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‘A study of educational thoughts of Jiddu Krishnamurti and relevance in present education’

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Abstract:

The objective of this paper looks at philosophy and educational thoughts of the eminent Indian philosopher Jiddu Krishnamurti. He believed in awareness as being essential for a free mind. He believed that beginning of education and the end of education understands of life and ourselves. Education is the nourish of goodness and goodness cannot flower in the flied of fear. In this paper investigator used the philosophical method and for the data collection primary and secondary sources are used. Over all in the study reflected khrishnamurtis fear free approach for overall development of child. J. Krishnamurti said education should be provide with technique free, natural education which is follow child centre approach . He believed teaching is not the mere imparting of information but cultivation of an inquiring mind.

Key words: Right education, thought, free mind

Introduction:

Jiddu Krishna:murti is an intellectual thinker and eminent Indian philosopher, in twenty centaury. He was one of those contemporary Indian philosophers who stood against the tradition system of education and he become an one of unique philosopher. He was born on 11th may in 1895 in a Brahmin family in Andhra Pradesh. His father was Narainah and his morthor name was Sanjeevamma. Jiddu Krishnamurti was a great thinker who develop the philosophical ideas and cultural tradition of India at that time . The important quality of Krishna murti’s philosophy of life is that it is not influenced by social, political, spiritual and economical ideology.J. Krishnamurtis philosophical view about life “ man should be not waste his energy in controlling, surprising, rejecting and in trying to escape, but all that energy would be used in living with the accessible conditions. Jiddukrishna murti was not only believed in traditional Indian education but also belived in the present Technical Education. According to jiddu krishnamurti’s point of view in “present day of education is a complete failure because it has a over emphasized in

technical educations. He was also much more emphasized all the dimensions of educational field in order to physical, social, psychological, spiritual, mental development that means understand the living of life.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the thoughts of J. Krishnamurti in educational philosophy.
2. To find out the relevance of J. Krishnamurti's educational thought in present education.

Methodology of the study:

Present paper is totally on the basis of “**philosophical method**” and the data collected from the one primary sources and all secondary sources.

J. Krishnamurti's life:

Krishnamurti was born in 1895 in India. He was born in a Brahman family. His mother died when Krishnamurti was ten years old. After her death he relied on his younger brother Nityanada, for guidance and support. At the age of 14th year old Krishnamurti was identified by one of the leaders of the Theosophical Society, Charles Leadbeater. Charles Leadbeater was a spiritual leader of theosophical society. Mrs. Annie Besant was the president of the theosophical society he invited Krishnamurti and his brother Nityanand to in Chennai. Annie Besant, became Krishnamurti's as a guardian and in some ways a mother-like figure to him. At the age of 15 years Krishnamurti accompanied Mrs. Annie Besant to England in 1911. In England they stayed for ten years and were educated. He made three times unsuccessful attempts to pass matriculation examination in London University. He gave his first speech in London in 1911. After the death of his brother Nityanand changed the whole life of Krishnamurti and he started to think about the basis of all existence on earth. Krishnamurti had an unusual spiritual experience which brought in a world spiritual leader. Besant appointed Krishnamurti as the seventh disciple and announced. At the time Krishnamurti was the young spiritual teacher, he was received with great respect. After long time he was left from theosophical society and returned all the money and wealth to the donors. He himself expressed, that “I want to free man from chains and fear, I am not finding a new religion. My only purpose is to free man completely”.

Krishnamurti's thoughts on Indian education:

Jiddu Krishnamurti was a unique character individual, who redevelop the human mind in a innovative manner. Krishnamurti's contribution of education is very comprehensive and deep and which has brought about a significant change in Indian educational principles.

According to him meaning of education –

- In the true sense Education is helping the individual to mature and free to flower greatly in love and goodness.
- Education is not transmission of the existing values in the mind of child and its to think critically and rationally.
- Education should help them to break down our social and rational barriers instead of emphasizing them, for they breed antagonism between man to man.
- Education is essence of learning that is very movement of intellectual.
- Education helping to individual free from all the social barriers.
- The process of education, there should be complete freedom so that minds are used to their higher capacity.
- Education should provide full opportunity for children can express themselves and develop their own capacities.
- In word of Krishnamurti, "Education helps us to be sane, non-mechanical and intelligent".

Aims of Education:

The intention of education is not only to make more scholars, technicians and job opportunities, but also looks integrated man and woman who are free of fear and free from all the social barriers. The start of education and the end of education understands of life and own self. Education is the take care of goodness and goodness can not flower in the field of fear. Aims of education mean not of reading of lots of books or passing examinations and getting a job, education means life long process which helps understand life and ourselves. Education implies that education should help the children grow without fear to the best of his capacities and develop talents lead to understand life as a whole. He wants that Education should get ready the young generation for new type of free living. According to him, education should help the child in facing the world in a totally different and intelligence way, knowing to earn a livelihood, knowing all the responsibilities, the miseries of it all. J.Krishnamurti talking about education as being the agent not only of internal renewal but also of social change.

2. Curriculum:

J. Krishnamurti founded over all eight schools in different part of the world. He also delivered lectured in India , England, Holland, Australia, and north and south America on various aspects in related to religion and education. He was very deeply interested in school and education that reflect on his thoughts. He said teachers should not give much more importance in certificates and degrees but krishnamuri was always said students intrinsic motivation.

3. Method of teaching:

Krishnamurti belied that illusions in take the place the reality in the absence of right kind of teaching . Right kind of teaching should provide certain method-

- The role of 'right education' is to make the individual highly sensitive to everything.
- The right kind of education does not only produce engineers, doctors or scientists, but also a 'human being who is alive, fresh, eager.
- The method should not teach the child “ what to think” but how to think’
- The method provide freedom for the child which enable him to think foe him self.
- The method employed in teaching should enable the child should study the subjectbin thoroughly.
- Questioning and critical thinking is must part of this instruction process.
- In teaching and learning process teacher and students should from an equal partnership. Teacher should strive to motivate the student to taken learning.

4. Role of Teachers:

The Teacher , who must understand himself and be free from traditional patterns of thought. Teacher should to help every people to discover his/her inner psychological resources or potentiality, skill and realize of the students needs. Teacher should create well environment for right education. The teacher has to always encourage creative intelligence of his/her pupils. Teacher also provide teaching in respect to equality . According to J. krishnamurti ‘ as the teaching is considered as the profession or means of earning livelihood , the teacher a can’t dedicate himself in teaching’. The teacher should not impose his beliefs, manners and ideologies on the student. According to krishnamurti ‘ an educators is not merely a give information he is one who points the way to wisdom, to truth. Truth is far more important than the teacher, to create new society each one of us to be a true teacher, which means that we have to be both the pupil and the master, we have to educate ourselves.

5. Place of school:

The Intention of the Krishnamurti Foundation India schools is that they 'are not only to be excellent academically but are to be concerned with the cultivation of the total human being. He believed that

integrated personality development of the child can be achieved in school environment. It is possible if number of students in the class is limited. He believed small school is more focused in child development. According to J. Krishnamurti "A big school with hundreds of children is just like big industry, big government office, or big bank that aims complementing certain routine work in a mechanical manner". He said that real education maybe given only through a small school where the teacher can give more attention to each and every students.

6. Student: J. Krishnamurti believed that every individual has a unique characteristic. The teacher needs to understand the unique quality of pupils and then provide teaching appropriately. Every child has different potentiality, so teacher should observe the child and then arrived at his own conclusion.

7. Discipline.

Discipline in schools becomes necessary but J. Krishnamurti believes freedom never comes through discipline. According to him, obedience can be developed in small school system where teacher and students closely interacted. He thinks that if teacher himself should be fearless, it results child behaves also fearless.

• Relevance of Krishnamurti's educational philosophy:

Krishnamurti said that his only concern was to set man totally free from social barriers, that means 'freedom' as a state of being was central to his view of life. Krishnamurti's view of humanity for education is contrary with the perspective that has formed much in conventional education. The function of education is to help you from childhood not to imitate anybody, but to be yourself all the time. Therefore, freedom lies in understanding what you are from moment to moment. It is true that education always encourages us, . To understand life is to understand ourselves, and that is at the beginning or the end of education. In Modern education system is making us into thoughtless entities it does very little towards helping up to find our individual vocation. Krishnamurti's idea of 'Right education' is to help you to find out for yourself what you really, who I am? with all your heart, love to do. It is like something in which you have put your mind, your heart. In this context that Krishnamurti's philosophy of education is of great significance and his emphasis on the relationship between education and society. This aspect of Krishnamurti's teachings is the basis of his educational thought and can make a significant contribution to educational policy making that concerns itself with change through 'right' education.

Conclusion : Above all of the discussion in this paper is related to Krishnamurti's thoughts and educational philosophy. J. Krishnamurti wants to establish student centered education. He thinks about education it is a lifelong process for good living. J. Krishnamurti wants to technique free, natural education and it is not bound in teacher center. The right kind of education is to inquire and to learn is the function of the children. Teaching is not the mere imparting of information but cultivation of an inquiring mind. Present

education contributes to develop a contradictory mind and according to him Education means to help to develop an integrated mind.

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