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Role of Teacher in Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam

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Abstract

This paper deals with the role of teacher in Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam. How teacher works for maintaining peace, mental stability, environment protection and stress management for getting 'The World Is One Family.'

Introduction

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is a Sanskrit phrase meaning "the world is one family," originating from ancient Hindu texts like the Maha Upanishad and Panchatantra. It signifies that all living beings on Earth are interconnected, advocating for universal brotherhood, compassion, and global unity. It is famously used to mean "One Earth, One Family, One Future,". It signifies a philosophy of universal brotherhood, encouraging global unity, compassion, and the view that all living beings on earth are interconnected members of one large family, transcending boundaries of race, religion, and nation.

Vasudha means the earth + *Eva* means is + *Kutumbakam* means family.

Core Philosophy emphasizes treating all beings with kindness and, in its broader interpretation, includes animals, plants, and ecosystems. teacher plays a central role in *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* by fostering physical, mental, and spiritual unity, bridging diverse cultures, and promoting global harmony. Teacher works for personal well-being (health) and universal consciousness, encouraging empathy, non-violence, and interconnectedness among students for well-being of nation. it emphasizes on the healthy living of every human being irrespective of any discrimination with the regular practice.

Explanation of the problem

The purpose of research is to find role of teacher in Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Objectives of the study

For this the researcher had the following specific objectives in mind as mentioned below:

To know about the roll of teacher in Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

To know activities undertaken for students for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

To suggest activities for better Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Scope and limitation of study

Following are the scope of the study

This study is restricted to 80 student teachers.

This study is restricted to Marathi and English medium student teacher.

This study is restricted to selected 80 student teachers.

This study is restricted to 05 teacher educators.

Methodology

To achieve instructional objective researcher follows following steps.

Researcher prepared questionnaire for teacher and student.

This questionnaire is given to students and teachers and the data was collected with the help of interview. Researcher analyzed data and results are drawn.

Sample

The researcher selected 80 student teachers studying B Ed course and 05 teacher educator teaching to these students.

Tools used: -

Data was collected with the help of questionnaire, interview schedule.

Findings of imparting Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam can be taught in school through curriculum, curricular and co-curricular activities. For doing this environment protection is main thing which can be achieved through following activities

Curriculum activities

In science there are many topics related to environment

In 'natural resources' air, soil, mineral are non-renewable natural resources. Plants and animals are renewable resources. It is necessary to control the pollution of air soil, and water. Wanton killing of animals and cutting of trees has endangered the environment. So student has to think about natural resources which leads to environmental harmony.

In 'water- A Natural Resource' Water is the largest natural resource on the earth However, very little water is available for drinking and agriculture. Reserves of water are getting depleted because of growth of population and industry. To stop the pollution of water and to replenish store of water is the need of the day.

Biodiversity and Conservation: Studies on ecosystems, endangered species, and the importance of national parks and sanctuaries.

Climate Change and Pollution: Understanding the greenhouse effect, air/water pollution causes, ozone depletion, and the impact of rapid urbanization.

Sustainability and Resource Management: Concepts of renewable energy (solar/wind), waste management (reducing e-waste, plastic), and water harvesting.

Environmental Ethics and Policies: Education on environmental laws, social forestry, and developing a sense of responsibility toward nature.

Co- curricular activities: -

For this, different stories about how in past the greenery bloomed but today there is barren desert. Today in many villages of Maharashtra, if there is no rain, there is scarcity of water and food. Importance to save energy, conserve nature.

It is now in world that there are many conflicts because of water shortage like Indo-China over River Bhramaputra and Maharashtra-Karnataka in River Krishna water dispute. In summer when there is scarcity of water where water is required for domestic as well as agricultural purposes. At that time preference is given to domestic use and agricultural activities are neglected. Several conflicts arise due to this and sometimes armed protests are executed. This leads to instability and loss of peaceful atmosphere. Also when water is available in plenty, people there live in harmony.

Teacher has to spread awareness about percolating water.

Teacher should promote terrace garden and promote soil-less agriculture.

Celebration and awareness of 20th August- Akshaya Urja Din and 22nd March- World Water Day.

Teacher can show films regarding a place where there was plenty of water and people lived in harmony. Another where there is shortage of water and there is a unfriendly atmosphere. After film, teachers can compare both situations followed by discussion makes great effect regarding awareness of conserving and managing water.

Implementing "Mission LIFE" activities such as plantation drives, waste recycling, and energy conservation in schools

Starting of environment club for conducting various activities such as seminar, conference, Prabhat feri, tree plantation

Practical Action (Eco-Clubs): Implementing "Mission LiFE" activities such as plantation drives, waste recycling, and energy conservation in schools

Visit places like Maharashtra Nature Park established with the aim to provide education and to generate awareness about Nature Conservation. It is a 37-acre eco-restored green space in Mumbai, located near Dharavi on the Sion-Bandra Link Road. Developed from a former

garbage landfill. It features a diverse, man-made forest, a butterfly garden, nursery, and medicinal plant garden, serving as a peaceful, educational, and biodiversity-rich lung for the city. Maharashtra Nature Park is example of how dumping ground can beautifully convert into nature park. Established with the aim to provide education and to generate awareness about Nature Conservation

Achieving Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in the classroom may be done most effectively through the use of Introspective, transpersonal or evocative strategies, such as meditation, psycho synthesis and positive social interaction.

Schoolroom Activities:- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam can be attain through various activities in schools, such as Communication between children of various groups/cultures/ countries through the exchange of letters, newsletters or brochures the exchange of work, student/faculty exchange.

School-based activities involving parents teachers and students (this might include a parade, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam orientation workshops and forums).

Group dynamics on international relations. Community activities Learning to Live Together in Peace and Harmony.

Games and ways of developing group awareness to overcome prejudices and stereotypes.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam beyond the schoolroom can be promoted through Community outreach programmers for the less fortunate.

Participating in various activities of social and international organizations (or institutions) UNESCO, UNICEF.

Writing essay on effects and benefit of peace. Studying intercultural works about peace, simulation activities on inter-country conflict resolution.

Conduct Environmental protection activities focusing on reducing waste, conserving energy and water, and restoring ecosystems to create a more sustainable, healthier planet. Key actions include adopting the three "R's" (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), using sustainable transport, planting trees, and participating in community cleanups.

Planting and Gardening: Plant trees, create pollinator-friendly gardens with native plants, or start a compost bin.

Cleanup Campaigns: Participate in local park or beach cleanups to remove waste and protect wildlife.

Wildlife Protection: Support conservation charities, avoid using toxic chemicals in gardens, and monitor local wildlife.

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