



## Educational Contribution of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

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### Introduction

Dr. Radhakrishnan has held high positions in both education and politics throughout his life. He was born on September 5, 1888 in the village in Andhra Pradesh. He was educated at the Christian College Madras and was appointed as professor of philosophy at the Presidency College Madras. Later at the University of Mysore and his service of professor of comparative theology at Manchester College. In 1931 to 1935 he was the vice chancellor of Andhra University. He was worked as professor of religion and ethics in London. From 1921 to 1935 Raje Pancham George Calcutta University. From 1931 to 1945 he represented India at the League of Nations. From 1939 to 1945 he was worked as a chancellor of Banaras Hindu University. He was worked as India's Ambassador to Russia from 1949 to 1952, Stanley personally made and discussed with him. He held the post of president of all India philosophical Council and had the honour of consolidating the after lecture series Oxford as well as the lecture series. From 1952 to 1967 he was the first President of independent India. Received the owner of the president. In 1954 he was awarded at the highest title of Bharat Ratna.

### Books written by Dr. Radhakrishnan

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan wrote many books. The books are as, the philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore (1918), religion of relation in contemporary philosophy (1920), Indian philosophy volume 1 (1923), The Hindu view of life (1926), Indian philosophy volume II (1927), and Idealistic view of life (1929), East and West in religion (1933), Eastern religions and western thought (1939), the Bhagavad-gita (1948), the Dhammapada (1950), Principal Upanishadaj (1953), the Recovery of Faith (1955). Etc. Like religion and philosophy education and health conference was the subject of education. Education is very important in a person's life. He believed that education should bring self-awareness to a person and he was of the opinion that education should be at once thought. Teachers' Day is celebrated on September 5 in India since it is the date on which Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, was born, in 1888. The Bharat Ratna recipient was a teacher, a politician and also the first Vice president of India.



## **Dr.Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan's Educational Philosophy**

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was an ardent admirer of Indian culture and Indian philosophy and William strongly in the noble nature of religion. He was passionate about universal brotherhood and the Welfare of humanity. He felt that education should be thought of comprehensive manner for the purpose of making independent India a function citizen. Considering his authority in the field of education he was interested with the responsibility of the first Education Commission of independent India.

According to the bill of union Ministry of Education, the commission was appointed on November 4, 1948. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the chairman of the commission which has been membership offer on education expert. Commission submitted its report on August 25 1949. This report is the articulation of Radhakrishnan thoughts on education from which is his thoughts on education can be traced.

### **Education meaning and nature**

Indian culture also conveys the message of 'Tamaso MA Jyotirgamaya' and this is also the nature of education. Dr.Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan says that, the purpose of education is that to bring from darkness to Light in everyone's life. Life should be illuminated by the knowledge.

### **Objectives of education**

#### **1. Spiritual development**

It is necessary to develop and soul with the help of. Physical development is not development Spiritual upliftment of man is necessary

#### **2. Stress on value education**

Perpetual value must be ingrained. The philosophy of Satyam, Shivam Sundaram should be attended in life, so that the life will be enlightened and sensitivity should be given emphasis on value education should be properly organised in the system.

#### **3. Physical development**

Healthy body is a smell of healthy mind and in the mind is always very motivated and prudent.

#### **4. Acceptance of Forwardness**

We should break the chain of regressive principle of and more forward with distance and principle of new thoughts on society. Principles of new ideas should be exposed to the society and should be opposed without scum bling to the old wrong attitudes. Should be contained and education and human awareness should be brought



### **5. Development of Democratic principles**

Democracy as a perspective is based on this critical that education should be the guardian of Democratic. The culture people's democracy is considered at the root of the people. Defenders of Indian should be expressed but not extreme opinion. Dr. Radhakrishnan says that Education should inculcate the attitude that enough is about reconciling differences and eliminating them.

### **6. Protection and transition of culture**

Culture shapes to the country existence but there is a way of life is a journey of consciousness. It gives birth to the customs and Customs value Store. According to this cover culture is a place of honour for since ancient times it has been preserved and inherited by us. It is the responsibility of education to save this transfer to the next generation.

### **7. creation of character**

The future of our nation depends on the character of that nation. According to Radhakrishnan, character is directed to the. Countries which people character is of low quality can never become great of feeling the power of character in our youth with full perfection should be done by the teachers and moral factors should be great.

### **8. Skill of self-expression**

Education should teach man the art of self-Discovery which is the great tool for self-expression. My study of language allows one of experiments with one's own thoughts. Education should help develop the individual skills.

### **9. Development of universal brotherhood**

Universal peace and spirit of universal brotherhood should be developed from the heart. Openness of heart but greatness of thought should be attended only to create a broad outlook only through education.

### **10. Attainment of Insight**

Insight should be attended through which all thoughts are known. Good and bad can be judged from conscience is removed. The difference between a true and false is discernible and true education is that which river will be self. Starting point, it is from here that the part of theology and paved and it is really necessary and needed.

### **About Curriculum**

Knowledge is a whole element. Knowledge is not divide. It is to be done at the whole element. In terms of this, there are stages of study knowledge. There should be a relationship with. Students should realise a self-nature of Specific knowledge. In specialises education there should be a system of getting education through two types of theoretical education and practical. Important to establish proper relationship between general education, special,



education, personal social professional education of students in all areas of education. Provisions should be made for admission to college or University education for those who have completed twelve years of schooling or equivalent. Graduate students will be eligible for two year course plan for postgraduate studies. Number of years in the degree courses required to complete a three year course at University degree. The format of curriculum should be conducive to the development of the students. Regarding the curriculum Doctor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan has explain Holistic development and hasn't received spiritual education in the curriculum. Learning to doctor Radhakrishnan, our existence is of three types, national, social and spiritual are connected with each. In all three of the content of, education I can also do our relationship with nature, with the society and with the world. Responsibility falls on the curriculum. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan explain about the post-graduation and research that in case of admission, Admissions should be made at all India level for postgraduate courses. For completing PhD degree the minimum period should not be allowed less than two years for research work. Scholarship to be organised to receive scholarship from the ministry of education for studying or working for postgraduate and Ph.D. Honours- graphical work of high quality research should be honoured with titles such as doctor of literature. There should be a system of providing grants to encourage research work in education in postgraduate education curriculum.

### **Conclusion**

From the above discussion I conclude to this paper it is accomplished that Radhakrishnan educational thoughts, objectives of education, curriculum, admissions, grant, scholarship etc. There are very few men who have deeply influenced the immortal in every nook and corner the world and have so universally loved and respected as well. Every Indian will salute this great personality forever. Religion is associated in word transformation and a religious amendment. It has to beat the discourse among the attribute. It is associate insight into reality associated and experience of reality. Radhakrishnan considered as education in terms of Holistic development of man emphasize on spiritual development physical have not considered physical mental aspect but have noted its importance. His entire ideology echoes the echoes of humanity. Every human being is scared and has the right to life liberty and protection

Therefore there should be good opportunities for development for social development. In democratic principles. Accordingly he felt that every person should know the actual form of Parmatma and manifest it. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan become a philosopher and his contribution to education is phenomenal on his his birthday as teachers day.



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