

Dayanand, official reports of the minutes, dispatches, reports of Commissions and Committees.

Findings:

- i. The study revealed that the concept of education in the Arya Samaj was religious, social as well as knowledge oriented. The knowledge included humanistic as well as scientific aspects. As a 'process of building up' education, the Arya Samaj emphasized the moral and spiritual aspects of the students.
- ii. It also depicted the concept of change in human behaviour as a natural phenomenon and that education expediated change. It conformed to the modern outlook of education as an agent of change.
- iii. Education as promoted by the Arya Samaj had both social and individual aims, and in case of conflicts between the two aims, edge was given in favour of the social aim. Further, it had intellectual, cultural, religious, moral and physical aims.
- iv. Cultivation of faith of the students in the vedas, development of rational outlook, scientific proneness, national consciousness, ethical values and physical health and sturdiness were the other aims of education.

Basu, A. (1974) made a Study on, "The Growth of Education and Political Development in India, 1898-1920".²⁴

Objectives: This study has interwoven the following three themes:

- i. The official educational policy and its transformation towards the end of the nineteenth century.
- ii. The growth of English education.
- iii. The exploration of the extent to which education was a determinant of political activity. In brief, this study was