



# Jiddu Krishnamurthi And His Educational Insights.

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## **Abstract:-**

Jiddu Krishnamurthi is a well-known twentieth century philosopher who made significant contributions to a variety of subjects, including education. His core principle of teaching is to teach people how to live in peace and discover the true meaning of life. The goal of this paper is to examine the pedagogical ideas of Krishnamurthi's philosophy and how it is relevant in today's era.

For Krishnamurthi, education entails educating the complete person. Educating the Individual as a member of society, as a human and as a natural man. He believes that man's complete social, psychological, physical and emotional development is required. As a result, that being is conscious of themselves, is unconstrained by ideology. Educational workers, particularly parents and teachers, play a critical role in achieving this goal.

The philosophical approach was utilized in this study and primary and secondary sources were used to obtain data. Overall, the findings supported Krishnamurthi fearless approach to child development. A technique free, natural education should be provided with a child centered approach.

The study of Krishnamurti's educational ideology, as well as the identification of the referential implications of these ideologies, is of tremendous theoretical and practical importance to Indian's education today.

## **Introduction:-**

**In the twenty-first century, Jiddu Krishnamurthy is a renowned Indian philosopher and intellectual thinker. He was one of the few contemporary Indian philosopher to challenge the traditional educational system. He was born on May 11<sup>th</sup> 1895 to a Brahmin family. Jiddu krishnamurti's was a famous thinker who contribute to the development of India's philosophical and cultural tradition at that time.**

**Krishnamurti's "on education" emphasize the freedom of education. He argues that true education is the development of an integrated human being. The idealist is unable to recognize this truth because they tend to be cold hearted and dry. The idealist is not an educator he or she must understand that studying children requires greater intelligence and compassion. The goal of education should be to help children develop their whole being.**

**Besides teaching students about the importance of freedom and equality, Jiddu Krishnamurthi emphasized the importance of religious activities. His philosophy of learning was based on the idea of correct action, the depth of relationship, and the sacredness of religious life. As a result, his idea on education was deeply relevant today, even if they are controversial. While we may not always agree with all of his views,we can appreciate his insights on education and how to apply them to our lives.**

**According to Jiddu Krishnamurthi, "the present day of education is a catastrophic failure since technical education has been overemphasized". He also placed a greater emphasis on all**

aspects of educational development, including physical, social, psychological, spiritual and mental development, which implies understanding how to live life .

Education is more than just a student's responsibility; it also necessitates the assistance of parents and teachers. Educators, in his opinion, include all people involved in the educational process, including parents, instructors, educational administrators and other educational professionals.

### **Nature of Education in Krishnamurti's View :-**

#### **1) The purpose of education:-**

The goal of education, according to Krishnamurthi, must be the inner change and emancipation of the human being, as well as the transformation of society. The goal of education is to help individuals become more religious. These aims must not be merely pleasant- sounding ideals to which one pay lips respect, nor are they to be attained through polar opposites. The religious intentions are for day-to-day life in educational institutes, rather than some distant aims.

#### **2) The Physical Characteristics of Learning Environments.**

##### **• Environment-Human Relations:-**

Humans, according to Krishnamurthi, are nature's man. Nature is the purest form of beauty, and beauty sensitivity is linked to religiosity and is essential for a child's healthy development. For Krishnamurthi, nature is a blend of beauty and order, and living in nature is not only good for the body but also good for the mind. Krishnamurthi educational institute/ schools are typically located in parks or the

**countryside for this purpose. He believed establishing a relationship with nature would lead to establishing a relationship with humans.**

- **Humans To Human's:-**

**When you are connected to the environment, you are connected to humanity, and each and every human being has a bond of love and caring. You don't feel anymore the differences, that is existed at level of ignorance. Krishnamurthi's approach is that he seeks to unite people via his educational philosophy. So that no one is divided by religion, caste, creed or nationality.**

- **Human's to 'Himself':-**

**According to Krishnamurthi, another physical elements of a learning environment is the environment of proximity to "I". He emphasized the value of having a quiet mind or silence so that student could watch their thoughts; he regularly spoke to students about the importance of having a peaceful mind or silence so that they could examine their ideas. Religion, he claims, has the ability to quiet the mind. As a result, school must provide a space for meditation. So that the child's mind is quiet, sensible, and logical.**

### **Educator's Role:-**

**According to Krishnamurthi, the role of educator is paramount. They are responsible for creating an environment of enlightened learning and development in the school. To develop such a society, teachers should have a heightened awareness of their own nature or systems. The teacher role should be to create a safe, loving environment for children to learn.**

**An educator can cultivate a sense of freedom and awareness within students. The right kind of educators would observe the students own values and impositions and help him understand how they restrict his or her freedom. Such teachers would help the students become aware of the conditioning influences and desires that bind the mind and lead to fear and a life of perpetual conflict.**

**True teacher would not need instructions but would see the changes necessary to help others. They must be certain of their vocations, not considering it as a means of making a living. They should possess extraordinary qualities and should be in a position to teach without any outside aid. They are more like gurus than educators.**

### **Parents Role:-**

**According to K's philosophy, the parents role in the education of their children is crucial. They must provide their children's an environment that fosters creativity. They must also strive to raise their children as self-sufficient human beings, free of social pressure and prejudices.**

**The parents are the primary source of knowledge and must strive to learn as much as possible. For parents to be able to fulfill their responsibility of loving their children, they must be educated. Parental education is just as vital as engineering or science education. All persons participating in a child's education must be adequately prepared for the tasks that they will conduct later in order for the youngster to develop fully.**

### **Discipline:-**

**Regardless of the subject of the education, krishnamurti's philosophy of education focuses on the importance of freedom. This freedom is psychological rather than political. ,For Krishnamurthi, the most important freedom is the freedom of mind. He believes that it is possible to be both free and at the same time the bound by compulsion. Therefore, we must not use**

**discipline as a tool to achieve freedom. Traditional education is a servant of the interest of society, Krishnamurthi thought. It was designed to produce patriotic citizens and efficient workers. However, he believed that such education contained seeds of violence and chaos. The ideal education was one that would help people understand authority and prepare them for a world in crisis. While this is a more complicated path than one might think, the outcome will be worth it.**

**Disciple is an important part of education, according to Krishnamurthi . it is essential to cultivate a deep concern for humanities well being. he also argues that the focus on material security in education is not the best thing for children. While he does acknowledge that most education in the West today emphasizes material security, this does not help them become good citizens.**

### **Concluding Remarks :-**

**The philosophical basis of Krishnamurthi's educational system is a central theme of his teachings. He believes that education is a process of cooperative exploration in the present. In other words, the goal of education is not to educate the individual but to nurture his/her unique nature and vocation. The pursuit of success and a sense of purpose are essential parts of education.**

**Similarly, his teachings emphasize the value of knowing oneself and using one's senses to clean the mind. He also advocates using the five senses to learn, rather than memorizing facts. Although this approach is difficult in today's modern world, it has its benefits. For example, the use of a microscope, for example, helps one gain a deeper understanding of the world and itself.**

**The philosophy of Krishnamurti's education is relevant to today's society, because it is based on the belief that each individual has a unique nature and vocation. He also believed that education should foster the development of individual autonomy and responsibility. Thus, learning to express oneself, in other words, is a fundamentally transformative process.**

