

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

THE SCENARIO

- The failure of uprising in 1857.
- Act of 1858.
- Hindu ceased the movement and took the prospering path.
- The colonialism has entered into India from Hindu populated cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta's.

- ❖ The Persian Mughal official language replaced into English.
- ❖ The educational and intellectual imbalance between the two communities.
- ❖ Hidden hate of Hindus.
- ❖ Akbar's deen-e-Elahi.
- ❖ Aurangzeb's attempt to Islamize the Marathas and Sikhs.

- The Arian Samaj movement.
- Urdu Hindi controversy.

Constitutional Development

- 1857 British Crown replacing East India Company.
- 1861 Act provided for a legislative council 6 to 12 members.
- 1862 Act 10 to 20 .
- The enlarged membership opened the way for appointment of Indian resident.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan companied for separate nominations for local institutions

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

- Ali Garh Movement.
- Sir sayyid ahmed khan gave the idea of modern Muslim community that would combine the pursuit of religious and secular goals.
- secularization and modernization.
- The Purpose – Strategy- Techniques.

THE PURPOSE

- To minimize all grounds of animosity which the Muslims were likely to harbor against the British and Indian Muslims vulnerable to charges of disloyalty to their colonial masters.
- To remove all doubts from British mind that Muslims were not loyal.
- Resale asbab-e-Baghwat-e-Hind.
- Loyal Mohammed's of India.
- Resale Ahkam-e-Taam ahl-e kitab.

THE STRATEGY

- To urging Muslims to acquire moderns education with emphasized on learning English language and science.
- To enable them to be good and efficient clerks and administrative jobs .
- English would enable them to defend their religion and their legitimate position. And discharged their social obligations and political responsibilities and work for progress and welfare of their community

- Restoring this special status in part through access to modern education and in the part by winning concessions that would formalize the community's undisputed claim to an equal share of power.
- Sir sayyid ahmed's education reforms concerned with Urdu speaking Muslims salariat of UP ,CP, Bihar, Orissa, Bombay and Dehli.

- Mohammadans Anglo-Orentail College Ali Garh 1875.



POLITICAL STAND POINT

- Sir sayyid argued that Hindu and Muslims were not one nation but two(qaum).
- Even if their blood had mixed at time. “ they shared little expect a common territorial homeland Hindustan.
- Against the Muslim membership of All Indian National Congress.
- There was a risk to involved in politically immature and unprepared participation of Muslims in politics.

- He was set to recast Hindus and Muslims as bearers of distinct identities 'two eyes of a beautiful bride(Hindustan).
- He equated the term of qaum among Muslims not with the country or race but with religion.

PRACTICAL POLITICAL STEPS

- The Indian Patriotic Association.
- The Muhammad Educational Conference.
- Muhammad Defense Association of upper India.
- Muhammad Anglo oriental Defense Association of upper India.