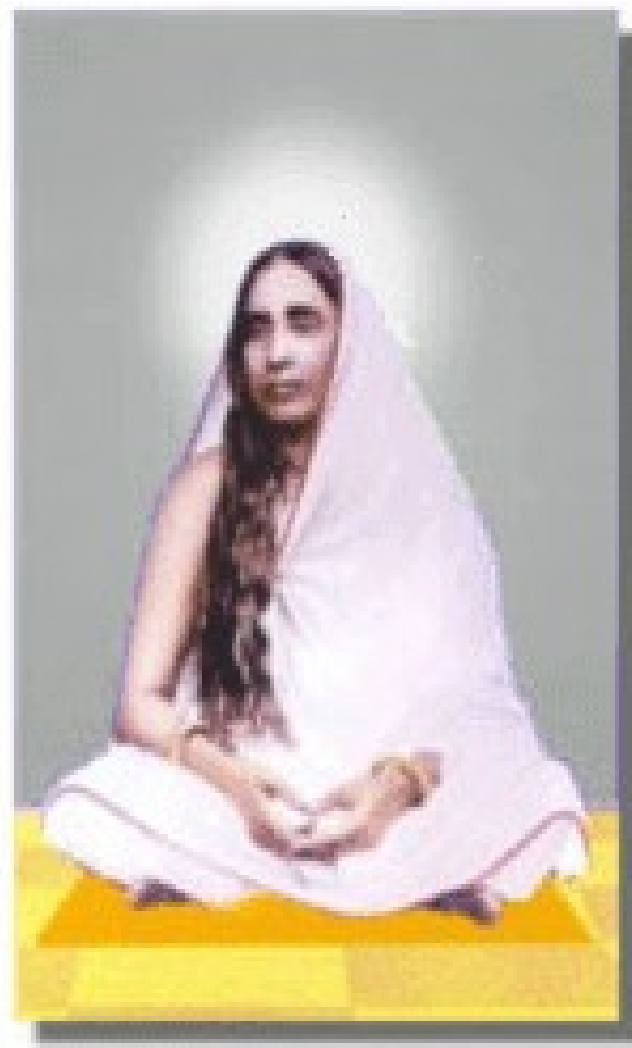
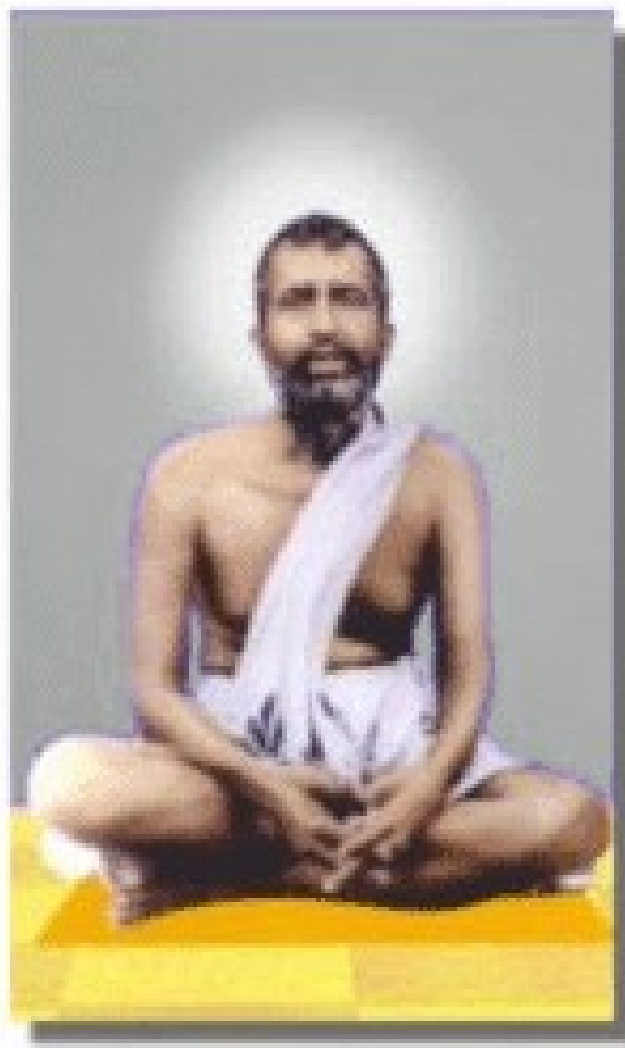
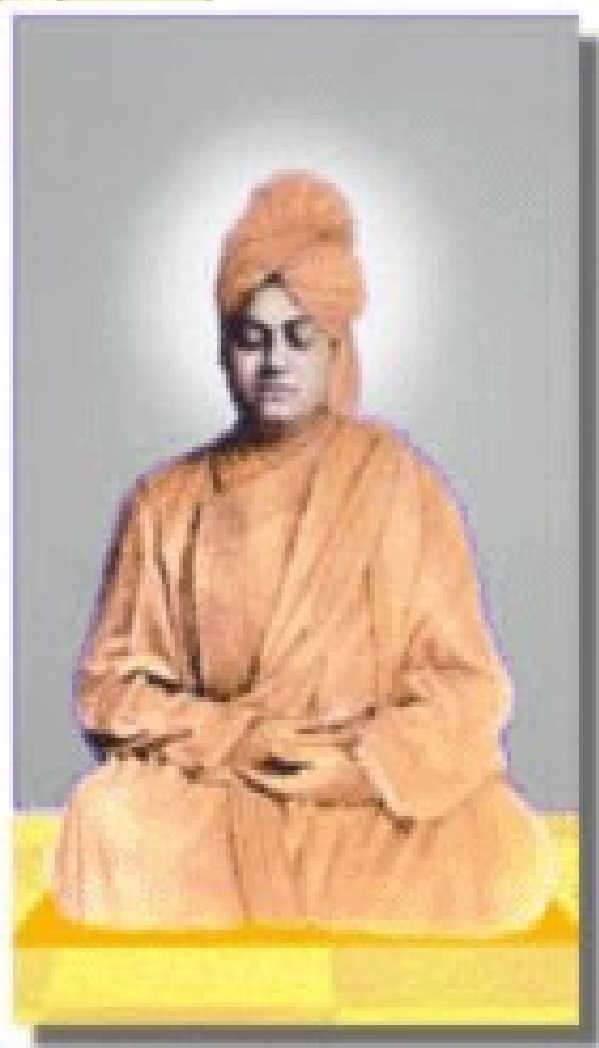
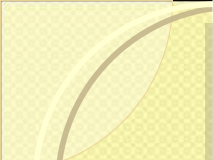




PRESENTATION ON SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

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Roll no-05



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Birth and early life

- ✓ Narendranath Dutta was born in Shimla Pally, Kolkata, West Bengal, India on January 12, 1863 as the son of Viswanath Dutta and Bhuvaneswari Devi.
- ✓ Even as he was young, he showed a precocious mind and keen memory.
- ✓ He practiced meditation from a very early age.
- ✓ While at school, he was good at studies, as well as games of various kinds.





(Cont...)

- ✓ He was a leader among his group of friends.
- ✓ In 1879, Narendra entered the Presidency College, Calcutta for higher studies.
- ✓ After one year, he joined the Scottish Church College, Calcutta and studied philosophy.
- ✓ During the course, he studied western logic, western philosophy and history of European nations.



✓ Questions started to arise in young Narendra's mind about God and the presence of God.

○ This made him associate with the Brahmo Samaj, an important religious movement of the time, led by Keshab Chandra Sen.

✓ But the Samaj's congregational prayers and devotional songs could not satisfy Narendra's zeal to realise God.

✓ He would ask leaders of Brahma Samaj whether they have seen God. He never got a satisfying answer.

✓ It was during this time that Professor Hastie of Scottish Church College told him about Sri Ramakrishna of Dakshineswar.



With Ramakrishna

- ✓ Narendra met Ramakrishna for the first time in November 1881.
- ✓ He asked Ramakrishna the same old question, whether he had seen God.
- ✓ The instantaneous answer from Ramakrishna was, "Yes, I see God, just as I see you here, only in a much intenser sense." Narendra was astounded and puzzled.
- ✓ He could feel the man's words were honest and uttered from depths of experience.
- ✓ He started visiting Ramakrishna frequently.



**Sri Ramakrishna paramahansa,
Dakshineswar**



(Cont...)

- ✓ Though Narendra could not accept Ramakrishna and his visions, he could not neglect him.
- ✓ It had always been in Narendra's nature to test something thoroughly before he could accept it.
- ✓ He tested Ramakrishna to the maximum, but the master was patient, forgiving, humorous, and full of love.
- ✓ In time, Narendra accepted Ramakrishna, and while he accepted, his acceptance was whole-hearted



(Cont...)

- ✓ While Ramakrishna predominantly taught duality and Bhakti to his other disciples, he taught Narendra the Advaita Vedanta, the philosophy of non-dualism.
- ✓ Narendra was transformed from a restless, puzzled, impatient youth to a mature man who was ready to renounce everything for the sake of God-realization.
- ✓ Soon, Ramakrishna's end came in the form of throat cancer in August 1886.



Ramakrishna's dead body, (which has been masked)



(Cont...)

- ✓ After this Narendra and a core group of Ramakrishna's disciples took vows to become monks and renounce everything, and started living in a supposedly haunted house in Baranagore.
- ✓ They took alms to satisfy their hunger and their other needs were taken care of by Ramakrishna's richer householder disciples.

Sri Ramakrishna's disciples



Vivekananda



Brahmananda



Yogananda



Niranjanananda



Adbhutananda



Premananda



Shivananda



Turiyananda



Saradananda



Ramakrishnananda



Abhedananda



Akhandananda



Advaitananda



Trigunatitananda



Subodhananda




Vijnanananda




Wanderings in India

- ✓ Soon, he wanted to live the life of a wandering monk with rags and a begging bowl and no other possessions.
- ✓ On July 1890, Vivekananda set out for a long journey, without knowing where the journey would take him.
- ✓ The journey that followed took him to the length and breadth of the Indian subcontinent.




It is said that he was given the name Vivekananda by Maharaja of Khetri for his discernment of things, good and bad.

- ✓ He came in close contact with the culture of different regions of India and various classes of people in India.
- ✓ He realised the need for a national rejuvenation if India was to survive at all.

- 
- ✓ He reached Kanyakumari, on 24 December 1892.
 - ✓ There, he swam across the sea and started meditating on a lone rock for three days.
 - ✓ The rock went on to become the Vivekananda memorial at Kanyakumari.
 - ✓ He had a vision of Sri Ramakrishna who encouraged him to go to the West



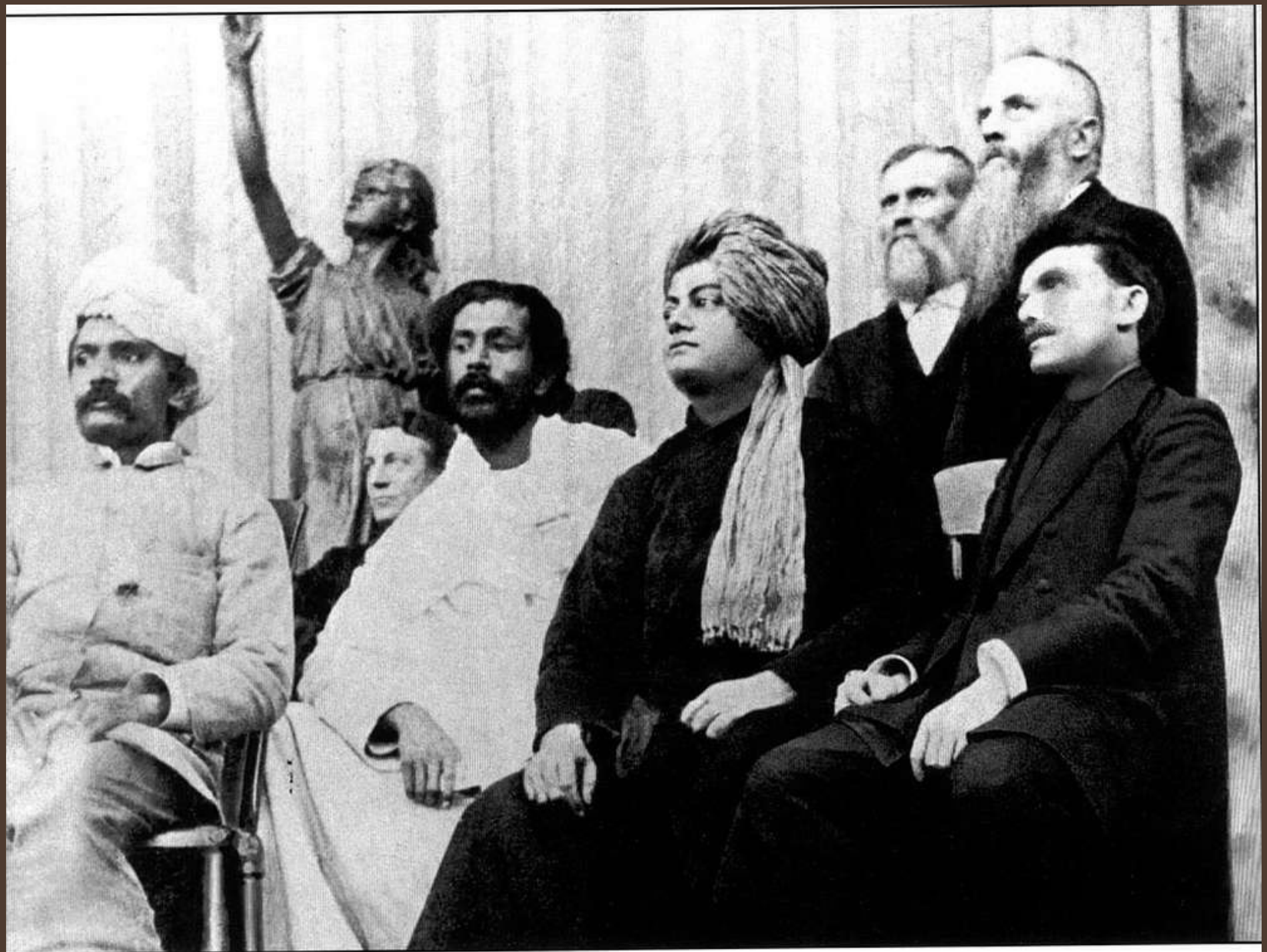
Vivekananda Rock (centre)
Kanyakumari

- 
- ✓ Helped by his friends at Chennai, Bhaskara Sethupathi, Raja of Ramnad and Maharajas of Mysore and Khetri, Vivekananda set out on his journey to the USA.
 - ✓ The invitation of the conference was actually given to Bhaskara Sethupathi, Raja of Ramnad to attend the World Parliament of Religions at Chicago.
 - ✓ But he decided and encouraged Swami Vivekananda, and said he was the right person to participate and represent the views of Hinduism in the Parliament of World Religions.



In the West

- ✓ Vivekananda was received well at the 1893 World Parliament of Religions in Chicago, where he delivered a series of lectures.
- ✓ He also earned wild applause for beginning his address with the famous words, "Sisters and brothers of America"
- ✓ Within a few years of the Parliament, he had started Vedantic centres in New York City and London, lectured at major universities and generally kindled western interest in Hinduism.





(Cont...)

- ✓ His success was not without controversy, he had a lot of controversy
- ✓ After four years of constant touring, lecturing and retreats in the West, he came back to India in the year 1897.



◦ **Back in India**

- ✓ In India, he delivered a series of lectures, and this set of lectures known as "Lectures from Colombo to Almora"
- ✓ He founded the Ramakrishna Mission. This institution is now one of the largest monastic orders of Hindu society in India.
- ✓ However, he had to bear great criticism from other orthodox Hindus for having travelled in the west which they considered to be impure
- ✓ He once again toured the west from January 1899 to December 1900.



(Cont...)

- ✓ The rest of his life he dedicated to helping humanity; inspiring people into spiritual path by giving lectures and guidance, training disciples for monastic lives, founding the great Institution - the Ramakrishna Mission
- ✓ Since then, the Mission has inspired and continues to inspire people in their spiritual quest and has constantly engaged in humanitarian activities helping millions of people.
- ✓ Swami Vivekananda wore out his robust body in the service of humanity.



Vivekananda's room at Belur Math




Death

- ✓ On July 4, 1902 at Belur Math near Kolkata, he taught Vedanta philosophy to some pupils in the morning.
- ✓ He had a walk with Swami Premananda, a brother-disciple and gave him instructions concerning the future of the Ramakrishna Math.
- ✓ The same day, Vivekananda left his mortal body at the young age of 39.



The significance of Swami Vivekananda's message

- ✓ Why is Swami Vivekananda's message is appropriate for the new millennium? What is the significance of his message? Why a message given a hundred years ago becomes useful for the new millennium? Let us try to find answers from his life and teachings.

- 
- ✓ First, the significance of his message.
 - ✓ I think, the most significant contribution of Swami Vivekananda is that he made religion as a scientific search to realize the divinity within.
 - ✓ Also, this inner search is grounded in humanity.



° According to vivekananda

- ✓ The Four Methods to Realize the Divinity Within are
- ✓ **Karma Yoga**: A way to realize one's own divinity through unselfish actions.
- ✓ **Bhakti Yoga**: A way to realize one's own divinity through love of God
- ✓ **Raja Yoga**: A way to realize one's own divinity through self control, and
- ✓ **Jnana Yoga**: A way to realize one's own divinity through knowledge obtained by reasoning and analysis.



Works

- ✓ His books (compiled from lectures given around the world) on the four Yogas (Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Jnana Yoga) are very influential and still seen as fundamental texts for anyone interested in the Hindu practice of Yoga.
- ✓ He had composed many songs including his favorite Kali the Mother.
- ✓ He used humor for his teachings and was also an excellent cook.



• **UNIVERSAL TEACHINGS**

SEE GOD IN ALL

This is the gist of all worship - to be pure and to do good to others. He who sees Siva in the poor, in the weak, and in the diseased, really worships Siva, and if he sees Siva only in the image, his worship is but preliminary. He who has served and helped one poor man seeing Siva in him, without thinking of his cast, creed, or race, or anything, with him Siva is more pleased than with the man who sees Him only in temples.



PERSEVERE IN YOUR SEARCH FOR GOD

To succeed, you must have tremendous perseverance, tremendous will. "I will drink the ocean," says the persevering soul, "at my will mountains will crumble up." Have that sort of energy, that sort of will, work hard, and you will reach the goal.



message for youth

- ✓ Societies should be molded upon truth and truth has not to adjust itself to society
- ✓ Whatever you think, you will be, you think yourself weak, weak you will be. You think yourself strong, strong you will be
- ✓ Do you love your country? Then come and struggle for higher and better things



(cont...)

- ✓ Each nation has a main current in life; in India it is religion. Make it strong and the waters on either side must move along with it.
- ✓ Blessed are they whose bodies get destroyed in the service of others.

THANK YOU



SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

In a day, when you don't
come across any problems
- you can be sure that
you are traveling in a
wrong path