

Essay on Swami Vivekananda

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

For Class 1 to 12, Matric, FSc & Board Exams

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10 Lines on Swami Vivekananda

For Class 1 to 3

Swami Vivekananda was a great Indian spiritual leader and philosopher.

He was born on January 12, 1863, in Calcutta as Narendranath Datta.

He became a disciple of the famous saint Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

He introduced Indian philosophy and Vedanta to the Western world.

His speech at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893 made him famous.

He emphasized the importance of education and selfless service.

He founded the Ramakrishna Mission to serve humanity.

He inspired youth to have confidence and strength of character.

National Youth Day in India is celebrated on his birthday.

His teachings continue to inspire millions around the world.

Essay on Swami Vivekananda in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

Swami Vivekananda was a renowned spiritual leader, philosopher, and social reformer from India. Born as Narendranath Datta in 1863 in Calcutta, he became a disciple of the mystic Ramakrishna Paramahansa. He gained international recognition when he delivered a powerful speech at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago in 1893, introducing Vedanta and Indian spirituality to the West. He emphasized education, character building, and service to humanity. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission to carry forward his guru's teachings and serve society. His message of universal brotherhood, self confidence, and strength inspired youth across the world. India celebrates his birthday as National Youth Day.

Essay on Swami Vivekananda in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

Swami Vivekananda, born Narendranath Datta on January 12, 1863, in Calcutta, was one of India's greatest spiritual leaders and philosophers. From childhood, he showed exceptional intelligence and a questioning mind. He studied Western philosophy and science but felt spiritually incomplete until he met Ramakrishna Paramahansa, a mystic saint who became his guru. Under Ramakrishna's guidance, Narendranath experienced spiritual transformation and later took the monastic name Swami Vivekananda. Vivekananda gained worldwide fame when he represented Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago in 1893. His opening words, "Sisters and Brothers of America," received a standing ovation. His speeches introduced Vedanta philosophy and yoga to the Western world, emphasizing the underlying unity of all religions. He spent several years in America and Europe, teaching and establishing Vedanta societies. Returning to India, he focused on uplifting the masses through education and service. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 to carry out humanitarian and spiritual work. He emphasized the importance of physical strength, mental discipline, and moral character. He inspired young people to serve the nation selflessly and develop confidence. His teachings on self realization, universal brotherhood, and practical spirituality continue influencing millions. India honors him by celebrating his birthday as National Youth Day, recognizing his profound impact on the nation's youth.

Essay on Swami Vivekananda in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

Swami Vivekananda was a towering spiritual personality whose teachings and philosophy continue to guide millions worldwide. Born on January 12, 1863, in Calcutta as Narendranath Datta, he came from an educated and progressive family. His father was a successful attorney, and his mother was deeply religious. This combination of rational thinking and spiritual inclination shaped his worldview from an early age. As a young man, Narendranath was brilliant in academics and showed interest in sports, music, and philosophy. He studied Western philosophy but remained unsatisfied with purely intellectual answers to spiritual questions. His quest for truth led him to Ramakrishna Paramahansa, a mystic saint of Dakshineswar. Initially skeptical, Narendranath challenged Ramakrishna with difficult questions. However, through personal experiences and his guru's guidance, he underwent a profound spiritual transformation. After Ramakrishna's death in 1886, Narendranath took monastic vows and became Swami Vivekananda. Vivekananda traveled extensively across India, witnessing the poverty and suffering of the masses. This experience convinced him that spiritual awakening must be combined with social service. In 1893, he attended the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago, where his eloquent speeches on Hinduism and Vedanta philosophy captivated audiences. He emphasized that all religions lead to the same truth and promoted interfaith harmony. His message resonated deeply in the West, and he spent several years teaching in America and Europe. Returning to India in 1897, Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission, dedicated to serving humanity through education, healthcare, and disaster relief. He believed true religion meant serving fellow human beings. He encouraged youth to develop physical strength, moral character, and self confidence. His famous quote, "Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached," became a rallying cry for generations. Swami Vivekananda passed away on July 4, 1902, at the young age of 39, but his legacy lives on. India celebrates his birthday as National Youth Day, honoring his vision of empowered, service oriented youth. His teachings on spirituality, education, and nation building remain relevant, inspiring people across cultures and religions to strive for excellence and serve humanity selflessly.

Essay on Swami Vivekananda in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Introduction

Swami Vivekananda was a spiritual giant whose influence transcended geographical and cultural boundaries. A philosopher, social reformer, and passionate advocate of Vedanta philosophy, he played a crucial role in introducing Indian spiritual thought to the Western world. His life exemplified the perfect blend of spirituality and practicality, devotion and service, Eastern wisdom and Western dynamism. Through his teachings, writings, and the organizations he founded, Vivekananda continues to inspire millions to pursue excellence and serve humanity.

Early Life and Education

Swami Vivekananda was born as Narendranath Datta on January 12, 1863, in Calcutta, into an affluent Bengali family. His father, Vishwanath Datta, was a successful attorney known for his charitable nature and progressive thinking. His mother, Bhuvaneshwari Devi, was deeply religious and instilled spiritual values in her son. From childhood, Narendranath displayed exceptional intelligence, a sharp memory, and diverse interests ranging from philosophy and history to sports and music. He was proficient in both Indian classical music and Western music.

Meeting with Ramakrishna

Despite his intellectual achievements, young Narendranath felt a deep spiritual restlessness. He studied Western philosophy, joined the Brahmo Samaj, and questioned religious dogmas. His burning question was whether anyone had actually seen God. This quest led him to Ramakrishna Paramahansa in 1881, a mystic saint residing at the Dakshineswar temple near Calcutta. When Narendranath asked if he had seen God, Ramakrishna replied simply, "Yes, I see Him just as I see you, only in a much intenser sense." This encounter changed Narendranath's life forever. Over the next few years, under Ramakrishna's guidance, he experienced spiritual truths beyond intellectual understanding.

Transformation into Swami Vivekananda

When Ramakrishna passed away in 1886, Narendranath and other disciples took monastic vows. Narendranath became Swami Vivekananda and led his brother monks in establishing the first monastery. Between 1888 and 1893, Vivekananda traveled extensively across India as a wandering monk. He witnessed firsthand the poverty, ignorance, and suffering of the Indian masses. This experience convinced him that mere spiritual preaching was insufficient; practical service addressing hunger, disease, and illiteracy was equally important.

Chicago Speech and International Recognition

In 1893, Vivekananda traveled to America to represent Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago. Initially facing financial difficulties and almost being denied entry, he finally got the opportunity to

speak. His opening words, "Sisters and Brothers of America," received a standing ovation lasting several minutes. In his speeches, he presented Hinduism not as a narrow religion but as a universal spiritual science accepting all paths to truth. He emphasized tolerance, universal acceptance, and the essential unity underlying all religions. His eloquence, wisdom, and magnetic personality made him an instant sensation. He spent the next few years lecturing across America and Europe, establishing Vedanta societies and attracting devoted followers.

Return to India and Social Work

Vivekananda returned to India in 1897 as a hero. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission, an organization dedicated to serving humanity through education, healthcare, disaster relief, and rural development. He believed that serving the poor and needy was the highest form of worship. He called for the upliftment of the masses, emphasizing education as the key to progress. He was particularly concerned about the condition of women and advocated for their education and empowerment.

Philosophy and Teachings

Vivekananda's teachings emphasized practical Vedanta, making ancient spiritual wisdom applicable to modern life. He taught that every soul is potentially divine and the goal is to manifest this divinity through work, worship, meditation, or philosophy. He stressed self confidence, courage, and selfless service. His famous message to youth was to arise, awake, and stop not until the goal is reached. He promoted harmony among religions, believing that different faiths are different paths leading to the same ultimate reality.

Conclusion

Swami Vivekananda passed away on July 4, 1902, at the age of 39, but his legacy continues to inspire. India celebrates his birthday, January 12, as National Youth Day, honoring his vision of strong, service oriented, and spiritually aware youth. His teachings remain relevant in addressing modern challenges, promoting interfaith harmony, and inspiring individuals to realize their highest potential while serving humanity selflessly.

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