

Lecture no 08

ALI GARH MOVEMENT & ITS ACHIEVEMENTS

خُذْ مَا صَفَا دَعِ مَا كَدَّرَ

Background



1. Political Conditions:

- End of Company's Rule and transfer of occupied territories to British Crown.
- British considered Muslims responsible for the uprising that's why adopted hardline against them.

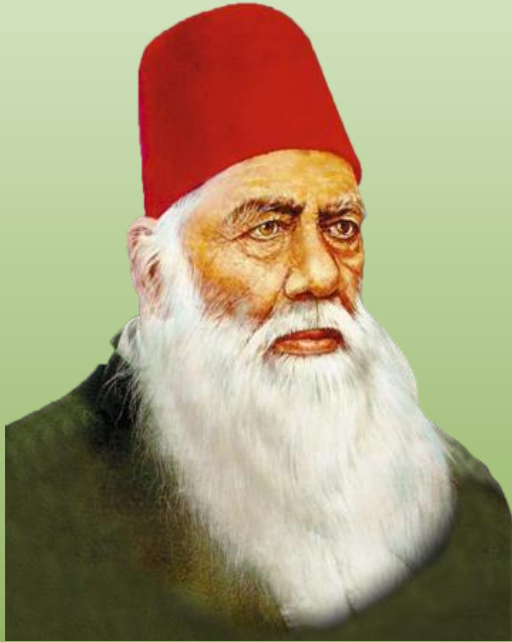
2. Social & Economic Conditions:

- Atrocities against Muslims.
- Lands were snatched.

3. Educational Conditions:

- Muslims reluctant to acquire modern education because of the fear to be converted into Christianity and having their own separate educational structure.
- Hindus responded positively to modern education and soon occupied the important government jobs.

Rise of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan



BIOGRAPHY

Name	Ahmed Taqi
Born	17 Oct 1817 Delhi
Father	Mir Muttaqi
Mother	Aziz-un-Nisaa
Maternal Grand Father	Khawaja Farid-ud-din
<i>Khawaja Farid-ud-din had twice served as Prime Minister of Mogul Emperor and held trustworthy position under the East India Company.</i>	

Education

- He got his primary education from his maternal grandfather, which include, Study of Holy Quran, Arabic and Persian Literature.
- Later he also acquired excellence in history, mathematics and medicine.
- He had also been introduced to some of India's most able writers and had developed a love for literature.

Employment

- Joined East India company as Record Keeper(Naib Munshi), he rose to the position of chief Assessment Official (*Chief Judge in some references*).
- During his employment at Bijnor, he saved the lives of British Women and Children at risk of his life.

Biography of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Famous Writings

Famous Writings:

1. “Aasar ul Sanaadid” (آثار الصنادید), written in 1847, about the ancient buildings of Delhi.
2. “Tarikh Sarkashi-e Bajnaur” (تاریخ سرکشیء بجنور) written in 1859.
3. Risala Asbaab-e Baghawat-e Hind” (رسالہ اسباب بغاوت ہند) in 1859.
4. Tashih Tarikh Firoz Shahi (تصحیح تاریخ فیروز شاہی) of Barni.
5. Issued Magazine under title Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq (تہذیب الاخلاق), December 24, 1870. It was continued 6 years.

Death

27th March 1898

Journey to England

- In 1868, he went England and visited educational institutions. The University of Cambridge impressed him the most.
- This visit provided him an opportunity to think over and give a final shape to his plan to establish institutions in India.

Honors

- Worked Member of **Governor General's Legislative Council** (1878-1883)
- Was appointed as **Member of Public Service Commission** in 1887.
- The **Government** of that time centered the Title of **SIR** on him.
- Was made a **Knight Commander** of the **Star of India**.

Aligarh Movement



- Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan is said to have laid the foundation of a reformist Movement known as Aligarh Movement, as he made Aligarh the headquarter of his activities, therefore Movement was later called by the name of the town.
- The central aims of the movement:
 - I. To improve relations between British & Muslim communities
 - II. Encouraging Muslims for Western Education.
 - III. Increasing Political Awareness.

Aligarh Movement

I. Improving Relations between British and Muslims Communities:

- He convinced British that Muslims are not hits enemies.
- He convinced Muslims to adopt positive aspects of Western Civilization

II. Encouraging the growth of Western Education:

- Establishment of Ghazipur Scientific Society.
- Issuance of Tahzib ul Akhlaq in order to convince Muslims to change cuturally and to acquire modern education.
- Having impressed from Cambridge University, established M.A.O School in Aligarh in 1875, which was upgraded into College in 1877.

III. Increasing Political Awareness:

- Opposition of Indian National Congress and its demand for introduction of Western Democracy.
- Insistence of Separate Muslim Identity

Importance of Aligarh Movement:

- Better understanding between Muslims & British, resulted opening of number of opportunities for Muslims in British India.
- Educational advancement of Muslims.
- Modernization of Muslim Society of the Subcontinent.
- Germination of the idea of Two-Nation Theory.

Suggested Readings

1. Altaf Hussain Hali, “Hayat-e-Javed”,
2. K.K.Aziz, “Making of Pakistan”, Sang-e-Meel Publications Lahore
3. S. M. Burke & Salim Al-Din Qureshi, “The British Raj in India: An Historical Review”, Oxford University Press
4. Ahmed Saeed & Kh Mansoor Sarwar, “Trek to Pakistan”, Al-Fauzi Publishers Lahore
5. Zahid Chaudhri & Hassan Jafar Zaidi, “Sir Syed Ahmed: Wasi-ul-Mashrab, Rsoshan Khayal aur Taraqi Pasand” (Urdu), Idara Mutala Tareekh Lahore