

**MUGHAL PERIOD
EDUCATION
AND
LITRATURE**



MAY

THURSDAY

Mughal Period Education

⇒ Mughal rulers were lovers of education and literature. In this period Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu all types of literatures developed.

⇒ All the rulers were keen to read books of all subjects including science, poetry, astronomy, Hindu mythology. So in this period education was developed.

⇒ The first ruler Babur was a man of literary taste. He was also the knowledge of Persian, Arabic, Turkish language. He wrote his autobiography.

⇒ He started schools and wanted to do much more but ruled only for 4 years.

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30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

⇒ Humayun was also a great scholar like father. He provided patronage to many arts and literature.

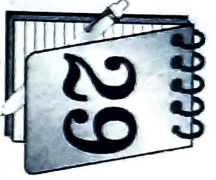
⇒ He established a college at Delhi and appointed Shaikh Hussain as its principal.

⇒ He also formed a collection of books and raised a beautiful library.

⇒ Akbar started a new chapter in the history of education for Muslim India. Although Akbar was not so educated but he showed a strong love for scholars.

⇒ In his reign subjects like philosophy, history, literature and arts made tremendous progress.

⇒ He introduced certain changes in the curriculum. Subjects like logic, arithmetic, astronomy, acoustics and agriculture etc. included.



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→) He was in favour of elementary education to children.

⇒ In Ain-e-Abdasi about Fagel also suggested him for the new college like ~~the~~ arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, mensuration etc.

⇒ Akbar was liberal in education. So the Hindus were admitted in Madrasa so that Hindu scholars also learnt ~~the~~ Persian literature.

⇒ Many Sanskrit ~~poet~~ literatures translated into Persian.

30 Sunday establishes many madrasas and markets in Agra, Sirsi etc.

- Jahangir - He was also lover of education. He ~~himself~~ himself promoted of Persian and Turkish.

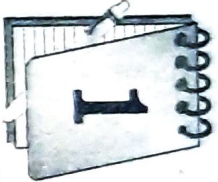
He ~~was~~ also showed progress to the learned people.

⇒ He repaired inventions of education.
⇒ Jahangir also gave the new rights to painting.

Shah Jahan - was an educated Rever and set up a madrasa near Jama Masjid. His son Dara Shikoh was also a great learned person.
⇒ Dara had the knowledge of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit.

Aurangzeb - He was also educated and most funds for the education of the Muslim subjects.

⇒ But he neglected Hindu and Birah.
⇒ He also relationship to peer muslim families for education.



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TUESDAY -) He ~~was~~ also ~~correctly~~

the curriculum and made it more practical and useful.

Other surveys were also done of education that not been so much in their direction.

Historians

All the sources of Mughal Period with some in this category ~~from~~ some other historians are as follows.

=> In the Mughal Period the region of language or habit was used in literature like -
شاه جهاننامہ } — Tabakhatai
بارہ سالہ نامہ }

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Kavi - Priga - Kshavi Das
Ras ganga Sonar - Panclit - Jagannath.

Some Translatal Kirtanams from
Samsarit to Persian were as
follows -

- 1) Marabharat by Balarani, Faizi
- 2) Ramayen u Balarani
- 3) Atharvveda 11 Balarani
- 4) Lilavati " Faizi
- 5) Bhagavat Gita " Dasa Shikha
- 6) Hanuvash " Maulana Sheri

So these are the Position of
Education and Kirtanams of
Mughal Period. They are found
of books and libraries so they
developed education of their
Period.

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