



## SWAMI VIVEKANANDA A LEGENDARY INDIAN TEACHER

**Ajit Pal Singh<sup>1</sup>, Rahul Saxena<sup>2</sup>, Suyash Saxena<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Medical Lab Technology, SSAHS, Sharda University, Gr. Noida, U.P, India

<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Biochemistry, SSAHS, Sharda University, Gr. Noida, U.P, India.

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry, SSAHS, Sharda University, Gr. Noida, U.P, India.

**Corresponding Author:** Ajit Pal Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Medical Lab Technology, Sharda School of Allied Health and Sciences, Sharda University, Greater Noida, U.P.

### ABSTRACT

Swami Vivekananda was a thinker whose scholastic viewpoint was distinctive, comparable, and applicable. He believes that teaching and strong education systems are the backbone of any developing nation. In the universe of academics, he glows like a bright idol and has highly influenced the face of the Indian education system. Swami Vivekananda recognized that the British education system was incompatible with Indian culture. The Indian education system constantly takes into account Indian customs and culture. He argued that this school system enslaves men. He also believed that the school system of the time was only a productive device that quickly transformed men into officials. Vivekananda also questioned the critical examination of the British educational system. He claims that this schooling is not man-made and is entirely negative. It is not possible to raise our nation through negative education. He attempts to depict the finest educational system for Indians. The current study looks into Vivekananda's views on education and the teacher. This research intends to learn about Swami Vivekananda's recommended methods of education as well as the role of teachers in our educational system.

**KEYWORDS:** Education, System, Ideas, Moral, Religious, Teacher, Development, Schooling

### INTRODUCTION

India was blessed to have an immense number of highly intellectual men in the nineteenth century who contributed to our nation's life with their skills and features. Swami Vivekananda is a highly respected and well-known figure in this galaxy. In his youth, he was popularly known as Narendranath Dutta. He had been born in 1863 to a well-educated family in north Kolkata. On July 4, 1902, he died at the age of 36 due to a blood vessel rupture in his skull, but his disciples claimed he had achieved Mahasamadhi while meditating. Swamiji has always been inherently curious. Swami Vivekananda was a great lover of humanity and one of the modern world's supreme spiritual leaders, and his unbounded, encompassing love for all people without differences of class, religion, caste, race, or area was legendary. He was a magnificent philosopher as well as a versatile teacher and played a very significant role in the development of the infrastructure of the current Indian education system. His way of living and teaching has inspired our educational system. He was profoundly moulded by Vedanta philosophy, which aids in achieving "unity with the creator." The significance of both personal and social gods is emphasized in Vedanta. He felt that education would always improve a man's character and boost his mental and intellectual strength. All of this implies that a guy is capable of standing on his own two feet. A man would gain adaptation and be capable of facing the demands of an evolving culture through education. A man's education and training are provided by his instructors and parents. Education should foster a spirit of fraternity and harmony among all people. Teaching has always been a process that aids in the peaceful growth of the body, mind, and spirit. A strong educational system may help a country develop. Every individual in our country should have access to education.



**The Primary Goals of the Research:**

- To explore Vivekananda's educational ideas in the educational system.
- To debate the importance of education in national development.
- To debate various methods of schooling.
- To debate Vivekananda's educational philosophy on instructors.

**METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

This study draws on a variety of information sources. All of the data for this research was gathered mostly from various sorts of publications, evaluations, and articles.

**Limitations of the current study:**

Vivekananda's thoughts on education and achievement cover various aspects and at times could be different. However, in this study, we only attempted to present Vivekananda's opinions on the educational system and teachers in a condensed length of time.

**Swami Vivekananda's vision of the educational system**

Swami Vivekananda was an environmentalist. He underlined that nature might provide dependable education. and the students' normal proclivities:

- To foster the development of the child's moral qualities.
- To help students develop their spiritual traits.
- To comprehend his social standing.
- Self-sufficiency, independence, and self-assurance should be encouraged.
- To develop the best character possible through schooling.
- Allowing the pupil to stand on his own two feet.
- Allowing the student to stand on his own two feet.
- The learner already possesses the ability to express his or her whole originality, power, and personality.

The best and most perfect education system is one that allows students to apply their own lofty ideas. and to mature physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually. He was a shining figure in the world of education, touching on every facet of it. Vivekananda proposed the concept of "man creating education." Like a temple, he sets a high value on man. Vivekananda recognised the importance of meditation for cleansing and prayer for knowledge. The various types of education considered are listed below.

Swami Vivekananda stated:

**TYPES OF EDUCATION**

Vivekananda describes the total educational system. Which has an impact on every element of education. To build a strong nation, we need an excellent education system that prepares us to be responsible citizens. In order to build a great nation, he incorporates numerous sorts of instruction into the educational system. They are as follows:

**1. Physical education as an educational component**

Vivekananda prioritized the inclusion of exercise in the curriculum. He thought that since men have always had an important role in society, every kind of training and education should be targeted toward them. Everyone recognizes the need for physical education to develop a robust physique. He considered physical activity to be the most important component of daily life. Weakness is death, while strength is life. Physical education is essential for young men and women since people require strength and power. Growth in character and self-realization is impossible without an understanding of physical education, so it is a vital aspect of the twenty-first-century system of education. We must learn about exercise and implement it in our daily lives if we are to be able to stand on our own two feet.

**2. Religious and moral education as an educational component**

To improve our ethical standards and spiritual awareness, we must include moral and religious education in our curriculum. This type of training has the most influence on our daily lives. Vivekananda was a strong believer in universalism and spiritual brotherhood. Vedanta darshan was very important to him. He described Vedanta as a highly practical religion. Vedanta principles should be used in daily life. He discovered no fundamental differences between religions. As a result, he proposes a universal religion. He believed that religion was fundamental to education. Religious education is crucial because it combines religion with science. To discover the genuine facts of knowledge, a religious man must always be curious. We require both science and religion at this time. His religious belief was



that every man needed to believe in himself before he could have confidence in God. He does not focus on teaching about a specific faith in his religious education. Religious education can always help students acquire moral principles and comprehend that all men are the same. To help us comprehend the distinction between good and evil. Moral education has a significant impact in this regard.

### **3. Science education as an educational component**

Swami Vivekananda placed a high value on science education. He believed that everyone, regardless of social status, required scientific education. He was particularly interested in physics, biology, computer science, technology, and information technology. He is constantly seeking to synthesize several branches of expertise, such as English and Western science. Science education will liberate a learner from all societal assumptions.

### **4. Mass education as an educational component**

Swami Vivekananda insisted on expanding widespread popular education, claiming that the true India resides in her cottages. He cherished human diversity and advocated for universal liberty. He believed that each psyche had the potential to be holy. This holiness must be manifested by managing nature, both outer and interior. We have to invest in widespread education if we expect to see meaningful socioeconomic advances in our country. 'Every human being has the right to an education,' declared Vivekananda. It is a biological, social, economic, and spiritual necessity. He was strongly moved by the poverty of the masses. He recognised that many people in this country are hungry and uneducated; they need the education to operate in society. National progress is dependent on educational advancement, so we must impart education to the populace as quickly as feasible. Through public education, every guy will gain a basic understanding of how to live.

### **5 Man-making education as an educational component**

Swami Vivekananda's Vedantic philosophy of life was essentially the main component of man-making education. Swami Vivekananda introduces the concept of man-making education, which plays a critical function in society and in people. Man-making education entails the holistic development of the body, mind, and soul. A man will develop attributes of harmony, assimilation, assistance, and peace through man-making education. It is a natural process of character development as well as vocational development. Man Making Education addresses many additional issues that have arisen in recent years. A man will become more suited for society as a result of this schooling.

### **6 Education for women as part of the educational system**

Vivekananda was an outspoken advocate for women's education and emancipation. He was very impressed to see women working alongside men and making substantial contributions to national advancement in progressive countries such as America, England, and Japan. The predicament of women in India really upset him. He believed that when a nation respects and promotes the status of women, it will develop. He advocated for women's education because he realized that without it, no family or country could rise; hence, they must first rise. Swami Vivekananda believes that women are the embodiment of Shakti, the underlying energy of the universe. Men and women contribute equally to the building or development of a nation. As a result, education for women is just as important for a country's development as education for males, with the caveat that they must be trained differently due to differences in their physical and mental constitutions, as well as their societal responsibilities. He realized that if Indian women are given sufficient education and respect in this country, the country will advance. He feels that the best characters should always be there in front of the girls' eyes in order to instill a dedication to noble notions of selflessness in them.

### **7. The inclusion of vocational and technical education in the educational system**

Swami Vivekananda calls for a well-balanced Indian national education system that promotes the development of the whole human being. Technical or vocational education must be integrated into the educational system. Swamiji believed that in order to build our industry, we needed technical education, which would contribute to the overall development of our country's economy. Everyone will become self-sufficient by creating money. Through vocational education, we produce our critical items in our own country. Our curriculum must contain a variety of occupational tasks.

### **8. The mother language as a component of education**

Swamiji believes that the teaching and learning process should be carried out in the student's native language. He also believed in the value of Western language and intellect. Western subjects or knowledge can be implemented in



English. The Sanskrit language can be used to gain cultural information. However, we always prioritize the mother tongue.

#### TEACHER FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

A highly skilled teacher's hand is essential to preparing the student as a social person. Today's teacher must perform a variety of tasks, including supporting, facilitating, and motivating students. A great teacher may help students evolve into great people. Teachers have a crucial role in ensuring society's optimal growth. In fact, a teacher is a designer for our future generations. Children who look up to teachers act as role models and mentors for them. Every day in school, the instructor can provide examples of the best characters. The instructor plays an important role in the whole educational system. Formal education is becoming increasingly important in developing responsible citizens as teachers play more important roles in defining the nation's destiny. A teacher's job is to present rather than teach. No teacher should ever use force on his students. Education must be tailored to the needs of the individual student. Swamiji emphasized self-education, or learning. The youngsters' thoughts are already filled with esprit. The source of knowledge lies inside and is inherent in human consciousness. A teacher always teaches a pupil how to think, what to think, how to distinguish between good and evil, and how to appreciate the good. The teacher is always ready to encourage innovation and reveal the student's latent potential. He must be the curriculum transaction technique. Vivekananda believed that he was the ideal teacher because he could sense a student's self-esteem. He learns about himself through the learner's self, the learner's eyes, and the learner's ear to feel sound. He also teaches himself using the learner mentality, emphasizing that only the instructor can teach by analyzing the mindset of the students.

The tasks of an ideal teacher are:

- To illustrate, persuade, and motivate the student to find his or her own potential, abilities, and capabilities.
- To fully comprehend their mind, body, and spirit.
- To have feelings of love, affection, and empathy.
- To provide a good example by living a life based on values.
- Dedication and dedication to the cause of education.
- To comprehend the scriptures.

Swamiji uses the example of plant growth to explain the role of a teacher. While it grows in its own environment, the plant can only provide it with water, air, and manure. The same is true for a youngster. Vivekananda's approach to instruction is similar to the heuristic method used by modern educators. In this strategy, the instructor instills in the fictitious pupil the courage of inquiry to discover things for himself with the teacher's unbiased support.

#### The Education System and role of teacher and its present relevance:

Swami Vivekananda always wanted a clean work environment, no politics, no caste and creed biasedness, and had always emphasized implementing new ideas and innovative methods of teaching, he further adds if we want to make real progress, we must alter our educational system periodically. We need to modify our way of thinking, our limited minds, self-education, social spirituality, curriculum reform, and so on. Education should always be a man-making process. He emphasizes the importance of education that integrates Eastern and Western knowledge and wisdom. He is interested in the overall development of the learner's personality. He was a firm believer in discipline, which he considered to be the most important part of a person. Vivekananda emphasized various types of education, which are very relevant at this time.

He also remarked that a teacher should always improve their teaching skills and find the simplest way to teach that is more successful and student-friendly, as he believes teachers play essential responsibilities in the field of education. He claims that the teacher must be completely pure, understand the spirit of the scriptures, and have spiritual energy based on love for their students. All the students should be a committed force and work for the betterment of their students, guiding and motivating them to learn. His teaching philosophy is highly valued and encouraged in schools and institutions today.

#### CONCLUSION

Swami Vivekananda was a well-known thinker, priest, and educator who transformed almost every aspect of education. The education system and the role of teachers in Indian education are the most significant in our modern society. His educational perspective addresses a wide range of concerns that have emerged in recent years. At a halt, his famous words—"conscious, come up, and do not stop until the goal is reached"—reverberated across the nation's youth, sparking their social consciousness and energizing their wet spirits. He further elaborates, "to provide education for the lower classes and the entire young generation; to rebuild their lost individuality." Give them knowledge since



that is the only help they desire, and the rest will follow as a result. His significant contributions to education include self-knowledge, self-reliance, concentration, overall mass education, women's education, physical education, man-making education, character-building education, education through a mother-tongue medium, religion, and moral education, value education, being an enthusiastic teacher, and so on. This is correct and still holds weight in our country today. Teacher holds a great responsibility in shaping a great nation as they educate the young generation.

## REFERENCES

54687

Vivekananda S. *Teachings of Swami Vivekananda*. Advaita Ashrama; 1981.

1. Banhatti GS. *Life and philosophy of Swami Vivekananda*. Atlantic Publishers & Dist; 1995.

2. Prabhakar S. *Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902)*. *Prospects*. 2003 Jun;33(2):231-45.

3. SINGH AP, SAXENA R, SAXENA S. A study on the working of blood bank. *Journal of Medicine and Health Research*. 2022 Jan 10;1-5.

4. Singh AP, Mouton RJ, Sharma MK, Ihotu-Owoicho AI. When will this pandemic end? A review. *Journal of Basic and Applied Research International*. 2021 Dec 29;27(10):42-5.

5. Vivekananda S. *The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda-Volume 2*. Advaita Ashrama (A publication branch of Ramakrishna Math, Belur Math); 1970.

6. Gokhale BG. *Swami Vivekananda and Indian Nationalism*. *Journal of Bible and Religion*. 1964 Jan 1;32(1):35-42.

7. Vivekananda S. *The indispensable Vivekananda: An anthology for our times*. Orient Blackswan; 2006.

8. Singh AP, Batra J, Saxena S, Saxena R. A curse of Lassa fever: An update. *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences*. 2023 Apr 27;1143-50.

9. Singh AP, Batra J, Saxena R, Saxena S, Kumar C. Alarming rise in professional Blood donors and its repercussions. *Cardiometry*. 2022 Dec 1(25):1394-6.

10. Paranjape MR, editor. *Swami Vivekananda: A Contemporary Reader*. Routledge; 2015 Jun 12.

11. Obiajulu CV, Ochanya OE, Singh AP. ADVERSE REACTION AFTER BLOOD DONATION IN BLOOD BANK. *International Journal of Pure Medical Research*. 2022 Oct 1;7(10).

12. Singh AP, Saxena R, Saxena S, Batra J. An Update on Emergency Contraceptives.

13. Singh AP, Heldaus J, Msaki AP. *Hemodialysis Complications: A Clinical Insight*.

14. DE AD. *Swami Vivekananda*.

15. Singh AP, Saxena RA, Saxena SU. Hemoglobin estimation by using copper sulphate method. *Asian Journal of Current Research*. 2022 Jul 13;7(1):13-5.

16. Singh AP, SAXENA R, SAXENA S. Protocols for blood collection in a blood bank. *Journal of Medicine and Health Research*. 2022 Sep 1;16-21.

17. Majumdar RC. *Swami Vivekananda: A historical review*. Advaita Ashrama (A publication branch of Ramakrishna Math, Belur Math); 2016 Jun 13.

18. Singh AP. IMPORTANCE OF PAPANICOLAOU STAINING IN GYNECOLOGIC CYTOLOGY. *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)*. 2022 Sep 21;8(9):216-9.

19. Singh AP, Saxena R, Saxena S. Plasma apheresis procedure. *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)*. 2022 Jul 20;8(7):205-18.

20. Vivekananda S. *Vivekananda, world teacher: his teachings on the spiritual unity of humankind*. SkyLight Paths Publishing; 2006.

21. Batra J, Singh AP, Saxena R, Saxena S, Goyal K. BLOOD COMPONENTS AND ITS USAGE: A CLINICAL INSIGHT FROM DIAGNOSTIC LENS. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*. 2022 Oct 12:1747-50.