

(2)

Comparison Between Deoband, Aligarh and Nadva:

Aligarh

Deoband

Nadwat-ul-Ulema
Nadva

1: Background & Formation

After war of Independence Muslim were educationally backward, politically and economically weak, as result excluded from the administration. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan identify that lack of modern Education as the main reason for decline. Because he believe that Education is key to political, social and economic uplift.

In 1857, British Raj came to rule, started to spread the christianity. At that time Muslim face political collapse, Education backward, Many traditional institute was destroyed. foreign influence threaten Islamic faith & identity. There was immense need to safeguard the Islamic civilization and preserve muslim identity.

1857 - WOI, Muslim resorted through Education. Among them Deoband (pure religious), Aligarh (modern education) are famous. Reaction to these type of conservation and modernization a moderate approach was required that focus on both Religious as well as Modern Education, fill the gap between them.

Formation

1875, Sir Syed founded MAO (Muhammadan Anglo Oriental) School in Aligarh, which later serve as school, later become MAO-college. This became focal point of Aligarh Movement which emphasizes on modern Educational

Legacy of Shah-walullah Formed in 1866, Principle founders are Muhammad Bin Qasim Nanutavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi In India, in Deoband.

In 1893, convocation of Madrasah Faiz-e-Islamiy different leaders such as Mulana Ashraf thanvi, Mulana Hufullah, and Ali Mungew observe need of new foundation to purify Islam. So these group called Nadva, 1st session occur 22-24 April 1894.

Deoband
Aligarh

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Aligarh
Deoband

Nadwat-ul-Ulema
Nadwa:

2: Objectives

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| 1: Preservation of Islamic orthodoxy. | 1: Introduce modern Education (sciences English) to Muslim. | 1: To update Religious institute with modern age. |
| 2: Promote the Nationalism (love for muslim—base on Muslim Identity due to Islam, Muslim Ruler). | 2: Promote rational thinking, scientific spirit, social reform. | 2: To study Shariah in light of Quran and Sunnah, apply this knowledge to solve modern problems. |
| 3: Moral and spiritual guidance for Muslim. | 3: Prepare Muslim for political engagement and civil services. | 3: Formation of Islamic Research institute. |
| 4: Revival of a Jihad, providing complete guidance & leadership. | 4: Restore the community confidence, reduced educational backwardness. | 4: Spread Islam by publishing books. Later on they also focus on English language as well. |

3: Syllabus & Method

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| Deoband, strictly followed the <u>Dars-e-Nizami</u> curriculum, focusing on Quran, Hadith, Sunnah, Tafseer and Fiqh. | Aligarh adopted <u>western academic syllabus</u> emphasizing English, modern science, philosophy etc. | Nadwa adopted a <u>hybrid curriculum</u> retaining Quran, Hadith, Fiqh also including Arabic, English, philosophy, selected modern discipline. |
| → Mainly focus on Arabic, Persian language. | → Focus on primarily English language. | → Focus on English, Arabic—both languages. |
| → Traditional methodologies. | → They adopted western methods which were progressive. | → They have unique methodology.
• arrange debates sections.
• focus on writing skills
• as well as life skills (modern). |

Deoband

Aligarh

Nadva

4: Services (Religious & Political)

Religious

→ In religious perspective deoband plays immense role.

Aligarh movement primarily focused on Education (modern).

1: Nadva Kinniband → traditional scholarship with modern knowledge.

- 1: preservation of Islamic scholarship (Quran, Sunnah etc).
- 2: promoted Islamic ethic, morality.
- 3: Revival of Jihad
- 4: Produced Religious scholars.

- 1: Promoting modern education.
- 2: Prepare Muslim for civil services.
- 3: Try to strengthen relationship b/w Muslim & British Raj

- 2: Purify Islam, promote unity b/w different religious sects.
- 3: Produced scholars that could engage with modern society.

* Political Services

- 1: Rekindling the consciousness of Muslim identity.
- 2: Focus on Muslim Nationalism.
- 3: Most Aligarh with INC (Indian National Congress) - to retain Muslim identity, some joined AIML also.
- 4: They were under the banner of Jamiat-ul-Maslimeen. After 1947, played a moderate role.

"Aligarh created → Political elite for Muslim" (AIMEC) 1886

→ Foundation of AIML (Muslim League)

→ also elite for Pakistan Movement.

→ political awareness through confessions, journals, and reforms.

→ Close to Aligarh in term of relations with Govt.

→ Many Nadva graduates such as Syed Saieem become active freedom fighters, play role in movements.

→ But primarily focus on "Educational Reform Movement with Political Echoes."

Deoband

Aligarh

Nadwa

5: Critical Evaluation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deoband after 1857, preserved islamic knowledge at time of crisis. Produced morally upright scholars. Maintain religious identity under British colonial pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced the modern education to Muslims. Create political & professional leadership among Muslim. Promote rational thinking, modernization & civil responsibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempt to synthesize of traditional & modern education. Promoted inter-sect harmony. Produced leaders capable of addressing contemporary issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused on traditions ignore the modern science. conservative approach. Sometime resisted progressive reform. Limited engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neglected deep religious study. created gap b/w modern elite and conservative religious committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to less-expansive struggle to create massive social impact. Remain largely politically neutral but in context religion & education have balanced approach.

6: Impact

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deoband preserve Islamic learning, produced Ulama who guided society in faith, moral & Islamic law. In Pak, deoband thought shape madrasas, mosques, fatwa culture and religious practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligarh changed Muslim mindset from fear of modern education to acceptance of it. educated elite led to Pak movement. In Pak, its legacy lives in universities, civil services, bureaucracy in modern profession. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed the conflict b/w the deoband & Aligarh. harmonize faith with modern age with their balanced approach.
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discuss these parts by giving further subheadings.....

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In conclusion, the movement of Deoband, Aligarh, Nadwat-ul-Ulema represent three different yet interconnected responses of Muslim community to colonial rule and modern challenge in subcontinent.

- * Deoband — preserved traditional Islamic knowledge.
- * Aligarh — introduced modern education
- * Nadwat-ul-Ulema — Provide balanced synthesis of tradition & modernity.

Together laid foundation of religious continuity, educational progress, balanced intellectual development.

Their influence remain visible in present Pak through religious institution, modern universities produced leadership and moderate scholarly thoughts. These movement are true response to British activities which leads to creation of Pak.

"Muslim responses to colonialism ranged from rejection to adaption, to reconciliation."

(Wilfred Cantwell Smith, Modern Islam in India, Lahore).