

3 Sir Sayed was ~~and~~ an ardent reformer who wanted to reconcile modern scientific thought with religion and was anxious to push new education. Explain.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan was born on 17 October 1817 in Herat (Afghanistan). His family migrated from Herat to Delhi and affiliated to Mughal Era. However, Sir Sayed acquired education in Islamic jurisprudence, Persian, Astronomy, religious problems and philosophy. His paternal grandfather and maternal grandfather both were active participants of Aligarh administration. His mother Azim-un-Nisa played an important role in his upbringing. In 1839 he started a clerical job in the administration of East India Company, later he was promoted to sub-judge at Fatehpur Sirsi. Lord Lytton appointed him member of Legislative Council in (1878), and he was first Indian who introduced a bill



(i) Athar-as-Sonadid: ~~The~~

In this book Sir Sayeed shed light on the heritage and great monuments of Mughals and deep analysis of Mughal Culture and Civilization, and also point out the main reasons of Mughals downfall.

(ii) Tilka-ul-Qulub bi Zikr-ii-Mahbub:

is an important work in the realm of Islamic spirituality. The title can be translated as "The illumination of hearts through the remembrance of the beloved" emphasizing the significance of "zikir" of Allah in purifying and illuminating the hearts of believers.

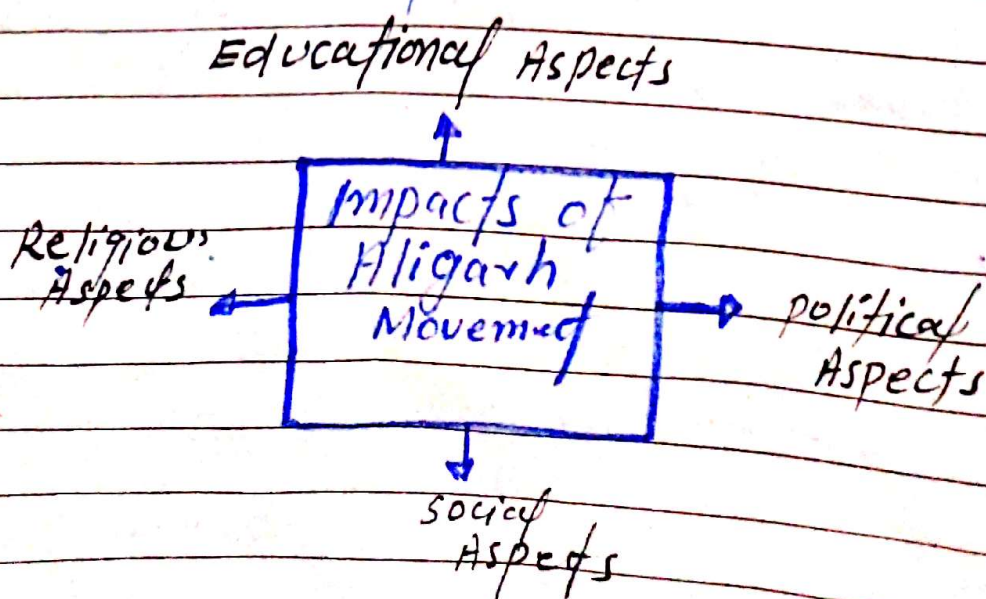
(iii) Khutba Ahmadiq:

It holds an important place in the history of religious thought and scholarly discourse in South Asia. The book was responded the controversial points made by 'William Muir' in his book regarding prophet Muhammad (SAW).



(ii)  
Aligarh Movement : - of Sir-  
Sayeed Ahmad Khan <sup>Influencer</sup>  
Indian Muslim toward moder-  
-n education.

Aligarh Movement of Sir Sayeed Ahmad is one of the remarkable movements in the history of Sub-Continent. This movement has multidimensional affects on Indian muslim, e.g. educational, religious and political. The core objectives of this movement was imparting modern knowledge to muslims and retain or maintain positive relationship between the Indian Muslim and Britishers.



## (ii) The educational Aspects of

### (i) Aligarh movement:

The establishment of school in Muradabad and Gyaipur was the first initiative of Aligarh movement toward education, the core reason of these schools to impart modern education the Indian muslim in grassroot level.

### (ii) Scientific society:

It publish a journal in 1866 as known as "Aligarh Institute Gazette" the main aim of the establishment of this society is to translate different types of book into Urdu and made easy to Indian muslim to read and write.

### (iii) Muhamadan Anglo-oriental College and school.

The reason behind the establishment of Muhamadan Anglo-oriental school and college is to implement the footsteps of Oxford and imparting the western education both for muslims and Hindus.

### (iii) Al-Johannadan Educational Conference (1886)

This conference established in (1886), and the core objective of this movement held public meetings to discuss the modern educational techniques.

### (iv) Anjuman-i-Taraqq-i-Musalmanon-i-Hind:

As its name signifies the core objective of this initiative to unite the Indian Muslim towards modern education and create cordial relationship with Britisher, for the attainment of dominant position in the eye of Britishers.

### (2) political aspects of Aligarh movement:

Sir Sayed is the father of politics, advise India Muslim avoid themselves from politics because, he know the political orientation of Muslims, and suggest that it's compulsory for Indian Muslim, first acquired the education of politics and then come to politics.

And also demonstrate the real reason of war of independence in his book "Asbab-e-Baqawat hinde".

### (3) Religious Services of Aligarh:

In his book "Ikhut-e-Ahmaeliq" counter the remarks of William Muir regarding Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.W). And commentary on Bible known as "Taqween-ul-Kalam".

### (4) Social Services of Aligarh movement:

Emphasized on ethical aspect of muslim in his book "Tahzibul Akhlaq" and "Ahka-i-Tam-i-Ahle-Kitab" in which the principal of etiquettes of eating and drinking with christian on the same table. He gave reference from Holy Quran and prove that it was non-unnislamic to eat with a nation who was the bearer of a Holy Book.

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## Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the savior of Indian Muslims from the dominance of Hindu majority and Britishers. He played a role of bridge between Indian, Muslim and the Britishers, and he knew the important necessities, which bring the Muslim near to the Britishers and made cordial relationship with Britishers. And now left only little efforts in the upliftment of Indian Muslim in educational field.