

NAME OF THE SCHOLAR: Parviz Mohammad Salahi Azami
NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR : Prof. Ilyas Husain
DEPARTMENT : Educational Studies
TITLE OF THE THESIS : A Comparative Study of history of Education in India and Iran with a reference to the period between 1565 and 1665.

FINDINGS

All nations have an education history

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the educational system in two large civilization of the world, India and Iran.

The aims and objectives of education in India were religious and to produce religion-minded and pious persons.

Elementary education was provided in primary schools and private houses. At first the introduction of alphabets and their correct pronunciation and sign of accent were taught to the pupils, then they were taught the combination of letters into words and phrases.

The aim of primary education was to teach the pupil knowledge of alphabets and religious prayers.

We see military education for the princes, vocational education and fine arts education in Mughal period.

There were important centers of education in India such as: Agrah, Delhi, Jaunpur, Bidar, Lahore, Gujarat and Kashmir.

Some Madrasahs which were established in that time were: Ulug-Beg, Miri Arab, Kukultash, Mumin Khan, Madari, Shirdar, Abdul Azizkhan and so on.

The period of Akbar marks the beginning of a new era in the history of Medieval education. He founded a vast and rich library. He established Madrasahs at Agrah, Fatehpur and other places. Hindus and Muslims were

taught in the same schools and colleges. He got many Sanskrit books translated into Persian. Many Madrasahs were established even by private individuals during Akbar's reign.

Jahangir was a patron of education but not as great as his father was. He founded many new colleges and repaired many old ones which had been the abode of animals and wild birds for thirty years. Some historical works were written during his reign, the most one was "Maasir-I Jahangiri".

Shah Jahan also patronized education like his father and established an Imperial College at Delhi near Jama Masjid and repaired a college named "Dar-ul Baqa" which was in ruin .

Aurangzeb established many schools and colleges in his kingdom. He encouraged Islamic education alone. He also established many schools and colleges and gave pensions.

About the Safavids who come to power in 907 A.H/1501 A.D. traced their ancestry to Shaykh Safiuddin, the founder of their order.

The aim of education in Safavid period was the development their character, to equip them with all that was required for their material as well as moral improvement. Education was required for their material as well as moral improvement. Education was regarded as a preparation for life and for life after death.

The children were sent to Maktabas at five or six years. At first alphabet and Quran were taught and then they read some books like. Nan-o Halva, Moosh-o Gorbeh, Pandnama, arithmetic, geology, calligraphy and etc.

A lot of great Madrasahs were founded in Safavid time like: Jaddeh Kuchak, Jaddeh Brozorg, Naseri, Kaseh Geran, Nimavard, Jalaliyeh and Nooriyeh.

The protection of books was very important in that time and sometimes repairing the devoting books was equal to repairing the building. Buying and selling the devoting books were prohibited. Libraries were kept by leading religious scholars.

Financial Sources in education in Safavid period was: government, endowments private munificence, gifts and charities and the main headings of expenditures were: paying the governmental rights and current expenses, repairing the buildings, paying for supervision, paying the salary of the staff, paying the lightening expenditures, providing soft water, filling the pool and expenditure of Fuel for winter season.