

- ix. Art should be taught to develop the creative urge of mind.
- x. History should be studied as a guiding force for future actions.

**Nair, V.S. (1980)** worked on “Educational Ideas of Swami Vivekananda”.<sup>7</sup>

**Objectives:** The main objectives of the study were:

- i. To trace cultural revivalism in India in the nineteenth century and the reorientation of science and teaching of religion.
- ii. To find out the philosophical bases of education, psychology of education and socio-political and cultural aspects of education.
- iii. To find out the significance of Vivekanand’s ideas in modern times.

**Methodology:**

The descriptive research technique based on intensive library work was mainly used for the collection of data. The primary source of data was the complete work of Swami Vivekananda and interpretations and synthesis developed by recent scholars in various fields.

**Findings:** The major findings of the study were:

- i. Vivekananda was the greatest synthesizer of his time as compared with his contemporaries like Tilak and Gandhi.
- ii. His Vedic Idealism was a philosophy of action combining the intellect of *Sankara* and the love of the *Budha*.
- iii. By his correct interpretation of the Hindu religion, Vivekananda tried to remove the superstitions from the masses.