

Sir Syed's visit to England (1869) transformed the educational perspective of the sub-continent. Discuss

Answer

Introduction:

The war of Independence 1857, ended in disaster for the Muslims. The British chose to believe that the Muslims were responsible for the anti-British uprising; therefore they made them the subject of ruthless punishments and merciless vengeance.

Condition at That Time

The British had always looked upon Muslims as

adversaries because they had ousted them from power. With the events of 1857, this feeling was intensified and every attempt was made to ruin and suppress the Muslims forever.

Muslim Under British Rule:

Their efforts resulted in the liquidation of the Mughal rule and the subcontinent came directly under the British crown.

New Educational Policy:

After dislodging the Muslim rulers from the throne, the new rulers, the British, implemented a new educational system with drastic changes.

Banned Arabic, Persian and religious Education

The policy banned Arabic, Persian and religious

educations in schools and made English not only the medium of instruction but also the official language.

Sir Syed His Attempts

Seeing this atmosphere of despair and despondency Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) launched his attempts to revive the spirit of progress within the Muslim community of India. He was convinced that the Muslims in their attempt to regenerate themselves had failed to realize the fact that mankind had entered a very important phase of its existence.

Alighazh Movement

Sir Syed's first and foremost objective was to acquaint the British with the Indian mind; his next goal was to open the minds of his countrymen to European literature, science and technology. Therefore, in order to attain these goals, Sir Syed launched the Alighazh Movement of which Alighazh was the centre.

Objectives of Alighazh Movement:

- 1) To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and the Muslims.

2) To persuade Muslims to
leave education.

3) To persuade Muslims to abstain
from politics of agitation.

4) To produce an intellectual
class from amongst the
Muslim community:

Sir Syed's visit to England 1869:

In 1869, Sir Syed
Ahmad Khan accompanied
his son, Sayyid Mahmood.
En route, he was impressed
by the industrial, cultural
and economic progress of
the West, and was
overawed by what he came

across in England.

→ During his visit to University of Cambridge, he was struck not only with the quality and variety of formal instruction imparted to scholars but also with the valuable training given them in the art of "civilized" living.

After Back to Homeland:

He came back with a firm resolve not only to uproot the social evils prevalent among Indian Muslims and to disseminate "European literature and science" among them but also to breakdown the

social barriers that separated them from their rulers.

He took several positive steps to achieve this objective. It is remarkable that being himself uneducated in English, ~~public school system~~ he became the torch bearer of English education in Muslim India.

MAO College:

In 1875, he founded an educational institution called Mohammedan Alighur Oriental College (M.A.O college) at Alighur on the pattern of English public school system to impart education on western lines.

Aligharh Muslim University:

After sometime the MAO college becomes Aligharh Muslim University in 1920.

Objectives of Education Institutes:

There objectives was to educate Muslims students by emphasizing the compatibility of Islam with modern western knowledge. The diversity among India's Muslims, have made it impossible to bring about uniform cultural and intellectual regeneration.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligharh Movement left its

imprint on the Muslims of every part of the South Asian Subcontinent.

Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan main object is to educate Muslims. First of all he was against ~~English~~ British education system. But after visit of England that it is important to get their education to defeat them.