



Philosophical Thoughts Of Swami Vivekananda- Content Analysis Based On Contemporary Issues And Concerns

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Abstract

This study is a comprehensive literature review with content analysis to synthesize the outcome of philosophical ideologies proposed by Swami Vivekananda on various contemporary issues and concerns. Swami Vivekananda is a Hindu monk who revitalized Hinduism and introduced the power of spirituality to the Western world. He proposed and propagated the ideologies of holistic education, social reform, interfaith, harmony, religion, peace, and spiritual resilience. This study reviews Swamiji's teachings and propositions across multifaceted domains of education, social justice, mental health, religion, universal brotherhood, peace, harmony, nationalism, unity, and integrity. A systematic attempt is made to identify key areas where his ideas have continued to shape modern thought processes and practices based on the available literature from published scholarly articles, books, and internet sources. The paper also examines the relevance of his principles including self-reliance, moral education, and spirituality to address modern societal problems such as inequality, cultural identity, and environmental sustainability. The study identifies significant research gaps to work further. It is found that the philosophical thoughts of Swami Vivekananda retain their charm and memento even in the 21st Century because of their vigor, message, power to guide the world to discover ways to find holistic well-being, universal brotherhood, social cohesion, global unity, ecological balance, and blissful life.

Keywords: Swami Vivekananda, Vivekananda's Philosophy, Teachings of Swamiji, Holistic Education, Vedanta, Spirituality, Hindu Monk, Parliament of Religion

1. INTRODUCTION

Swami Vivekananda, an iconic figure in the modern philosophical era of the 19th Century, has left an indelible mark as the most influential missionary of Vedanta to the Western world. Swami Vivekananda born as Narendranath Datta in 1863 was a disciple of Indian Mystic Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Swamiji's teachings have inspired people across the globe and continued to resonate with many famous philosophers of the era. His ideologies were deeply rooted in the philosophy of Vedanta and religion with the ideologies of unity of existence, self-realization, and social responsibility. His speeches and writings advocate for a holistic approach to education, spiritual development, social reform, and social norms of the time and inspire future generations. Contemporarily, it is evident that his ideas have provided a valuable framework to address even modern concerns such as educational reform, spiritual awakening, social justice, and global interconnectedness. This research paper

attempts to explore the influence of his philosophical thoughts on the present world to mitigate the challenges of contemporary social issues and concerns. An extensive literature review in tabular form briefly analyzes the enduring legacy of Vivekananda's teachings and its influences on the modern context as a tool for discourse and practice.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To explore the content analysis of philosophical thoughts proposed by Swami Vivekananda in the contemporary context a robust content analysis is adopted in the tabular form based on previously published data by referring to online databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, and Other research consortiums. The objectives of the study are as below.

1. To gather information on the existing literature on the philosophical ideologies of Swami Vivekananda
2. To connect the ideologies on different aspects and speculate their relevance to the future.
3. To derive a schematic representation of content in the tabular form connected to education, spirituality, social reform, global impact, and so on.
4. To present the interpretations of ideologies in layman's language to the readers.
5. To contextualize the ideologies and their relevance to modern social issues.
6. To derive existing research gaps in the existing literature giving ways for further research.

3. CONTENT ANALYSIS ON THE PHILOSOPHICAL IDEOLOGIES OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Content analysis is carried out based on chosen historical and modern interpretations of the ideas proposed by Swamiji by speculating its relevance to the 21st Century.

(A) Swami Vivekananda's Life and Teachings

The literature on Swami Vivekananda's life and teachings is extensive by reflects on different spheres of life. Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) is a key figure in introducing 'Vedanta and Yoga' to the Western world. His teachings have profoundly impacted many nationalists, and spiritualists across the globe. The synthesis of the literature reviewed is presented below.

Table-01: Literature on the Life and Teachings of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Early days of Vivekananda	A comprehensive overview of Vivekananda's early life is narrated as a spiritual leader and reformer. His travels, major works, and his influence on the eastern and western thoughts expose the Indian historical and cultural context.	Nikhilananda, S. (1953).
2.	Collection of Vivekananda's Teachings	These volumes are crucial for studying Vivekananda as they provide firsthand insight into his teachings and philosophies.	Vivekānanda, S. (1950).
3.	Embodiment of Vedanta	Emphasizes the practical application of Vedanta and will address social issues and personal growth.	Badrinath, C.(2006).
4.	Vivekananda's Personality	Critical perspective to different viewpoints and complexities in Vivekananda's personality and mission.	Sil, N. P. (1997).

5.	Poetic Portrayal of Vivekananda's Life	Capturing the essence of Spiritual and Philosophical Contributions.	Rolland, Romain (1944).
6.	Vedantic Teachings	Edited to suit the wider audience to preach the complex ideas of Vedanta.	Elkman, S., Vivekananda, S., & Chetanananda, S. (1989).
7.	Master-Disciple Relationship	A sensible relationship between Vivekananda and his guru is analyzed which further infuriated a sense of universal self and equality	Raghuramaraju, A. (2015).
8.	The narration of the relationship between two Great Souls	Vivekananda's acquaintance with his guru Ramakrishna Paramahansa created a masterpiece for the 'guru-shishya' tradition.	Mitra, A. (2014).
9.	Chronicle of Vivekananda's life	Recites the complete life history of Vivekananda right from birth, enlightenment, and last phase of his life which is inspiring.	Prabhananda, S. (2003).
10.	Philosophical Tradition of India	Swami Vivekananda's teachings on character-building, man-making, and the manifestation of self are the pathways for contemporary life skill education to face the challenges of day-to-day life situations.	Nair, A. R., & Hardikar, G. (2021).

(B) Synthesis in the Historical Context

Swami Vivekananda was a pivotal figure in the revival of Hindu philosophy and spirituality during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries which significantly influenced the socio-political and religious landscape of Colonial India. Literature about historical connectivity to deliver a new philosophical outlook is given below.

Table-02: Historical Context of Vivekananda's Philosophy

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Colonial Impact and Cultural Revival	The Colonial rule of the British in India during the late 19 th Century marked significant socio-economic changes such as the imposition of Western education and values hampering the cultural identity of Indians. Vivekananda's response to colonialism has revived and reinterpreted Hindu philosophy as a robust and dynamic tradition capable of addressing unity and integrity.	Jones, K. W. (1989).
2.	Ramakrishna Paramahansa	Ramakrishna's teachings on the Universality of Religion and	Nikhilananda, S. (1953).

		direct experience of God deeply shaped Vivekananda's spiritual outlook by spreading the message of unity of all religions.	
3.	Indian Renaissance and Reform Movements	The period witnessed reform movements to address social evils and rejuvenate Indian society. The Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, and the Theosophical Society played significant roles. Vivekananda called for spiritual revival, education, women's empowerment, and the upliftment of the poor.	Kopf, D. (2015).
4.	Address at Chicago	Vivekananda's participation in the 1893 Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago brought Hindu Philosophy to the Global stage. His speeches, documented in "The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda", emphasized the harmony of religions and the spiritual wealth of India.	Vivekananda. S. (1907).
5.	Global Outreach	Vivekananda's teachings significantly influenced Western thinkers and spiritual seekers, leading to the establishment of Vedanta Societies in the West.	Jackson, C. T. (1994).
6.	Reclaiming Cultural Identity and Spiritual Heritage	Explores the impact of colonialism and Vivekananda's response to reclaim the cultural identity and spiritual heritage of India.	Francis G. Hutchins (1985).
7.	Rise of Nationalism	His calls for unity and self-confidence inspired early nationalist movements.	Sarkar, S. (1983).
8.	Reformed Hinduism	Hinduism was reformed by Vivekananda to influence Nationalist leaders to gear towards the Indian independence movement.	Baier, K. (2019).
9.	Renaissance of Indian culture	Cultural revival of India to rekindle pride in India's spiritual traditions.	Gokhale, B. G. (1964).
10.	Interpretation of Yoga and Vedanta	Formulating traditional practices to address contemporary social issues.	De Michelis, E. (2005).

11.	Western education and thought	Vivekananda's ability to engage and criticize Western materialism and rationalism.	Beckerlegge, G. (2006).
12.	Mediator of two Intellectual Traditions	Bridging intellectual tradition of Eastern Spiritual Wisdom with that of Western Scientific Thoughts.	Halbfass, W. (1988).
13.	Engaging with Western Intellectuals	Vivekananda's interaction with Western intellectuals illustrates influence beyond religious circles.	Seifer, M. (2011).
14.	Formation of the Ramakrishna Mission	Examines the Mission's activities and its enduring legacy in promoting Vivekananda's vision of practical Vedanta.	Beckerlegge, G. (2000).

Swamiji's philosophy was intricately linked to colonialism, cultural renaissance, religious reform movements, and intellectual exchanges.

(C) Educational Philosophy

The literature on Swami Vivekananda's educational philosophy reveals a multi-dimensional perspective that integrates moral, spiritual, and intellectual development. Swamiji emphasized broader teachings, character building, holistic development, building moral values, and the synthesis of both Eastern and Western knowledge systems.

Table-03: Educational Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Human Development	The education is profound with self-development, capacity building, and universal development.	Bhat, M. S. (2016).
2.	Religious Education	Religious education is dire to be aware of inner abilities to manifest positive energy to ensure human rights.	Bandhu, M. (2018).
3.	Role of Teachers	Emphasize Character Building.	Singh, A. P., Saxena, R., & Saxena, S. (2023).
4.	Ancient educational system	Education fosters both ethical and spiritual values by making ancient principles relevant to modern times.	Mookerji, R. (1989).
5.	Cross-Cultural Understanding	Bridging the gap between Eastern Spiritualism and Western Materialism.	Halbfass, W. (1988).
6.	Practical Application	Ramakrishna Mission contributed to the education, healthcare, and social service.	Beckerlegge, G. (2006).

7.	Relevance of Education	Lifelong process that strengthened the character in facing the challenges of contemporary issues with the all-round development of an individual.	Gohain, J., & Borgohain, B. (2022).
8.	Manifestation of the Inner Energy	Education polishes the inner positive energy by removing ignorance to focus on the inner positive energy.	Nithiya, P. (2012).
9.	Pertinence of Education	Education plays a crucial role in societal transformation by empowering people with strong body and mind with mental stamina.	Bhat, S. A. (2021).
10.	Man-making education	Character building shall foster the development of any nation with broader perspectives towards the globe.	Radha, R. (2019).

(D) Spiritual Philosophy

This philosophy is deeply rooted in Vedanta and has significantly influenced modern Spiritual ideologies. A review of the scholarly works connected to this is presented below.

Table-04: Spiritual Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Reinterpretation of Vedanta	Unity of existence, the divinity of the soul, and the oneness of all religions.	Sil, N. P. (1997).
2.	Adaptation of Ramakrishna's Spiritual Insights	The mentor-disciple relationship which has shaped Vivekananda's Spiritual foundation.	Isherwood, C. (1965).
3.	Application of Spirituality	More emphasis is given to practical spirituality and universalism with significant contributions to contemporary religious discourse.	Flood, G. (2011).
4.	Practical Vedanta and Selfless Service	Ramakrishna Mission embodies the Principles of Practical Vedanta and Selfless Service.	Beckerlegge, G. (2006).
5.	Interfaith Dialogue	The idea of Universal Religion with Vedanta Philosophy transcends religious boundaries.	Halbfass, W. (2017).
6.	Western Perceptions of Indian Spirituality	Re-evaluation of Eastern Spirituality in the Western Intellectual Landscape.	King, R. (2013).

7.	Neo-Vedanta	A restatement of Shankaracharya's Advaita philosophy that reconciles Dvaita and Advaita theories of reality.	Sooklal, A. (1993).
8.	Cosmopolitan Vedanta	Advaita Vedanta is a nonsectarian, life-affirming philosophy that provides an ontological basis for religious cosmopolitanism and Spiritual Ethics of Social Service. Finally, he adopted innovative cosmopolitan approaches to long-standing philosophical problems.	Medhananda, S. (2021).
9.	Historical Views on Vivekananda's Philosophy	In the eyes of a historical viewpoint, there is avoidance of mystic experiences and more oriented toward his philosophy in a historical manner including his spiritual philosophy which is easy to understand even for a common reader.	Majumdar, R. C. (2016).
10.	Spiritual Entrepreneur for Self-realization	Vivekananda's Chicago address in 1893 has opened the eyes of Westerners to understand the ancient wisdom with Religious Harmony and Universalism.	Tripathi, R. (2019).

(E) Social Reform and Activism

Swami Vivekananda attempted a multi-faceted approach to integrate Spiritual Principles with Social Change. His efforts to promote education, uplift the poor, eradicate social evils, empowering marginalized communities and women have inspired contemporary social movements. The synthesis of the scholarly work is presented below.

Table-05: Impacts on Social Reform Movements and Activism

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Education is a Necessity	Through education, Social Changes can be brought about by removing Anti-social elements.	Agarwal, N., & Aggarwal, N. (2019).
2.	Religious Harmony	Polishes the Society from ignorance and Religious Tolerance.	Modarresin, M. A. (2011).
3.	Women Empowerment	Education is a tool to empower women to face Societal challenges and problems.	Gadawale, H. H., & Patil, S. P. (2016).
4.	Sacro-civic Society	Corporate Social Responsibility is the trend towards establishing a pristine Society.	Das Gupta, A. (2005).
5.	Self-actualization	Yoga transcends one from the lower self to the higher self by awakening	Ranisha K., Kumari, S., &

		human potential mindfulness with the qualities of moral values, trust, and acceptance.	Dwivedi, U. (2024).
6.	Holistic Development	Remove poverty and uplift poor and downtrodden sections especially weaker sections and women in the Society. Strong emphasis is to be given to developing advanced agriculture, village industries, adoption of science and technology, and material prosperity along with Spirituality.	Bhardwaj, A. (2016).
7.	Gender Equality	Eradication of Anti-social elements and constitutional gender equity.	Singh, S. (2018).
8.	Social Reformation	Advocated for a man-made mission for a strong Society and Nation.	Yadav, S. (2019).
9.	Revitalization of Hinduism	In the early 19 th Century the fire of Nationalism through the revival of Hinduism within the minds of freedom fighters and nationalists.	Gokhale, B. G. (1964).
10.	Savior of Modern India	Enlightened modern India with the negative elements of Indian Society influenced scholars to strive for an Egalitarian Society.	Teelucksingh, J. (2006).

(F) Political Philosophy

The literature reveals the integration of spiritual principles with political action. His ideas on Nationalism, Social Justice, and Ethical Governance provide a comprehensive political philosophy.

Table-06: Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Indian Nationalism	Awakening the minds of young extremists and nationalists with words of awakening to fight for independence is a thunderbolt to all those freedom fighters.	Gokhale, B. G. (1964).
2.	Influence on Political Figures	The fusion of Spiritual Ideals with Pragmatic Political Thoughts provided a glimpse into the unique facets of his influence on Indian politics.	Annu, A., & Choudhary, R. (2023).
3.	Legacy of Political Ideas	Prepared a new ground for a new political ideology through the reinterpretation of Vedanta and the Hindu religion.	Mohapatra, K. (1996).
4.	Influence of Western Ideologies and the Eastern Wisdom of Knowledge	Vivekananda imbibed the Eastern wisdom of knowledge through his spiritual guru shaping political opinion through the revival of the Hindu Society.	Choudhary, P. (2016).

5.	Nation	The nation is ultimately the will for self-determination and connected to the State against the dominating Western ideologies.	Raul, A. K. (2013).
6.	Science and Polity	Science is based on Universal Experience and the polity covers the protection of people enshrined in the preamble and fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution.	Banerjee, P. (2007).
7.	Socio-political Ideology	Get rid of all evil connected to class, caste, and tyranny which stratified the Hindu Society. He mercilessly denounced the evils of untouchability and all forms of inhuman practices.	Rani, V. (2017).
8.	Political Thinker	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose wrote: "Swamiji harmonized the East and the West, religion, and science, past and present.	Sharma, S., & Sachdeva, G. (2016).
9.	Modernization	Reformations in the fields of Hinduism as a unifying factor, encouraging Nationalism, making Yoga the hallmark of India, and manifesting Vedas as the discipline surpassing all religions and Compatible with Western Science and gaining India's Spiritual Superiority.	Baier, K. (2019).
10.	Idea of Democracy	It is a form of government and a way of life with individual freedom and equality. Qualitative change in democracy is possible through man-making theories and education.	Dutta, D., Borah, B., & Handique, R. (2013).

(G) Economic Philosophy

The literature review reveals an integration of spiritual principles with economic action. He proposed ideas on self-reliance, economic equality, and social justice. He proposed views even on the aspects of poverty alleviation, economic development, and social welfare.

Table-7: Economic Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Economic Thoughts	Inclusive Economics or Equitable Development benefitting every section of Society. Removal of poverty and uplifting the poorer and downtrodden sections of Society with education and basic facilities for all.	Bhattacharjee, S. (2019).
2.	Vedantic Socialism	Removal of poverty, eradication of illiteracy, restoration of human	Mallick, M.A. (2017).

		dignity, freedom from fear, availability of spiritual and secular knowledge to all, and ending of all monopolies.	
3.	Economic Development	The bridge between age-old Indian morals, ethical approaches to life, and the modern economic needs of India. Elevate the masses without injuring their religion since the fate of a Nation depends on the condition of the masses.	Bhardwaj, A. (2016).
4.	Economics	Developed methods of agriculture, village industries, adoption of science and technology, and material prosperity with spirituality	Mishra, A. K. (2016).
5.	Spiritual Economics	Spirinomics may help to ameliorate the clogged situation.	Sarkar, B. K. (2022).
6.	Practice of Development Economics	Economic thoughts absorb its strength from Vedanta and vigor from the material prosperity of the West. His outreach from spiritualism to poverty eradication, support to private capital for higher and technical education, export promotion, and industrialization	Saha, A. K. (2020).
7.	Development of villages	Rebuild dilapidated villages with rural welfare programs	Acharya, S. (2017).
8.	Gender Equality for Economic Prosperity	Development is the ultimate goal of any nation and that could be achieved through gender equality.	Maharana, S. (2020).
9.	Socialism	Social, religious, and educational equality solves the problem of economic equality.	Nandi, K. (2021).
10.	Inclusive Policy	Removal of poverty in rural India by providing them with adequate food, shelter, and education.	Debnath, N. G., & Tripura, B. R. (2022).

(H) Yogic Philosophy

The literature reveals scholarly work on different aspects of yoga based on Raja Yoga or the Scientific Foundation of Yoga for an advanced understanding of its practice.

Table-08: Yoga Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	History of Yoga	The discipline of mind and body to attain worldly power and liberation.	Sarbacker, S. R. (2021).

2.	Yoga in the United States	Careers and agencies in the United States are best understood within this larger context of early American Yoga.	Deslippe, P. R. (2018).
3.	Four Yogas	Karma Yoga, Raja Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, and Jnana Yoga	Tapasyananda, S. (1987).
4.	Mind-body relationship	The Vedanta philosophy has considered the mind as the subtle form of matter whereas the body and its components are considered the grossest forms. Consciousness, on the other hand, is considered finer than 'mind-matter' and is considered all-pervasive, omnipresent, and omniscient.	Prabhu, H. A., & Bhat, P. S. (2013).
5.	Development of Modern Yoga	Achieving true well-being through the harmonious union of Mind, Body, and Soul which is called Yoga.	Newcombe, S. (2009).
6.	The Science of Yoga	The great Sage Maharshi Patanjali has codified the practices of Yoga in his Yoga Sutras.	Vaidya, A. D., & Vaidya, R. (2023).
7.	Yoga Sadhana/Practice	Sadhana represents a disciplined surrendering of the ego where the practitioner uses tools such as asana, pranayama, meditation, and chanting daily.	Tilak, S. (2020).
8.	Yoga in Contemporary Times	Yoga started as an exclusive spiritual and cultural teaching with a sacred bond between a teacher and student, which now, has evolved to be a therapy by the United Nations.	Swamy, H. D., & Agoramoorthy, G. (2022).
9.	Yoga and Meditation	It reduces stress by promoting physical and mental relaxation. During relaxation, part of the nervous system called the parasympathetic nervous system gets activated which reduces heartbeat, blood pressure, and levels of stress hormones like cortisol.	Sharma, D. K. (2017).
10.	Modern Postural Yoga	The practice of yoga improves strength, balance, and flexibility. It develops positive energy which leads to mental balance, stamina, and spiritual development.	Shaw, A., & Kaytaz, E. S. (2021).

(I) The Role of Youth in Nation Building

Swami Vivekananda placed significant emphasis on the role of youth in nation-building and social reform. His philosophy encouraged young people to harness their potential and contribute actively to the development of society. His teachings on education, social responsibility, and leadership remain highly relevant, offering valuable insights into the potential of youth as catalysts for positive change.

Table-09: Role of Youth in Nation-Building Task

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Call to Youth	‘My faith is in the younger generation out of them will come my workers. They will work out the whole problem, like the Lions’. Education is not putting information to the brain should teach life-building, man-making, and character-building skills to promote peace and human brotherhood on the spiritual foundation of the Vedantic Oneness.	Sirswal, D.R. (2014).
2.	Youth Empowerment	Exhorted to be strong, fearless, kind, benevolent, strictly moral, and of high character. Possess, “muscles of iron and nerves of steel and mind of the same material...” Reject anything that makes them weak, physically, intellectually, and spiritually. Build up Character	Mukherjee, P. (2021).
3.	Recognition to Youth Power	The celebration of ‘National Youth Day’ on 12 th January is a landmark move to create awareness among the youth.	Hait, M. A. (2023).
4.	Social Change Through the Youth	Teachings on courage and determination are a thunderbolt to raise the youth to bring social transformation through good initiatives to bring positive changes in society.	Shukla, A. K., & Singh, S. (2020).
5.	Social Reformation	Organize the youth of India to bring comfort and education to the doors of the poorest and the most vulnerable sections of Society.	Kumar, S. (2017).
6.	Education and Youth	Qualitative education with values embedded can foster the youth toward nation-building.	Shilpi, M. (2016).

7.	Role model to the Youth	In 30 years Swamiji made a sensation at the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893. He is a personification of the ideal of the 'man-making and character-building' schools.	Anand, N. (2021).
8.	National Awakening	Awakening the inner potentiality of every human being	Singh, A., & Singh, Y. (2015).
9.	Moral Code of Conduct	The youth need to inculcate certain moral codes of conduct during their early young ages so that they build strong character which will enrich their life. For this, yoga is a predestined path for qualitative life-building.	Sharma, S., & Rawat, V. (2023).
10.	Immortal Youth Icon	Swami Vivekananda dedicated his life to teaching and guiding the youth on the importance of social service and laying the groundwork of character and leadership attributes.	Rani, V. (2017).

(J) Future Prospects of India

Swami Vivekananda had a profound vision for the future of India rooted in Spirituality. His thoughts encompass the aspects of social reform, economic development, education, and spiritual awakening.

Table 10: Future Prospects of India in the Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Spirituality and Sustainability	Religion (Dharma) plays a vital role in the Hindu quest for practicing harmony between nature and humanity, resulting in a cosmological awakening.	Singh, R. P. (2017).
2.	South Asian visionary and a futuristic thinker of Indian Civilization	Elucidates the various stages of development and the progress of free India post-independence	Palit, S. (2024).
3.	Advaita Vedanta	Ecological approach to Sustainability. Philosophy of Karma Yoga conceives of Social Service. Caring for the environment through selfless service. Devotion to Earth as a form of the Divine Mother.	Long, J. D. (2022).
4.	Enduring Legacy	Unity of all religions and cultures promotes tolerance, respect, and a global perspective. The Ramakrishna Mission impacts society by providing education, healthcare, and	Zai, A. F., & Wani, G. (2023).

		humanitarian aid. Contributing to a harmonious world.	
5.	Women Empowerment	Women mold the next generation, hence giving priority to the upliftment of women.	Singh, L. (2014).
6.	National Identity	Spiritual Nationalism sought to elevate the consciousness of the people, infusing them with a sense of higher purpose, moral values, and a vision for the betterment of humanity.	Bala, J. (2022).
7.	Vision of Education	Spiritual education and physical education have been given importance.	Tiwari, D. A. (2020).
8.	Spiritual Awakening	Self-realization through four pathways - the path of knowledge (Jnana yoga), the path of action (Karma yoga), the path of devotion (Bhakti yoga), and the path of Psychology (Raja yoga).	Senthamizhselvi, R. D. (2018).
9.	Yoga ambassador to the West	This reformed modern science of wisdom and knowledge was prescribed by Vivekananda which is impacting the lives of all people across the globe.	Bhavanani, A. B. (2011).
10.	Religious Toleration and Harmony	There is no need to eliminate religious differences and identities to establish a good society but it also emphasizes the need to develop core respect and understanding the beliefs of others.	Naz, M. Z., Qadri, A. R., & Ali, F. (2018).

(K) Global Implications of the Teachings

Swami Vivekananda's teachings and philosophy had a profound impact not only in India but also across the globe. His message of universality, tolerance, and spiritual awakening resonated with people from diverse cultures. The literature highlights the transformative influence on interfaith dialogue, spiritual awakening, social reform, and leadership development worldwide.

Table 11: Global Impact of Swami Vivekananda

Sl.No:	Focus of Study	Contribution	References
1.	Impact on the West	Spread of Vedantic philosophy in the West for the first time in 1893 through the Parliament of Religions in Chicago.	Long, J. D. (2014).
2.	Global Guru	Vivekananda's distinctive form of "counter-preaching" had its roots in <i>Adhikari-bheda</i> . His instruction in Hindu "man-making" and spiritual democracy was matched by lessons designed to counter "muscular Christianity" in Euro-America. Vivekananda wanted to reinforce	Harris, R. (2023).

		Eastern wisdom and counter Western prejudices.	
3.	Spiritual Awakening	He often exhorts his audiences to cultivate the vigorous strength to live courageously in the world based on their spiritual conviction that they are rooted in the true self (<i>ātman</i>) beyond all spatiotemporal limitations.	Barua, A. (2023).
4.	Propagation of Christianity	He deployed an attractive, depiction of Jesus of Nazareth, transformed from the Christian savior into a Yogi model of self-realization.	Neumann, D. J. (2021).
5.	Universal Religion	Vivekananda insisted on the “impersonal nature” of the religion	Beckerlegge, G. (2023).
6.	Promotion of Universal Brotherhood and Religious Tolerance	According to Swami Vivekananda, the ultimate reality and truth is God and every human soul belongs to God. The human body is subject to decay whereas the soul is ultimate, immortal, and eternal. After the individual death, his physical body gets decomposed whereas the soul reunites with the Supreme Soul that is Brahma through the attainment of salvation.	Sarif, M. N., & Shillong, M. (2019).
7.	Science of Religion	Religious pluralism can be defined broadly as the idea that there is truth in many spiritual traditions, not just one.	Kumar, R. (2015).
8.	Leadership Lessons	Advaita Vedānta is free from sectarian bias or dogma. Its tenets are rational, universalistic, and scientific in spirit. Some variants of transformational leadership (such as authentic leadership, responsible leadership, and servant leadership), present values-based leadership.	Dhiman, S., & Kumar, V. (2020).
9.	Indian Heritage and Culture	The Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari shows how evolving versions of this story have fed the different understandings of Vivekananda’s mission.	Beckerlegge, G. (2021).
10.	Selfless-Service to Humanity	The ultimate motive is selfless service(seva) as a universal principle for human welfare. Further, this explores how Vivekananda’s teachings inspired individuals and organizations worldwide to engage in humanitarian efforts.	Singh, V. (2019).

4. CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE OF THE TEACHINGS

Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) was a key figure who introduced Indian philosophy to the Western world with contemporary relevance. His teachings on spirituality, education, social reform, and interfaith harmony are remarkable to the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. He emphasized on practical application of spirituality to solve real-world problems. His message of universal brotherhood, selfless service, and holistic education resonates even today. Based on the above content analysis following contemporary issues are identified to be relevant even today.

(a) *Spirituality and Personal Development*: Vivekananda's spiritual teachings are centered around self-realization and the unity of all existence. In an era marked by stress and existential crises, his call for inner transformation through meditation and self-discipline offers a path to mental peace and resilience. His emphasis on the inherent divinity within each individual encourages self-respect and ethical living, fostering a balanced and fulfilling life.

(b) *Education and Youth Empowerment*: Vivekananda believed in a holistic approach to education that nurtures mind and character. His vision for education is aimed at developing individuals who are not only knowledgeable but also morally and spiritually grounded. This perspective is especially relevant in today's education systems which often emphasize academic achievement at the expense of character building.

(c) *Social Reform and Service*: Vivekananda's call for selfless service and efforts towards social upliftment remain crucial as societies grapple with inequality and injustice. His teachings inspire individuals to engage in community service and the betterment of society, highlighting the importance of compassion and social responsibility.

(d) *Interfaith Harmony and Globalization*: In a world often divided based on religious and cultural differences. Vivekananda's message on universal brotherhood and the unity of all religions is profoundly relevant. His participation in the 1893 World Parliament of Religions exemplified his commitment to interfaith dialogue and mutual respect.

(e) *Modernity and Rationality*: Vivekananda advocated for a balanced approach to modernity that integrates scientific rationality with spiritual wisdom. This holistic vision is critical in addressing the ethical dilemmas and environmental challenges posed by rapid technological advancements.

Therefore, Swami Vivekananda's philosophy offers timeless wisdom that addresses the multifaceted challenges of the contemporary world. His teachings on spirituality, education, social reform, interfaith harmony, and rationality provide a comprehensive framework for personal and societal development. As we navigate the complexities of modern life, Vivekananda's vision of a balanced and compassionate approach to progress remains profoundly relevant.

5. RESEARCH GAP FOUND

Research on the influence of Swami Vivekananda's philosophical thoughts in the contemporary context has made significant strides, yet several gaps remain:

- 1) There is a need for more empirical studies to assess the actual impact of Vivekananda's philosophical ideas on individuals and service organizations.
- 2) There is ample mention of Vivekananda's global influence, but there is a lack of comprehensive cross-cultural studies to examine the impact of his ideas based on varied cultures.
- 3) Much independent research often was attempted on a few specific ideologies such as spirituality, social reform, religion, etc. but there is a need for more interdisciplinary studies to derive the inter-influential effects between these ideological concepts.
- 4) Research can be carried out to explore the influences of Vivekananda's ideologies to address current societal challenges and combat challenges including globalization, technological advancements, environmental degradation, and social change.

- 5) However, there is a lack of research exploring the perceptions of youth concerning the ideologies of Swami Vivekananda.
- 6) Critical examination of Vivekananda's philosophy from gender perspectives to find the implications of gender equality, empowerment, and LGBTQ+ rights in contemporary society is also the need of the hour.
- 7) While Vivekananda emphasized education to all for societal transformation, there are very limited studies conducted to assess the actual impact of educational philosophy in fostering holistic development.
- 8) With the proliferation of digital media and online platforms, there is a gap in understanding how Vivekananda's philosophy is interpreted within the digital spaces.

Addressing these research gaps would contribute to a deeper understanding of the contemporary relevance and transformative potential of Swami Vivekananda's philosophical thoughts in the 21st century.

6. CONCLUSION

This study on Swami Vivekananda's philosophical thoughts and their influence in the contemporary context offers a rich and comprehensive understanding of Vedanta, practical spirituality, social reform, holistic education, nationalism, religion, freedom, etc. The works of Swamiji continue to inspire individuals worldwide even today to strive for personal growth, social justice, and spiritual awakening. Vivekananda's message of unity, compassion, and self-realization remains profoundly relevant even in the rapidly changing world powered by globalization, technological advancement, and social upheaval. Adopting the messages of his teaching can bring enduring the legacy to strive for a more just, harmonious, and spiritually enlightened society.

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