

- vii. To study his educational philosophy in relation to modern Indian education.

Methodology:

The researcher adopted the historical method of research. Data were collected from the writings of other persons, journals, his letters, the official reports and the reports of the commissions and committees and periodicals. Keeping in view the above mentioned objectives, the literature was analyzed and the data were interpreted on his qualitative basis.

Findings: The findings of the study were as under:

- i. Dayanand was not only a philosopher, or a religious reformer but also a great educationist. He was a nationalist educator, being a follower of real Swaraj.
- ii. He denounced the present caste system based on birth and untouchability. His concept of education was spiritual, religious, social and knowledge oriented.
- iii. His idea on education was that the physical, social, religious and spiritual education should be essential parts of educational system.
- iv. He advocated on ancient Gurukul system of education in which Brahmacharya (being unmarried) was an essential condition of the student life.
- v. He advocated love and service, inner discipline, self realization and truth as the ultimate goals of life and education.
- vi. He stressed physical development, which promoted long and healthy life.
- vii. His educational system intended to introduce residential institutions.