

# **Role of Leadership**

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

**Allama Iqbal**

**Quaid-e-Azam**

# Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and The Aligarh Movement

- Although the British historian at the later period had realized that the Muslims were not lone responsible for the “Mutiny”, it was Sir Syed who in fact convinced the British earlier than that about this truth.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the political and intellectual influence for the rehabilitation of the Muslims who recovered them from the socio-political, economic and intellectual darkness after the War of Independence.

- Sir Syed was born in Delhi in 1817 in highly respectable family. He entered the service of East India Company and rose to the position of judge in 1846.
- During 1857 he served with loyalty and distinction.
- He was appointed Chief justice in Muradabad and was later transferred to Ghazipore. In 1864 he was transferred to Aligarh where he played an important part in establishing the college.

.

- In 1876 he retired from his work to concentrate on running the college and devoting himself to improve the position of Muslims through education. He died on 27 March 1898.

# His writings

- Essay on the Causes of the Indian Revolt
- Loyal Muhammandans of India
- Tabyin-ul-Kalam
- Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya

- He enumerated the causes of 1857 disturbances as:
  1. People were not satisfied with the action of Government
  2. The laws were of alien origin
  3. People and government were poles apart
  4. Acts causing uneasiness among the soldiers

5. Denial of representation to the people
6. Unwillingness of Government towards the welfare of the people
7. The Muslims' share was not greater than that of Hindus
8. It was not a planned insurrection.



- Sir Syed was remarkable personality who left his unmistakable impact on the Muslim in four different but inter-connected spheres: Education, Religion, Social life, and Politics
- **Education** , was the foundation on which he build his super structure of his religion, social, and political ideas. Sir Syed had the conviction that regeneration of the Indian Muslims had not at all visualized that mankind had entered a very important phase of its existence, i.e. an era of science and learning which was the source of progress and prosperity for the British.

- Therefore, modern education became the pivot of his movement for the regeneration of the Indian Muslims, which brought a complete orientation in their lives. He tried to transform Muslim minds from medieval outlook to a modern one.

- He asked Muslims to seek western education learning English and acquiring western knowledge of science and technology
- He asked Muslims to maintain their Islamic belief based on the Holy Quran and Sunnah but try to get away with tradition Islamic learning in their process of education.

- Syed Ahmad launched his educational movement by setting up Gulshan School at Muradabad - 1859; Victoria School at Gazipur in 1863; Scientific Society for the translation of English works in the native language, Urdu, at Aligarh in 1864; Aligarh Institute Gazette imparting information on history - ancient and modern, science of agriculture, natural sciences, physical sciences and Advanced Mathematics in 1866; Committee Striving for the Educational Progress of Muslims – 1870.

- Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School (MAO) at Aligarh in 1875 at the pattern of English public schools and later raised to the level of college in 1877 and university in 1920; Mohammedan Educational Conference (1886), which met every year to take stock of the educational problems of the Muslims and to persuade them to get modern education and abstain from politics; it later became a political mouthpiece of the Indian Muslims and the forerunner of the All India Muslim league.

2. **In Religion**, he asked Muslims to maintain their Islamic belief based on the Holy Quran and Sunnah but try to get away with tradition Islamic learning in their process of education.
- He stood for rational approach in religion and said that the revealed truth could be understood best through reason.
  - There could be no contradiction between the word of God( revealed truth) and the work of God ( Laws of physical sciences).\_

3. **Social life**, he stood for simplicity, honesty and other homely virtues.

- In his famous book, “Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq” he taught the people to accept what was sound and attractive in European manners and social life.

4. In politics, Sir Syed had three main ideas to inculcate:

a) Muslims to keep away from politics.

b) British must be friends.

c) Muslims not to join the Congress.

- He argued that political must be left alone by the Muslims until they had brought themselves up to the level of Hindus



- Syed Ahmed also wanted Muslims to have a good relation with the Hindus but he found out that Hindus did not want good relations. In 1885 Indian Nation Congress was found which claimed to speak for Indians but later it was found out that it was a body dominated by Hindus.
- Sir Syed wanted Muslims to stay away from Democracy as the Muslims were in minorities in India and every election would be won by the Hindus.

- A further cause of concern to Syed Ahmed was the “Hindi-Urdu Controversy”. In 1867 the Hindus demanded that Hindi should be the next official language. The Muslims were struck by this, as Urdu had special place in their hearts. This was another factor guiding him towards his Two Nation Theory.

- This provoked Sir Syed to make his Two Nation Theory to tell that Urdu had place in hearts of Muslims and was supported by them and can't be replaced by Hindi, which was the language of the Hindus. It was important because Sir Syed had realized that Muslims and Hindu couldn't work together as the Hindus were not with the Muslims.

- Another reason was that the parliamentary system was not supported by Sir Syed because Hindus were in more number so they always outnumbered the Muslims and due to this Sir Syed opposed it.
- Sir Syed realised that separate electorate was the possible solution to this so in view of his Two Nations Theory. He made this decision of separate electorate demand for elections for the good of the Muslims.

- Another reason it was important was that congress spoke of competitive examinations for jobs and good posts while Muslims were always not given good education so they were also not able to take good posts as Hindu won all the seats and passed the examinations always.
- According to Two Nation Theory Sir Syed suggested it as two separate groups of Muslims and Hindus were not working for the Muslims at that time so Two Nation Theory was important here as well.

- In short, Sir Syed contributed to Muslim renaissance in India. He created self confidence in his people. He took them out from the darkness and removed the charges of disloyalty.
- His greatness lies in proving the firm foundation on which the Muslims established their strength of being becoming a Nation.

# **The Aligarh Movement**

- Sir Syed was interested in Muslims. He wanted to improve relations with British and the positions of Muslims. The central aims of the Aligarh Movement were to:
- improve relations between the British and Muslims communities by removing British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British intentions.



- improve the social and economic position of Muslims by encouraging them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army.
- increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British.

- At Aligarh a new political consciousness among the Muslims emerged discovering a meeting around between Islam and the West.
- Aligarh became a common platform for the Muslims of different localities of subcontinent carrying different sub-cultural background, native languages and traditions merging together at Aligarh identifying as Muslims Community and speaking common language Urdu and English to understand each other.

- Thus, Aligarh created a socio-political religious force in the name of Muslim Community against the other competitive community of the Hindus.
- The Muhammadan Educational conference brought a new consciousness which led to the establishment of Muslims school all over India.
- The Urdu language was purified and enriched due to the annual reports of the conference.

- In short, Aligarh movement created a recognized identity of the Indian Muslims with the revival of the spirit of the Ummah.
- Aligarh became the symbol of Muslim politics particularly after it was made the famous Aligarh Muslim University.
- Undoubtedly Aligarh created a nation as it can not be denied that the Pakistan idea is the outcome of Aligarh Movement.

- The foundation of the educational institution at Aligarh gave that beacon of light to the Indian Muslim with a synthesis of Islamic values and western knowledge which produced such young men who developed those traits of character which build empires.

- Allama Muhammad Iqbal! A great poet, thinker, philosopher, scholar and politician.
- When Iqbal was born, it was the time of troubles for Indian Muslims.
- 300 Years before the birth of Iqbal, his family embraced Islam.
- Iqbal's grand father Shaikh Rafique used to sell Shawls.

- Friday, November 9, 1877, Iqbal was born at Sialkot.
- Iqbal got his early education from Mission School and did his F.A. from Murry College, Sialkot and B.A. from Islamia College, Lahore.
- Then he did his M.A. Philosophy from Islamia College, Lahore.
- From 1899 – 1905, Iqbal served as Lecturer (Philosophy) in Oriental College, Lahore.
- In 1905, Iqbal went to Germany, where he did his Ph.D. in Philosophy.

- In 1926, Iqbal started his political career when he was elected as member of Punjab Imperial Legislative Council (PILC).



# Two Nation Theory

- Allama Iqbal was also a strong believer of Hindu-Muslim unity but Congress extremism force him to change his attitude.
- In 1930, Iqbal clearly discussed Two Nation Theory as:
  - Islam: as code of conduct and way of life.
  - Muslims are separate nation.
  - Demand of separate state.

# Islam: as Code of Conduct and Way of Life

- Islam is complete code of life; so Indian Muslims should get assistance from Islam. It will support them fully.

# Muslims are Separate Nation

Allama Iqbal openly negated the concept of one nation and said:

“Nations are based with religion; not with territories. So we are separate nation because we have our own ideology.”

# Demand of Separate State

If British Government is interested to resolve Hindu-Muslim conflicts then India should be divided into states.

NWFP, Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab, Aasam and Bengal should be converted into one unit and authority should be given to Indian Muslims.”

- A politician, lawyer and Pakistan's first Governor-General
- Known as '*Quaid-I Azam*' or 'Great Leader'
- He successfully campaigned and led Pakistan's independent from India and became its first leader.

- Born on December 25, 1876, in Karachi, Pakistan.
- His father was a prosperous Muslim merchant named Jinnah Poonja.
- He received his early education at the Sindh Madrasah and later at the Mission School, Karachi
- His father decided to send him to England to acquire business experience. However, he made up his mind to become a barrister.

- He then continue his study at Bombay University and at Lincoln's Inn in London. He completed his study in 2 years and became the youngest barrister of India.
- He was inspired by Dadabhai Naoroji, who won an election & became a member of British parliament.
- It was for the 1<sup>st</sup> time in the 50-year British rule in India that an Indian was able to made a way to the British parliament.

- He started his political life as Dadabhai Naoroji's personal secretary.
- Jinnah joined the Indian National Congress in 1906, the largest political organization in India.
- At this time, his role model was Gopal Khrishna Gokhale.
- In his early career, he helped a lot of his Muslim workmates since at that time, Muslim people were minority.



- On January 25, 1910, he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. He and many people in the congress used to support the Great Britain in his early career because they thought the Great Britain will grant Indians political freedom.
- He joined the Muslim League in 1913 but without leaving the congress.
- In 1916, he became the president of the Muslim League. As a member of the Muslim League, Jinnah began to work for Hindu-Muslim unity.

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah really tried to bring the Muslim League and the Congress closer to each other. Jinnah also made an agreement between Indian National Congress and Muslim league in December 1916 known as **Lucknow Pact**.
- The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu & Muslim communities. His effort to get the pact approved made him to a title of “*Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity*” from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (the congress leader).

- Jinnah and Gandhi had different mind. Gandhi wanted a non-violent protest to gain independence, while Jinnah wanted constitutional struggle to gain independence. Their different thoughts led Jinnah to leave the Congress party in 1920.
- At this time, Jinnah brought out a program to reduce the differences between the Congress party and the Muslim League, which was called as Jinnah's fourteen points.

- Conflict between the Muslim League and Congress continued throughout the 1930s. He thought the Hindu-Muslim Unity was possible, but the conflict kept continuing and his thought was no longer seemed realistic at that time.
- He had a thought that partition was necessary to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims.

- Jinnah had been suffering from 1940s, but only his close relatives knew about this.
- After the partition of India and the creation of Pakistan, he became the governor general of Pakistan. There are a lot of things he had to do. This made his health got worsened.
- On 11 September 1948, Jinnah died from Tuberculosis and lung cancer.