



A Virtual Exhibition and Online Quiz on Life Journey of  
**Great Teacher**  
**Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan**





# The Great Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan



**Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan** He was the first Vice-President and second President of independent India. Before being Vice-President and President, he was an academician, philosopher, and one of India's most renowned teachers of the twentieth century. Every year 5 September in India is celebrated as Teachers Day to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

He was a great philosopher who introduced western philosophies into Indian thought. His contributions to the field of education and also as a political leader are unforgettable. In fact, his works and achievements have inspired many youths.





# Introduction of Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan



- **Born : 5 September, 1888**
- **Place of Birth : Thiruttani, Tamil Nadu**
- **Died : 17 April, 1975**
- **Place of Death : Chennai**
- **Father : Sarvepalli Veeraswami**
- **Mother : Sitamma**
- **Spouse Name : Sivakamu, Lady Radhakrishnan**
- **Children : Five daughters and one son**
- **Awards : Bharat Ratna, Sahitya Akademi fellowship, Templeton Prize, Peace Prize of the German Book Trade, Order pour le Merite for Arts and Science, the British Order of Merit.**
- **Famous works : The Philosophy of Rabindranath, Living with a purpose, The philosophy of Hinduism, The pursuit of Truth, The Philosophy of the Upanishads, Eastern Religions and Western Thought, etc.**





# Marriage & Family



At that time, in the Brahmin families of Madras, marriage was completed at an early age and Radhakrishnan was also no less concerned. In 1903, at the age of 16, his marriage was concluded with a distant relationship sister 'Sivakamu'. At that time his wife was only 10 years old. So after three years his wife started living with him. Although his wife Sivakamu was not traditionally educated, he had good authority over the Telugu language. She could also write and read English. In 1908, the Radhakrishnan couple received a daughter as a child. It was in 1908 that he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in the first class and received special merit in philosophy. Only after 6 years of marriage in 1909 he also passed the postgraduate examination in Arts. The subject of his philosophy was philosophy. He also continued to teach tuition to children for his personal income during higher studies. In 1908, he took M.A. Did a research writing to get the degree of. At this time, he was only twenty years old. This increased their knowledge and knowledge towards the scriptures. Soon he also studied Vedas and Upanishads deeply. He also studied Hindi and Sanskrit language.



# A deep study of Hinduism



While education definitely has an impact on every person, the quality of an educational institution also leaves its impact. At that time Western values of life were deeply instilled in students by Christian institutions. This is the reason that while studying in Christian institutions, Radhakrishnan's life had high qualities. But there was also another change in them which was due to Christian institutions. Some people used to view Hindutva ideas and criticize them. His criticism was taken as a challenge by Dr. Radhakrishnan and started to study Hinduism deeply. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan wanted to know that in which culture ideas really are conscious and in which culture ideas are rooted. Then by natural intuition began to believe strongly that India Poor and illiterate people living in remote places also knew the ancient truth. For this reason, Radhakrishnan came to know comparatively that Indian spirituality is very rich and the criticisms of Hindutva by Christian missionaries are unfounded. From this he concluded that Indian culture is based on religion, knowledge and truth which gives the true message of life to the creature.



# The Indian heritage



**Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan had learned that life is short and the happiness prevailing in it is uncertain. For this reason, a person should live in harmony with happiness. In fact, death is an unshakable truth, which makes rich and poor all their grass and does not make any kind of class discrimination. True knowledge is the only one who can eliminate the ignorance inside you. A life of simplistic contentment is better than the egoistic life of the rich, in whom dissatisfaction resides. A quiet mind is better than those thunderous applause that are heard in parliaments and courts. For this reason, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was able to understand the moral values of Indian culture, Because he wanted to test the truth of the criticisms made by the missionaries themselves. That is why criticisms are said to be acts of purification. All mothers want to see higher values in their children. For this reason, they teach children how to believe in God, stay away from sin, and help those in trouble. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan also learned that Indian culture has been taught to respect all religions and the sense of equality for all religions is also a unique identity of Hindu culture. Thus he understood the specific identity of Indian culture and became very close to it. Teaches you how to stay away from sin and help those in trouble. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan also learned that Indian culture has been taught to respect all religions and the sense of equality for all religions is also a unique identity of Hindu culture. Thus he understood the specific identity of Indian culture and became very close to it. Teaches you how to stay away from sin and help those in trouble. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan also learned that Indian culture has been taught to respect all religions and the sense of equality for all religions is also a unique identity of Hindu culture. Thus he understood the specific identity of Indian culture and became very close to it.**



# Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan Early Life & Education



**Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born on 5 September 1888 in Tirutani village, Tamil Nadu , which is located at a distance of about 64 km from Madras, now Chennai . He belonged to a Brahmin family. His place of birth has been noted as a holy pilgrimage place. Doctor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan's ancestors previously lived in a village called 'Sarvepalli' and in the middle of the 18th century they had migrated towards the village of Tirutani. But his ancestors wanted that along with his name, there should always be a realization of the village of his birthplace. That is why his family started wearing 'Sarvapalli' before his name.**

**Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born as a poor but second child of a learned Brahmin . His father's name was 'Sarvepalli Veeraswamy' and mother's name was 'Sitamma'. His father worked in an alternative office in the revenue department. He was responsible for the maintenance of a large family. He had five sons and a daughter. Radhakrishnan's place was second among these progenies. His father was discharging the family with great difficulty. Due to this, the child Radhakrishnan did not get any special pleasure in childhood.**



# Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan

## Early Life & Education



When he had completed his school education, Radhakrishnan's father wanted him to become a priest at a temple rather than to study further. But he worked hard to win a scholarship from the Madras Christian College that enables him to pursue his graduation and passed his BA with first-class honours in 1906. Do you know that he wanted to pursue his post-graduation in Science but he got free textbooks of philosophy subject from his cousin so, he had completed an MA in philosophy and wrote some books also?

He was appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy. He was also a professor. Dr. Radhakrishnan introduced the Indian philosophy to the world through his writings and speeches. His articles were praised all over the world.

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was invited to take the post of a Professor of Mental and Moral Science by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. He interacted closely with Rabindranath Tagore in Calcutta. He was deeply impressed by the Nobel Laureate's philosophy and chosen to write his first book on him. He had also delivered lectures at Manchester College and the Haskell in Chicago. He also served as the Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions at Oxford University.





# Academic career



**In April 1909, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was appointed to the Department of Philosophy at the Madras Presidency College. Thereafter, in 1918, he was selected as Professor of Philosophy by the University of Mysore, where he taught at its Maharaja's College, Mysore. By that time he had written many articles for journals of repute like The Quest, Journal of Philosophy and the International Journal of Ethics. He also completed his first book, The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore. He believed Tagore's philosophy to be the "genuine manifestation of the Indian spirit". His second book, The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy was published in 1920.**

**After this, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan spent time in Kolkata from 1921 to 1931. He was appointed Professor of Mental and Ethical Philosophy at King George V University, Kolkata. During this time he also worked to enhance the educational service of India . Here he was also in contact with Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. Tagore's ideas had a strong impact on Radhakrishnan. He played an active role in upgrading all the organizations and departments of the University of Calcutta . Europe Scholars were also greatly influenced by his philosophical ideas. There was clarity of the subject in his thoughts. He did not include professionalism in his address. There was such a miracle of scholarly learning in his language that the listener used to keep listening with fascination. But in the present era, criticism is also made of the creator of the world. For this reason, Dr. Radhakrishnan also faced criticism. His critics said that Radhakrishnan has not given anything new to philosophy, it has only revealed the antiquity of the spiritual philosophy of India. In front of the West, they gave Indian spirituality only English language. I have done the work of quoting, but Radhakrishnan never felt the need to clarify his critics. After this, an article of his was published in the 14th edition of 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' which was a great achievement.**



# Academic career



**In 1936 Sarvepalli was named Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics at the University of Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls College. That same year, and again in 1937, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature, although this nomination process, as for all laureates, was not public at the time. Further nominations for the award would continue steadily into the 1960s. In 1939 Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya invited him to succeed him as the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University (BHU). He served as its Vice-Chancellor till January 1948.**

**He became Vice President of India in 1952 and before it, he was appointed as the ambassador to UNESCO in 1946 and then to the Soviet Union. He laid the foundation of India's relationship with the Soviet Union (now Russia). He was sent as India's second ambassador to Moscow in 1949-53 at the time of the Cold War. There he managed positively India's relationship with the Soviet Union. During the meeting, Stalin said that it takes two hands to clap and that there was another side responsible for the Cold War too. Then, Radhakrishnan replied, "As a peace-loving country, the Soviet Union should withdraw its own hand as it takes two hands to clap".**



# Political Career



**It was the genius of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan that after independence he was made a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was its member from 1947 to 1949. At this time he was also appointed as the chairman of universities. The All India Congressmen wanted Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan to be a member of the Constituent Assembly despite being a non-political person. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted Radhakrishnan's speech and oratory talent to be used on the night of August 14 - 15, 1947, when the historic session of the Constituent Assembly was held. Radhakrishnan was instructed to end his address at exactly 12 o'clock in the night. Thereafter oaths were to be taken by the Constitutional Parliament .**

**In one of his major works he also showed that Indian philosophy, once translated into standard academic jargon, is worthy of being called philosophy by western standards. And so, he had earned lots of respect in Indian philosophy. He was also nominated to the League of Nations Committee for International Cooperation in 1931. And in 1947 when India became Independent, Dr. Radhakrishnan represented India at UNESCO and from 1949 to 1952 he was the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India and later became the first Vice-President and finally the President of India from 1962-67. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1954 and in his memory, the University of Oxford instituted the Radhakrishnan Chevening Scholarships and the Radhakrishnan Memorial Award. He had also received the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade in 1961.**



# Some Facts of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan



- He was elected as the President of India in 1962. When he was appointed as the President of India he was welcomed by Bertrand Russel. Do you know that when he became President, some of his students requested him to celebrate his birthday then he replied "Instead of celebrating my birthday, it would be my proud privilege if September 5 is observed as Teacher's Day"? Since then his birthday has been marked as a day to commemorate the contribution of teachers in our lives.
- American educator Paul Artue Schillip called Radhakrishnan 'a living bridge between the East and the West' because very gracefully he had interpreted Indian thought in western terms. He proved to the World that Indian thoughts have reasons and logic.
- His name was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature for five consecutive years. But he never won the Nobel Prize. He won several other prestigious awards and titles including the Bharat Ratna in 1954, knighted by George V in 1931 for his service to education, and honorary membership of the British Royal Order of Merit in 1963.
- When he was he was knighted by George V in June 1931 due to his in-depth research, data, and his services. However, he ceased to use the title 'Sir' and following Indian Independence, Dr. Radhakrishnan preferred using his academic title 'Doctor'.



# Some Facts of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan



- In 1975, he won the Templeton Prize for promoting the notion of "a universal reality of God that embraced love and wisdom for all people". Do you know that he had donated his entire prize money to Oxford University? And in the memory of Dr. Radhakrishnan Oxford University has set up a scholarship known as "Radhakrishnan Chevening Scholarship".
- One more astonishing fact about him is that after becoming the President of India, he remained a humble man. He only accepted Rs 2500 out of his salary Rs 10,000 and donated the remaining amount to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund every month.
- He had also formed the Krishnarpan Charity Trust along with Ghanshyam Das Birla and some other social workers in the pre-independence era.
- we can conclude that Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was a great teacher, a person, and successfully led India in tough times. When he became the President, India was fighting wars with China and Pakistan. He had won several titles and prestigious awards. He was the ambassador to UNESCO and received the Bharat Ratna. Earlier, he was also the vice-chancellor of Andhra University and Banaras University.
- He had founded Helpage India which is a non-profit organisation for elderly underprivileged people.
- Since 1962, Teachers' Day in India is celebrated on 5 September every year to pay tribute to Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan on his birth anniversary.



# Teachers Day



**Teachers Day 2020: It is observed on 5 September every year to mark the birth anniversary of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan who was a philosopher and a teacher.**

**Teachers Day 2020: It is observed on 5 September every year to mark the birth anniversary of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan who was a philosopher and a teacher.  
Since 1962, India has been celebrating Teachers' Day on 5th September.**

**On the auspicious occasion of Dr. Radhakrishnan's birthday, his students and friends requested him to allow them to celebrate his birthday but in reply, Dr. Radhakrishnan said that "Instead of celebrating my birthday separately, it would be a privilege if 5th September is observed as Teachers Day".**

**The opinion of Dr. Radhakrishnan for the teachers was that the right kind of education could solve many ills of society and the country.**

**As it is well versed that "Teachers lay the foundation of a civilised and progressive society. Their dedicated work and the pain they encounter to ensure that students turn out to be enlightened citizens deserve high recognition".**



# Teachers Day



Further, he wanted that quality of education should be improved and a strong relationship should be developed between the teacher, students, and the way they taught. Overall, he wants to change the educational system. According to him the teacher should gain the affection of pupils and the respect for the teachers cannot be ordered but it should be earned.

Therefore, Teachers are the cornerstones of our future and act as a foundation for creating responsible citizens and good human beings. This day is celebrated to show our acknowledgment and recognition of the hard work put in by our teachers towards our development.

On Teachers Day we thank our teachers for all the efforts that they put on us to make a successful person. Teachers play an important role in our lives. Without them, growth as an individual and in a career is not possible. On 5 September, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan is always remembered to mark a tribute to his great contribution to the Nation.

गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः । गुरुस्साक्षात् परब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥

Transliteration: guruurbrahmaa guruurviShNuH guruurdevo maheshwaraH | guruussaakshaat parabrahma tasmai shrigurave namaH ||

Meaning: Guru is truly the representative of Brahma, Vishnu and MaheshwaraH. He creates, sustains knowledge and destroys the weeds of ignorance. I salute such a Guru.



# Awards and honours



- A portrait of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan adorns the Chamber of the Rajya Sabha.
- 1931: appointed a Knight Bachelor in, although he ceased to use the title "Sir" after India attained independence.
- 1933-37: Nominated five times for the Nobel Prize in Literature.
- 1938: elected Fellow of the British Academy.
- 1954: The Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award in India.
- 1954: Sash First Class (Banda de Primera clase) of the Orden Mexicana del Águila Azteca
- 1954: Order Pour le Mérite for Arts and Sciences (Germany) 1961: the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade.
- 1962: Institution of Teacher's Day in India, yearly celebrated at 5 September, Sarvepalli's birthday, in honour of Sarvepalli's belief that "teachers should be the best minds in the country".
- 1963: the British Order of Merit.
- 1968: Sahitya Akademi fellowship, The highest honour conferred by the Sahitya Akademi on a writer (he is the first person to get this award)
- 1975: the Templeton Prize in 1975, a few months before his death, for advocating non-aggression and conveying "a universal reality of God that embraced love and wisdom for all people. He donated the entire amount of the Templeton Prize to Oxford University.
- 1989: institution of the Radhakrishnan Scholarships by Oxford University in the memory of Sarvepalli. The scholarships were later renamed the "Radhakrishnan Chevening Scholarships".
- He was nominated sixteen times for the Nobel prize in literature, and eleven times for the Nobel Peace prize.





# Quotes



- **"It is not God that is worshipped but the authority that claims to speak in His name. Sin becomes disobedience to authority not violation of integrity."**
- **"Reading a book gives us the habit of solitary reflection and true enjoyment."**
- **"When we think we know, we cease to learn."**
- **"A literary genius, it is said, resembles all, though no one resembles him."**
- **"There is nothing wonderful in my saying that Jainism was in existence long before the Vedas were composed."**
- **"A life of joy and happiness is possible only on the basis of knowledge."**
- **"If he does not fight, it is not because he rejects all fighting as futile, but because he has finished his fights. He has overcome all dissensions between himself and the world and is now at rest... We shall have wars and soldiers so long as the brute in us is untamed."**



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# Last days of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan



**Dr. Radhakrishnan's invaluable contribution in the field of education will always be unforgettable. He was rich in versatility. He was a scholar, teacher, speaker, administrator, diplomat, patriot and educationist. Despite his many high positions in his life, he continued to contribute in the field of education. He said that if education is given properly, many evils can be eradicated from the society.**

**Sarvapalli Dr. Radhakrishnan breathed his last in the morning on April 17 , 1975 after prolonged illness . He was a great philosopher of his time. This was an irreparable loss to the country.**





# Some Glimpse of Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan



**Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan with US President John F. Kennedy in the Oval Office, 1963**



**President of United States John F. Kennedy and President of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (left), depart the White House following a meeting. Minister of External Affairs of India, Lakshmi N. Menon, walks behind President Kennedy at West Wing Entrance, White House, Washington, D.C on 4 June 1963**



**Statue of Sarvepalli at Tankbund**



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