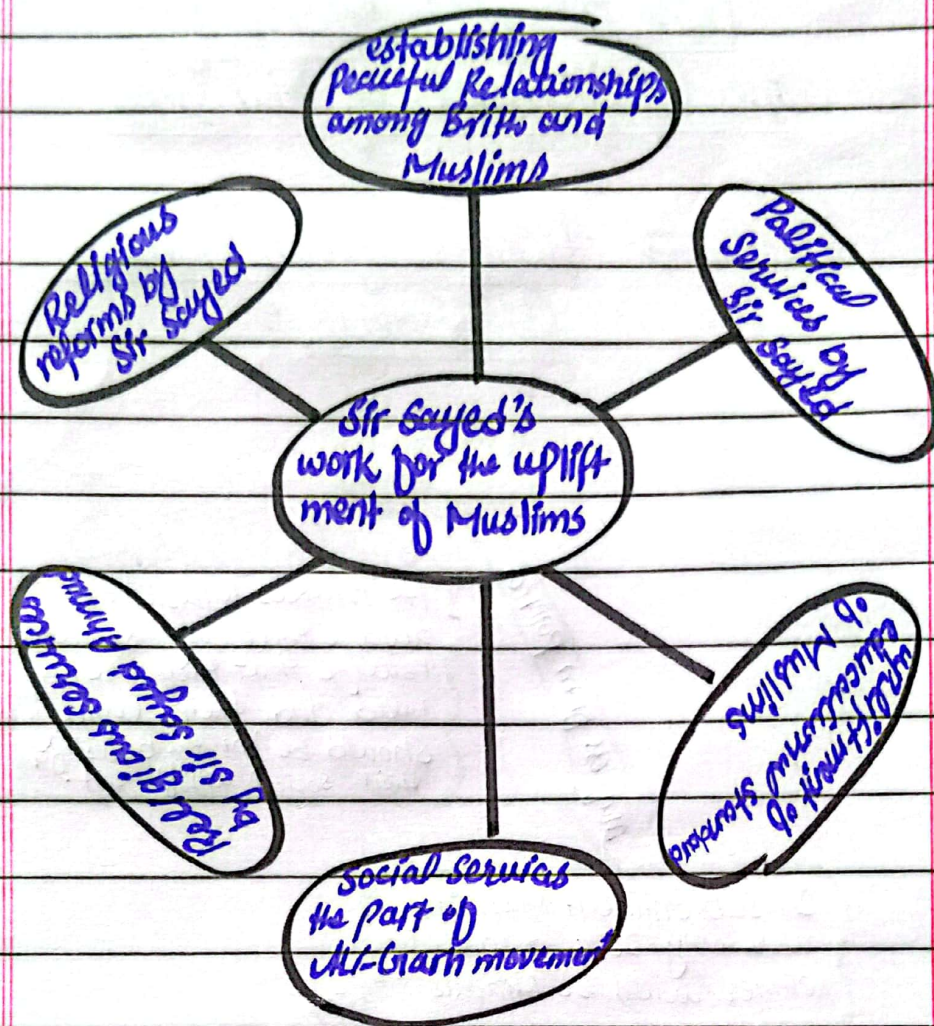
He makes Muslims aware that they should realize that they are being ruled and their loyalty should be for the British for their social upliftment.

Alignment from Politics

In Subcontinent Muslims were only 25% and election winner would be Hindus and Muslims would not be provided with jobs in government sectors and could be destandardized, so, they should get awakened.

Education as an eye for Muslims

Muslims were not highly educated therefore they were economically and socially weak they have to be as strong as Hindus could not show dominance.



i) To ensure peaceful relationships among British and Muslims. :

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan when came to know that British was seeing Muslims a rebellion and unhelpful because they put all the responsibility of war of independence

on Muslims he decided to remove the title of "Muslim Revolt" and started working to ensure the peaceful relationships among Muslims and British.

Other factors are also responsible for revolt. ← **Asbab-e-Baghawat-Hind** → Muslims are not responsible for 1857 war

To Ensure peaceful relationships among British and Muslims

**Loyal Muhammadan of India**

Muslims loyalty for the British

**Jababiyin-ul-Kalam**

Comparative analysis of Christianity and Islam

↳ **"Asbab-e-Baghawat-Hind"**

In 1859, he wrote a journal named **Asbab-e-Baghawat-Hind** in which he described that the Muslims are not only the cause of war of

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independence but there are other reasons responsible for this revolt this may be called Hindu revolt. In his journal he highlighted four major reasons of this revolt.

i) Exclusion of Indians from British policy making.

ii) Forcefully conversion of Muslims into christianity

iii) Mismanagement of Indian Army

iv) All advise measures of British government.

→ Tabayin-ul-kalam:

It was known that English had not enough information about Islam and same with the Muslims. He wrote the Tabayin Ul Kalam to overcome this difficulty. In this he wrote about the similarities of Muslims and christians that they belief only in one God.

Example : He <sup>established</sup> ~~wrote~~ British Indian association to increase cooperation between two peoples.

## → Loyal Muhammadan's of India :

In 1860, Sir Sayed wrote Loyal Muhammadan's of India book in which he tried his best to ensure British that Muslims had good perceptions about them. They are not rebellion.

### Exemplifications

He cleared the misunderstanding of word "Nadarath" by convincing them that it's an Arabic word meaning helper.

## ii) Educational reforms for upliftment of Muslims :

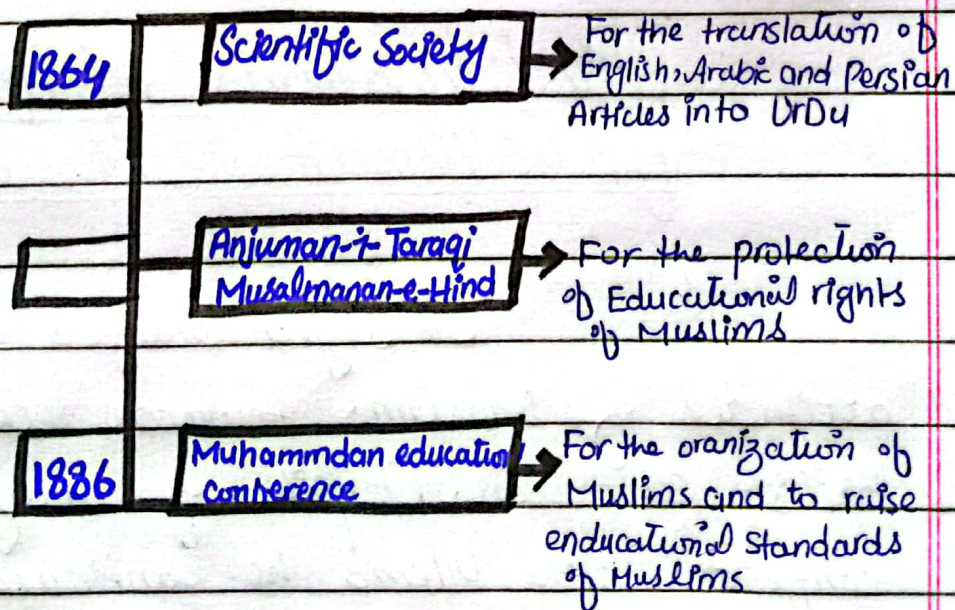
Sir Sayed changed the attitudes of Muslims towards receiving British education. Despite of many conflicts with Ulema he continued his efforts to reform the educational status of Muslims. Therefore, with

the passage of time he introduced or established many educational institutions

Educational Institutions established by Sir Sayyid	
1859	Muradabad School
1864	Ghazipur School
1875	MAO School
1877	MAO College
1920	MAO University

Anglo-Muhammdan oriented

### ↳ Institutions for welfare of Muslims:





### (iii) Political Reforms for Upliftment of Muslims:

In 1885, after the formation of Indian National Congress Hindus were trying to underestimate the power of Muslims by suggesting the idea of competitive exams for government jobs because they knew that Muslims were not highly educated but Sir Sayed opposed their idea and restricted that this could not work until Muslims did not become able for these exams.

On the other hand they threw the idea of democratic government but again Sir Sayed opposed the idea because Muslims were in less amount.

"I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election would be attended with evils of great significance. The larger community would totally override the smaller community!"

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan - Social reformer.

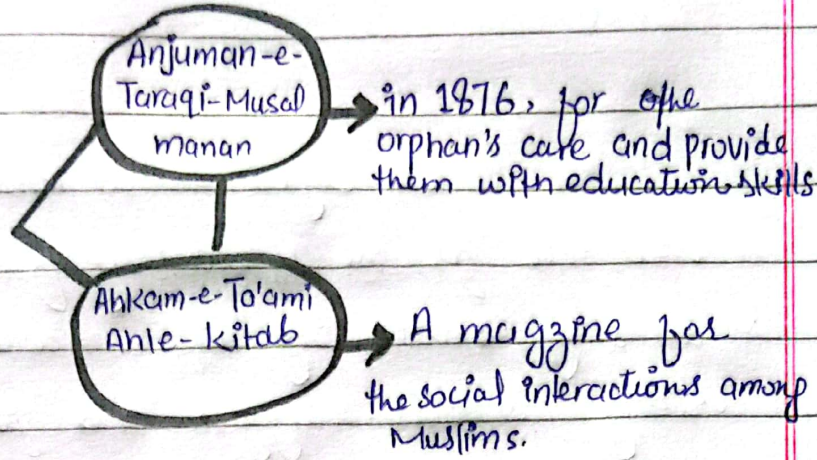
#### iv) Religious Services for the upliftment of Muslims

Where, there he introduced many reforms he take in account for religious services for the improvement of religious status of Muslims in India. "Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya" was written by him in the response of anti prophet book which were written in the hating or opposing context of Prophet (PBUH) by Raja Kishan Das.

Increasingly, Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq pamphlet was written by him in 1876 to explore the moral values of Indian Muslims according to Islam.

#### v) Social Services for the upliftment of Muslims:

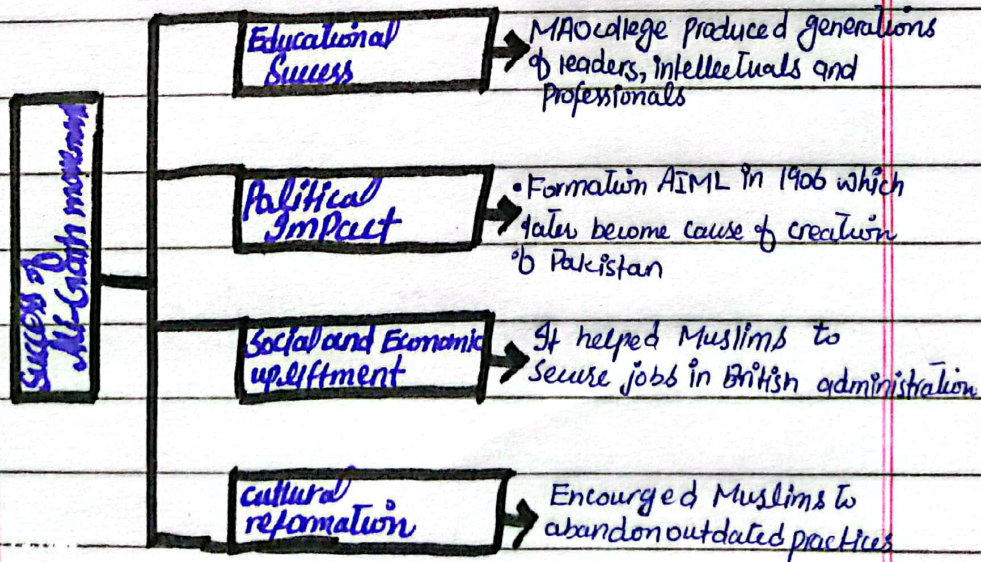
Sir Sayed established orphan houses and wrote magazines for the development of Muslims.



3)

## Was Ali-Gairh movement a success?

Yes, Ali-Gairh movement was largely considered a success in terms of its goals of modernization of Muslim community and uplifting them.



#### 4) Conclusion :

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan played a vital role for the supremacy of Indian Muslims by establishing different colleges, writing pamphlets, magazines and journals. He scoured Muslims in different Political, Social and economic aspects which later became very beneficial for the upliftment of Muslims especially for the formation of Pakistan in 1947.

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