

Topic-muslim Education in india
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Aims of Muslim Education

- The chief aim of Muslim education was the propagation and spread of Islam in India.
- Prophet Mohammad (SAW) himself taught the people the right ways of life, the right thoughts and deeds and prevention of wrong. Spread of Knowledge is necessary for all men and women according to Islamic religion and the same rays reflected during medieval education. Thus the fundamental aim of Islamic education was to spread the light of knowledge among all the human beings.
- Medieval education was the foundation for the development of Islamic social morals which were based on Islamic doctrines, social traditions and political principles.
- Propagation of Shariyat was another important aim of Muslim education. Shariyat means a code of Islamic laws and rules of conduct to be followed by those who had belief and faith on Islamic religion and its principles.
- Character building was also the main focus of Muslim education Muslim education honored people, pupils and scholars by providing them all sorts of privileges, high posts, medals for the meritorious students, honorable rank and grants to educational institutions to retain interest among students.
- The Muslim rulers had a great hand in the management of education; therefore. Muslim education strengthens and develops a good administration.

- Muslim educational system worked for the preservation and transmission of culture. Study of authentic works was compulsory.

Stages of Muslim Education

In the Muslim period education was mainly divided into two stages. These are:-

- Maktab (Elementary Education)
- Madrasas (Higher Education)

Maktab (Elementary Education)

- Maktab were like primary schools meant for children.
- They were situated adjacent to the mosques organized on the pattern of the indigenous system of education.
- Children attended these Maktab schools in the beginning of their life and crammed the verses of the holy Quran.
- The Molvi of the mosque executed the work of the teacher.
- Single teacher system was in vogue and the monitor system was prevalent.
- Education was free of cost.
- Education helped to instill faith in religion and inculcate religious feelings among the children.
- The teaching method was oral.
- The pupils were given religious education and they were made to study Holy book i.e. the Quran. Writing and Arithmetic were also taught in some Maktab.
- Emphasis was laid on good writing and Takhti (slate) was used.

Madrasas (Higher Education)

- Higher education in Muslim period was imparted through the institution called Madrasas. These Madrasas worked as the international centers of learning.
- Students from other Muslim countries were attracted to these centers
- The chief aim of establishing these centers was the preservation and spread of religion and culture.
- Monarchs helped them financially by providing funds from time to time for their maintenance and development.

- The administration of these higher educational institutions was in the hands of the private people and wealthy donors.
- Duration of course was 10-12 years approximately.
- The medium of instruction was purely Arabic and Persian.
- Higher education was encouraged by providing honorable places in the state after the completion of education in Madrasas.
- The teaching method was oral but discussion was also encouraged.
- Lecture method demanded consultation of books for reference.
- At the initial stage reading and writing was done separately to ensure getting mastery over the lesson.
- There was inductive and analytical method which was adopted to teach philosophy, religion and logic.