

Essay Writing

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Swami Vivekananda was a Hindu monk from India . He played significant role in the growing Indian nationalism of the 19th and 20th century , reinterpreting and harmonising certain aspects of Hinduism .

On the 12th of January every year , National youth day is observed in India to commemorate the Birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda .

The young spiritual leader who is credited with spreading the essence of Indian spirituality to the western world had immense faith in the power of the Youth of India . By the upholding the teachings of vedanta and its universal values of tolerance , acceptance and co - existence of different faiths , cultures and

Beliefs, he re-instilled a sense of pride amongst all Indians in their cultural heritage.

Making Swami Vivekananda the ideal role model for the youth is the fact that he motivated the youth to be strong in Body, mind and spirit, and he strongly advocated their role in nation Building. He envisioned India as a country with energetic young people who will shape up a modern nation based on the foundation of vedic spiritual ideals.

By the lectures and speeches of Swami Vivekananda, many youth were inspired to the ideas of social service and character Building. Swami Vivekananda dedicated his life to teaching and guiding the youth the importance of social service and laying the groundwork of character and leader attributes. His concept of service to the poor helped fire inspiration to many youth including many in Benaras, these young eventually formed the Sri Rama Krishna

Vivekananda mission home of service, which exists even today. The Rama Krishna mission came into existence in 1897 and since then continues to function and inspire youth all over India. Swami vivekananda was a mighty inspiration to youth throughout his lifetime, and continues to inspire the youth of Today.

Swami vivekananda's personality was notable for his comprehensiveness and deep sensitiveness to the evils prevalent in the socio-economic and moral structure of the country. He preached both monistic asceticism and social service. His intellectual vision was immensely clear and he could easily penetrate into the currents and cross-currents that were manifested in the history of India.

Vivekananda was a great observer of the human mind and the human society at large. He understood that undertaking any social change needed enormous energy and will. Hence he called upon the youth to not only build

up their mental energies, but their physical ones as well. He wanted "muscles of iron" as well as "nerves of steel". He wanted the youth to possess indomitable will and the strength to drink up the ocean. What he wanted to prepare the youth both physically and mentally to face the challenges that would lie ahead of social workers. He was also practical enough in warning the young of the pit falls ahead and the way society reacts to such endeavours. He said, "All good work has to go through three stages. First comes ridicule, then the stage of opposition and finally comes acceptance."

While talking about the needs of the youth education, he says, "The youths are to be taught to paint the vast canvas of life with ideas and activities that could help them to visualize the future they are to create for themselves and their fellow men." They need to strive to know what is real and what is

unreal. They could also be guided to appreciate that the search for truth is the ultimate goal that one realises only after understanding the transitory nature of all that is constant changing around every moment. An acquaintance with the history and heritage of India could give them a feeling of continuity and motivate them to assume responsibility to take the lineage ahead. Above all, cultural meetings and scriptures may motivate and instill in them sense of possession of the sublime, goodness and beauty which they need to assimilate and internalize.

Swami Vivekananda will be a best icon for youth of India. They were men and woman who sacrificed their self interests and suffered for others. The young of India must internalize a sense of pride in their ancestors for their tapasya to explore the mysteries of nature and to create a sympathy between man and nature. (ie)

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