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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### THE IMPACT OF SRI AUROBINDO GHOSH'S EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

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#### Abstract

Sri Aurobindo can be rightly called a perfectionist because he was never satisfied with partial remedies. Born in Kolkata, India Aurobindo was educated at Cambridge University. The presence study highlights the philosophical contribution of Aurobindo Ghosh in our education system. It explains different philosophical aspects of Aurobindo Ghosh – aims of education relationship of teacher and pupil and finally the implication of Aurobindo's philosophy of education.

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#### Introduction:-

Brought up in the west Sri Aurobindo had the first hand knowledge of the western system of education. Like Vivekananda and Tagore he was also conversant with the advantages of European system of education.

Though one of the greatest admirers of ancient India thinks - Aurobindo was a votary of the synthesis of whatever is good in East and West.

This attachment is visible everywhere in his thought. He suggested to maintain a system of education "proper to the Indian soul and need and temperament and culture that we are in quest of not indeed something faithful nearly to the past but to the developing soul of India to her future need to the greatness to her coming self creation to her eternal spirit".

#### Educational Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh:

He was not only one of the greatest philosopher and yogi of his time but also one of the greatest political leader social reformers and educationist of his era. He believed that the real truth of science and religion was already contained in the Vedas. He aimed at gradual spiritualization of the society. He welcomed an age of supermind where the realization of good freedom and unity will pre dominate in all social groups. We can achieve the unity of human race through integral living and through development of integral personality. His philosophy is based on an experienced integralism. It is a synthesis of idealism, realism, pragmatism and spiritualism.

#### Aurobindo's Aim of Education:

Sri Aurobindo believed that Education must be accordance with the needs of our real modern life. In other words Education should create dynamic citizen so that they are able to meet the needs of modern complex life. He considered the individual as "A growing soul with a being a nature and capacities of his own".

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the aim of education therefore was to realize these capacities and grow into a fullness of physical and vital energy and almost breadth depth and height of his emotional his intellectual and his spiritual being.

Harmony is the key to understand Sri Aurobindo's thought everywhere . He also seeks harmony of different individuals in a community compatibility and not uniformity is the love of collective harmony .

The roles of the male and female different types of individual in a community are not identical but diverse and therefore complementary . Thus he proposes an educational system in which details must be planned according to individual differences .

This is particularly true about the women's education , educational backward classes and education of below normal abnormal and super normal children .

He has established the edifice of his philosophy upon his theory of evolution . It goes with the truth of evaluation .

All most all the thinkers of our age have felt and realised the need of evaluation in the present educational system . therefore he aims at the evaluation of the individual nation and humanity through education of the individual nation and humanity through education .

This evolution will be continued as spiral . It is hence that Sri Aurobindo aims at nothing else than supermental education . Evolution involves not only growth but also than formation not only adjustment but also a more intimate harmony . In fact he makes us understand that this evolution can be achieved by men's opening and waiting with uniting divine . In other words this requires divine perfection .

#### **Teacher taught relationship:**

Sri Aurobindo suggested activity method , observation , self discovery , discussion method , learning by doing , learning by self experience . He inculcates certain sound principles of good teaching which have to be kept in mind when actually engaged in the process of learning . According to him the first principle of true teaching is that "nothing can be taught " . He explains that knowledge is already dormant within the child and for this reason . He thinks the teacher not be an instructor or task master rather "he is a helper and a guide " . The role of the teacher "is to suggest not to impose " .

#### **Conclusion:-**

To conclude our discussion on the philosophy of education as given by Sri Aurobindo clearly points out that this is a new experiment in education . According to him teaching is a very respectable and responsible job . So he suggested the teacher should be careful enough to observe the working of the student minutely . He discarded the punishment and the stimulation of fear . His philosophical foundation and psychological credibility is sound to such an extent that so long as such a band is not available , it is just an experiment .

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