

Arabic sources. Waliullah is known for his theological study but he was also a great educationist

Findings:

According to the author, he suggested a psychological basis to education long before Rousseau or Pestalozzi. He believed in the essential goodness of a child's nature and gave a new theory to educational psychology. The child, according to him, is born in a state of conformity to 'Al Fitrah' or natural constitute with which he was created in the mother's womb and that every child is born with four qualities: (a) Taharat (Purity), (b) Samahat (Liberality), (c) Ikhbat (Humility before God), (d) Adl (Justice)

He stressed that education should develop these above mentioned qualities in child.

Rasool, M.G. (1968) worked on "The Educational Aspect of the Thought of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad".²

Findings:

- i. It was Azad's association with Mohammadan Educational Conference at Aligarh (1886) and the Nadva-Tul-Ulema of Lucknow (1896) that made him pursue education as a systematic discipline.
- ii. The core of Azad's philosophy, comprising God, universe and man, primarily laid its importance in building the metaphysics of his educational system. In order to achieve the mastery over the rest of the creation, man is endowed with the capacity of learning at three successive levels: the instinctive, the sensory and the intellectual.
- iii. Abul Kalam introduced Quranic term "Tadhkiya" (Purification) to widen the concept of education, which identifies education as a process of 'social integration'.