CHAPTER NO. II

HISTORY OF MUSLIM TRADITIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALEGHAON.
HISTORY OF MUSLIM TRADITIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MALEGAON

Malegaon Muslim community is basically religious and the city is net of Maktabs and Deeni Madaris spread in each corner of the city. Some of Deeni Madaris and Jameas have gained very prominent and vital positions in the field of religious higher education in recent years. Some of the Deeni Madaris have included Secular Uloom (modern education) in their curriculum along with Deeni Uloom (religious education). These Madaris create Imam, Khateeb, Muazzin, Aalim, Mufti, Qari and Hafiz etc. and they help to develop moral character and values in the community.

The religious tendency and spirit is growing in the hearts of the people. Some of Deeni Madaris have established in very recent years. These Deeni Madaris are imparting higher religious education. In Malegaon city, out of (14) Deeni Madaris, (1) of them provide Secular Uloom along with religious or Deeni education. (1) Deeni Madrasa provides the course of cooking along with religious course. These Deeni Madaris have vast campuses with teaching aids and equipments. In these Deeni Madaris, some of which are confined to girls, where the girls from each part of the country and the world take admission and complete their education. Most of the girls reside in the hostel of the institutes and they are not charged any fee for it. Some of the institutes provide free books and note-books to the students leading to 'free education'. Some of the Deeni Madaris take very nominal fee as compared to schools providing Secular education. These Deeni Madaris are providing religious education without any problem although they face lack of equipments and teaching aids. There are a few
minor disputes in some Deeni Madaris, but they are negligible. They provide the education in Urdu language and propagate knowledge of Holy Quran, Hadees, Tafseer and Fiqah through Urdu medium.

But by and large, these Deeni Madaris are ignoring the educational needs of the present age. The reason may be the management or the administrative body is unaware of the new trends in education or they do not want to change it. These institutions inculcate and propagate religious or Deeni knowledge. They are not interested in Secular education. The managements do not know the importance and wider scope of such an education. It is a fact that Islam has provided ideal principles which encompasses whole life. In it we find the solution of each problem. It is very strange as to why religious persons and Ulema do not accept Secular and technical education in Deeni Madaris and why the students are kept away from these Ulooms. Generally the Muslim people offer Sadqua, Zakaat, Chirm-i-Qurbani and funds to these institutions and think that they have carried on their responsibilities. But it is not enough. They must take keen interests in the educational activities of these institutions and should give importance to them. They should always be ready to offer their services for the emancipation of right type of religious activities. If Secular, technical and job-oriented courses are included in these Deeni Madaris, then the education will become more effective, fruitful, interesting and relevant to the day to day life of the students.

The curriculum of Deeni Madaris are very traditional and very few old books are taught. Bookish knowledge is imparted in these Madaris and the examinations are also book oriented. Whereas in any educational scheme, the education should be paedocentric (child centred). More over,
in the curriculum, few subjects are those, which do not fulfil the present needs and aims of the society.

Considering all these drawbacks, the researcher thought it necessary to study aims, curriculum, methods of teaching, examination system and concept of discipline in the Deeni Madaris of Malegaon and also to study the history of Deeni Madaris of Malegaon.

Previously Malegaon was not much prosperous. Its population was limited. Only a few houses were there and its name was Mali Wadi.¹

The history of Malegaon is not too old. Yet it has more than two hundred years of historical incidents as a part of it. It has welcomed lots of caravans. The caravans of the great Mughals passed by from here as well as those of the Maratha Sardars.²

The year 1857 A.D. proved to be disastrous for the Muslims in the north of India. Due to the mutiny innumerable Muslims were displaced. It not only destroyed the sources of their living but also their properties. A large number of Muslims were killed. The whole atmosphere was full of terror. They adopted the directions in different parts of the country where they found themselves to be safe. Particularly they moved towards the south. Skilled handicrafts, learned Ulema and Hafiz-e-Quran were among the migrants. When they were passing through the Agra Road, they were attracted by the fort like Red Fort of Delhi in Mali Wadi and the first Mosque of Malegaon (Yasin Miyan Ka Takiya) which was built by the Arabs. The minarets of that mosque attracted the hearts of the Muslims in such a way that their ascending steps stopped them here.³

It was the mutiny of 1857 A.D. that compelled the Muslims to inhabitate here. Their business and industries were in initial stage.
Everywhere there was poverty. There was no proper arrangement for education and Islamic Teaching, that is why illiteracy was very common. Consequently, bad traditions and customs harmed the society very much. It was very difficult to solve even a simple problem in the light of Sharee'at (Islamic law). The illiteracy was so high that there was not a single person in any locality, who could read a letter. The poor person was to go from one place to another just to know the contents of a letter. In such a situation, Maulana Abdullah came to Malegaon. He was the product of Madrasa Faiz-ul-Uloom, Kanpur. Maulana Abdullah was a disciple of Maulana Mohammad Hasan Kanpuri. His sorrow knew no bounds when he saw this bleak situation and ignorance about religion among the Muslims of Malegaon. Maulana contacted well known Muslims and made them aware of this situation. He founded here a Deeni Darsghah (religious school) in 1305 Hijri and its name was kept Madrasa Bait-ul-Uloom.4

1) Madrasa Baitul Uloom:

A historian, Dr. Hafiz Mohammad Habeebullah Arman Danapuri has written in his book 'Tariikh-Momin-Ansar' about Malegaon:

"Generally the people were poor but well-to-do. Any way it was a very strange sight to be seen. There was lack of education and hardly any place for teaching and meetings of educated persons. This remarkable need was felt by some kind hearted people of the nation. But the great personality, who took the initiative in this field, was Maulana Maulvi Abdullah. He founded a prestigious Madrasa in 1305 Hijri (1886 A.D.) keeping in mind Urdu, Persian and Arabic education. Now it is known as Madrasa Bait-ul-Uloom.5

Madrasa Bait-ul-Uloom was established in 'Ghurbed Masjid',

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Madrasa Baitul Uloom

Date of Establishment: 1886 A.D.
Choona Bhatti in front of a Chaili tree. After some days this Madrasa was shifted in Jama Masjid. Maulana Abdullah expired in 1900 A.D. . Thereafter, the Madrasa was shifted in its own building in Nayapura. The Muslims, who were very affectionate towards their community, financially helped this Madrasa. A team of Ulema struggled for the promotion and progress of this Madrasa. The government was granting Rs. 175/- per month to this Madrasa during the life time of Maulana Abdullah himself. In this locality of labourers, the religious education was rapidly increasing. In 1910 A.D., the trustees of this Madrasa started a 'Shabeena' (night) Madrasa Chiragh-ul-Uloom as a branch of this Madrasa. In 1927 A.D., the eminent Ulema were serving simultaneously in these Madaris. They were, Maulana Abdul Hameed Noman (founder of Mahad-e-Millat), Maulana Mohammad Usman (founder of Jameat-us-Swalehat), Maulana Jamaluddin (founder of Madrasa Islamia), Maulana Qari Mohammad Husain Ashrafi (Mufti-e-Maharashtra and Mudarris of Qari) and Maulana Abdul Qadir (President, Jameatul Ulema-e-Hind and member of Majlis-e-Shoora, Darul Uloom-Deoband).6

2) Darul Uloom Arabiya Hanfiya Sunniya:

It is the first Madrasa of Baraiwali thought in Malegaon city. This Madrasa was established in 1925 A.D. and was started in the house of Mr. Gulzar Seth. After some time, it was shifted to Masjid Dost Mohammad.7

The foundation of this Madrasa was laid under the leadership of Allama Maulana Siddique Ahmed Ashrafi Khairabadi. This programme was held at the hands of Tajul Ulema Allama Maulana Mohammad Miyan Sajjada Nasheen Maherara Shareef. On this auspicious occasion the great personalities were present such as Ahlesunnat Mazhar Aala Hazrat Allama
Maulana Hafiz Qari Mohammad Hashmat Ali Khan, Hazrat Allama Maulana Sardar Ahmed Khan. Apart from these, a huge crowd of Muslims was also present there, who prayed for the success and prosperity of this Madrasa. For setting the foundation stone and constructing the building of this great Madrasa, the people donated money generously, the women gave away their ornaments. So many people and their relatives devoted themselves for this Madrasa. As far as the founder members of Madrasa were concerned, one can not forget the great sacrifices of the honourable and respectable personalities of Malegaon. Here are some names worth mentioning: Haji Naseeruddin Khan, Waliullah, Haji Abdul Haleem, Maulana Mohammad Hashmat Ali Khan, Abdru-Rahman Mulla, Wali Mohammad Pahelwan, Hafiz Mohammad Siddique, Hafiz Ghulam Rasool, Hafiz Ghulam Dastagir and Ameer Seth. Apart from these respectable persons, a large number of people came forward for sacrifice for the progress of this Darul-uloom.

A person, named Mr. Abdul Lateef, donated all his property, cash money and valuable ornaments and jewelleries for this Madrasa before his death. A large area of land was donated by him can be seen in and around the well known Madrasa Jameat-us-Swalehat, in Nayapura ward of Malegaon city.

Ulema-e-Ahle-Sunnat started coming from distant places and a trend of religious sermon began under the roof of this Madrasa. The Madrasa was progressing day by day. The two trustees Mr. Hasan Ramzan and Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Bhau Member tried hard to acquire the land of Barkat. This is the land on which the present big and imposing building was constructed in a large area. In those days, Mr. Abdur-Razzaque was the President of
Malegaon Municipal Council. He bought this piece of land with Rs. 523/- from the District Collector and made an agreement. Slowly and gradually a concrete building was constructed. A large number of Ulema and Huffaz completed their religious education from this Madrasa. It is still running at the present place.¹⁰

The first Sadr Mudarris (Head Master) of this Darul-Uloom Hanfiya Suniya was Maulana Mohammad Nazeer Tandvi. During his period of service forty Ulema, Huffaz and Qura completed their education from this Madrasa. After him, Maulana Usman Ghani gave his valuable services for some years. Thereafter, this Madrasa was run successfully under the able guidance of Maulana Sayyed Abdul Qadir. Under his management, this Darul-uloom progressed very much.¹¹

In the history of Malegaon city the event will be unforgettable when the people came out in procession for collecting the donations to help this Madrasa. The honourable members of the management of Madrasa, teachers, the rich persons and honourable personalities were present and actively participated in the procession for the said purpose. In the procession, the pupils of standard 1st enthusiastically and effectively recited the religious poems and lyrics while moving in the streets.*

Day by day the management running this Madrasa got tremendous self-confidence. The people were witness to those emotional moments when Late Hafiz Mohammad Siddique (Mudarris of Hifz) actually gave away his own son Manzoor Ahmed in charity to the Madrasa. Munshi Mohammad Qasim brought him for auction arranged at the auspicious occasion of the sermon. Later on Manzoor Ahmed was given back to Hafiz Siddique and the amount of the auction was paid to the Madrasa.¹²
Darul Uloom Arabiya Hannifiya Sunniya

Date Of Establishment: 1925 A.D.
3) Darul-Uloom Ahle Sunnat Ashrafiya:

Darul Uloom Ahle Sunnat Ashrafiya is considered as one of the oldest and great centre of religious education in Malegaon. This Darsgah was founded in 1951 A.D. The founder of this Madrasa was Aala Hazrat Ghafoor Ashrafi Miyan Kachhauchhavi. Sayyed Mohammad Mukhtar Ashraf Kachhauchhavi, Al-haj Hafiz- o-Qari Mohammad Yaqoob Ashrafi and Mulla Mohammad Haneef Ashrafi, all these persons paid special attention to this Madrasa.13

Other founder members of this Madrasa were Maulana Sayyed Shah Mohammad Mukhtar Ashraf, Sajjada Nasheen Khanquah-e-Ashrafiya Kachhauchha, Faizabad, Mohaddis-e-Azam Kachhauchhavi, Mulla Haneef Malegaonvi, Hafiz Mohammad Siddique and Nazeer Ahmed Ashrafi.14

In this Madrasa, all the religious education subjects, such as Holy Quran, Tafseer, Hadees, Fiqah, Usool-e-Fiqah, Nujoom (Astrology), Sarf Nahv, Arabic literature, Mantique and Philosophy were taught. The students having thirst for knowledge, came to this Madrasa from different parts of our country to quench their thirst. The Madrasa itself borne the expenses of the students’ food and accommodation.15

4) Mahad-e-Millat:

Forty years back, Maulana Abdul Hameed Naumani founded this Madrasa in 1953 A.D. It was established on his own piece of land under a wooden shade (See Photo on page No.97). An amount of only Rs. 500/- was spent on it.16

Maulana Naumani said about this Madrasa on the occasion of its Anniversary (Foundation Day): "The basic concept of education in Madrasa Millat is to create a combination between the teaching of Dars-e-Nizami and
Parul Uloom
Ahle Sunnat Ashrafiya

Date Of Establishment
1951 A.D.

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Arabic language, History of Islam and some knowledge of English language which is very much essential as far as the present age is concerned. And after completing education, a student could be in a position to accomplish his duties in fulfilling the requirements of Muslim community.  

Since Maulana Naumani was very much conscious about the partition of India as well as the political affairs, he put a sound and pragmatic aim of starting the Madrasa before him. Inspite of empty hands and lack of sources, he established Madrasa 'Mahad-e-Millat' in 1953 A.D. Maulana Naumani; with his colleagues, Maulana Mohammad Usman, Maulana Mohammad Shafi, Maulana Abdul Qadir and Maulana Abdul Haque started serving in this Madrasa without any salary. The well to do persons of the society took the responsibility of lodging and boarding of the students. Maulana Abdul Hameed Azhari, Maulana Mohammad Haneef and Maulana Abdul Qadir Azhari belonged to the first batch of this Madrasa. Under the able leadership of Maulana Abdul Hameed Naumani, this Madrasa developed and progressed day in and day out. The Ulema, who completed their education from this Madrasa, were appointed as the Mudarreseen here. They are still performing their duties. Some students of this Madrasa were sent to "Jamea Azhar" of Cairo, Egypt for higher Islamic education.  

Edara-e-Imtehan-e-Deeniyat, an examination board of Islamic studies, was founded in 1965 in Mahad-e-Millat. It is conducting the examinations at the State level. These examinations are conducted for the Muslim boys and girls, who are studying in government primary and secondary schools and colleges. The aim of these examinations is to make the Muslim students aware of the primary and basic education of Islam.  

In 1973, Darul Quaza (Shariat Court) was established in the
Wooden Shade
building of Madrasa Mahad-e-Millat. Maulana Minnatullah Rahmani, Ameer-e-Shariat, Bihar and Orissa, was invited for the Annual Function of Mahad-e-Millat in 1970. On the recommendation of Maulana Rahmani, Maulana Abdul Ahad Azhari was sent to Patna Shareef for three months' training course in 'Quaza'. After coming back, he was appointed as "Quazi-e-Shariat".20

The branches of Mahad-e-Millat have been started in Kopargaon, Jalgaon, Hingoli, Ahmednagar, Jamkheda (district Ahmednagar), Aashti (district Parbhani), Shivgaon (district Ahmednagar), Aurangabad, Jamkheda (district Aurangabad), and Burhanpur (M.P.). All these branches are running successfully. The opening of more branches are still in progress.21

Hazrat Maulana Mufti Mohammad Akhtar Shah Khan Muradabadi was the first Mudarris (teacher) of Hadees in Mahad-e-Millat. His native place was Muradabad (U.P.). He had completed his education of Persian under the guidance of a local but well experienced Aalim-e-Deen, Maulana Abdul Hameed Sambhali. Shaikhul-Islam, Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni, Maulana Mohammad Ibrahim Bilyavi and Maulana Fakhruul Hasan were among his teachers. The inauguration of Madrasa Mahad-e-Millat was held in 1953. After a few years, i.e. May 1956, when the need of teaching 'Mishkat' and 'Sihah-e-Sittah' was thought essential, Maulana Mufti Mohammad Akhtar Shah Khan Muradabadi was selected by Maulana Abdul Hameed Naumani. This appointment was done on the suggestion of Shaikhul-Islam Maulana Mohammad Husain Ahmed Madni. Maulana Mufti Mohammad Akhtar Shah Khan Muradabadi came to Malegaon on June 1, 1956, and worked for three years in this Madrasa. In the first year, he taught 'Mishkat' and 'Jalalain'. In second year he taught 'Bukhari Shareef' 'Tahavi Shareef' and 'Mauuttain'.

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Makhed-e-Millil

Date of Establishment: 1953 A.D.
In 1958 A.D. the class of 'Daura-e-Hadees' could not be started due to the increase in the course. Hence, along with other books, he taught Hadayah Akharain, Noorul Anwar and Tarjuma-e-Quran.22

Maulana Ziyaul Hasan Azmi belonged to village Mau of Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh. He performed his services from 4th June 1956 to March 1959 in this Madrasa. He taught Deewan-e-Mutannabba, Deewan-e-Hamsa, Mukhtasarul Ma'ani, Arabic Adab and Sarf Nahv.23

5) Madrasa Islamiyah:

In 1955 A.D., Maulana Jamaluddin Labeeb founded Madrasa Islamiya in order to cherish memory of his respectable teacher Maulana Shah Mohammad Ishaque in the major graveyard of the city. He not only founded it but also made his sincere efforts for the improvement and prosperity of this Madrasa till the last breathe of his life. Maulana Jamaluddin had been serving in different government schools of Bombay. He was teaching Dars-e-Quran, Deeniyat and Tajweed-o-Qirat in those schools. But he was very much worried and anxious about Malegaon. Hence he left his seventeen years’ service of Bombay and joined Mahad-e-Millat. In leisure time, he used to sit at the tomb of his respectable teacher Maulana Mohammad Ishaque. He kept himself busy in praying God for peace to soul of his respected teacher. An idea struck by his mind that he should establish a Madrasa in the premises of the Qabristan (graveyard). And consequently, this Madrasa was established in 1955 A.D.24

6) Madrasa Jameatus Swalehat:

Jameatus Swalehat is considered as the first "International College of Islamic Education for girls" in Malegaon. This Madrasa was established by Maulana Mohammad Usman in 1968 A.D. Maulana
Madrasa Islamiya

Date Of Establishment: 1955 A.D.
Mohammad Usman was a competent Aalim, Qari and Hafiz-e-Quran. Maulana wished that the girls of Muslim community should be attracted towards religious education. To bring this concept into practice, Maulana started imparting religious education to his own niece Naheed Jahan and grand daughter Abeda Nasreen at his own house. Gradually some other girls of the area also joined the class. After some time, the number of students was more than enough and the place was insufficient for them, then Maulana got a room in the Annu Seth ki Masjid for the Madrasa. As the popularity of the Madrasa increased, girls from all the parts of the city started joining this Madrasa. Maulana was inspired by this and got encouragement. So this is how he laid the foundation of Jameatus-Swalehat.25

One, Mr. Ishaque Abdullah, was a very generous man. He donated a piece of land for this Madrasa on which the present imposing building of Jameatus Swalehat stands.26

Qari Mohammad Yunus, Mohammad Basheer, Haji Mohammad Ishaque Shah were among the founder members of this Madrasa. Along with Maulana Mohammad Usman, Maulana Abdul Hai, Maulana Mohammad Ilyas, and Maulana Mohammad Ayyub were also imparting education here. They all devoted themselves for the upliftment of the Madrasa. Gradually the girls from outside the city began to come and join the Madrasa. For outside girls, the need of hostel was felt. For the fulfilment of this need, the kind and generous persons of the city started co-operating in the construction of the hostels. And soon two multistoried buildings came into existence. After Bombay and Gujarat, the popularity of this Madrasa spread abroad. The girls from England, France, Africa, America and other developed countries started coming here to quench their thirst for Islamic education.27
Madrasa Jamea -lus- Swalehal

Date of Establishment: 1968 A.D.

Hostel, Jamea -lus- Swalehal
All the staff members are struggling and working hard to realize the dream of Maulana Mohammad Usman. Financial help comes from different parts of our country as well as from the countries abroad. Due to this, the Madrasa is developing day by day. Maulana Mohammad Usman wished that the Madrasa should gain the position and the level of a University. The first step towards this was the recognition of the 'Farigh' course by the Government of Maharashtra. Aalemas (female students who complete their education) are supposed to be equivalent to a graduate of a University in Arts i.e. Bachelor of Arts. Meanwhile Maulana Mohammad Usman expired on 1st January 1984. His dream of making this Madrasa a University is still to be realized. The trustees of this Madrasa are performing their duties honestly and consciously that we can hope it would become a University in near future.28

The girls are getting religious education here, and side by side, they are taught English also. Moreover, they are given the art of tailoring and embroidery. Day by day this Madrasa is progressing.29

7) Madrasa Taleemul Banat:

This Madrasa is being run in Munnu Masjid, Khushamadpura from last 25 years. It is performing the duties of giving Islamic education to the Muslim girls. This Madrasa was established in 1972. Uptill now 44 girls have been awarded the degree of Aalema. At present, 200 girls are getting education. The course of Tajweed-o-Quirat, Deeniyat and Naazera are being conducted successfully. The staff includes three female teachers.30

8) Jameatul Huda:

Jameatul Huda was established by Al-Huda Social Welfare Society in 1979. Before this, the society was delivering a social service in
Madrasa Taleemul Banat

Date Of Establishment
1972 A.D.
Jameatul Huda

Date Of Establishment: 1979 A.D.
the form of 'Ash-Shifa İmdadi Dawakhana' (a charitable dispensary). Maulana Abdur Rasheed Usmani, Maulana Abdul Lateef Aimi, Maulana Mohammad Zaid Ayyubi, Ejaz Ahmed Ansari, Mohammad Ayyub Siddique, Abdur-Rahman Shaikh, Anees Ahmed Qari, Abdus-Sattar, Noor Mohammad Luqman, Lateef Aziz, Maulana Abdur-Rasheed Mahmood and Mohammad Mustafa Master were the founder members of this institution.\textsuperscript{31}

The course of Jameatul Huda is framed under the sincere guidance of different educationists and Ulema. It is a unique course of its kind. Along with Quran, Hadees, Fiqah and Arabic literature, the course of S.S.C. (Matriculation), enforced by the Government of Maharashtra is also taught here. The services of recognised Ulema-e-Deen have been taken for teaching of Arabic language and literature, Bukhari, Muslim and Jalalain where as expert, qualified and trained teachers have been appointed for the subjects like Arts, Science and Maths.\textsuperscript{32}

9) Al-Jameatul Mohammadiyah, Mansoorah :

This Internationally famous Madrasa was founded by Late Alhaj Seth Mohammad Khalil Abdul Karim. The idea of establishing this Madrasa came into the mind of Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed Nadvi. He persuaded Seth Mohammad Khalil to take initiative. It was established in 1978 on a large piece of land owned by Seth Mohammad Khalil. Away from the city, in a pleasant atmosphere, this Madrasa is striving to become a University.\textsuperscript{33}

Madrasa Aisha Siddiqua and a grand and glorious mosque exist in this complex. Apart from Aalmiyat and Fazilat, Hifz-e-Quran is also taught in this Madrasa. Mohammadiya Tibbiya College, a college of Unani Medical Education, is also running under the same management. A fortnightly newspaper, 'Sautul Haque', is being published from here. 'Darul
Al-Jameahul Mohammadiya Mansoora

Main Gate
Al-Jame'atul Mohammadiya
Mansoora

Date of Establishment
1978 A.D.
Madrasa Aisha Siddiqua

Date Of Establishment
1978 A.D.
Ufta' (a Shariat Court) is also working to serve the people. There is also a Majlis-e-Illmi. Apart from these wings, there are many other departments like Mathematics department, Co-operative department and Medical Services. The branches of this Madrasa have been started in Mumbai, Bangalore, Nagpur and Akot.34

10) Madrasa Aisha Siddiqua:

This Madrasa was also established by Seth Mohammad Khalil and Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed Nadvi in 1978. It is situated in the premises of Madrasa Al-Jameatul Mohammadiyah, Mansoorah.35

This Madrasa is a branch of Madrasa Al-Jameatul Mohammadiyah, Mansoorah. There were two main trustees of this Madrasa i.e. Seth Mohammad Khalil and Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed Nadvi. Since Seth Mohammad Khalil is no more now, Maulana Nadvi is the chief authority of the Madrasa as well as its other related institutions. The girl students are given education of 'Kitab and Sunnat' (The Quran and Tradition) according to Ahle Hadees Maslak. Madrasa Fatematuz Zuhra, Maunath Bhanjan in U.P. is the branch of this Madrasa. Training in speech, writing, embroidery and cooking is given to the girls.36

This is the first Madrasa in Malegaon city where the girls are given Secular education along with Islamic education. This Madrasa is developing under the guidance of Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed Nadvi.37

11) Darul-Uloom Mohammadiya:

Darul-Uloom Mohammadiya was established in 1980. The founder members of this Madrasa were Haji Abdur-Rahman, Haji Mohammad Nazeer, Haji Mohammad Saeed, Haji Abdul Gaffar Sardar and Ansari Haji Master Abdul Hameed Abdus-Sattar38. This Madrasa also has
Darul Uloom Mohammadiya

Date Of Establishment: 1980 A.D.
'Darul Ufta'. The students are given excellent education in speech and writing. The certificates of Aalim, Qari and Hafiz is awarded to the students after completing these courses.

12) Al-Jameatuz Zuhra Ahle Sunnat Ezharul Uloom:

This Madrasa was founded for women's education in 1983. The names of founder members are Allama Maulana Mufti Zainuddin Ashrafi Chishti Qaudri, Master Qari Mohammad Yunus Mohammad Basheer and Haji Mohammad Ishaque Shah.39

Al-Jameatuz Zuhra Ahle Sunnat Ezharul Uloom, Badshah Khan Nagar, Malegaon has completed its fifteen years. In the beginning, this Madrasa was run in a rented room. Now it is running successfully in its own R.C.C. building. Inspite of this much, the Madrasa is making efforts to construct a new building in the Ramzanpura area of Malegaon on a land of 13,342 sq.ft. In the beginning, when this Madrasa was started, there was nothing of its own. But today it is reaching near its goal only due to wealthy, co-operative people of the society. Seven rooms of 12' x 12' size have already been constructed. Forty five girls have received certificates of Aalema from this centre of religious education for girls and women. 312 students have received the certificate in 'Tajweed-o-Quirat' so far. The girls from different parts of Maharashtra State are getting Islamic education in this Madrasa.40

Under the management of this Madrasa, other technical courses like tailoring and embroidery are also available for the girls. Apart from this, Education for adults is being conducted here sucessfully.41

13) Kulliyatut-Taherat:

The foundation of this Madrasa was laid down by at the hands
Al-Jamea al-Zuhra Ahle Sunnah
Ezhamul Uloom

Date of Establishment: 1983 A.D.
Kulliyatul Takeresal

Date Of Establishment
1964 A.D.
of Maulana Habeebur Rahman Aazmi in 1964. In those days, this Madrasa was situated in the heart of the city with its name as 'Taleemunnisa'. Due to lack of hostel facilities, only local girls were studying in this Madrasa. After some years, due to the activities of Tableeghi Jamat (a faction of Muslim people), the people from outside the city demanded that their daughters should also be given an opportunity to join this Madrasa and should get benefit of Islamic education. Hence the idea of extending this Madrasa came into the minds of the trustees. For this purpose, intensive struggle was made. The need of land was felt for constructing a new building for this Madrasa. Alhaj Mohammad Mustafa Bakhshi donated a large piece of land to fulfil this aim. He also took the responsibility of constructing the building. In 1983, the Madrasa Taleemunnisa was converted into Madrasa Kulliyatut-Tahearat. The Muslim girls from the city and all over the country started arriving here to get religious education.42

The important aim of this Madrasa is to give the Muslim girls only religious education and to make them ideal teacher so that they become helpful in spreading the message of Islam and following the principles of Islam in their lives. With the help of Deeni education they can overcome the influence of the present western culture and atmosphere which is invading our society. Apart from this, much attention is paid to teach them to know their rights and duties towards the parents, husbands, sons and daughters, because a girl is a complete family in her ownself.43

While teaching and learning, the teachers and students also do the work of Tableegh (propagation of Islamic way of life). Hence in each and every area of Malegaon city, 'lajtema for women' (gathering or meeting
for women) are held on a particular day of the week. The girls give Sermons on these occasions. The duration of education in this Madrasa is of five years. In the last year, i.e. fifth year, Bukhari Shareef, Muslim Shareef, Tirmizi Shareef, Abu Daud Shareef, Nisai, Ibne Maja, and Tajweed-o-Qurat are taught.44

14) Jameatut-Tayyebat:

This Madrasa was set up in Survey No. 97, Golden Nagar, Malegaon in 1990. The founder of this Madrasa was Maulana Hafiz Umar Farooque. The foundation stone was laid by Hazrat Maulana Ghulam Rasool Mahajir Makki. This Madrasa is recognised as the centre of girls' education, because the great Muballegha (propagator) of the city, Gulshan Aapa who is known as the eminent personality in spreading religious education among Muslim women, is the Head Mistress of this Madrasa. Her son Irfanuddin Quasmi is the secretary of this Madrasa. In a very short period of seven years' life, 39 trained Aalemas, 18 Quariyas and 53 Muallimas of Deeniyat have skilfully completed their religious education from this Jamea. Gulshan Aapa was the Sadr Mudarris (Head Mistress) of Madrasa Taleemunnisa and Kulliyatut-Taherat for a long time. But due to some reasons, she left Madrasa Kulliyatut-Taherat with her team of assistants and started a new Madrasa Jameatut-Tayyebat.45

In this Jamea, 5 years' Arabic course and 3 years' Urdu Deeniyat course is taught. At present about 325 girls are studying. Teaching staff consists of 12 members. Nihal Ahmed and Qari Mohammad Husain are the Chief Trustees of this Madrasa.46
Jameatul Tayyebat

Date of Establishment
1990 A.D.
References

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3. Ibid; P. 12
5. Dr. Momin Mohiuddin; "Momin Ansari Biradari ki Tazibi Tarikh". (Bombay : Momin Darul Shaquafa), 1994, P. 788
6. Sham Nama; Malegaon, (January 30, 1998) P.3
7. Ibid; P. 3
10. Ibid; P. 3
* Dr. Momin Mohiuddin; Op. cit. P. 791
12. Dr. Mukhtar; " Ujalon Ke Safeer" (Malegaon : Sawera Book Depot) 1992. P. 149
23. Ibid; P. 48
27. Sham Nama; Op. cit. P. 8
28. Ibid; P. 8
29. Ibid; P. 8
30. Ibid; P. 9
32. Jameatul Huda; Malegaon: Prospectus; P. 2
33. Sham Nama; Op. cit. P. 9
34. Dr. Momin Mohiuddin; Op. cit. P. 793
35. Dr. Mukhtar; Op. cit. P. 154

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37. Raeesa Munawwar; "Deeni Taleemi Adare or Sahar Malegaon", Inquilab, Bombay (February 9, 1998) P. 20
40. Sham Nama; Op. cit. P. 9
44. Ibid; P. 20
45. Ibid; P. 20
46. Sham Nama; Op. cit. P. 9