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# LANGAT SINGH COLLEGE

NAAC Grade – 'A'

(A Constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur)

## Department Of Persian



**-: ONLINE CLASS E-MATERIAL :-**

**Topic :- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

**M. A 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester (Persian)**

**Course No & title :- Per 205 Core. Essay, Unseen and Rhetoric.**

**By**

**MD IMTEYAZ ALAM**

**Assistant Professor (Guest), Department Of Persian**

**L. S. College, Muzaffarpur, Bihar**

**(Call + WhatsApp :- 9031203050) (Email :- imteyazjnu@gmail.com)**

STUDY TO CHANGE SOCIETY

FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL

FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL



**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**, such a name for whom, educational reform was a way of life and later became the mark of educational reform in India. One of the architects of modern India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1817 in Delhi and started his career as a civil servant, died on 27<sup>th</sup> March, 1898 at Aligarh, India.

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** was a great reformer, educator, jurist and politician of the 19th century wanted to empower themselves by acquiring knowledge. He felt that, education is the most important tool through which Muslims or anyone could emerge from a position of disadvantage and come to marginalized to mainstream.

So, he Stablished so many educational institutions, one of the institution later on became the **Aligarh Muslim University**, that was the biggest milestone achievement of **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**.

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's** most notable contribution to the field of education is establishing the Madarsatul Uloom in Aligarh in 1875, now known as the **Aligarh Muslim University**, a premier educational institution of the country.

He attempted to model the college on universities such as Oxford and Cambridge. His work on Muslim education was not limited to this alone, he wanted to create a network of educational institutions managed by Muslims and founded the All India Muslim Educational Conference to promote it.

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** once said that, Muslims should keep Quran in one hand, science and modern education in another hand. Out of these modern education, he worked for the upliftment of Urdu Language very much.

The onset of the Hindi-Urdu controversy of 1867 saw the emergence of Sir Syed as a champion for the cause of Urdu language. He became a leading Muslim voice opposing the adoption of Hindi as a second official language of the United Provinces. (as Uttar Pradesh was formerly known as United Prvince).



Under Sir Syed, the Scientific Society translated Western works only into Urdu. The schools established by Sir Syed imparted education in the Urdu medium.

**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**  
perceived Urdu as the lingua franca of the United Provinces. Having been developed by during the Mughal period, Urdu was used as a secondary language to Persian, the official language of the Mughal court. Since the decline of the Mughal dynasty, Sir Syed promoted the use of Urdu through his own writings.



The success of the Hindi movement led Sir Syed to further advocate Urdu as the symbol of Muslim heritage and as the language of all Indian Muslims. His educational and political work grew increasingly centered around and exclusively for Muslim interests. He also sought to persuade the British to give Urdu extensive official use and patronage.

Sir Syed colleagues, such as Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Maulvi Abdul Haq developed organisations such as the Urdu Defence Association and the Anjuman Taraqqi-i-Urdu, committed to the perpetuation of Urdu.

All these colleagues led efforts that resulted in the adoption of Urdu as the official language of the Hyderabad State and as the medium of instruction in the Osmania University. To Muslims in northern and western India, Urdu had become an integral part of political and cultural identity



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  
(1817 - 1898)

### His Golden Sayings

Sons (of MAO college later AMU) shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the message of free inquiry, of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality.

Acquisition of knowledge of science and technology is the only solution for the problems of Muslims.

Do not show the face of Islam to others; instead show your face as the follower of true Islam representing character, knowledge, tolerance and piety.

*hazaaroN saal Nargis apni be-noori pey rotee hai  
badhi mushkil sey hota hai Chaman mein deeda-war paida!*

In 1859, Sir Syed first established a Farsi Madarsa in Moradabad, but soon changed track. Since English was the language also of science and technology, and therefore a method to keep in step with the outside world, in 1863 he opened the Victoria School in Ghazipur, where he was posted. Here, apart from science and history, English, Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit were also taught.



## SIR SYED AHMED KHAN



SIR SYED AHMED KHAN SET UP A SCHOOL IN ALIGARH IN 1875

THIS THEN BECAME MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO ORIENTAL COLLEGE (MAO)

MOHAMMEDAN ANGLO ORIENTAL COLLEGE NOW IS KNOWN AS (AMU)

(AMU) STANDS FOR ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

HE WANTED THE MUSLIMS TO GET ENGLISH AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THIS WOULD HELP THEM IN PROGRESSING FORWARD EARN MONEY AND RESPECT

LIKE OTHER COMMUNITIES AND BECOME PROFESSIONALS

WHAT RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY DID FOR THE HINDUS SIR SYED AHMED KHAN DID FOR THE MUSLIMS

The following year, in 1864, he established the Scientific Society in Ghazipur for translating English, Persian and Arabic writings into Urdu. He was ridiculed and ostracized but he forged ahead.



He said, "O Hindus and Muslims! Do you belong to a country other than India? Do not you live on this soil and are not buried under it or cremated on its ghats? If you live and die on this land, then, bear in mind, that... all the Hindus, Muslims and Christians who live in this country are one nation."

15. Sir Syed's vision was of a strong India with Hindus and Muslims being "the two eyes of the beautiful bride that is Hindustan."

As he said, "Look forward, learn modern knowledge, do not waste time in studies of old subjects of no value."

But time has come to realise the relevance of "sir **Syed Ahmad Khan**". He used to call Hindus and Muslim are two eyes of beautiful bride – that is INDIA.

What, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan dreamt for back to 19<sup>th</sup> century, proved fruitful today.

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“When a nation becomes  
 devoid of **arts**  
 and **learning**,  
 it invites **poverty**.  
 And when poverty comes  
 it brings in its wake  
**thousands**  
 of **crimes**”

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  
 (1817-1898)  
 Philosopher, social activist, reformer

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FREE EDU-HEALTH FOR ALL

“Ignorance  
 is the  
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MD. IMTEYAZ ALAM, DEPARTMENT OF PERSIAN  
 L. S. COLLEGE, (B.R.A BIHAR UNIV) MUZAFFARPUR, 9031203050