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THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

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Abstract

Vivekananda's greatest contributions to contemporary civilization was his understanding of religion as a common human experience of transcendent Reality. By proving that religion is the "science of consciousness," which is just as scientific as science itself, Swamiji surmounted the constraints of contemporary science. Therefore, rather of being at odds with one another, religion and science are compatible. The highest and purest goal of religion, which is freed from the shackles of superstition, dogmatism, priestcraft, and intolerance by this universal notion, is the pursuit of Supreme Freedom, Supreme Knowledge, and Supreme Happiness. His idea of the soul's potential for divinity stops this deterioration, elevates interpersonal interactions, and gives life purpose and value. He provided the groundwork for "spiritual humanism," which is now taking shape in a number of neo-humanistic movements and the growing popularity of meditation around the globe.

Vivekananda's idea of the "potential divinity of the soul" offers a fresh, uplifting perspective on people. The current era is known as the age of humanism, which maintains that man should be the primary focus of all endeavours and the centre of all thought. Man has acquired immense riches and power through science and technology, and contemporary communication techniques have transformed human civilization into a "global village." But man has also been degrading rapidly, as evidenced by the massive rise in broken households, immorality, violence, crime, etc. in contemporary society.

Keywords: Creation, Darkness, Great Change, and Breath. The Concept of East-West; New Perspectives on Religion, Humanity, Morals, Ethics, Contributions to India, Hinduism, Education.

Introduction

Swami Vivekananda's life on earth began on January 12, 1863, and ended on July 4, 1902, when he passed away. He devoted his superhuman energies to the task of arousing humanity to its innate divine nature during this brief life of thirty-nine years, five months, and twenty-two days, of which barely nine years made up his active public life. According to him, this is the only source of man's freedom and equality. After 110 years of his physical existence, he lives in the core of our heart. Along with his words, our every morning begins and ends with his creations. We entered into a new century, but essentially, as we turned a page toward a new millennium that, in many respects, imposed on us radical changes in our ways of living; and more so: a revolution, in an unconscious manner of perceiving the world, of feeling life and of how to envision our futures. Vivekananda's ideals are the only weapon to remove all darkness. That is why his new understanding of religion, new view of man, new principle of morality and ethics, concept of East-West, contribution to India, contribution to Hinduism, teaching are still relevant in enlightening us.

Swami Vivekananda urged the young people to be courageous, fearless, kind, morally upright, and of great character. "Muscles of iron and nerves of steel, within which lies a mind of the same substance..." was what he wished for them to have. He wished for them to reject everything that weakens their physical, mental, and spiritual fortitude. He believes that being selfless and without expecting anything in return for doing good for someone else is the key to real success and happiness.

He believed that true morality required complete mind control. The ethically perfect man is incapable of harming anything or anyone. According to Vivekananda, "no power below or above the sun can crush the possessor thereof" wherever truth, purity, and selflessness exist. He urged the young people to strengthen their moral character and reveal their inherent goodness. "Neither money, nor name, nor reputation, nor learning, pay; only character can break down impenetrable barriers to hardship. He sincerely urged the young man to keep this in mind. He also advocated for the renovation of our educational system in order to better prepare the general populace for life's challenges. Vivekananda said, "We want that education through which character is built, mind power is increased, the intellect is broadened, and through which one can stand on one's own feet.

His goal for India was to create a new, egalitarian society free from ideas of high or low, one that was motivated by the dignity of the individual, his freedom and individuality, and his strength and capacity to love and serve other people. Let our youth—who are the true builders of our country- step forward to make Vivekananda's vision a reality through their actions and conduct. They should also continuously work to make India morally and spiritually resurgent, physically healthy, socially stable and strong, politically sage and vibrant, and economically the most prosperous country possible. A significant turning point in Indian history is



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Swami Vivekananda. He was born on January 12, 1863, and passed away on July 4, 1902. In just 39 years, he made a significant contribution to not just Bharat but also the globe by acting as a model social reformer, philosopher, spiritual leader, and educator.

Vivekananda was a saint, yogi, and true patriot all rolled into one. He first encouraged people to ask questions. He spoke in an uprising-minded manner. His quest for wisdom ignited minds as he travelled the entire nation. He frequently stated that awakening all Indians to their actual potential was his main goal. His words are still here, everlasting, even a century and a few decades after he left our earth. Because of the person he was, the kind of life he led, and the principles and concepts he propagated, generations of young and old alike look up to him as a role model and hero. Concerning myself,

If you haven't read it before, I respectfully propose that you do so; it will help you become the best version of yourself. Study this wonderful man's life narrative or biography. Because until we understand Swami Vivekananda, life is not complete! Only Vivekananda's principles have the power to dispel all darkness. His original view of religion, outlook on mankind, moral and ethical values, East-West concept, contribution to India, contribution to Hinduism,

One of Swami Vivekananda's greatest contributions to contemporary civilization was his understanding of religion as a common human experience of transcendent Reality. By proving that religion is the "science of consciousness," which is just as scientific as science itself, Swamiji surmounted the constraints of contemporary science. New Perspective on Man: Vivekananda's idea of the "potential divinity of the soul" offers a fresh, uplifting perspective on people. The current era is known as the age of humanism, which maintains that man should be the primary focus of all endeavours and the centre of all thought. Man has acquired immense riches and power through science and technology, and contemporary communication techniques have transformed human civilization into a "global village." But man has also been degrading rapidly, as evidenced by the massive rise in broken households, immorality, violence, crime, etc. in contemporary society

Vivekananda's idea of the soul's potential for divinity stops this deterioration, elevates interpersonal interactions, and gives life purpose and value. He provided the groundwork for "spiritual humanism," which is now taking shape in a number of neo-humanistic movements and the growing popularity of meditation around the globe. The majority of morality, in both private and public life, is built on fear: fear of the law, fear of public scorn, fear of God's wrath, fear of Karma, etc. Based on the inherent purity and unity of the Atman, Vivekananda provided a new philosophy of ethics and new morality. Because purity is our genuine nature, our authentic divine Self or Atman, we should strive to be pure. Similar to this, we ought to care for and love our neighbours since, as members of the Supreme Spirit known as Paramatman or Brahman, we are all one.

Vivekananda also made a significant contribution by creating a link between Indian and Western culture. He accomplished this by translating Hindu texts and philosophy, as well as the Hindu way of life and institutions, into a language that Westerners could comprehend. He helped Westerners understand that, for their own wellbeing, they needed to learn a lot from Indian spirituality. He demonstrated that India had a significant contribution to make despite its underdevelopment and poverty. global culture. However, Vivekananda was the one who unveiled the fundamental roots of this culture, thereby defining and enhancing the nation's sense of unity. Indians now have pride in their past because to Swamiji, who helped people appreciate their nation's rich spiritual tradition. Swami gave India a purpose beyond its borders. In this sense, He gave India a purpose beyond its borders. The elements that gave India's nationalist movement true strength and purpose were a sense of solidarity, pride in the past, and a sense of mission. His lessons have helped our countrymen develop unparalleled levels of self-respect, self-reliance, and self-assertion. The most distinctive contribution Swami made to the development of the new India was to awaken Indians to their responsibility to the oppressed masses. He discussed the labouring classes' contribution to the creation of the nation's riches in India long before Karl Marx's theories were well-known there.

Swami Vivekananda gave Hinduism as a whole a definite identity and a defined profile. Before Swamiji, Hinduism was a loose alliance of numerous groups. Swamiji was the first religious figure to discuss the tenets of Hinduism that all sects share in common. He was the first to accept all Hindu ideas and the opinions of all Hindu philosophers and sects as diverse facets of one comprehensive worldview and way of life known as Hinduism, as instructed by his Guru Sri Ramakrishna. Sister Nivedita remarked of Swamiji's contribution to giving Hinduism its unique identity: "... it may be claimed that when he began to preach it was of 'the truth'

Prior to Vivekananda, there were several disputes and rivalries amongst the various Hindu sects. In a similar vein, proponents of many philosophical systems and schools asserted that their positions were the only ones that were accurate and legitimate. On the basis of the idea of oneness in diversity, He brought about a general unification of Hinduism by implementing Sri Ramakrishna's



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philosophy of harmony (Samanvaya). He also made a significant contribution by speaking out in favour of Hinduism. In fact, he worked primarily on projects like these in the West. Christian missionary propaganda had misrepresented Hinduism and India in the views of Westerners. He encountered a lot of resistance in his efforts to uphold Hinduism. At the end of the 19th century, India in general and Hinduism in particular encountered formidable obstacles in the form of Western materialistic lifestyle, concepts of Western free society, and Christian evangelistic activities. Vivekananda overcame these obstacles by fusing the best aspects of Western and Hindu cultures.

Vivekananda examines conventional beliefs about the paranormal and the notion that Raja Yoga can grant psychic abilities such as levitation, the ability to read other people's thoughts, the ability to control other people's bodies, and the ability to command all of nature. Additionally, he clarifies conventional Eastern spiritual notions like the Kundalini and spiritual energy centres (chakras). Vivekananda recommended conducting extensive testing before deciding whether to accept or reject something. Throwing something overboard without first doing a thorough inquiry is not the mark of an honest and scientific mind. Surface scientists attempt to deny the reality of numerous exceptional mental events since they are unable to explain them.

Vivekananda's ideas "on the link between the soul and Godhead, Prana (life force) and Akasha (ether) and its equivalence to the universe, force, and matter" had an impact on the electrical engineer Nikola Tesla. According to reports, Tesla made the self-imposed vow of chastity after being influenced by Vivekananda's advice that it is the "road to self-transformation and enlightenment" to maintain chastity.

Vivekananda's teachings, to teach humanity about their own divinity and how to make it apparent in every aspect of life, can be summed up in just a few words. The perfection that exists in every person is manifested via education. We desire an education that develops character, boosts mental fortitude, broadens the mind, and prepares students to stand on their own two feet. "Arise! Awake! And keep going till the goal is attained. More than a century ago, Swami Vivekananda roused the Indian nation from a deep slumber brought on by centuries and uttered this thunderous and eternal message from the Upanishads in an equally thunderous voice. He urged his countrymen, especially the youth, to give their best for India's spiritual and national renaissance. A generation of our people were enraged and inspired by this clarion call, dedicating their life to the rebirth of Indian country. During the fight for independence, hundreds of them accepted death and pain. Swami Vivekananda served as an inspiration for many who later played a more or less active role in the movement.

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