Chapter 8

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE VIEWS OF DIFFERENT SCHOLARS ABOUT SWAMI DAYANAND’S EDUCATIONAL THOUGHTS AND ETHICS
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In the present chapter researcher attempted to make content analysis of the materials received from different sources in order to disclose the similarities or differences in communication content and to find the characteristics of content itself.

For this purpose, universe chosen was the persons deeply concerned with the life and works of Swami Dayanand in one way or the other. This universe was further divided into three categories-Principals of DAV institutions having at least 25 years of experience, persons deeply involved in the literature and activities of Arya Samaj for the last more than 25 years and the persons who were the authors, critics and scholars of vedic literature including the works related to Swami Dayanand Saraswati’s life, philosophy, educational thoughts and ethics.

In order to get the views from the above persons a structured open-form questionnaire was prepared (Appendix-1).

The open-form or unrestricted type of questionnaire calls for a free response in the respondent’s own words. The form of the questions is unstructured and no clues are provided to the respondent. The open form of questions provides for greater depth of response and the greatest advantage of this type of questions is freedom that is given to the respondent to reveal his opinion and to clarify his responses.
Open-end questionnaire has been found to be particularly beneficial when the investigator has little or no information about the subjects to be studied. Since open-end questionnaire provides a greater degree of flexibility, it encourages the investigator in eliciting unanticipated and insightful replies from the respondents that actually increase the researcher's understanding of what is going on and why.

While preparing the questionnaire, the purpose and objectives of the study were kept in mind. It was also thought that the questionnaire must have simple language, avoid unwanted assumptions and it should be as per the information level of the respondents.

In the beginning, 35 questions were framed keeping in view the purpose of present study. In order to examine the questionnaire from the research point of view, preliminary try-out of the questionnaire was done on a sample of six persons who are associated with the work of Swami Dayanand. Interviews with these six persons were conducted in order to see whether the questionnaire fulfills the objectives of investigation, promotes congenial and appropriate relationship with respondents and to know whether the respondents understand the question without having to be explained. On the basis of judgement and opinion of the above respondents 11 questions were deleted and minor corrections were made in another questions and few questions were rewarded in this way, finally 24 questions were retained in the present questionnaire.

The test-retest method was used to find the reliability of questionnaire on a sample of eight persons other than the above in order to find the consistency of question responses and the accuracy of responses.
For finding the validity of questionnaire content validation method was used in order to see that each question of questionnaire must be related to the topic under investigation. For content validation was done with the help of three teacher educators teaching the subject of philosophy and familiar with the work and contribution of Swami Dayanand.

Final form of questionnaire was sent to ten respondent who were familiar with the life, work and contribution of Swami Dayanand and they were requested to return the questionnaire after answering all the questions. Mailed questionnaire was preferred to minimize the time efforts and expenditure and also to administered it to wide scattered population. Out of ten respondents only five respondents returned the questionnaire after answering it. On the basis of the responses received from them and the telephonic conversation of researcher with the same respondents, resulted in the content analysis of the material.

The details of the content analysis of above said material has been presented below:

Que1: What is the meaning and nature of education according to Swami Dayanand?

Views: Physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual development of a person resulting in generation of a healthy society. It should make a man, a real man. It removes Avidya, and ignorance. It helps in leading simple and pious life. True education is that which helps in leading a truthful, happy and courageous life.

Que2: What is the importance and necessity of education according to Swami Dayanand?
Views:  Education enables an individual to live a balanced and meaningful active life for achieving Dharam, Arth, Kam and Moksha. It helps in fulfilling social obligation and developing helpful attitude towards others. It helps us to follow the right path and qualities like bravery, and makes students soft spoken. It helps a man to become a cultured man. It helps in inculcating moral and spiritual values and leading a life as per Vedic Dharam.

Que3: What are aims and objectives of Swami Dayanand’s education?

Views:  Objective of education is to attain the Moksha, development of fearlessness and truthfulness in life, to learn vedic literature, grammar, religion, ayurveda, mathematics and architects. Its objective is also to practice Dharma and avoid evil things.

Que4: What is the necessity of Swami Dayanand’s educational philosophy in the modern context?

Views:  In a modern age, man has become materialistic and self centered. Teaching of Swami Dayanand will help in eradicating caste system, superstitious, corruption, education to all irrespective of sex, caste and creed, development of ethical values and removing the ignorance.

Que5: What should be curriculum of study according to Swami Dayanand?

Views:  Study of grammar, languages, vedic shastra, history, education, sociology, philosophy, mathematics, astrology, environment sciences, basic and applied
science, technology, religious granths, craft, ayurveda and Dharma etc. as given in Satyarth Prakash.

Que6: What are teaching methods and method of study according to Swami Dayanand?

Views: Personal interaction, story telling, discussion, question-answer method and experimental method.

Que7: What is the nature of teacher and taught and their relationship in the views of Swami Dayanand?

Views: Relationship of teacher and taught should be that of father and son. Student should pay due regards to teacher and serve him faithfully. The student must speak always the truth, follow the religious path, never lethargic. Teacher should be a man of character. He should always be ready to remove the doubts of his students.

Que8: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about Women Education?

Views: Swami Dayanand favoured women education women needs to be compulsorily educated like man. However fields of their education may be different. They should be given education of grammar, mathematic, home science etc. They have every right to study vedic courses like man. It is only through the education of woman; family and society can become prosperous and happy. There should be separate institution for the education women.

Que9: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about adopting Bramacharya in student life?
Views: Every man and women must observe Brahmacharya during student life. Brahmacharya is essential not only to acquire rough and tough physique but also to possess a brilliant intellect or understanding most difficult subjects. Bramacharya lays strong foundation of the child for leading a perfect and happy life in future.

Que10: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about inclusion of sciences and math in education?

Views: Swami Dayanand favours the inclusion of science and math in education as study of science helps in study of astrology, ayurveda, geography and technology.

Que11: What is the nature of technical education as propounded by Swami Dayanand?

Views: In Satyarth Parkash and Rigved. Bhasyabhumika, Swami Dayanand has made references of technological development and craft education which existed in the vedic period. Swami Dayanand aspired for its revival.

Que12: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about vocational education?

Views: Swami Dayanand favours education of vocational courses like carpentry, craft, Ayurveda, agriculture, Dhanur-Vidya, Varna-Vyvastha gives importance to working capabilities of men. Vocational education was the part of social order both in the family as well as in society. Vocational education was helpful in well being of all the people of that time.
Que13: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about compulsory education?
Views: Every child irrespective of sex differences must be sent to school (Gurukul) at the age of 5 or 8 years. If the parents are defying this, then they should be punished under the law of land. Schools should be at least 4 miles away from the city. Thus he was in the favour of compulsory education for boys and girls.

Que14: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about rationality and logic in religion?
Views: Swami Dayanand says man should follow the righteous path, truthfulness in karma; rationality and logic in religion should go side by side. In Dayanand philosophy logic and rationality have important role. Superstitions, conservativeness, communalism have no place in religion. Religion should be based on rationality and logic.

Que15: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about equal opportunities in education?
Views: Swami Dayanand was staunch follower of equal rights of education irrespective of any caste, creed, religion, sex, place family or birth of child.

Que16: What are the views of Swami Dayanand about environmental education?
Views: He was profounder of Yajna as it purifies environment i.e., air, rain, water, soul, vegetation and living being. As man pollutes environment directly or indirectly therefore it is his duty to purify
the environment by performing Yajna. By performing yajna, man not only make the environment neat, clean, congenial and fragrant but also make himself healthy and strong.

Que17: Was there no problem of discipline among the students at the time of Swami Dayanand?

Views: At the time of Swami Dayanand, except for few instances of indiscipline in Gurukul, students were discipline due to interaction between teacher and taught, strict discipline in Gurukul and due to high moral character of teachers. But there was no such indiscipline among students as prevailing in the present time in educational institution.

Que18: Can the problem of indiscipline in the present time be solved as per the concept of discipline of Swami Dayanand?

Views: Although in the present time, the problem of indiscipline can not be solved fully due to political, social and economic scenario and impact of western education yet value based education and congenial teacher taught relationship by moral interaction can change the student's mind set and hence the discipline problem.

Que19: In what way, he propounded the spiritual education?

Views: Spiritual education was propounded through sanskar, yajna, yoga education in vedic manner. Belief in vedic philosophy for life, style of man for Swami Dayanand resulted in development of spiritual element gradually among students and
What is the nature of moral and religious education according to Swami Dayanand?

Moral and religious education were imparted by parents and teachers through Gaytri Mantra and Sandhya upasana. Moral education was imparted by universal approach based on a vedic philosophy which develop the good qualities among people and help them to lead pious and religious life as per the Dharma and vedic philosophy.

What are the ethics as given by Swami Dayanand?

Good thoughts, action and behavior, simple and truthful living, service to humanity were the ethics propounded by Swami Dayanand.

Whether there is any relevance of Swami Dayanand's educational thought in the modern time?

In the modern age, when there is lot of corruption, favourtism, chaos, indiscipline and economic, political, social and educational inequalities in the society, the teachings of Swami Dayanand are most relevant in present time. Swami Dayanand's teaching will be helpful in inculcating universal values balanced human mind and in making healthy social order. Although it is difficult to establish the ancient Gurukul system on the same pattern as suggested by Swami Bayanand yet the modern
boarding school pattern is based on his Gurukul system.

**Que23:** Is there any relevance of Swami Dayanand’s ethics in present scenario?

**Views:** Ethics as given by Swami Dayanand, being universal and fit for all time are very much relevant in the present scenario and will remain relevant for the coming generation and human society. Ethics as given by Swami Dayanand have special significance in the present scenario to fight against Casteism, division based society, diversified religion, corruption, favouratism, and regionalism. His ethics if adopted, will help in leading country to the path of progress.

Thus to make the content analysis of the views of different scholars about swami Dayanand’s educational thoughts and ethics, we can say that education for Dayanand is physical, mental, intellectual, emotional social and spiritual development. For him, true education is that which helps in leading a truthful, happy and courageous life. Education is important to us to live a balanced and meaningful active life, to fulfill social obligation, developing helpful attitude towards others. Education helps in inculcating moral and spiritual values and leading a life as per vedic Dharam. The main objective of education is to attain Moksha, development of fearlessness and truthfulness life, to practice Dharam and avoid evil things. To eradicate evils due to caste system, superstitious, corruption philosophy of education of swami Dayanand is very much needed.
Regarding curriculum, he says it should be the study of grammar, languages, vedic shastras, mathematics, astrology, technology and craft. Dayanand stressed on personal interaction, story telling, discussion, question – answer method and experimental method as methods of teaching. He further says that relationship of teacher and taught should be that of father and son. Teacher should be a man of Character.

Swami Dayanand favoured women education and suggested separate institution for the education of women. He says that Brahmacharya is essential to acquire rough and tough physique and a brilliant intellect. He favoured technical education, science and Math. He says that every child must be sent to school and if parents are defying this, they should be punished under law of land. Regarding religion he says that rationality and religion should go side by side. He favours purification of environment and lay stress on environment education. If we talk about discipline then there was much discipline in Gurukuls. Regarding spiritual education, he says that it can be propounded through sanskaars, yajna in vedic manner.

As per the views of scholars ethics is good thought action and behavior, simple and truthful living, service to humanity.

Swami Dayanand’s educational thoughts are very much relevant in the modern time. Where there is a lot of corruption, indiscipline, economic, political, social and educational inequalities in the society. Swami Dayanand’s teaching will be helpful in inculcating universal values balanced human mind and in making healthy social order.
Swami Dayanand ethics are very much relevant in the present scenario and will remain relevant for coming generation. He ethics if adopted, will help in leading country to the path progress.