

**Topic-muslim Education in india**

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## **Introduction**

Muslims ruled India for a long time and education of masses was also their agenda. The educational process in Muslim period was accomplished at religious places, which were commonly attached to Masjid. Education was provided free and precise. Both rewards and punishments were in vogue. Teachers were treated well by the rulers of the time. They have been provided very high status. The education was imparted orally. The curriculum was Quranic centered and the holy Quran was memorized by the children. This practice has preserved the book in its original form, was the very unique feature of Muslim Education. At elementary level students only memorize Quran with its proper pronunciation. Higher education was also the focus of Muslim period and at higher education level subjects like history, philosophy, grammar and law were taught. The medium of instruction was Arabic and Persian. Islam is the religion for all mankind and has relevance for both spiritual and practical life is the central philosophy of Muslim education. Overall, education was more religious in nature during Muslim period in India.

## **Salient Features of Muslim Education**

- During Muslim period education was imparted at religious places.
- Education was free and discipline was rigorous.
- The relationship between the teacher and the taught was close and cordial.
- Students respected their teachers and the teachers also constantly starved for their improvement.
- Muslim showed enormous significance to education as they considered education as the paramount gift.
- Education is considered as better than the possession of economy.

- During the Muslim period, it was believed that it is better to educate one's child than to give gold in charity. It is blessing to receive education and imparting it was a noblest deed according to Muslims.
- Knowledge was considered to be the best friend of human.
- Knowledge should be acquired from cradle to grave.

## **Principles of Muslim Education**

- Education was encouraged by the rulers as they established a number of elementary and higher educational institutions mostly adjacent to the place where Muslims worship and offer prayers.
- Muslim education laid great emphasis on 3R's viz., reading, writing and arithmetic.
- Education in the elementary institutions was purely oral where children learnt things by memorization without understanding.
- The discipline was very rigorous and strict even corporal punishment was prevalent. Generally the students were self-disciplined and teacher-taught relationship was cordial and close.
- Tests were held periodically and examinations were both oral and written.
- There was no separate provision made for women education. However, girls were allowed to go maktab for receiving primary education but they were not allowed to go Madrasa for higher education.
- The students, who acquired special knowledge Quran, Hadith and Fiqh, were given the degree of "Alim" while as students completing the education of logic were conferred the degree of "Fazil".
- During Muslim period Arabic and Persian languages were used as the medium of instruction.