



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development



Volume: 2, Issue: 6, 641-642
June 2015
www.allsubjectjournal.com
e-ISSN: 2349-4182
p-ISSN: 2349-5979
Impact Factor: 3.762

Manishankar Roy
Associate Professor,
Barrackpore Rastraguru
Surendranath College,
Barrackpour, Kolkata-120

Thoughts & Ideas of Swami Vivekananda on Education : Man Making Development of Swami Vivekananda

Manishankar Roy

Abstract

Vivekananda emphasized that the aim of the mission was 'man-making', and he wanted it eventually to develop a university as part of its mission. Thoughts and ideas of Swamiji's wide spreading and in this paper we are highlighting some of them.

Keywords: Swami Vivekananda, Education

Introduction

In this paper I try to expound and analyze Vivekananda's views on education, an endeavourer has been made to focus on the basic theme of his philosophy viz. The spiritual unity of the universe. Vivekananda realizes that Mankind is passing through a crisis. The tremendous emphasis on the scientific and mechanical ways of life is fast reducing man to the status of a machine. Moral and religious values are being undermined. The fundamental principles of civilization are being ignored. Conflicts of ideas, manners and habits are pervading the atmosphere. Vivekananda seeks the solution of all these social and global evils through education. With this view, he feels the dire need of awakening man to his spiritual self and only education fulfills the very purpose. Here in this context Vivekananda's three precious ideas may refer – Purity of thought (pabitrata), Concentration (mononibas), Meditation (Dhayana). Swamiji advised us that we should take up one idea and make that very idea our life; think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of our body be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success, so it is obvious that fulfillment of an idea only depends on concentration and meditation. Nothing can be gained without concentrated mind and meditation.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To study the ideas of Vivekananda for building up moral values through education.
- 2) To explore the relativity of thoughts and ideas of Vivekananda in present day education system.

Values Of Vivekananda

Swami Vivekananda point out that the defect of the present day education is that it has no definite goal to pursue. A sculptor has a clear idea about what he wants to shape out of the marble block so as a painter knows what color to use. But a teacher, Swamiji says, has no clear idea about the goal of his teaching. Swamiji attempts to establish that the end of all education is man making development. His scheme of man making development education is based on the philosophy of Vedanta. According to Vedanta, the essence of man lies in his Soul, body and mind. Swamiji defines education as "The manifestation of the perfection already in man". The aim of education is to manifest in our lives the perfection, which is the very nature of our inner self. This perfection is the realization of the infinite power which resides in everything and everywhere for achieving inner self, one will have to eliminate one's ego, ignorance and all other false identification, meditation fortified by moral purity and passion for truth helps man to leave behind the body, the sense, the ego and all other non-self elements.

All this stage man becomes aware of his self as identical with all other selves of the universe i.e. different selves as manifestation of the small self. Hence, education in Vivekananda's sense enables one to comprehend one's self within the self everywhere. The essential unity of the entire universe is realized through education. Accordingly, man-making for Swamiji stands for arousing men to awareness of his true self.

Correspondence
Manishankar Roy
Associate Professor,
Barrackpore Rastraguru
Surendranath College,
Barrackpour, Kolkata-120

It does not signify point towards the development of the soul in isolation from Body and Mind. We have to remember that basis of Swamiji's philosophy. Therefore man making for him(s) means a harmonious development of body, mind and soul. In this respect Swamiji lays great stress on physical health because a sound mind resides in a sound body. According to swamiji the mind of the students have to be controlled and trained through meditation, concentration and the practice of ethical purity. All success in any line of work, Swamiji emphasis on the result of the power of concentration. By way of illustration, he mentions that the chemist in the laboratory concentrates all the power of his mind and brings them into one focus the elements to be analyzed and finds out their Secrets. Concentration which necessarily implies detachment from other things constitutes A part of Brahmacharya, which is one of the guiding mottos of his scheme of education. By his philosophy of education ,Swamiji thus brings if home that education is not a mere-Accumulation of information but a comprehensive training for life. Education for him means that process by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased and intellect is Sharpened as a result of which one can stand one's own fact.

METHODOLOGY: To swamiji knowledge inherent in every man's soul. What we know is merely the Discovery of knowledge by taking the cover off our soul. Consequently swamiji draws our attention to the fact that the task of a teacher is only to help the child manifest its knowledge by removing the obstacle in its way . He analyzes this with The images of a plant. One cannot do anything more than supplying the plant with water.

Aim and manure while grows from within its own nature,so is the case with a human Child .Vivekananda's method of education resembles the heurist method of the modern education. In this system the teacher involves the spirit of impuiry in the people which the supposed to find out things for himself under the bias-free guidance of the feather. Swamiji lays a lot of emphasis on the environment at home and school for the proper growth of the child. The parents as well as the teacher should inspire the child by the way they live their leaves. He recommends the old institution of Gurukul where the students can have the ideal character of the teacher and model them selvesSwamiji prefers that mother tongue should be the write medium for social mass education. He also prescribes the learning for English and Sanskrit for language learning.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY: These studies can be brought under the broad heads of physical culture, aesthetics, classics, language, religion, science and technology. According to Swamiji the culture values of the countering should form an iatrical part of curriculum of education. Education according to Swamiji remains incomplete, without the teaching of aesthetics or fine arts. He (s) cites Japan as an example how the combination of arts and utility can make a nation meet.Swamiji reinstates that religion in the innermost core of education. However by religion he does not mean any particular kind of it but its essential character, which is the realize of the divinity already in men. Education, he said, must provide 'life- building, man-making, character-making assimilation of ideas' (CW, vol. III, p. 302). The ideal of this type of education would be to produce an integrated person – one who has learned how to improve his intellect, purify his emotions, and stand firm on moral virtues and unselfishness.

CONCLUSION:

- 1.The analysis of Vivekananda's scheme of education brings to light Its constructive, practical and comprehensive character.
- 2.it is only through education that the upliftment of message is possible. He states it emphatically that if society is to be reformed, education. Has to reach everyone high and low because individual are the very constituent of the society.
- 3.The sense of dignity rises in man when he becomes conscious of his inner sprite and that is the very purpose of education. He striven to harmonize the traditional values of India With the new values brought through the progress science and technology.

REFERENCES:

1. Article by Vivekananda, Bharati (1897): The Education that India Needs
2. Easter and Western Disciples (1915): The Life of Vivekananda
3. Mar,Udbadhan(1899) : Modern India
4. Jyotirmayananda, Swami (2000) [1986], Vivekananda: His Gospel of Man- Making with a garland of tributes and a chronicle of his life and times, with Pictures (4th ed.), Chennai, India: Swami Jyotirmayananda, p. 960, ISBN 81-85304-66-1
5. Von Dense, Christian D. (1999), Philosophers and Religious Leaders, Greenwood Publishing Grou