PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS OF INDIAN EDUCATION

(With Special Reference to Muslim Education)

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Books by the same Author.

Mystic Tendencies in Islam. Development of Personality. Education and Psychology (Urdu). A Text-Book of Logic. Fundamental Basis of the Science of Religion. A Peep into the Spiritual Unconscious.

The last book which is an original contribution to the Philosophy of the Unconscious is in the press. It must be studied by all those who are interested in the Science of Psychology and are keen to know the relation of their dreams to the waking life. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy B. A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, has this book been affectionately Dedicated.

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Printed by B. N. KAPADIA at the Fine Art Press. 87-89, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, and Published by the Author. This essay was first delivered in the form of a lecture at the Bombay Presidency Educational Conference held at Poona last year, under the chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari of Hyderabad State. His address was highly inspiring and dealt with a number of important aspects of Muslim Education. Sir Akbar's long association with the Usmania University, Hyderabad, and various other educational institutions, enabled him to offer several useful suggestions for the improvement of the present educational system.

The lecture was mainly intended to serve a three-fold purpose. In the first place, it was meant to remove a common misunderstanding about the aims and objects of education, which is generally believed to consist of information regarding certain facts and the theories for explaining them. This notion of education is partly due to the influence of pure science and partly due to the absence of religious and moral instruction in schools and colleges. Nothing can be farthest from the truth. The main object of education is to prepare a student to live the healthy and useful life of a citizen. It should primarily help a student to train his impulses and emotions and to develop his character and personality. This significance of the term "education" is very often ignored by our educationists, hence a number of weaknesses in the present system of education.

In the second place, education of the masses has been totally neglected in India. This was partly due to the difficulty inherent in the nature of the village organisation in India and partly due to the neglect of the vernaculars of the country. I have suggested a number of hints which can help to remove these difficulties in the way of mass education to a considerable extent. If the Provincial Governments appoint a few psychologists to tour in the country in order to rouse the enthusiasm of villagers for primary education, to study special problems connected with different localities, and to suggest means for their solution, then this object can be easily achieved.

In the third place, I have attempted to show that the Muslims of India can organise a scheme of primary education round the teaching of the Qur'an, which they are under a religious obligation to promote and which will make up for the want of religious and moral instruction in the prevailing system of education. If this book succeeds to some extent in turning the attention of educationists to some of these suggestions and they take them up in right earnest, my labour will be more than compensated.

I am extremely thankful to my friend Dr. U. M. Daudpota, who took a good deal of trouble in going through the manuscript and correcting the proofs. He also allowed me to read through his useful unpublished manuscript on "Mass Education". I am also obliged to Prof. M. Abdur Rehman of Patiala who helped me by making a fair copy of this essay while I was indisposed.

M. M. ZUHURUDDIN AHMAD.

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