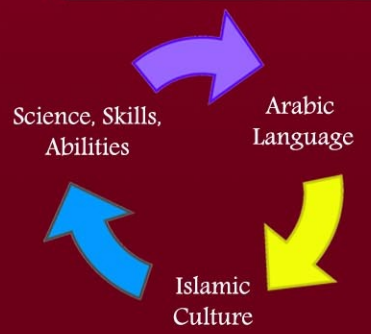




Hizb ut-Tahrir  
Media office

# Foundations of the Curriculum in the Khilafah

- What is the Education Policy in the Khilafah State and what is its structure?
- What are the main educational goals in the Khilafah State?
- What are the stages of schooling?
- What are the school semesters?
- Which types of subjects are taught?
- What are the various branches of learning taught throughout the three schooling stages?



Islamic State to carry out its Dawah obligations and to manage the welfare of its citizens such as aiding in translations and other tasks.

### Branches of teaching materials in the three school levels:

Education is meant to build the Islamic personality, in intellect and disposition that strives to attain Allah's pleasure in all its actions and statements. Whereas if the thoughts are of the second type i.e. thoughts not directly related to a specific viewpoint such as physics, chemistry, mathematics etc, they are studied to prepare the student to interact with the universe that Allah (swt) subjugated to serve man. The Muslim, as an Islamic personality, studies empirical sciences in order to derive benefit and employ it to serve the Islamic Ummah's interests and vital issues. Knowledge is not sought for its own sake; rather, it is sought to benefit humanity from the thoughts and knowledge learned in this life according to the Islamic rules.

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## The foundation of the education policy in the Khilafah state

The culture of any nation is the backbone of its existence and survival. Based on this culture, the Ummah's civilization is founded, her goals and objectives are defined, and her way of life is discerned. Education is the means for preserving the Ummah's culture in the hearts of its children as well as documenting that culture in books, whether it be through a specifically designed educational curriculum or not.

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATION POLICY IN THE KHILAFAH STATE:

The education system in the Khilafah State is composed of a combination of Shari'ah rules and administrative canons related to the education curriculum.

This system with its rules and administrative canons requires a competent administrative apparatus to achieve the primary objective of education in the Khilafah State, namely building the Islamic personality. Thereby this apparatus will oversee the supervision, organization and accounting of all aspects of education with respect to setting systems, selecting qualified teachers, tracking the advancement and progress of students' learning, as well as supplying schools, institutes and universities with the required laboratories and suitable educational tools.

## GENERAL GOALS OF EDUCATION IN THE KHILAFAH STATE:

There are two leading goals of education that must be observed when planning the curricula and selecting subjects of education:

1. Building the Islamic personality, intellect and disposition, of the Ummah's children.
2. Mentoring Muslim children so that some become scholars with expertise in every field of life whether in Islamic sciences (Ijtihad, Fiqh, Judiciary etc.) or empirical sciences (engineering, chemistry, physics, medicine etc.).

## Schooling Stages:

It is mandatory to be mindful of the various rules of Shariah relating to those who have reached the age of accountability (became Baligh) and children (below the age of accountability) when structuring the education stages. The reason for this is that refining and instructing are the pillars of early education - so the first education stage is from the time the child enters school until the age of ten; the second schooling age is from the age of ten until the child becomes 'Baligh' (usually at the ages of 15 in regions with mild weather); the third level of education is from the age of 15 until the person completes schooling i.e. until completion of the particular field. As for having pre-schooling for children below the age of 6 (nursery and kindergarten), it is left to the discretion of the people and it is permissible for people to establish private schools for this purpose on the condition that it is supervised by the state and is in full compliance with the education policy adopted by the Khaleefah.

## School Modular curricula:

The school curriculum is comprised of 36 consecutive semesters; each semester lasts 83 days, and every semester is defined by a set of outlined modules. The student starts school with the first semester and passing it is a prerequisite for entering the next stage; thereby s/he successfully completes 36 semesters by the end of schooling. The Hijri year is divided into four equal semesters with a three day break between semesters.

A child is eligible to start school at the age of six years old using the Hijri calendar. Thereby schools receive new students quarterly (that is every three months) and the child can join the academic year at the nearest semester before he completes six years of age.

After every three consecutive semesters the student is allowed to take a single semester break. The student is also allowed to complete his studies without any breaks. So this system allows for the keen student to complete his/her studies before his/her peers. This modular system takes into consideration varying student abilities and their potentials; yet at the same time gives due importance to the value of time and practical application.

In order to implement the modular system in schools in rural areas, an educational complex "comprehensive school" is established in a location between villages and a safe means of transportation is secured for the students to make the school accessible.

## Types of Courses:

Teaching subjects fall into one of two types: either scientific knowledge for development, such as chemistry, physics, astronomy, mathematics and other sciences; or knowledge of Jurisprudence in order to reflect on the Islamic text and deduce the Rule of the Legislator by determining whether His Command is obligatory, recommended, permissible, detestable or prohibited; also to clarify if the Legislator's statement is a cause 'Sabab' or condition 'Shart' or an obstacle 'Mani', or a permit 'Rukhas' or determination 'A'zeema'; and whether it is true, valid 'Sahih', invalid 'Batil', corrupted 'Fasiq'. This forms the Islamic mentality.

## The areas in the three school phases:

Arabic Language: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Syntax, Morphology, Literature, Arabic literature, Vocabulary reference books, etc.

Islamic Culture: Quran, Aqeedah, Fiqh, Sunnah, Tafseer, Seerah (Prophet's Life), Fiqh of Seerah, Islamic History, Da'wah related Concepts.

Sciences, Information and Skills: Mathematics, chemistry, physics, medicine, computer sciences, agriculture, industry, trade, military training, etc.

Study of other languages is a fard kifayah (fard of sufficiency). The State achieves this task by creating foreign language institutes which allows the