

Describe Educational Services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan rendered great services, to uplift the lost glory of the Muslims. Though the British government considered Muslims as a root cause to the outbreak of war of independence.

Aligarh movement was based on a two-fold program for Muslim Renaissance, who were destined to be ruined and eliminated from Indian Society as a result of Hindu and British dominance. Sir Syed main motive was to create fairly environment between two rivals to remove ambiguity and vagueness in their minds. Secondly he wanted Muslims to acquire modern education in order to gain their lost status in society. He suggested them to come out of extremist and religious issue to get modern education as it would only be the way to great triumph.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan launched his educational Movement by setting by Following Schools.

Gulshan School - 1859

Sir Syed took practical steps for the improvement of educational standard of Muslims. Thus he opened a school at Muradabad in 1859 where Persian was taught.

Scientific Society - 1864

He established another school at Ghazipur in 1864 called Scientific Society - The Scientific Society translated the most native work from English to Urdu for the benefit and convenience of the people.

Aligarh Institute Gazette - 1866

The Scientific Society issued a journal in 1866 entitled as Aligarh Institute Gazette in 1866. published in English and Urdu language - The main purpose of the journal was to arouse the sentiment of good-will amongst the Hindus.

British Indian Association - 1866

In 1866 Sir Syed founded the "British Indian Association" which worked for the safeguard of the right of Indian people. Sir Syed went to London England in 1869 along with his son Syed Mahmood who was given a scholarship for Higher Studies. Sir Syed observed the British educational institutions and was very much greatly impressed by the system of Oxford and Cambridge universities. He made up his mind of setting up school educational institutions in India on the pattern of Oxford and Cambridge.

Mohammedan Educational Conference:

In 1866, he established Mohammedan Educational Conference which was to take steps for the educational uplift of Muslims of India. The conference held its meetings at various places and established its sub-committees at other places in India.

Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental School + college + 1877

The establishment of MA.O college at Aligarh in 1877 was the great achievement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan with regard to the educational services for the Muslims of India.

During his stay in England Sir Syed decided to set up educational institution in India on the pattern of Oxford and Cambridge universities. Therefore when he ~~return~~ on his return to India, he set up committee which was entrusted to explore the possibility of occurrence of a college for educational advancement of Muslims. Although, a fund committee was also found to collect the funds for the college. The committee moved along whole India to collect funds for establishment of college. A request for financial assistance was also made to government.

On 24th May, 1874, MAO High School was established at Aligarh. Where modern and eastern education was imparted. The Sir Moreover, Sir Syed had worked day and night to raised the MAO School to status of college. In 1877, the school was upgraded to the status of college level and inaugurated by Lord Lytton. It was a residential campus imparting both eastern and western learnings. Islamic education was also given to the students. However the college was open for both muslims and non muslim rather for muslims only. Sir Although Sir Syed heartedly desired to see the college raised to the level of university which was fulfilled after his death in 1920.

Conclusion :

Although the Aligarh college was more than a institution - it was a symbol of a broad movement of muslims affecting

every relative phase of their life. The action taken by -Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the educational uplift of muslims, left a far-reaching impact on social, economic, political and religious aspects of muslims.