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CONTRIBUTIONS OF MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Madan Mohan Malviya was a statesman, educationist, journalist, social reformer, orator and lawyer of high calibre. He was very dilligent and creative so he was the editor of some English and Hindi daily and monthly periodicals, newspaper etc. like Abhiyudaya, Maryada, The leader, Hindustan Times etc. He has a great vision who could assess the challenges of future world and he was conferred the title "Mahamana". He always fought for justice and righteousness. He was great politician and contributed immensely for freedom struggle.He was supporter of democratic principles and beleive in Sanatana dharma. So he fought for social evils like untouchability on any ground. He always promoted love, cooperation; respect for each other which he believes is the essence of all the religions. He gave Satyamev Jayate slogan to the Nation. He was a legendary in himself so many places, institutions and organisation have been named after him. He was the founder of Banaras Hindu University which is one of largest residential University in Asia. He said that higher education should meet the diversified challenges of quality, innovation, privatisation, research, relevancy, competitiveness alongwith maintaining the local culture and values. He said that education system should incorporate in all spheres Technical, scientific and modern technology alongwith the deep rooted ethics like integrity, sincerity and humaneness.He stressed a lot on woman education and said they are equal contributors in nation building so their education is as important as of boys. He also proposed Hindi as national language. BHU has produced many distinguished female scholars, through its portal. He said globalisation is not a new concept for us, we always believed in integration and harmony i.e. to assimilate everyone in same umbrella. He gave lot of stress on character which he says is even above intellect. Higher education should make a person capable, good, humble and wise.

KEY WORDS: Visionary, legendry, social upliftment, integration and harmony, assimilation of scientific and cultural values.

Introduction:

Madan Mohan Malviya was a well known statesman, educationist, journalist, social reformer, orator and lawyer of great repute, who was born in Allahabad on 25th December 1861 in a family of scholars. He was a very dilligent boy. He started writing poems at an early age and his poems were published under title Makarand (pen name) in reputed periodicals. He graduated from Calcutta University in 1884 and was appointed as a teacher in Allahabad District Highschool.

Political career :

Because of his interest and zeal in public life he plunged into the politics in 1886 and joined the Congress session under the Chairmanship of Dadabhai Naroji.

He always addressed the session with his remarkable speeches which left the audience speechless. He regularly attended the Congress sessions and meetings Many times in these sessions he pointed out that the policies made by Britishers are responsible for the poverty of our countrymen. He was the editor of Hindi weekly Hindustan. In this weekly he made a mention about the attitude of Britishers towards our country and its detoriating condition.

He was the founder of some of Hindi and English daily and monthly like Abhyudaya, Maryada, 'The leader'. Not only this he was also the chairman of Board of Directors of the English Daily "The Hindustan Times" which is under circulation even till now.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was a visionary of his own kind, who could assess the challenges of the future world. So he was also conferred with the title Mahamana which means illuminous mind and a magnimous heart. He always fought for justice and righteousness. He used to love his countrymen very much. He got acquitted 156 freedom fighters, who were convicted to be hanged in Chauri Chaura Case which proves his legal proficiency. He was also a prominent figure in non-cooperation movement "Buy Indian" or "Swadeshi".

Social reformer :

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He worked a lot for the upliftment of the depressed classes. He said that if we believe in internal purity of human soul then how one get impure by touching or being in association with other person. He was strong supporter of democratic principles and believed in Sanatan Dharma. He worked for eradication of caste barriers and untouchability. He said in the eye of God every human is same, then how can we discriminate each other. He took steps to ensure the entry of everyone in temple without any hindrance of caste or creed, that is equality of opportunity to all.

He said religious teaching forms a fundamental basis for character. He said to love, to serve, to respect and cooperate each other forms the principle of every religion. No religion ever teaches to hurt or harm anyone by deeds or words. Toleration and brotherhood is the essence of every religion Live peacefully and let other also live peacefully is very basic law of nature. Humanity or humanness is the soul of every religion.

He founded many institutions and organizations related to social service and he was also the president of All India Seva Samiti for more than three decades. He said for students to acquire knowledge is essential and it is their religion. We all know religion leads to modesty. There is a saying that a tree loaded with fruits always bends down so is the case with a knowledgeable person. Religious teaching can also be a part of curriculum or incorporated in it. Religion actually signifies love and service to mankind. He gave slogan Satyamev Jayate to the country which has been derived from the famous epic Mundakopanishad. Many institutions, places and organizations have been named after him like Malviya National Institute Jaipur, M.M. Malviya Engineering College Gorakhpur, Malviya Nagar in Lucknow, Delhi, Allahabad etc. and so many.

He started the tradition of Arti and the Ganges river in Haridwar Har Ki Pauri which is being continued till date. He said we should protect the glory of our nation or our motherland. Progress of a nation depends on our love for it. We should not tolerate injustice and fight fearlessly against it.

Educationist :

He was a visionary and educationist of great repute. He was the founder of B.H.U. (Banaras Hindu University) which is also known as capital of knowledge. He has chosen Varanasi as the seat of learning because he wanted to see the beautiful blending of educational practices of Nalanda and Takshila alongwith Universities of West. So on 4th Feb. 1916 Lord Harding laid the foundation stone of B.H.U. M.M. Malviya was the Vice Chancellor of B.H.U. from Nov. 1919 to Sept. 1939.

He was very far sighted. He said that higher education should meet the diversified challenges of quality, innovation, privatization, alongwith maintaining the local culture and values. B.H.U. is a beautiful exemplary of integration and realization of mankind while presuming its uniqueness. The schemes and ideas proposed by Malviya Ji has a great significance in higher education when it is facing lot of challenges. He said higher education on one side should reflect the scientific and technical knowledge and on the other side religion and ethics, or the essence found in Vedic and Upanishadic ideas. He emphasized the importance of practical or technical training in science and professional streams which in the long run will help in promoting in indigenous industries. He also proposed the idea of giving scholarship to students, establishing vocational institutions, polytechnics, departments like Metallurgy, Mining, Industrial Chemistry alongwith Science subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Biology etc.

He said that education system should incorporate in all spheres Technical or modern technology with our deep rooted ethics like integrity, sincerity, good deeds and high morale. At the same time it should meet the socio-economic needs of our country, for this he said while imparting vocational education, many tentative trials can be thought of, and the best one adopted which can make the country self reliant. He focussed a lot on women education. He said since women are equal contributors in nation building so without education it is not possible. He was against child marriage, dowry, supported widow remarriage and supported female education. Education of women has a very far reaching impact. There is an old saying that educating a women means educate a family. B.H.U. is an example. It has produced many distinguished female scholars through its portals. He said women should not be trained only academically, but should also be aware of socio-political responsibilities. He said education of women should be along the current modern flow with amalgamation of beautiful Indian religious teaching.

M.M. Malviya was also in favour of making elementary education compulsory and universal. So he supported the elementary education bill by Gokhale in March 1912.

He said that India's vision to consider the whole world as a family is very deep rooted and old. Our ideology is like a dew drop which silently brings new life in plants without any utterance or noise. Globalization is not a new concept it has always been reflected in our teaching that harmony and integration is a lovely way of life, which is nothing but oneness of mankind, i.e. to assimilate everyone in the same umbrella. He said that in this world of competitiveness the higher education should strive for quality, equity, innovation, research and relevancy. He said that higher education should be able to produce persons of such calibre, who alongwith economic