

Findings:

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became very sad to see the pathetic condition of the Muslims of India after the 1857 Mutiny.
2. He neither made a plan to migrate from India nor he lose courage but planned the regeneration of the Muslims.
3. Sir Syed Ahmad wanted to reform the Muslim society. He persuaded people to give up habits and practices which stood in the way of social advancement. For this purpose, he started a magazine "Tahzibul-Akhlaq [Social Reformer].

2.1b Studies on History of Education

Shukla, S.C. (1958) worked on "Educational Development in British India".¹⁵

Objectives:

The study aimed at tracing the growth of education and educational structure during the British period.

Findings:

- i. Indigenous elementary education was fairly widespread. Among the Hindus, the content of elementary education was secular and did not have many cultural elements. This was not so among the Sikhs and the Muslims who incorporated The Granth and The Quran.
- ii. Persian education was a fuller cultural and vocational preparation for the life of the bureaucracy and gentry.
- iii. Sanskrit learning performed, mainly, a preservative function apart from offering vocational preparation to the priest.