

SECTION-II

QUESTION-03

Answer:

1. Introduction:

"When a nation becomes devoid of arts and learning, it invites poverty. And when poverty comes it brings in its wake thousands of crimes"
(Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan).

Aligarh movement played a pivotal role in the establishment of Pakistan. It shaped the identity

and consciousness of Muslims in Subcontinent in the nineteenth century. Founded by Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, this movement sought to promote western style education among Muslims, with the goal of empowering them to participate social, economic, and political life of the country.

"Acquisition of knowledge of science and technology is the only solution for the problems of Muslims"
(Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan).

2. Overview of the conditions of Muslims in Subcontinent:

"Muslims in the Subcontinent lost their glory in the late eighteenth century. Their social, political, and educational backwardness was the main reason behind the multi-faceted backwardness"
(Farzana Sheikh, Making Sense of Pakistan).

After the rebellion of 1857, Muslims in the subcontinent faced poverty, discrimination, and suppression. The British believed that Muslims were the main cause of the mutiny and passed policies to undermine their power. The doors of educational institutes were shut down for Muslims. They also could not freely preach and practice their religion. Poverty became their fate, which further divided them in groups and banished their unity. In that time Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan emerged as the 'ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity' and indicated them to stay loyal to British government, and follow their suit of progress and development.

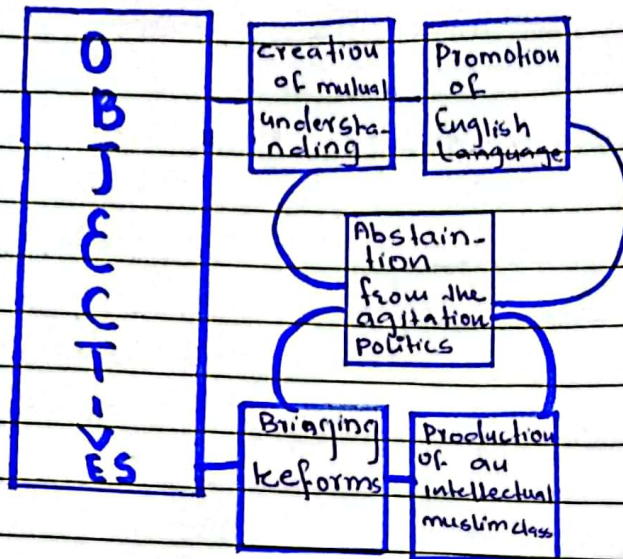
3. Objectives of the Aligarh movement:

The objectives of the Aligarh movement were to bring back the lost Muslim glory and modernize them. These objectives are classified into:

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(a) Creation of a mutual understanding between British governments and muslims:

Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan worked to improve relations between muslims and the British by promoting education, writing books, and advocating for inter-faith understanding. Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College was established to show muslims' willingness to learn their masters' language. Moreover, Sir Sayed wrote 'Loyal Muhammadans of India', 'Cause of Indian Revolt', and a commentary on the Bible.

(b) Promotion of English Language:

Aligarh movement promoted English language in India by establishing schools and societies that taught English and other modern languages. Ghazipur Scientific Society used to translate western works into Persian and Urdu. So Muslims can become aware of western education.

(c) Abstention from the agitation politics:

Aligarh movement persuaded Muslims to shun the politics of agitation, and compete with the Englishmen (Ahmed Saeed, Tazk to Pakistan).

Aligarh movement called Muslims to cooperatively work with the British government.

(d) Bringing reforms:

Aligarh movement aimed to bring social, political,

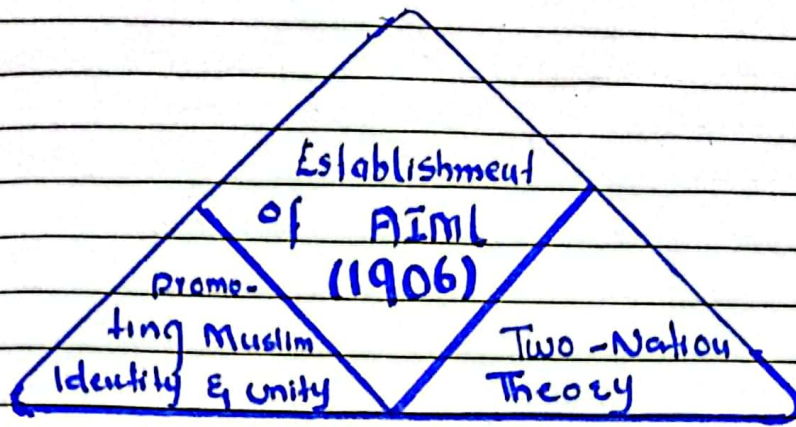
and educational reforms, to mold muslim society into non-traditional modern one.

(e) Production of muslims' intellectual class:

Through the Aligarh movement, Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan sought to introduce rational and logical thinking while simultaneously encouraging muslims to dispel outdated thinking methods, superstitions, and unscientific practices.

4. Impacts of Aligarh movement on the creation of Pakistan:

The Aligarh movement had a profound impact on the creation of Pakistan. The movement played a crucial role in shaping the muslim identity and laying the groundwork for the Pakistan movement.



(i) Establishment of AIML (1906):

The Aligarh movement helped create the All India Muslim League by promoting modern education for Muslims and inspiring a sense of political awareness.

"It was Aligarh movement that led the foundation of All India Muslim League; a cornerstone in the formation of Pakistan"

(Anatol Lieven, Pakistan: A Hard Country).

(ii) Promotion of Muslim Identity and Unity:

Aligarh movement promoted the Urdu language

as a unifying factor for Muslim community. It also encouraged Muslims to understand their rights as citizens of their country.

(iii) Introduction of Two-Nation Theory:

Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan was the first to introduce the Two-nation theory which ^{was} later developed by Muhammad Iqbal and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. This theory was the key part of Aligarh movement and Pakistan movement.

"It is possible that under these circumstances two nations - the Muhammadans and the Hindus, could sit on the same throne and remain equal in power? Most certainly not. It is necessary that one of them conquer the other and thrust it down..."
(Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan).

5. Conclusion:

"The basis of all progress is that you should bring treasures of knowledge under your control"

(Sir Sayed Ahmed)

Aligarh movement was vitally introduced to fascinate Muslims of subcontinent with modern western knowledge. The movement aimed to create a mutual understanding between Muslims and British government, promote English language, abstain from the politics of agitation, bringing social and political reforms and production of intellectual class of Muslims. This movement ultimately led to the foundation of Pakistan by leading to the formation of All India Muslim League, promotion of Muslim identity and unity, and introduction of two nation theory.