

Malviya Ji's Contribution to Education

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I. Introduction

Malviyajji did not regard the word 'Hindu' as communal but as representing the whole culture of India and hence worked for Hindu unity and cultural development. He stood for purity of character and emphasised celibacy. Celibacy gives us the will power, by which we can conquer the world. He did not believe in anything that neglected the fundamental moral principles of Hinduism.

He believed in the omni-presence of God and divine determinism. He believed that history is governed by divine powers and God interferes to defend justice, truth and morality. The allied countries were victorious in World War I, because it was the will of God that international anarchy should end, the mighty nations of the world should establish a just and moral order and live with other nations like a family.

He was against the Christian Missionaries and was greatly perturbed by Muslim communalism, yet he had a heart large enough to accommodate other religions and communities. He regarded the Indian culture as universal. He said "India is the birthplace of both Hindus and Muslims. Both the communities have lived here and will continue to do so. The more the mutual harmony and unity increases, the more the country will progress and be strengthened; the more the enemy, opposition and immorality will increase we will be weak. It is our duty to promote the brotherly love between the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees."

He was liberal towards the British rule and held that it had given us a democratic form of government and the idea of self-determination. He greatly supported the Swadeshi movement. He regarded the Hindu culture as the foundation stone of nationalism, but kept its windows and doors open to all communities. As an educationist Malviyajji was the major Invisible foundation in the shaping of our nation. He helped to strengthen the Indian culture by educating the youth. He believed that to preserve the Indian culture, the next generation must be educated and must reflect the values of its culture. The Banaras Hindu University did just that. It educated the students and made them feel proud of their religion and what it had to offer. Malviyajji's commitment and dedication should serve as an inspiration to others in their belief. His dream helped India to make what it is today. As Gandhi ji is called the 'Father of the Nation', so is Malviya ji the 'Teacher of the Nation'.

II. Banaras Hindu University: A Profile

Banaras Hindu University (commonly referred to as BHU) is a public central university located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, BHU is one of the largest residential universities in Asia, with over 20,000 students.

The university's main campus spread over 1,300 acres (5.3 km²) was built on land donated by the Kashi Naresh, the hereditary ruler of Banaras. The Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, spread over 2,700 acres (11 km²), hosts the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Agriculture Science Centre) and is located in Barkachha in Mirzapur district, about 60 km (37 mi) from Banaras.

BHU is organised into 4 institutes and 14 faculties (streams) and more than 140 departments. Total student enrolment at the

university exceeds 20,000, and includes students from over 34 nations. It has over 60 hostels for resident students. Several of its colleges, including engineering (IIT-BHU), science, linguistics, journalism & mass communication, performing arts, law, agriculture (IAS-BHU), medicine (IMS-BHU) and management (FMS), are ranked among the best in India. The university is well known for hosting an IIT. The university's engineering institute was designated an IIT in June 2012.

III. History and Development of BHU

The Banaras Hindu University was established by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. A prominent lawyer and an Indian independence activist, Malviya considered education as the primary means for achieving a national awakening.

At the 21st Conference of the Indian National Congress in Benares in December 1905, Malviya publicly announced his intent to establish a university in Varanasi. Malviya continued to develop his vision for the university with inputs from other Indian nationalists and educationists. He published his plan in 1911. The focus of his arguments was on the prevailing poverty in India and the decline in income of Indians compared to Europeans. The plan called for focus on technology and science, besides the study of India's religion and culture:

"The millions mired in poverty here can only get rid (of it) when science is used in their interest. Such maximum application of science is only possible when scientific knowledge is available to Indians in their own country."

Malviya's plan evaluated whether to seek government recognition for the university or operate without its control. He decided in favour of the former for various reasons. Malviya also considered the question of medium of instruction, and decided to start with English given the prevalent environment, and gradually add Hindi and other Indian languages. A distinguishing characteristic of Malviya's vision was the preference for a residential university. All other Indian universities of the period, such as the universities in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc., were affiliating universities which only conducted examinations and awarded degrees to students of their affiliated colleges.

Around the same time, Annie Besant was also trying to expand her Central Hindu School and establish a university. Established in 1898 in the Kamachha area of Varanasi, the vision behind the school was that there should be learning institutions based on Hindu philosophy. Malviya had supported Besant's cause and in 1903, he had raised 250,000 Rupees in donations to finance the construction of the school's hostel. In 1907 Besant had applied for a royal charter to establish a university. However, there was no response from the British government.

Following the publication of Malviya's plan, Besant met Malviya and in April 1911 they agreed to unite their forces to build the university in Varanasi.

Malviya soon left his legal practice to focus exclusively on developing the university and his independence activities. On 22 November 1911, he registered the Hindu University Society to gather support and raise funds for building the university. He spent the next 4 years gathering support and raising funds for the university. Malviya sought and received early support

from the Kashi Naresh Prabhu Narayan Singh and Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur of Raj Darbhanga.

In October 1915, with support from Malviya's allies in the Indian National Congress, the Banaras Hindu University Bill was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council. In November 1915, Besant, Bhagwan Das, and other trustees of the Central Hindu School agreed to the government's condition that the school become a part of the new university.

BHU was finally established in 1916, the first university in India that was the result of a private individual's efforts. The foundation for the main campus of the university was laid by Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India, on Vasant Panchami 4 February 1916. To promote the university's expansion, Malviya invited eminent guest speakers such as Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Prof C. V. Raman, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Roy, Prof Sam Higginbottom, Sir Patrick Geddes, and Besant to deliver a series of what are now called The University Extension Lectures between 5–8 February 1916. Gandhi's lecture on the occasion was his first public address in India.

Sir Sunder Lal was appointed the first Vice Chancellor, and the university began its academic session the same month with classes initially held at the Central Hindu School in the Kamachha area, while the campus was being built on over 1,300 acres (5.3 km²) of land donated by the Kashi Naresh on the outskirts of the city. Keeping with Malviya's vision articulated in his 1911 plan, the Banaras Engineering College (BENCO) was among the first new academic colleges of the university to be established. Krishna Raja Wadiyar IV of Mysore, the first Chancellor of BHU, performed the opening ceremony of the BENCO workshop buildings on 17 January 1919, during his visit to preside over the first university convocation.

The university's anthem, known as the Kulgeet, was composed by Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar.

IV. Academics

BHU has four institutes and fourteen departments for different languages. All the institutes are administratively autonomous with the own budget, management and academic bodies.

A. Institutes

Indian Institute of Technology

The IIT BHU Varanasi is an engineering institute of BHU with 13 departments and 3 inter-disciplinary schools. It was established in the year 1919 and oldest engineering institutes of India.

Institute of Agricultural Sciences

The Institute of Agricultural Sciences is the oldest institutions in India.

Institute of Medical Sciences

The Institute of Medical Sciences is a medical institute. It offers specializations and Ph.D. for physicians in medicine and surgery, graduate and post-graduate degree in Nursing, Ayurvedic medicine, Dentistry and Health Statistics.

Institute of Environment & Sustainable Development

This institute aims to develop and make advancement in the technology and processes for more development.

B. Colleges

- The Academic colleges of the university are:

- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Science
- Faculty of Design
- Faculty of Management Studies
- Faculty of Arts
- Faculty of Commerce
- Faculty of Education
- Faculty of Performing Arts
- Sanskrit Vidya Dharma Vijnan Sankaya
- Faculty of Social Sciences
- Faculty of Visual Arts
- Mahila Maha Vidyalaya

C. Inter-disciplinary schools

School of Biotechnology

The School of Biotechnology is a center for research work and PG teaching under Faculty of Science of the BHU. It was established in the year 1986 and offers M.Sc. and Ph.D. degree in Biotechnology.

Interdisciplinary School of Life Sciences

It is a joint initiative of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), established with a grant of Rs 238.9 million from the DBT.

Interdisciplinary Mathematical Sciences

It focuses on the research and education of the students in mathematics, modeling as well as statistics. It was established under Faculty of Science management. It imparts post-graduate education and research with the participation from Department of Mathematics, Physics, Faculty of Science and IIT-BHU Computer Science.

Centre of Food Science & Technology

It is the research centre with collaboration of Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the IIT BHU focusing on food processing technology.

D. Research centers

BHU Research Centers Include:

- DBT Centre of Genetic Disorders
- Center for Environmental Science and Technology
- UGC Advanced Immunodiagnostic Training and Research Center
- Centre for Experimental Medicine and Surgery
- Nano science and Technology Center
- Center for Rural Integrated Development
- Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP)
- Center for the Study of Nepal (CNS)
- Malviya Center for Peace Research (MCPR)
- Hydrogen Energy Center
- Center for Women's Studies and Development (CWSD)

V. Some Eminent Personages Associated with BHU

Alumni and faculty of BHU have gained prominence in India and across the world.

Among BHU's administrators was Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, who went on to become the President of India. Other famous administrators have included, Sir Sunder Lal, K. L. Shrimali, Moti Lal Dhar and many others. BHU's eminent faculty have included Birbal

Sahni, Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar and Pandit Omkarnath Thakur. The university’s alumni have included Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Bhupen Hazarika, Ashok Agarwal, Jayant Vishnu Narlikar, Basanti Dulal Nagchaudhuri, Ahmad Hasan Dani, Kota Harinarayana, Manick Sorcar and many others. Its famous international students have included Robert M. Pirsig and Koenraad Elst.

VI. Faculties and Courses

Banaras Hindu University (BHU) is a public and one of the Central University of India, established in the year 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya under the Parliamentary legislation ‘B.H.U. Act 1915 in the city of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. The BHU holds the credit of largest residential university in Asia, with over 12,000 students living on its campus and BHU is ranked as the second best university in the field of research in India after Delhi University. The Banaras Hindu University (BHU) has 140 teaching departments that offered a wide range of degree and research programmes in various teaching faculties.

A. Faculty of Law

The Law School is one of the earliest Faculties established in the Banaras Hindu University, when teaching started in 1921-22 academic session in two rooms borrowed from the Faculty of Arts. The time was 5 P.M and most of the Faculty members were part time teachers, mostly advocates of Allahabad High Courts. Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder of this university, served for many years as Dean of Law School. The legal luminaries like Sir Ras Behari Ghosh and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, were the earlier Deans.

Overview

Faculty of Law - Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
Established in 1916

Public Institute

Affiliated to Banaras Hindu University

BCI Approved ✓

Co-ed College

Bachelor of Legislative Laws (LLB)

(3 Years/Full Time/On-campus)
Faculty of Law - Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
Academic Session Starts in July.
System Of Examination is Year
Minimum Eligibility: At least 45% marks in case of General category and 40% of the total marks in case of SC and ST category at the Bachelor’s Degree examination in 10+ 2 + 3 pattern.
Total Seats: 275

Reservations		
SC: 15%	ST: 7.5%	OBC: 27%

Other Courses

Faculty of Law - Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
Master of Law (LLM) (2 Years / Full Time) Post Graduate
Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights (2 Years / Full Time) Post Graduate
Environmental Law, Policy and Management (1 Years / Full Time)

B. Institute of Technology - Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

The Institute of Technology or IT-BHU is the engineering school of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in Varanasi. It is one of India’s oldest and highest-ranked engineering colleges. Like the rest of BHU, it is a residential and co-educational institute. The University is situated in a magnificent main campus spread over nearly 1300 acres at the southern end of the ancient city of Varanasi on the banks of the holy river Ganga and another campus of 2700 acres. The admission for undergraduate students is through Indian Institutes Of Technology - Joint Entrance Examination and for post-graduates is through Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE). Since its inception, the Institute of Technology, BHU has not only evolved to become a premier educational institution producing Graduates Technocrats and Entrepreneurs, but has remodeled itself into an educational beacon which provides versatile postgraduate training and conducts sophisticated research in Engineering and Technology. IT-BHU is now scheduled to become India’s 16th IIT and the first that will bear in its name link to another institution viz BHU.

Overview

Established in 1919

Public Institute (Autonomous)

AICTE Approved ✓

Co-ed College

Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech)

(4 Years/Full Time/On-campus)
Institute of Technology - Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
Annual tuition fees: Rs. 1,200 /-
Academic Session Starts in July.
System Of Examination is Semester
Admission Criteria is JEE, JEE Advanced
Admission Procedure : Admission will be based only on category wise All India Rank (AIR) in JEE (Advanced) ? 2013, subject to the condition that such candidates are in the top 20 percentile of successful candidates of their Boards in respective categories.

Branches	Seats			
Civil Engineering	45			
Chemical Engineering	52			
Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering	77			
Mechanical Engineering	65			
Electrical & Electronics Engineering	52			
Electronics & Communication Engineering	50			
Computer Science & Engineering	38			
Total Seats	379			
Reservations				
GEN: 100%				

Other Courses

Institute of Technology - Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
Dual Degree - Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech) +
Master of Technology (M.Tech) (5 Years / Full Time)
Master of Technology (M.Tech) (2 Years / Full Time)

C. Faculty of Management Studies - Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

Faculty of Management Studies, Banaras Hindu University (FMS, BHU), Varanasi, India is the business school of Banaras Hindu University (‘best university of India on all parameters as per the India Today magazine dated 2 June 2010’). Established in 1968, it is among the earliest Management Schools in India. Since its establishment it has produced more than 4000 graduates. It is one of the oldest business schools in India and has a strong alumni network. It offers Master of Business Administration (MBA 2yrs), Master of Business Administration (International Business) (MBA (IB)- 2yrs) and Master of Agribusiness Administration (MBA Agri 2yrs) duly approved and certified by AICTE.

It was the second institute in India to offer degree in International Business Administration (after IIFT). It was ranked 3rd in terms of infrastructure, 14th in terms of placements and 28th in overall as well as perceptual ranking of Top B-Schools - in a survey conducted by Business World (issue date: June 28, 2010). The entrance exam for Faculty of Management Studies is conducted through CAT (Common Admission Test) conducted by Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).

1. Admissions

Admission Procedure

- Admission to MBA / MBA (IB) Course at Faculty of Management Studies, BHU is based on the combined merit acquired by a candidate in CAT, group discussion and interview. As such a candidate who is interested to take admission at FMS, BHU is required to appear in CAT conducted by Indian Institutes of Management.
- Candidates are also required to register at FMS, BHU through separate application form.

Eligibility Requirements

A graduate degree under 10+2+3 Pattern / degree in Agriculture, Technology, Medicine, Education or Law / Post-graduate degree in any discipline under 10+2+3+2 pattern from any Indian University/ Institution recognized by AIU/AICTE with at least 50% marks in aggregate (at least 45% for SC/ST candidates).

A candidate appearing at the qualifying examination and expecting to fulfill the eligibility requirements as above may also apply.

2. Other Programmes

- Doctoral Programme in Management Studies (PhD)
- One Year (Part Time) (2 Semester) P.G. Diploma in Business Administration (PGDBA)
- Executive Development Programme.

D. Faculty of Science

Faculty of Science comprises thirteen Departments covering almost all the branches in modern science. It offers B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. courses in most disciplines, M.Sc. (Tech.) in Geophysics, MCA, and conducts research programmes in all areas. Two vocational courses, Industrial Microbiology and Electronics

Instrumentation and Maintenance have been introduced in recent years at U.G. level. The Departments have expertises in various related fields and are engaged in advanced research activities. The School of Biotechnology has introduced a new course on Cell Biology and Virology. It has a Bioinformatics User Center. The Department of Chemistry has been conducting research in the frontier areas of subject like Nuclear and Radio Chemistry, Organometallic Chemistry, Biosensor. The Department of Geography has a new course of Satellite Imagery Interpretation. The Department of Geology is a pioneering department in the country. The Department of Mathematics has thrust areas of research in relativity, fluid mechanics and operations research. The Department of Physics, a leading Department in the country, has International Collaboration Programmes like Indo-German and Indo-US. The Department of Statistics has two major research projects sponsored by Rockefeller Foundation. The Departments of Statistics & Botany have introduced Self-financing courses in Population Studies and Environmental Science respectively. Department of Computer Science runs B.Sc. and M.Sc. courses. Home Science is taught at MMV. Department of Biochemistry has postgraduate teaching and research programmes.

The Departments of Botany, Zoology, Physics, Geology and Chemistry are recognised Centers of Excellence and Centers of Advanced Study. The Department of Geophysics receives grants under Special Assistance Programme. The Faculty of Science keeps itself alive with regular academic activities like seminars, workshops, conferences. It is equipped with advanced and sophisticated laboratories. Faculty members have liaison with research institutions of repute in India and abroad. A large number of the teachers of the Faculty have received distinctions and honours like Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize, Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship, FICCI Award, etc. and several are fellows of the various academies. Recently the Faculty has started on its own a Center of Advanced Studies in Science to cater to the interdisciplinary aspects of research and teaching and a self-financing course in Molecular and Human Genetics. A training and placement cell has also been started. Academic colleges of the university include:

- Faculty of Arts
- Faculty of Commerce
- Faculty of Education
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Management Studies
- Faculty of Performing Arts
- Sanskrit Vidya Dharma Vijnan Sankaya
- Faculty of Science
- Faculty of Engineering & Technology
- Faculty of Design
- Faculty of Social Sciences
- Faculty of Visual Arts

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