

vii. In spite of the impressive growth in the number of educational institutions and enrolment in them, there was little change in the basic structure of education and methods of teaching. The quality of instruction remained as poor in 1947 as it had been in 1858. The emphasis had been on production of as many graduates and matriculates as possible, without making any attempt to improve their power of reasoning and analysis.

**Khan, M.S. (1987)** made, "An Analytical Study of Traditional Muslim System of Education and its Relevance in the Modern Indian Context."<sup>30</sup>

**Objectives:** The objectives of the study were:

- i. To delineate the meaning, aims and objectives of traditional Muslim education.
- ii. To study the historical development, development of educational ideas, curriculum and the role of teachers in traditional Muslim education.
- iii. To study the development of modernization of traditional Muslim education.
- iv. To study the relevance of traditional Muslim education in the modern Indian context.

**Methodology:**

A critical evaluation study of the literature to identify the basic principles, the philosophical, sociological and historical points of view, the objective, the role of teachers and the curriculum of traditional Muslim education was undertaken.

**Findings:** The major findings of the study were:

- i. The main aim of education according to The Quran is the creation of a good, righteous man who worships God