

- and builds up the structure of his life according to the principles of Muslim jurisprudence.
- ii. The history of Muslim education is divided into four periods:
 - a. Jahiliyyah, in which there is evidence of the existence of an educational system.
 - b. The Prophet's Caliphate, which is characterized by the Prophet's role as a teacher and patronizing Suffah- the first Muslim boarding school.
 - c. The Ummayyad period, in which the rulers were more interested in the expansion of the Kingdom than in education, and
 - d. The Abbasid period, in which literature on Muslim education is available. The mosque occupied the central position in education.
 - iii. During the early Muslim period and the Mughal period in India, Muslim education was encouraged. There was a great controversy in respect of traditional education during the period of the East India company. During British rule, religious education was discouraged.
 - iv. The Indian Education Commission 1882 and the Calcutta University Commission 1917 did nothing for traditional Muslim education. Four educational movements of Muslim emerged in this period in the form of Deoband, Aligarh Nadva and Jamia Millia.
 - v. Writings on Muslim education thought began with the Al-Jahiz (a treatise on education) of Al-Bayan. Other important authors on Muslim education are Ibn Shamun, Ibna Sina, Al-Ghazali, Zarnunji, Ibn Khaldun. The essential condition for Muslim knowledge was belief in the unity of God.