



नामिका

1997-98



HAMIDIA GIRLS' DEGREE COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD
ESTD-1975

Allahabad. It was his earnest desire to make it an ideal institution of that area and he has been successful in his mission. He retired in 1976 and now he lives in his ancestral home. He says that he has not sacrificed but humbly adds that he has only performed his duties, his conscience is clear and he is fully satisfied. His reactions for the present situation are, "It was a different India before Independence, now values are degrading. Indians are not aware of their duties."

Dr. (Mrs.) Yusuf Nafees
Lecturer in Medieval History

A teacher who can sanctify me,
Him I will revere;
A thousand times fall at his feet
And hold him very dear.

A teacher who can wisely lead me
I seek so keen from door to door;
With heart half empty,
Until I reach the further shore.

The whole world if imprisoned
In a sea of doubt,
Only the wise who know God
Can get you out.

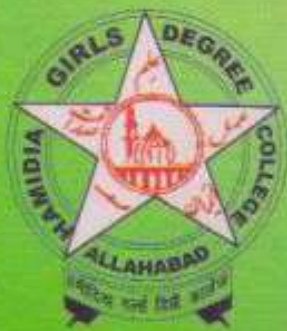
How great is my great teacher !
Infinite his kindness
To show the Lord's great glory
Even to my blindness.

He who has enabled me
To meet the God above.
With what can I repay him ?
How can I say my love ?

--Kabir, translated by R. H. Lesser



1997-1998



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Common Men, Uncommon Deeds

Members of the "Hamidia Family"
who contributed in the freedom - struggle

(a) The Managing Committee :

Hamidia Girls' Degree College has always taken pride in the fact that it is not only one of the pioneer institute providing higher education to muslim girls but it has also inherited a rich heritage of service and sacrifice to the nation.

In this special issue of the college magazine "KAVISH" wherein we are celebrating the fiftieth year of our nation's freedom, we are proud to disclose the names and efforts of some of those precious gems of the HAMIDIA FAMILY who have rendered immense service to the cause of national independence.

There is no need to grope in the dark, for the founder of the college BEGUM KHURSHEED KHWAJA, was herself a great social activist and the wife of an eminent freedom fighter Mr. Abdul Majeed Khwaja.

Mr. Abdul Majeed Khwaja was a batchmate of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru at the Cambridge University, and on his return to India joined the Indian National Congress. He was jailed several times at Aligarh, Agra and Allahabad alongwith Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during India's fight for freedom. He took an active part in the Quit India Movement.

The nation honoured his efforts and he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of U. P. after India achieved independence.

Inspired by the lofty ideals of her husband, Begum Khursheed Khwaja started the Hamidia Girls School on 4th May, 1932, in a small house in Pathergali, Shahganj. She named it after her father Nawab Hamidulla Khan.

This school soon grew in strength and it was shifted to a much bigger house belonging to Begam K. B. Mohammad Husain. Begam Husain later donated the entire house to the school.

This fledgeling school has now developed into a full fledged degree college, HAMIDIA GIRLS' DEGREE COLLEGE.

Begum Khursheed Khwaja's cousin, Mr. Tasadduk Ahmad Khan Shervani and her brother Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan Shervani were also greatly dedicated to the cause of India's freedom.

zeal to emancipate the motherland from foreign rule, he gave up his title of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E. (Order of British Empire) in 1946. He was a close associate of the erstwhile Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri. Throughout his life he worked for the expansion of education and was thus associated with various educational institutions - Hamidia Girls Primary School being one of them. He was a member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly and Central Assembly.

His younger brother Mohd. Zulfikarulla also belonged to that generation of patriots who were fired by the 'do or die' spirit. Thus he gave up his studies at the Aligarh Muslim University in 1921 at the call of Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar during the Khilafat Movement. He actively participated in the Quit India Movement. He began his political career as Vice-Chairman of Allahabad Municipal Board and was later elected Mayor of Allahabad Nagar Mahapalika. He was even elected to the Lok Sabha in 1977 and was Cabinet Minister of Communication and State Minister of Finance in the Janata Government. He was associated with several educational institutions and was the Manager of Majidia Islamia and Senior Member of the Managing Committee of Hamidia Girls' Inter College and Hamidia Girls' Degree College.

(b) Relations of the Staff who were active Freedom Fighters :

Mr. Mohd. Iqbal Siddiqui

[Cousin of Dr. (Mrs.) M.M.N. Siddiqui, Lecturer in Economics]

Mr. Mohd. Iqbal Siddiqui was born in village Haldi of Karchhana Tahsil. He received his early education upto high school in Allahabad. After this he joined the Azad Hind Fauj of Subash Chandra Bose on 13th Dec. 1943 at the age of 18 years, and was an active soldier of the army till 1st June 1947.

He went to Madras, Maharashtra, Bengal, Pune and Aurangabad to spread the message of freedom & oust the Britishers.

After the Independence of India he joined the Indian Civil Police in 1949 and retired in 1985. During his service he performed several important significant works to lead India as a great country.

He took over a daciot named Mustaqeem with his group and arrested Natu. In 1976 he siezed Ganja worth Rs. 46 lacs and increased the pride of India. He was very keen to establish a Deeni Madarsa, but he died when this building was under construction.

Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. N. Siddiqui
Head of the Department of Economics
H.G.D.C., Allahabad

development of Hamidia Girls' Degree College and had undertaken a door-to-door campaign to raise funds for the college.

We salute this great lady who gifted us a healthy environment by her dauntless courage and crystal - clear principles.

Tearful tributes by -
Dr. (Mrs.) Sabiha Azmi
Lecturer in English - H.G.D.C.

Mr. Abdul Bari 'Asi'

[grandfather of Dr. (Mrs.) Yusufa Nafees, Lecturer in Med. History]

Mr. Abdul Bari 'Asi' (1900-84) was one of those thinkers poets and teachers who provided a definite 'Combustibility' to the Indian war of Independence. He proved by his deeds that the 'pen is mightier than the sword'. His life and works reflect the Indian mind of the twentieth century. It shows how the common masses of India who were the first generation learners of modern education gradually became aware of the colonial policies of Great Britain in India and how they played a significant role in shaping the destiny of their nation by their own efforts.

Mr. Abdul Bari was the resident of Malak Moinuddinpur, Mahgaon, a village of pargana Chail in Allahabad district. Agriculture was his parental occupation. His parents had never gone to a school but they tried their best to educate their son. So he got his early education in Mahgaon and Chail and then he joined A.P.Mission School, Allahabad. After high school in 1919 he managed to go to Aligarh for further education. After Intermediate he got the job of S.D.I. in Education Deptt. in 1921 and was posted at Hamirpur. It was the time when the Non Co-operation Movement had taken place among the common people of India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and side by side the Khilafat Movement had joined hands with the national movement. He also joined the movement. He did not care for the financial gains and left the government job. He followed the example of nationalists, and devoted himself as a teacher in the national institution which were the feeding units of the national movement. He fulfilled his uttermost social duty namely to enlighten the youth about the ill-effects of slavery and to free the motherland from shame and disgrace. He worked as a teacher in Halim High School, Kanpur (1923-28), Islamia High School, Itawa (1928-53) and as a principal in Higher Secondary School, Jhansi. Meanwhile he continued his studies and did postgraduation in Urdu and Persian from the Agra University. He tried to encourage the young boys to get education in national schools so that they could be able to join the movement in a better way. He was among the intellectuals who were trying to make a bridge between the youth of cities and villages of U.P. He contributed to spread the wave of national movement to the remote rural areas. He appealed to the students to be constructive in thought and action.

As a poet his contribution to the national movement was also significant. In 1917, during his student life at A.P. Mission School, Allahabad, he had the courage to provoke his classmates and appealed to them to come forward for the sake of the country. He continuously composed poems in Urdu under the pseudonym 'Asi'. He participated in Mushairas and Bazm to stimulate the national feelings.

In the golden jubilee year of India's Independence his message for the youth was remarkable ---

Kisi ki koshishon ne ise ye din la ke dikhiaya
Ise manzil pe pahuncha do ke sahilashna tum ho !

Dr. (Mrs.) Yusufi N. N.
Lecturer in Med. Hist.

(c) Some Local Jewels :

Maulvi Liaqat Ali

The revolt of 1857 is a turning point in the history of India. It was the first collective attempt of the Indian public through which they voiced their resentment against the British imperialism. Innumerable patriots of India sacrificed their lives in order to get rid of the colonial policies of East India Company. The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar in Delhi, Tantya Tope in Kanpur, Nana Saheb in Kanpur, Rani Luxmibai in Jhansi, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Maulvi Ahmadullah in Faizabad and Kunwar Singh in Bihar are some of the prominent leaders of the first war of Independence in 1857. Besides these, the name of Maulvi Liaqat Ali is immortal as he was the leader of the campaign from Allahabad.

Maulvi Liaqat Ali was born on 17th July 1823 in Mahgaon, a village situated 25 Km away in the west of Allahabad. His father Syed Mehar Ali belonged to a middle class zamindar family. Maulvi Liaqat Ali received his education in his village under the care of his uncle, Syed Daim Ali, who was posted in the British army at Jhansi. He became a learned scholar of Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and an expert horse rider and swordsman too. He got a chance to join British army in 1845 but he could not bear the glaring difference and ill-treatment of Indian soldiers. He left the service of army and came back to his village. Though he was the only successor of his father and his uncle, yet he started to teach in a Maktab in Mahgaon to earn his livelihood.

It was the time, when East India Company's policy of suppression had reached its climax. The oppressive land revenue system, discrimination in administrative policies, attempts to impose social and religious supremacy of Britishers united Indians against the company's rule. Maulvi Liaqat Ali also joined hands with the revolutionary group. He made plans along with Nana Saheb and others and tried his best to propagate the plan in various areas in a secret manner. He was directly involved in the preplanning of revolt. The last day 31st of May 1857 was decided.

over northern India. His role in 1857, supports the theory that the revolt of 1857 was the first step towards the attainment of Independence of India. It disapproves the theory of British historians that it was 'a spontaneous and unpatric and selfish sepoy mutiny' but on the contrary it had native leadership and popular support. The appeal in his pamphlet shows that the rebel had decided to recognize the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, as their national leader.

It is stated that only noble class came forward towards the mutiny for the restoration of their previous privileges but he was the representative of a middle class. On the other hand, he was the symbol of Indian intellectual class of that period which was worried about the policy of deliberate westernization. His struggle also reveals the fact that the teacher of those days was aware of his duties toward nation. He inspired hindus and muslims both. The manner in which the revolt spread shows that he enjoyed strong mass support. His acceptance as Subedar of free Allahabad is also significant.

It is true that Maulvi Liaqat Ali's success was temporary like other leaders of those days but his attempt to get rid of the foreign rule was a patriotic and progressive action. It is his duty to search the details of his career as a leader and give him proper place in the history of the country.

Dr. (Mrs.) Yusuf
Reader Lecturer in Med. Hist.
Deptt of
H.G.D.C

Muzaffar Hasan

Muzaffar Hasan is one of those eminent personalities of the town who left no stone unturned to free the nation from the bondage of foreign rule. In this noble venture, he had to face a lot of hardships and was jailed a numbers of times.

Muzaffar Hasan was born on 22nd July, 1902, in the Lalganj district of Allahabad. His father, Mr. Shah Haider Hasan was a government servant. As his mother passed away at a tender age, he was brought up by his father. His father put him in the care of Shri Mohd. who was a reknowned scholar of Arabic and Persian. His early education took place in Phulpur, his grandfather's place.

While in Allahabad he received his early education at the hands of Maulvi Haider Khan, Maulvi Nazeer and Maulvi Rahim Baksh. Maulana Mohd. Shahid Fakhri was his close friend and classmate.

His political career began in the year 1917 when he joined the Home Rule League as an active worker. Since he was too young, he was declined the membership of the league and then decided to join the Khilafat Movement. He took on active part in the protests against the Rowlatt Act. He inherited this great love for his motherland from his father, who was a true patriot. He developed a dislike for the British from his early childhood and hence as a youth participated in the anti-British campaign from time to time. In May 1920, when the Civil Disobedience Movement began from the Railway Theatre, Allahabad, he took an active part in the anti-British struggle. He was

campaign, and shouting slogans against the arrival of Prince of Wales, courted arrest at the Colonelganj Police Station. In Jan 1922, he was arrested once again and a fine of Rs. 100 was imposed for his anti British tirade.

This was just the beginning. From 1920-1947, he was sent to jail many a times and had to face rigorous imprisonment.

He was an active member of the Indian National Congress and arranged three important meetings of the Congress in which prominent Congress leaders like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sunder Lal and Vishambhar Nath participated. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the City Congress till 1934 and Mr. Muzaffar Hasan was the Secretary.

In 1936 he was elected President of the Congress while Mr. Radhey Shyam was elected Secretary. He was also a member of the Congress Legislative Party and Parliamentary Board and was later elected member of the Vidhan Sabha. He was the state Transport Minister from 1952-1969. In his later life he left Congress and joined the Janata Party.

Since 1980 he bid farewell to politics and led a rather retired life. He devoted the last years of his life to creative writing and published two books, entitled, 'Meri Sayasi Sarguzisht' and 'Aqabe-Shah Badiuzzama'.

Dr. (Mrs.) Azeez Fatima
Head of the Deptt. of Med. History

Mr. Absar Ahmad

The Independence of India was achieved not only by a handful of eminent Indian leaders but the common men also played vital role for the same. Some of these jewels are still alive to narrate the saga of their experiences. Though we do not pay much attention to them, yet it is a fact, that these unfathomed jewels lend another dimension to our great struggle for freedom. The younger generation of free India can receive inspiration from their lives so they must pay attention towards the true patriots, who are still in the dark.

It is my privilege to have come across one of the freedom fighters of Allahabad whom very few people know. He is Mr Absar Ahmad, a resident of village Husainpur, Pargana Chail, Allahabad. He actively participated in the freedom struggle from 1939 to 1947. He was born in a middle class family. His father Mr. Ansar Ahmad was a head constable in C.I.D., posted at Banaras. Mr. Absar Ahmad received his primary education in the village Pawan, near his native village. He went to Banaras for his further studies. He passed High School from Harish Chandra High School, Banaras in 1934 and secured 3rd position in U.P. He passed Intermediate in first division in 1936. He completed B.Sc. from Allahabad University in 1938. He appeared for his M.Sc. previous examination in 1939 but that year was a turning point in his life. That was the time

he determined to give up his studies and became actively involved in the freedom movement. Although he could have achieved a high rank for himself in the bureaucracy, as a meritorious student, yet he preferred to use his intellectual capacities to free the nation from foreign rule.

In 1939, he joined the Congress Youth League, Allahabad. He was fascinated by a revolutionary group and started participating in anti-war propaganda. He involved himself in the collection of arms against the Britishers and became active in bomb-making campaigns. He was bitterly against the colonial policies, so he expressed his thoughts by writing anti-government papers that were published from Abhoday Press, Loknath, Allahabad under the supervision of Padmakant Malviya. He was asked by his comrades to sketch the map of Allahabad to locate government places in connection with anti-British campaign. It was difficult to find the map of Allahabad but he arranged one from the Congress Office. The police came to know about the plan so they raided his residence in Shahganj. They claimed that it was the map of Kotwali which he had stolen from there. He was arrested by them and they seized the map which he had made and also the 1st volume of Sir Sunder Lal's book "Bharat Mein Angrezi Raj" which was translated by him in Urdu.

Later on, he was arrested on 1st January 1941 under sec. 129/a Defence of India Act and was sent to Allahabad District Jail (Nowadays Medical College). After fifteen days, he was transferred to Agra Central Jail. There he got the chance to come in contact with revolutionaries and many leftist leaders. After six months he was jailed in Deoli Detention Camp (a place fifty miles away from Ajmer) It was an all India Detention Camp. There he enjoyed the company of a highly intellectual group and met the Ghadar Party of America. The regulations of the detention camp were hard and outsiders were not allowed to meet them. Newspapers were given to them but the anti-government columns were painted black. He managed how they managed to rub the ink and read the news. When the jail officers came to know about this they used to cut the news which were important to the Indians. Their letters were also censored. He stayed for one and half year in Deoli Detention Camp. Despite many restrictions, they continued their terrorist activities. After great agitations, they were sent back to their provinces. Two categories were made for U.P. detenués. The purely congressmen were sent to central jail and terrorist group was sent to Fatehgarh jail. He had gone to Fatehgarh jail in the second category. It was the time of Quit India Movement so they had to face very strict restrictions. In 1945 after the surrender of Japan they were freed from Fatehgarh.

He returned to his home after a long time. After his release he joined the politics, he was deeply impressed by the leader of Radical Democratic Party, Mr M.N.Roy. He had joined the party and worked in Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Dehradun. He had started his family in 1946 and then he joined the Mahgaon Junior High School as a humble teacher. On 1st August 1947, he was working as a teacher in Mahgaon. He laments about the partition and communal frenzy which had engulfed the country.

In 1948 he had done L.T. from L.T. Training College, Allahabad and inspite of many offers from other institutions, he again joined the Mahgaon School because he had decided to dedicate his life for the upliftment of the commonest of the common. As a result of his great efforts, that school has bloomed into a full fledged Inter college.

He has fulfilled his duty as a teacher and as a Principal in Mahgaon Inter College.