

# Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan

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(17 October 1817 – 27 March 1898)



**Educational Services  
Of  
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

# Biography

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Name	Syed Ahmed Taqvi
Born	17 Oct 1817 Delhi
Father	Mir Muhammad Muttaqi
Mother	Azis-un-Nisa
Maternal Grand Father	Khawaja Farid-ud-din

- Khawaja Farid-ud-din had twice served as Prime Minister of **Mughal Emperor** and held trustworthy position under the East India Company.

## Education

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- 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. But he didn't complete the medicine course.
- He had also been introduced to some of India's most **able writers** and had developed a love for literature.

# Employment

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- In 1840 he joined East India company as **Record Keeper** ( Naib Munshi ), he rose to the position of chief **Assessment Official** ( Chief Judge in some references ).
- May 10, 1857, Sir Syed was serving as the chief assessment officer at the court in Bijnor , he saved the **lives Of British** Women and Children at risk of his life.

## Writings

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- Asar-us-Sanadid
- Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
- Essay on the life of Muhammad ( PBUH)
- Sarkashi -e-Zila Bijnor
- loyal Muhammadans of India etc.

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# Educational Services

## Advice to the Muslims to change their attitude towards English Education

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- The Muslims could not compete with the Hindus because they did not acquire English education out of extreme hatred about the British.
- Sir Syed clearly told the Muslims if they did not acquire English and modern education they would not be able to get their due status in the society and would be ruined for ever.
- He told the people that Hindus progressed because they were well advanced in education .

## Aligarh Movement

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- The Aligarh Movement was the push to establish a modern system of education for the Muslim Population of British India, during the later decades of 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- After the war of Independence 1857 British considered that Muslims were responsible for all the wrongs and the war held just because of their harsh and rude.
- In Such conditions, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan came forward and tried to help the Muslims come out from such deplorable and miserable conditions.
- He started a movement in order to give respectable position to Muslim in society as they had in past , this movement is known as Aligarh Movement.

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- The main focus of the Aligarh movement was:

- Loyalty to British Government.

- Modern Western education for the Muslims to compete with the Hindus.

- To keep away the Muslims from politics.

- He took concrete steps for his education plan

## School In Muradabad : (1859)

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- The first practical implementation of Aligarh Movement was the establishment of a school at Muradabad in 1859.
- In this school Urdu, Persian, Islamiat, Arabic along with English were taught.

## School At Ghazipur : (1863)

### set up Victoria school in Ghazipur

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- Sir Syed founded a school in Ghazipur in 1863 that was included English as a regular subject in its curriculum.
- He also founded a Translation society in Ghazipur which later moved to Aligarh and name as scientific society.

## Establishment of Scientific Society : (1864)

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- The Scientific society of Aligarh was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1864.
- In 1862 Syed formed a translation society in Ghazipur which later evolved into the Scientific Society of Aligarh.
- The Society sought to promote liberal, modern education & western scientific knowledge in the Muslim community in India.
- The society subscribed to forty-four journals and magazines in 1866 .

## Aligarh Institute Gazette: (1866)

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- The Aligarh Institute Gazette was the first multilingual journal of India, introduced, edited & published in 1866 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan which was read widely across the country.
- In 1866, a building named the Aligarh Institute was erected for the Scientific Society of Aligarh, which launched its journal Aligarh Institute Gazette in the same year.

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- A joint mouthpiece of the Scientific Society & the Institute the journal came into weekly circulation from 30 march 1866 with the slogan To permit the liberty of the press in the part of a wise Government to preserve it is the part of a free people part of a the Gazette's contents were printed in Urdu alone, part in English , & a portion also in both languages.
  - The editorial team was composed of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as Honorary Editor, Munshi Mohammad yaar khan as Editor, Munshi chaukan Lal as translator, Babu durga prashad as translator and shaikh fida Ali as Librarian & distribution incharge

## Visit to England: (1869)

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- Sir Syed went to England in 1869 with his son Syed Mehmood who was given a scholar ship for higher studies in England.
- Sir Syed observed the educational set up to British educational institutions & was greatly impressed by the system of Oxford & Cambridge universities.

## Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college: (1875)

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- Muhammadan Anglo-oriental was founded in 1875, initially as a primary school, with the intention of taking it to a college level institution know as Muhammadan Anglo-oriental collegiate school.
- After two years it become Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college on Jan 8 , 1877.
- The Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college ,in 1875 having already established two schools.
- Religious education along with modern learning was uncompromisingly essential. Students of it were encourage to take part in healthy discussions avoiding sectarian issue.
- The aim of Sir Syed was not merely restricted to establishing a college at Aligarh spreading a network of Muslim managed educational institutions through out the length & breath of country.
- The college also published a magazine by its name.

## All India Muslim Educational Conference : (1886)

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- Syed Ahmed started a new Educational movement popularly known as the All India Muslim Educational Conference, on December 27, 1886 at Aligarh.
- All India Muslim Educational Conference is a non-political organization which gathered various organizations and people from different walk of life with the aim to empower the education of Muslims in India.
- This conference helped Sir Syed Ahmed khan in the transformation of MAO College to Aligarh Muslim University.
- One of the major contributions of all India Muslim Educational Conference is to consider the rights of women and promoting women to educate themselves.

## Aligarh Muslim University : (1920)

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- (AMU) is an Indian public central university. It was originally established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875.
- The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. The main campus of AMU is located in the city of Aligarh.
- Around 1900 A.D. efforts began to make the college its own university. The Aligarh Muslim University Act of 1920 made it a central university.
- Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan and the Aga Khan also played a major role in realising the idea of Syed Ahmed Khan by collecting funds for building the Aligarh Muslim University.

## Women's College, Aligarh Muslim University

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- Women's education started at the university with the establishment of the Girls School on 19 October 1906. The All India Muhammadan Educational Conference had started a movement to establish girls education from 1896 onward. The school became intermediate college in 1929 and on 1930 it was made a constituent college of the university and the name was changed to Women's College. Since then it caters to the female undergraduate students of the university.

## Academic Profile:

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- Aligarh Muslim University is a fully residential university having 13 faculties, 7 constituent colleges (5 colleges academic programs), 15 Centres, 3 Institutes, 10 schools. Recently the university opened faculty of International Studies.

# Aligarh Muslim University : (1920)

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❖ The Seal of the Aligarh Muslim  
University.



# Death

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- Great Scholar and Leader died on 27<sup>th</sup> March 1898, at Aligarh, India.

# CONCLUSION

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Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement played a significant role in bringing intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims. Thus it succeeded in achieving its major objectives, i.e. educational progress and social reform. His efforts earned Sir Syed the title "Prophet of Education".

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Thanks For  
Listening Me 😊