

Q3. Aligarh Movement breathed life into the consciousness of a distinct entity among Muslims through its education. Later, its services became the foundation of Pakistan Discuss.

Post mutiny Period: The Muslim Society

during the post mutiny period was in a deteriorating state.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan found the Muslims in a very ill position.

They were suffering from the poverty of the education, socially unfit, and culturally backward. He

pointed the prevailing edifying system for the degrading state of the Muslim Society. In this

concern he decided to train them well which led him to take

the initiative of the movement.

Where the Muslim Society will re-generate and get a proper

education, healthy intellect, and

socially and culturally groomed.

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This movement came to be known as the 'Aligarh movement' when Sir Syed established his school at Aligarh which later became the center of the movement.

→ The New Trend: Sir Syed and his association launched a new trend for the Muslims to understand better and the actual purpose of the movement in the shape of 'Urdu literature' in simple writing by denigrating the old style of writing which was academic.

→ Push to a modern System: The Aligarh movement was a push to establish a modern system of western style Scientific education for the Muslim population of 'British India.' The movement's name was reflecting the fact that its core and origins lay in the city of Aligarh in central India. In particular, with the foundation of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875. The founder of

the oriental college, and the other educational institutions that developed from it, was 'Sir Syed Ahmed Khan'. He became the leading light of the wider Aligarh Movement as well as, a leading pathway for the Muslims as well.

⇒ Profound Impact: The Movement had a profound impact on the Indian society, particularly on the muslims society compared to the other powerful but less adaptable movements of the 19th Century. The Aligarh movement was a powerful movement because it had dedication and the base which strengthened the movement and muslim society to stand on their legs and get united. It influenced a cluster of other contemporary movements to a great extent that it caused the emergence of other socio-religious movements during

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~~the~~ the 19th century. The impact of the Aligarh movement was not only confined to the Northern India, but its expansion could be seen on the other regions of the Indian sub-continent during the 20th century. The annual Education Conferences held in different parts of the country and played a crucial role in the promotion of education among Muslims and directly and indirectly influenced the growth of institutes like 'Aligarh' - Muslims university and many others. By the early 1900 Aligarh Movement became the progenitor to a number of socio-religious movements like; 'Urdu movement', the 'Khilafat Movement', and the 'Pakistan Movement'.

→ Foundation of Pakistan: establishing a base for the Pakistan Movement was Aligarh Movement, which consisted of several reforms by 'Sir Syed Ahmed Khan'. This promoted a

System of western-style scientific education among the Subcontinent and Muslims, seeking to enrich and vitalize their society, culture, and religious thought.

Sir Syed's efforts fostered Indian Muslim nationalism and went on to provide both the Pakistan Movement and the nascent country that it would yield with its ruling elite.

⇒ Prominent Urdu poets:

'Muhammad Iqbal' and 'Faiz Ahmed Faiz' used to speech, literature, and poetry as a powerful tool for Muslim political awareness. Iqbal, in particular, is often called the spiritual father of Muslim nationalist thought in his era.

The role of India's Ulama, however, was divided into two groups: the first group devoted by the ideals

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of Hussain Ahmed Madni, was convinced by the concept of Composite nationalism, which argued against religious nationalism on the basis of India's historic identity as a nation of ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity. While the second group, denoted by the ideas of Ashraf Ali Thanwi, was a proponent of the perceived uniqueness of the Muslim way of life and accordingly played a significant role in the Pakistan Movement. A number of Indian Muslim political parties were split over their support, or lack thereof, on an independent Muslim state. Among the most prominent of these parties was Jamiat-Ulema-e-Hind, which was opposed to Muslim separatism, and from which a

Pro-separatist group of Islamic scholars, led by Shabbir Ahmed Usmani, founded the breakaway Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam to support the Pakistan movement. Sir Syed played a vital role for the foundation of the Pakistan. The first steps were taken by him. His Two Nation theory became more and more obvious during the Congress rule in India in 1946. The majorities of the muslim in the North-west and North-east India had agreed to the idea of the Pakistan. Pakistan is following the steps and the teachings of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan after independence and still. To educate the muslim to stand and compete with British and India and add English for enlightenment to gain the stronger bases.