

Swami Vivekananda's Ideas and Philosophy of Education

Krishnendu Majumdar

Lecturer , Gangrampur B.ED College, Kaldighi, West Bengal, India

Email - krishnajoyeducation@gmail.com

Abstract: India has given birth to numerous scholars and Educationaist among whom Swami Vivekananda was the most influential and renowned theorist , educationist and reformer of India with his ideas and philosophy of education which is the cffloresence of moral and spiritual culture .The present study highlights swamiji's ideas and philosophy to explain education as a competent instrument to develop the nation.

Key Words: Swamiji's Philosophy of Education for nation building .

1. Introduction:

Swami Vivekananda is one of the ever memorable great man who had contributed their knowledge , culture rational through light of science , humanity etc. to the would in 19th century . Swamiji was the only traveller of that way through which the endeavour the social development for education started by the hand of the distinguished personalities like Raja Rammohan Roy, Derozio who had created a generous environment to spread education . He played the same equal role in the field of education as he did by presenting the measurable condition of the Indians during pre independence , exploring the Hindu religion in a new way before the world and providing new interpretation of Veda.

2. Objectives :

- To analyse the importance of Swami Vivekananda's educational thought
- To highlight the significance of Swami Vivekananda's theory on education

3. Aims of Education

Swamiji thinks man receives education to achieve extensive perfection already in man. He says man is the compound of all material and spiritual knowledge covered by the certain of ignorance which is cleared by education as an illuminating torch to spread light all the corners.

4. Freedom of Growth

According to Swamiji freedom is the first requirement for self development. He argues that the teacher should not exert any type of the external pressure on the child .The child should be helped in solving their problems by himself .

5. Means of Education

According to Swamiji learner should be taught with love and care .The only object of education to help the learner to understand the essence of education .An education should help the learner in expressing the abilities and capacities .The teacher should help the learner to concentrate his problem and solve it by his own effort with the guidance of the teachers .The ancient Indian followers of Vivekananda think the Brahmacharya The first means of achieving concentration which helps to develop and sharpen various psychological processes like learning , attention , remembering , thinking etc . Above all discussion and contemplation helps the learner to remove his difficulties .

6. Types of Education

Vivekananda stresses on the need of physical education will threat which the youth of India have become lazy. According to Swamiji religion must be an integral part of the 21 st Century Education system . By religion he did not mean any particular sects or dharma but the eternal principles of truth and virtue which can empower the inner personality of the students by developing their heart . Swamiji understood the need of science education and talked about the need of western thought , science and technology Swamiji voiced for human individuality and pleaded for freedom for everyone . So he favoured education for deferent section of society , rich and poor , young and old , male and female . There goes and old saying – “ If a man

is educated, an individual is educated and if a woman is educated , a family is educated ” . So he felt that unless Indian women are given proper education and respectable place in this country , the nation can never march forward.

7. Swamiji’s Ideas and reformation of 21 st century education in India

Vivekananda realise that mankind was passing through some terrible crisis become they lacked moral and religious values . So he emphasized the need of pure education which helps man to grow from the animal to the divine state . Thus the greater section of mankind can being about positive change in society . He opined that he development of the intellect must go along with the development of the heart , of hands and of the spirit . So he always suggested to take such education by which , character is formed , strength of mind is increased and the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one’s own feet .

8. Conclusion:

In short we may conclude that Swamiji’s philosophy of life always inspires mankind in all ages . He emphasizes on strengthening the life of a man in a better way and promote it inculcate values and ethics to meet the demand of the society . The mission of his life was to advocate that people should possess faith , courage and the knowledge of ‘Atma’ and sacrifice their lives for the good of others .

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