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SIR SAYYED AHMAD KHAN AND NATIONAL CURRICULUM

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Abstract :

In this paper author try to highlight the contribution of Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan in the field of education. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was the great educationist of his time. He was a great author, orator, and philanthropist. He wrote many books and highlights the social and educational problem of the Indian people. He was very much concerned about the education of Indians. He wants to provide education to Indians through English medium but the student should also learn the native language according to their own choice side by side. According to him every student should learn the science and technology in English so they will be able to know the scientific development in the Europe and at the same

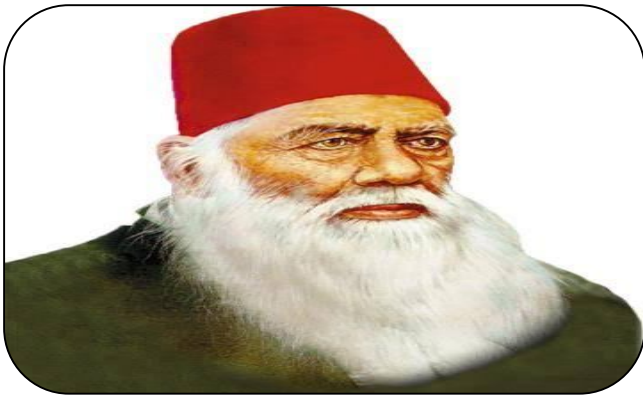
time they learn their native language as subject such as Hindi, Urdu, Farsi, Sanskrit. He wants to develop scientific temper among the Indians. He wants to introduce agriculture science in the school curriculum.

KEYWORDS: Scientific Temper, Philanthropist, Agriculture Science.

INTRODUCTION :

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was a great educationist of his time; he was born in 17 October 1817 at Delhi. His ancestral came to India during Akbar the great period from Herat. He got his earlier education as per the tradition of his time i.e Arabi, and Farsi. In his earlier time he learn literature of Arabi and Farsi and also learn the modern education. After getting the earlier education he learns the rules and regulation of the court from his Uncle.

Sir sayyed Ahmad Khan get appointed as Munsif Magistrate in 1841 and posted at Mainpuri UP after two week of joining he was transferred to Fatehpur Sikri UP. He was appointed as a Sadar Ameen at Delhi in 1846. He was transferred from Delhi to District Bijnaur, UP in 1855 as a Sadar Amin, during his posting at Bijnor he wrote a very comprehensive book 'Sarkasi Bijnor'. He was transferred from Bijnor to Moradabad with promotion. During his posting at Moradabad he established a School at Moradabad, after few years he was transferred to Ghazipur. He established scientific society at Ghazipur for developing scientific temper among the Indians and



during his stay at Ghazipur he established a School. This School is now become an Inter College. He was transferred from Ghazipur to Aligarh than he was promoted as a Judge and posted at Banaras, UP in 1967. He was retired from his post in 1876. He established Mohamdan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh, UP and Died in 27 March 1898. He was a great Philanthropist of his time. He established Educational Institution and scientific society for Indians.

NATIONAL CURRICULUM:

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was great educationist and he has scientific temper in his thinking, according to him the National Curriculum should be designed in such way that our students will get the education of Modern Science, Native Languages and English. If we study his books, journals and listen his speeches we will find the following subjects. He proposed these subjects in National Curriculum.

CURRICULUM AT PRIMARY LEVEL (CLASS I TO VIII):

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan proposed a national curriculum for primary level students, at this level, student should learn the modern science, native and foreign language, and Social science. According to him through science education we inculcate scientific temper among the students so they will think rationally and logically and make them aware about the scientific development in the world. He advocates that student should learn their native language and English language. The student will understand the science through English and they will teach to other people through native languages. In his view the student first learns the Native language then they will take English as a second language. He established a madrasah at Ghazipur, UP. In 1864. Narayan Singh was elected its patron and visitor, and several committees were formed to look after the working of this Institution. The most important character of this Institution was to make a special provision in this institution for medium of instruction. This Institution offers instruction in five languages—English, Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian, Arabic. Thus we can say that practically, he wants to provide education to Indians in their native language.

Languages: 1. Sanskrit 2. Hindi 3. Urdu. 4. Persian 5. Arabi 6. English

Science Subjects: 1. Mathematics 2. Natural Science

Social Science & Arts Subjects: 1. History 2. Geography 3. Civics 4. Economics 5. Agriculture 6. Fine Arts.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL (IX- XII)

At the secondary and senior secondary level the curriculum should be designed in such a way which develops critical and rational thinking. The students should get knowledge through understanding. The students should learn the things by way of understanding and not through memorization. The understanding level of students is more at this stage so the method of teaching should be designed in such a way which develops understanding power. The curriculum should develop among the students an independent way of enquiry. The level of the subject matter will be more advance and difficult than the primary level. He gives emphasis to get education through our native language. At that time mostly Indians want to study in their native language so sir Sayyid introduce in his schools five native language of that time for medium of instruction. Sanskrit is a very rich language which has all types of knowledge. If students are well versed in Sanskrit he will be able to understand the science, astronomy, economics, History, medical science etc. Thus we can say that for providing comprehensive knowledge sir Sayyid advocate the importance of Sanskrit. According to him the following subjects will be taught at this level.

Language: 1. Sanskrit 2. Hindi 3. Urdu 4. Persian 5. Arabi 6. English

Science Subjects: 1. Mathematics 2. Natural Science (Physics Chemistry, Mathematics, Biological sciences)

3. Arts and Social science subjects: 1. History 2. Geography 3. Civics 4. Economics 5. Agriculture Science
6. Fine Arts.

CURRICULUM AT HIGHER EDUCATION:

Higher Education plays an important role in the life of any citizen of the country. The higher education gives the direction and views to the Nation through research. The Higher education inculcates among the students the rational thinking, reasoning, logic. It enlightens the student for understanding their rights and duties. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was very much concerned about the higher education for Indians. According to him every Indian should go for higher learning and develop their understanding and debate with the intellectuals in logical, rational and scientific way.

On August 1, 1867, Sayyid Ahmad sent a memorandum to the Viceroy in which he particularly asked for the following:

1. Arrangement for higher learning in different Arts and Sciences through Indian Languages;
2. Examination in Indian Languages;
3. No discriminations in granting degrees to those who pass their examination in Indian Languages as against those who pass in English; and
4. The Establishment of a separate University for imparting instruction in Indian languages in the North-Western provinces.

At that time, good books on science and technology were not available in native language. To provide good books for students and teachers he established a scientific society at Gazipur in 1863 but later on it was shifted to Aligarh, UP. The main work of the society was to translate good books of English into native languages. This society translated books in native language and organized lectures. The experts from the different field of science came here and delivered their lecture in the society. Dr. Kilkelly delivered a lecture on aspects of natural science and performed actual experiments before the audience. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan wants to develop scientific temper among the citizen of the country so the citizen of the country will think scientifically.

According to him the subject should be taught at higher level are as follows:

1. Natural Science : Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics
2. Biological Sciences: Botany, Zoology, Agriculture Science.
3. Science of Humanities: History, Geography, Economics, Political Science.

SUMMARY:

The national curriculum is very important for the present and future generation. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan was a great philanthropist, writer and speaker of his time. He gives more emphasis on modern science, native languages, and English literature. He wants to introduce modern science in the national curriculum so student will learn the science in his or her native language. English language is important for understanding the new developments in the field of science and in other subjects. The English language enables the students to understand the things in better way. The different subjects of science, social science and arts will help in developing all round development of the personality of the child.

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