



Vivekananda's Thought on Method of Teaching & Their Utility on Modern Area

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT *The method of instruction, proposed by Swami Vivekananda, is totally based on ancient Indian tradition, but still it has a great value. According to Vivekananda 'The practice of meditation leads to mental concentration'. He emphasises concentration more than other method because it helps to attain knowledge lack of concentration leads to wastage of power.*

Yoga is the another powerful method of instruction, which helps the mind cool and prepare the pupil's mind to acquire knowledge. Self education or Auto education is more emphasized by him that means pupils learn their lesson Maturely, nobody can force than to learn their lesson . Which very much same to the constructivist approach .

Discussion method is one of the most effective method of instruction. The teacher should invite question and stimulate the spirit of enquire in the pupil. Swamiji emphasized travel method. because wished the teachers and pupils to go out and learn from out side not only within India but to other countries too. Not only that Gururji also emphasised on the psychological method of education.

INTRODUCTION

Swami Vivekananda (1836-1902) is known to the world as the patriot saint of India as the symbol of vigour as the social reformer as a religious leader as a philosopher and so on. But he was an educationist who propounded original ideas on education for ensuring an unquestioned love for country and humanity. He developed his ideas on education after vedantic philosophical stances and ardently visualized the full manifestation of perfection endowed in man.

His formulation is not a revival of the ancient educational system but its readjustment with the changed modern scenario.

Netaji Subashchandra root Swamiji harmonized the east and west religion and science passed and present. And that is why he is great. Our countrymen have gained unprecedented self respect, self reliance and self assertion from his teaching.

Netaji's remarks about Vivekananda is very much true in the field of the method of instruction. Because the method of instruction what Swami Vivekananda proposed base on ancient Indian tradition but still it has a great value.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the relevancy of Vivekananda's method of teaching in the modern era.
- To know the applicability of Vivekananda's method of instruction.

Vivekananda's Views On Education

Vivekananda suggested different types of method of instruction such as discussion method, self education etc. He also emphasized on the guru-pupil relationship and concentration as well as yoga.

According to Swamiji –

'The practice of meditation leads to mental concentration'. He holds that there is only one method which helps to attain knowledge that is concentration. He asserted that the more power of concentration, the greater amount of

knowledge and individual can acquire. Lack of concentration leads to wastage of power. Concentration is the essence of all knowledge, nothing can be done without it 90% of though force is worse by the ordinary human being and therefore he is constantly committing blends, the trained man or mind never makes and mistakes when the mind is concentrate and turned backward on itself all within will be our servants not our masters. The Greeks applied their concentration to the external world and the result was perfection in art, literature etc. The Hindu concentration on the internal world upon the unseen reading in the self and develops the science.

Concentration is the restraining the mind into smaller and smaller and smaller limits. There are eight processes for this restraining the mind.

Yama– controlling the mind by avoiding external. All morality is included in this beget no evil. Injure no living creature. If you injure nothing for twelve years, then even lives and begets will go down.

VIVEKANANDA'S SELF EDUCATION & CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH

Vivekananda's most important method of teaching is self education or auto education. Which means he express that pupils learn their lesson naturally nobody (teacher, parents etc) can force them to learn their lesson or nobody can identify their way of growing up. They gather their knowledge with their intrinsic motivation.

This concept of Vivekananda is very much similar to the modern constructivist approach where the constructivism emphasised the active role of the learner they are to be confronted with 'contextual' real-world-environment or reach artificial environment simulated by means of interactive media. Learning is described as self-regulated with lots of opportunity for discovery and student own interpretation of events. Learning strategies are as important as mastering content. Different ways in finding a solution as the actual solution itself. Terms like "active learning (Cohen 1988)" "situated cognition" (Resniek, 1987) and "cognitive

apprenticeship" (Colling et al. 1989) are used to describe student learning.

The other side of the constructivist coin are approaches to teaching and instructional technology that enable students "to construct their own meaningful and conceptually functional representation of the external world" (Duff and Jonasson, 1992, p-11). The teacher becomes more of a coach, who assists students in "criss-crossing the landscape of contexts" looking at the concept from different of view each time the context is revisited (Spiro et al, 1992, p-8) Cohen (1988) uses the term "Adventurous teaching" for this approach.

Swami Vivekananda-'No one was ever really taught by another, Each of us has to teach himself'

Methodological Practice: 1) According to Vivekananda, discussion among teacher and pupils is an effective method of instruction. The teacher should invite question and stimulate the spirit of enquiry in the pupil. Actually Swami emphasizes on the pupils' participation in the teaching-learning process.

In the modern era the educationalist and the psychologist more emphasize on two-way communication, rather than lecture method. "two-way-communication" means teacher and students interact each other and solve their problems or build their concept.



Two - Way Communication Process

Here, students are not only the spectator and teachers are not only the speaker. In 'teaching-learning' system two-way communication is used all over the world in different systems of education.

At present in DE-Learning system, the discussion method is used most frequently. It is a very popular method of DE-Learning. With the help of discussion method, the teacher can able to interact a huge amount of students at a particular time. So, the time and the energy of the teacher are saved.

Don Robinson-'A good discussion is not teacher dominated but if rather' a conversation in which the pupils react with their ideas and reasoning behind them freely and openly.. During the interplay among the pupils. The teachers lead and by an occasional remark or a directly question.

2) Vivekananda suggested that travel was an ideal method of learning because he wished the teachers and pupils to go out and learn from outside, not only within India, but to other countries too, so that they can communicate with

each other and be able to share our knowledge and philosophy with people of other countries.

In the present situation this method is fit for our country as well as for the world. At present we see that the rich and the big country attack the weak and small country and destroy them, not only that snatch all the resources. The cause of that violence is lack of respect to other countries people, this philosophy, and lack of communication between the countries. So, in that situation travel method in the present time which is known as education (tour) will help to decrease the probability of this type of violence. Because when pupils visit one country to another country and share their knowledge philosophy, ritual customs etc, the respect to other country is increases. communication between peoples of two countries is increases.

So, the educational administration should arrange more and more educational tour and invest much money to the education sector

With the help of this method the 'Internationalism' among the students are increases.

In 1996 the International commissions on education announced the four pillars of education i.e.

- (i) Learning to know
- (ii) Learning to do
- (iii) Learning to live together
- (iv) Learning to be

The third pillar of education or 'Learning to live together' will fulfil with the help of the travel another.

Findings

1. Vivekananda's methods of teaching is still applicable in the modern perspective.
2. As a methods of teaching 'self education' is very much authentic for the present system of education.
3. To organize a affective discussion, the teachers acquiring to ask question to the pupils and gives them freedom to response those question from this own point of view.
4. Learning will gain success when pupils knowledge which was gathered their theoretical perspective able to apply their knowledge to the real object. that is pupils gain their experience by their own hands.

Conclusion

We the pupil of 20th century and Vivekananda, one the man of 18th century, more or less 150 years gape. But when we think that the man who expressed is thought in the method of teaching 150 years ago, still has a relevancy, its a glory for us. Not only methods teaching but its thoughts cover all the sector of education. That's why is great this our group.

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