

Persian and Arabic books. The exposition and the treatment of the matter is more descriptive than critical.

Findings: In 1297 A.D., when Alauddin's General Ulugh Khan defeated Raja Karan, Gujarat came under Muslim domination. Thereafter, for nearly a century it was ruled by the Sultans of Delhi through their Government of whom Zafar Khan was the last. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Sultanate of Delhi after Taimur's invasion in 1398, Zafar Khan assumed independence and founded his own Sultanate of Gujarat, which lasted till 1573. Most of the Sultans of the time of Zafar Khan were great patrons of Arts and letters, besides being themselves accomplished scholars. In 1573, Gujarat became a province of Mughal empire and the emperors namely Akbar, Jehangir and Aurangzeb did show much interest in the education of the province. There was not a single field where Gujarat scholars did not distinguished themselves. Activities for the propagation of education were vigorously pursued by the Muslims in Gujarat. The Sultans of Gujarat specially Ahmed Shah, Mehmud Begada and Muzzaffar II built a number of mosques and Madrasas as educational centres at Ahmedabad. Muslim education and learning had an influence on the non-Muslim population also. The Hindus has to learn Persian because it was the official language and they acquired a very good command over it. The form and content of Muslim education in Gujarat were similar to those that Muslim education had in other countries. One of the salient characteristics of Muslim education in Gujarat was that theology formed the backbone of the curriculum.