



Pakistan Affairs

THE CSS POINT
Yes We Can Do It!

NADWA-TUL-ULEMA, LUCKNOW

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Introduction

- ▶ Nadwa was an outcome of prominent Muslims who wanted to adopt a middle path between Deoband (old and traditional patterns) and Aligarh (modern knowledge).
- ▶ Established by leading Muslim Ulema, under the leadership of Shibli, Nomani, Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor (Deputy Collector) and Syed Mohammad Ali of Kanpur in 1894, at Lucknow.
- ▶ Syed Mohammad Ali was the founder and Administrator
- ▶ Shibli Nomani, initially a teacher of Persian in Aligarh, left it and joined Nadwah. He believed that Aligarh was only producing youth for clerical jobs and had lost its purpose.

Objectives

- ▶ Reform maktabas, develop religious learning, improve morals and behaviour;
- ▶ Resolve and settle difference of opinion among the ulema and observe restraint on expression of divergent views;
- ▶ Devise ways and means for general welfare of the Muslims but keep them away from politics and affairs of the state.
- ▶ Establish a magnificent academy of learning where technical education could be provided along with academic education;
- ▶ Spread Islam through tableegh and to establish department of ufta (to give fatwas).

THE MOVEMENT OF MODERATION:

- ▶ The modern educational system was reorganized and Shibli Nomani became the Principal of Nadwa in 1908. He introduced English and Islamic subjects of learning in the curriculum.
- ▶ At Nadwa Preachers were trained to carry out these objectives and were send to different parts of sub-continent for the 'missionary work'.
- ▶ Al Nadwa, monthly magazine (1904) under the editorship of Maulana Shibli and Maulana Habib-ur-Rahman Sherwani, attempted to harmonize Islamic thought with modern science.

ROLE IN PAKISTAN MOVEMENT:

- ▶ Allama Sulaiman Nadvi played an important role before and after the creation of Pakistan was a product of this institution.
- ▶ Other prominent personalities included Maulvi Abdul Haque, Maulana Abdus Salam Nadvi and Maulvi Abu Zafar. They played very important role in imparting religious knowledge and creating political consciousness among the Muslims.

CRITICAL APPRECIATION:

- ▶ All the efforts of Nadwa did help ulema to retain their hold on the Muslims. However, the compromise they made hardly aided the new progressive trends in Islam; but their new approach certainly gave them a new lease of life.
- ▶ Nadwa being a compromise between the two systems never gained the popularity and importance which Deoband had in religious circles and Aligarh acquired in modern education.
- ▶ However, Dar ul Musaniffin (Academy of Authors) established by Nadwa played important role in the field of research and published a large number of books and valuable literature on Islam.

DEOBAND VS. NADWA:

- ▶ Deoband was anti-British and gave the idea of removing the British by supporting Hindus / Congress. A large section of Deoband Ulema opposed Pakistan and were in favour of united India. On the contrary, Nadwa believed in the unity of Muslims and was against the Congress. Nadwa students worked for the creation of Pakistan.
- ▶ Deoband only appreciated religious teachings (Quran, Hadith, Fiqh) while Nadwa encouraged English along with Islamic teachings.