EPISTEMOLOGICAL MATRIX OF SCIENTIFIC CULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ISLAM AND MEDIEVAL MUSLIM INDIA!

Hamidullah Marazi

Central University of Kashmir E m a i l : hamidnaseem@gmail.com

ducation has to be all encompassing and education among Muslims has had been very a great factor of transformation. Seen from the historical perspective the early period of Muslim educational circular included the mundane and natural sciences apart from the purely religious sciences. To start with, (1) by education we mean the development and training of ones' mind, character, skills etc. as by instruction, study or example (2) Instruction and training in an institution of learning. (3) The knowledge and skills resulting from such instruction and training. (4) Teaching as a system, science, or art. Though to Bertrand Russell advocating only the "utility is certainty" wrong if it is considered an ultimate philosophy. "But same can be said about an 'ornamental' theory of education. But one of main purpose of education is to increase the number and variety of commodities produced, including medicine and hygienic, but it must inculcate "enthusiasm for literature, art and philosophy "also. Arnold's "humbleness of mind", and production of Aristotle's "magnanimous man" have remained two cardinal objectives of Muslim education during its golden period both in Baghdad and India. Moreover, the Islamic educational system from Baghdad to Spain remained universal in its scope. In this paper we will attempt to discuss the scientific culture and technology in the context

of Islam with reference to India.