

A Brief Study On Educational Thoughts Of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar

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ABSTRACT

Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar has been one of the most brightest personalities among the inspiring figures of the world. He was the youngest among these prominent guardian angels who made a meaningful presence in different times in the crucial moment of world's history. His thoughts, ideals and visions have been a guiding force for not only the people of India, but also for the people of this world. He made an outstanding contribution in education, literature, music, spirituality, philosophy, economics, science and almost in every field of social life. Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar was not only an idealist but also he was a polymath. On the one hand he was a philosopher, educationist and social worker and on the other hand he was a writer, linguist, musician and a social reformer.

This study focuses on thoughts and philosophy of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar. Furthermore, it envisages his insights into the field of education.

INTRODUCTION

India is the most beautiful country in the world. Because this country has given birth to so many eminent personalities like M.K. Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Raja Rammohan Roy, S. Radhakrishnan and so on. These magnificent personalities have felicitated on worldwide for influenced to society and generations through their noble thoughts and actions. During the 20th century India got in the form of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar is one of like them. He founded the philosophy of Neo-humanism, PROUT (Progressive Utilization Theory) and so many ideas in various field of knowledge. Also he is the founder of Ananda Marga(A world wide socio-spiritual organization and movement). He renowned in the name of Shri Shri Anandamurti. He influenced the India as well as whole of the world through her prolific ideas on various aspect such as philosophical, spiritual, social, educational, economical, political, science, cultural, linguistic, literature, music, etc.. However he was a versatile personality- philosopher, spiritual leader, writer, social activist. His astonishing contribution on education are most valuable for society. He felt that only education plays the role of medicine in curing the various diseases of the society.

METHODOLOGY

This study was purely theoretical based. Primary data as well as Secondary data sources have been used in this study. The Primary data has been collected by various books of P.R. Sarkar himself. And Secondary data are gathered from different books, article, e-papers, web address, etc..

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are, to:

1. Find out the contributions on education of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar.
2. Find out the activities of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar for the development of education.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study has the following significance described by the researcher.

- 1) To know about the views of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar on education.
- 2) To know the contributions of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar to society.
- 3) To unfurl the philosophy and ideas of this great personality.
- 4) To know the reflections of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar and his philosophies on our education.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

MEANING OF EDUCATION: The real meaning of education is trilateral development – simultaneous development in the physical, mental and spiritual realms of human existence. This development should enhance the integration of the human personality. By this, dormant human potentialities will be awakened and put to proper use. The sense of universalism should also be awakened in the child. Etiquette and refined behaviour are not enough. Real education leads to a pervasive sense of love and compassion for all creation. Education stands for:

E – Enlargement of mind

D – DESMEP (Discipline, Etiquette, Smartness, Morality, English, Pronunciation)

U – Universal outlook

C – Character

A – Active habits

T – Trustworthiness

I – Ideation on the Supreme

O – Omniscient grace

N – Nice temperament

Three fundamentals of education are:

1. It must be based on factuality.
2. It must awaken a thirst for knowledge.
3. Students and teachers must both have a balanced mind.

AIMS OF EDUCATION: P.R. Sarkar stated that the education would be run for full filling the following aims.

- 1) Only then will education be worthwhile and develop the body, mind and ideals of the student.
- 2) Education which leads to the acquisition of knowledge plus morality makes for a peaceful society.
- 3) The noblest form of social service is to educate the public and create a sense of consciousness in them. This sense of consciousness is to be inculcated in every human being. This is your duty. The goal of education is to elevate the all-round standard, and especially the intellectual standard.
- 4) The real meaning of education is trilateral development – simultaneous development in the physical, mental and spiritual realms of human existence. This development should enhance the integration of the human personality.
- 5) The sense of universalism should also be awakened in the child. Real education leads to a pervasive sense of love and compassion for all creation.
- 6) Special importance should be attached to children's education because today's child is tomorrow's citizen.
- 7) Build an attitude in students towards the needy or helpless peoples.

CURRICULUM: P.R. Sarkar stated that the education system emphasis should be given to moral education and the inculcation of idealism – not only philosophy and traditions. The practice of morality should be the most important subject in the syllabus at all levels.

P.R. Sarkar adverted the curriculum for fulfilling the aims of education. It's in short-

Physical Development: Parade, Games and Sports, Yoga –Kaushiki Dance, First Aid, Fire Fight etc..

Intellectual Development: General Knowledge, Environmental Conservation and Protection, Geography, History, Real life Experiences, Health and Hygiene, Traffic rules, etc..

Moral: Hagiology (Biography of Ideal Persons), Discipline, Etiquette, Concentration, etc..

Cultural Development: Rhymes, Poem, Sanskrit couplet, Song-music-dance, Drama, Mime, Debate, Oratory and Conference, etc..

Teach to students with first-hand both curricular and co-curricular activities as – Volunteership, Community service, Discipline, Self-confidence and Self-dependency, etc..

METHOD: According to P.R.Sarkar, Education is a part of cultural life. Education should be free, and education must be based on universalism. Children learn by play, stories and songs. Children are by nature most inclined towards play, so a thirst for knowledge will have to be awakened in children through the medium of play – children should be educated through play methods. Children are also by nature inclined to listen to fantasies and stories. Through stories children can easily be taught the history and geography of various countries, and they may also be taught the initial lessons of how to practise universalism in their lives. Children love play and stories almost equally, so in their case the two should be equally utilized. The receptive capacity of a child is great, but to enhance the receptivity the method of education should be thoroughly psychological. Method of teaching will be done through mother language or local language and also national language and english. Learned english by the students for international communication. But learn english is changeable on basis of universal scenario. Method of teaching also based on Observations, Discussion, Yoga and Meditation, etc..

STUDENT: According to P.R. Sarkar, the final and supreme goal is to make one's individual existential nucleus coincide with the Cosmic Existential Nucleus. As a result, the unit being's entire existential order becomes one with the Controlling Nucleus of the existential order of the Supreme Entity of the cosmological order, and that will be the highest expression of Neo-humanism. Special importance should be attached to children's education because today's child is tomorrow's citizen. Educated are those who have learnt much, remembered much and made use of their learning in practical life.

TEACHER: Teachers must be selected carefully. High academic qualifications do not necessarily confer on a person the right to become a teacher. Teachers must possess such qualities as personal integrity, strength of character, righteousness, a feeling for social service, unselfishness, an inspiring personality and leadership ability. Because teachers have an extremely important role to play, their professional standards must be very high. Teachers should have a balanced mind, unaffected, unassailed by unimportant entities. Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar's message to teachers: The noblest form of social service is to educate the public and create a sense of consciousness in them. This sense of consciousness is to be inculcated in every human being. This is your duty. The goal of education is to elevate the all-round standard, and especially the intellectual standard. In addition, the elevation of the

moral standard is extremely necessary in the sphere of education. This moral standard is deficient today. It is lacking in the present educational system also. You are to create a new social order. Therefore, you should first acquire more and more knowledge in different spheres of life and also you are to upgrade your morality. Along with your intellectual standard, if you have morality, then everybody will respect you. Try to acquire as much knowledge as possible through our own books.

WOMEN EDUCATION: Exploitations and deprivations with women are one of the main problem in the way of the development of society. Harm to the root of this problem P.R. Sarkar said to taken the following steps such as – 1) Provide free education for women in whole of the world. 2) Destroy to the all type discrimination in the field of society, education and religious approach. 3) Provide socio-economical security to women.

SOCIAL EDUCATION: The noblest form of social service is to educate the public and create a sense of consciousness in them. This sense of consciousness is to be inculcated in every human being. Education which leads to the acquisition of knowledge plus morality makes for a peaceful society.

MUSIC: Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar was wrote and composed more than 5000 (five thousand) songs in various languages as like Bengali, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Angika, Maithili, etc. in last eight years in his life. That is renowned in the name of 'PRABHAT SANGEET'.

BOOKS : P.R. Sarkar was wrote many books in various fields as like philosophy, literature, linguistic, education, economics, politics, spiritual etc.. Some books are related to linguistic and child-literature are mentioned below.

Ananda Sutram, Idea and Ideology, Jibanveda, Anandamarga, Yoga Manastattwa, Manusher Samaj, Ajker samasya, Buddhir Mukti – Nabyamanabatabad, etc..

Linguistic: Bamabigyan, Bamabichitra (8 volume), Shobdocayanika (26 volume), Loghunirokto, Byakaranbigyan (3 volume), etc..

Child literature: Neel Sayorer Swarnakamal, Hottomalar Deshe, Hottomalar Aro Golpo, etc..

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it is accomplished that Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar is a pathfinder of the wholesome and boosted to the society through his prudent ideas. A multi dimensional genius, he made his contributions in various fields of life or society. Especially the philosophy of neo-humanism and PROUT (Progressive Utilization Theory) were played crucial role for education as well as society. Modern educations were owed from contributions of Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar. Dr. Oliver Markley said about P.R. Sarkar, "His prophetic ideas about resolving and transcending world problems are highly relevant at this critical time in human history.(Pranavatmakananda, 2019)

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