

Bhatt, J.M. (1973) worked on “A Study of the Educational Philosophy of Vinoba Bhave”.⁴ The investigation aimed at studying the educational philosophy of Vinoba Bhave in the context of his philosophy of life.

Objectives:

- i. To analyse Vinoba Bhave’s educational philosophy in the light of other schools of philosophy, and
- ii. To find out how far Vinoba’s educational thought could fit in with the existing situation in India.

Methodology:

The relevant data and evidences were gathered from the writings of Vinoba, the writings of others, on the educational thought of Vinoba, and visitation to Vinoba’s and Gandhi’s Ashrams, interview and discussion, with the inmates of these Ashrams and some active workers associated with Vinoba Bhave.

Findings: The study revealed the following findings:

- i. Education for life was not merely a process but a process with a goal.
- ii. Self-realization was the chief aim of education.
- iii. Curriculum was to have life orientation, labour orientation and usefulness.
- iv. The method of teaching should lay great stress on the spiritual leadership of teacher.

Babu, A.S. (1978) worked on “A Study of Sri Aurobindo’s Philosophy of Education”.⁵ The method followed included a careful study of all the works of Sri Aurobindo.

Findings: The main findings of the study were:

- i. The psychic being was the divine aspect of man. Each man possesses this divine nature and it was through