

- viii. He stressed that students between the age of six and eight only should be admitted to schools.
- ix. Hindi should be the medium of instruction and the objective should be the study of Hindu culture and Sanskrit literature.
- x. Male and female students should be taught separately under certain bodily and mental discipline.
- xi. He advocated that the devotion to and worship of only one God, the realization of self should be the aim of education.
- xii. He stressed the relationship of the teacher and the taught as a father and son based on love and respect.

Singh, K.R.P. (1985) did work on "A Critique on Educational Thought of Dr. Zakir Husain".⁹

Findings: The major observations of the study were:

- i. There seems to be a general consensus that Dr. Zakir Husain was an outstanding creative thinker on education in contemporary India.
- ii. Dr. Zakir Husain always realized the urgency of educational reforms and, therefore, deeply involved himself in evolving a scheme of national education.
- iii. Dr. Zakir Husain always felt the need to reconstruct education in order to meet the social and political aspirations of the people.
- iv. His life has itself been a synthesis of the old and new, traditional and modern, Eastern and Western, simplicity and grandeur, poverty and taste, and his ideas reflect a synthesis between individual and society, science and humanities, freedom and authority, ethics and technology, material and spiritual values, temporal and