

Chapter V describes the vedic system of education and Dr. Besant's efforts to revive it for an Indian Renaissance.

Chapter VI deals with the main tenets of Annie Besant's educational thought which are revival of vedic education for intellectual, moral and physical training, assimilation of the principles of western education, and establishment of principles of learning incorporating the assimilation of western and oriental educational thought.

Chapter VII describes her contribution to women's, rural, social, technical and teacher education.

Chapter VIII presents an assessment of Annie Besant as an educational thinker and compares her with Plato, Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Dewey.

Surve, D.S. (1973) worked on "Social and Political Influence on Indian Education during the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century".²²

Objectives:

The main aim of the study was to investigate into the educational history of the later half of nineteenth century from socio-political conditions of the country.

Methodology:

The research was based on library study. There was an effort to look at the then historical happenings in a new perspective.

Findings: The main findings of the study were as follows:

- i. Growth of middle class pursuing different professions was one of the important results of the new educational policy followed by the British Government.
- ii. The British Government could not create a national system of education in India.