



CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND VIDYASAGAR'S BORNOPORICHOI - AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

It is undeniable that Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy of children's education in the first place of education. Historical significance of Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy from somewhere is immense. So as soon as these children emerge from these books through their various books, they have provided clear opportunities and facilities for their physical, mental, moral, social and normal development. With the change of era and time, the needs and thoughts of the children are changing. If we look at the needs of children, then we can see that there are some of the children's needs in the Bornoporichoy, and there is no one else. However, it is undeniable that Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy of children's letters in knowledge or language knowledge.

KEYWORDS: : *Children's education, Child Psychology, Child needs Development, Education reforms, Historical significance, and knowledge.*

INTRODUCTION

From the earliest times, people have been thinking and exploring various kinds of education and ideals, and his efforts are still going on in the same way. At present, educators are unanimously endorsing that the main objective of education is to develop physical, emotional or all-round development of children. So as soon as these children emerge from these books through their various books, they have provided clear opportunities and facilities for their physical, mental, moral, social development and normal development. The words of poet Rabindranath Tagore can be summed up in this regard –

“Their blessing
The fatty animals are white,
Nandan brings news
Bless them. ”

Recognition of the unique status of child literature today is in various languages. The boys play on the shores of the world. In order to open the children's monologue, they have to remember the endless role of child literature. Like the mysterious monologue of a child, the world of child literature is a unique world. The attraction of child literature in the form of interest is so overwhelming that the attraction of children is so overwhelming.

Though there are different opinions of different Educationist about the period of Bangla prose literature. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, in Bangla prose literature and child literature in Bengal, we did not find evidence of any significant child literature in Bangladesh before this period. The impact of western wind has been influenced by the child literature that has been created in Bangladesh since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Although Vidyasagar had tried to spread education through his mother tongue first, he thought deeply and broadly how the child should move forward in his childhood.

His true mastership was what he meant. In view of the time when Vidyasagar was present, in view of his contribution to education, it seems that none of the benefits of education have ever been achieved by any Bengalis. He gave immensely to the spread of education.

This was the desire of Vidyasagar that people of Bangladesh should learn all kinds of essential knowledge of Bengali society, especially in the social life. In this situation, he understood clearly that it would be easy to educate the people of the country through mother tongue. For this reason, he started with "Barna Porichoi" and arranged to pass the child step by step, 'Kathamala', 'Bodhodoi', etc., to pass the whole man's door through books.

Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar (Early life, Career and Contribution):

Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, also known as Vidyasagar or Sagar, was born in 1820, at Birsing, a village in the district of Midnapur.

The word 'Vidyasagar' means the 'Ocean of Learning'. It is a sort of degree given to a learned man. The title of Vidyasagar was given to many people; but only one person is known by this great title to all. He was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar of West Bengal.

Birth and Early life: Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was born in 26th September, 1820 at the village of Birsingha in the district of Midnapur (West Bengal, India). His father Thakur Das Bandyopadhyay was a poor Brahmin, but was able to give his son a liberal education. His father was a man of iron will. His strong will was inherited by Iswar Chandra. The magnanimity of his mother Bhagabati Devi also influenced his activities throughout his life. Vidyasagar was for some time a student of the village pathshala.

Education: Vidyasagar had his early education in a village primary school where he made his mark as a boy of promise. In 1829, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was brought down to Calcutta (now Kolkata) and was admitted into the Sanskrit College. He continued his studies there for about eleven years.

He was a very diligent student and was highly devoted to his parents. He gave a proof of his sharp memory and power of understanding from the very start of his career. The professors who taught him were struck with his natural intelligence and sagacity. He secured many prizes and medals by virtue of his wonderful merit. He was a very earnest student and acquired proficiency in all the branches of Sanskrit even in his teens.

It is said that from evening until night he sat by the roadside to study with the help of a streetlight. He studied for a period of eleven years and distinguished himself as a very great scholar. As a reward for his scholastic attainments, he was given the title of 'Vidyasagar' or the Ocean of Learning, on the eve of his departure from the College.

Career: On leaving College, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar became the Head Pandit in the College of Fort William.

- In 1846, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Sanskrit College in Kolkata, but he did not continue to hold that appointment for more than a year.
- Three years later he again came to Fort William as Head Clerk but in the course of the same year he was appointed a Professor in the Sanskrit College.
- In the year 1851, he was appointed Principal of the Sanskrit College, and while so employed he published several editions of Sanskrit works and a few translations from Sanskrit into Bengali.
- In 1855, he was appointed Inspector of Schools in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapur and Nadia. At this time, he reformed and improved the old Pathshalas by introducing a new method of teaching for the beginners and published several useful textbooks for schools. He afterwards retired from Government service, and during his leisure hours published several important Bengali books.

Contribution: The great fame of Vidyasagar did not rest on his scholarship, but on his great effects for the improvement of our country in many ways.

- Vidyasagar tried hard to improve the educational system of our country. He had a great zeal for removing illiteracy in our country. He established schools solely with the disinterested object of making education accessible even to a peasant with moderate means. He also advanced the cause of female education.
- Vidyasagar always took a fatherly interest, in the orphans and helpless people. He took special care to relieve the distress of the poor, comfort the unhappy, and encourage the virtuous. His heart was exceedingly tender, and he could not bear to see the sufferings or distress of his countrymen. There was no limit to his charity, and a large chunk of his income was spent on behalf of the poor and miserable.
- Vidyasagar rose to the pinnacle of glory as an educationist. He wrote a good many other books that helped the advancement of learning in those far-off days.
- He labored hard to improve the Bengali language. To make Bengali a medium of study for infant learners, he wrote some Bengali books for schoolchildren.
- He also translated some popular Sanskrit books into Bengali. He is justly regarded as the 'Father of Modern Bengali Prose'. He is also regarded as the father of modern Bengali literature. The works written by him are regarded as the best models of modern Bengali literature.
- The destitute condition and miseries of girl-widows deeply affected his generous mind. He encouraged widow-remarriage, thus protesting against the social injustice done to the tender-aged widows of the country. His massive efforts in this regard ushered in the passage of the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.
- He also worked hard to preach against polygamy.
- He was the founder of the Metropolitan College in Calcutta. The establishment of the Metropolitan Institution placed him in the forefront among the pioneers of English education in Bengal. The college is now known as Vidyasagar College. The college accommodates a large number of students. It sends large number of candidates to the University Examinations. There is another famous Vidyasagar College in Nabadwip Dham, the birthplace of Shri Gauranga.

A memorable person: There are many interesting stories of his life that astonish everybody for his great simplicity, love, and devotion. He was a man of bold spirit, but was very simple and sincere. Therefore, even the great European officers deeply admired and respected him. He was very plain in dress and habit. The kindness of Vidyasagar's mother, Bhagabati Devi was boundless. Vidyasagar followed the principle of his mother all through his life. Therefore, people called him Dayar Sagar Vidyasagar, the Ocean of kindness and learning.

Some Basic needs of Children:

Vidyasagar realized that, establishment of schools, Teachers' Training education system is not all. Children want a series of suitable books for the development of mind, which is useful in children's needs. But with the change of era and time, children's needs and thinking are going on. The basic needs of children in the context of the present times are as follows:

- Needs for Social.
- Needs for independence.
- Needs for security.
- Needs for knowledge.
- Needs for well controlled and well-regulated living conditions.

**Analysis on influence of Vidyasagar's "Bornoporichoy" in the psychological development of children:
Social needs and Bornoporichoy:**

Literary people are social creatures and conscious members of society. So their writings can't ignore the society. Children literarily minds have been written in such a way that children write letters, words in the next life. Society may become aware of spelling, language, ethics and literature. Because at the elementary level; the students have to report something about the worldly environment and life. Accordingly, the uses of words and curriculum have to be formulated. As a result, social and social environment comes in child text books. In this context Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy is not an exception.

Needs for independence and Bornoporichoy:

People have to walk through some rules of society. Nevertheless, people want to live independently in a social environment. And a great demand for adolescence is the demand for independence. There is a strong desire to work independently among them. In any case, they want to express independent opinion. If we go for the needs of independence in the gender and gender identity of the common environment and circumstances, then we can see that the independence needed for the life of the children is very small.

Security needs and Bornoporichoy:

With the needs of children's independence, a need for security works at this age. That is why we call for the safety needs. The demand for security among children is always in the present. Specifically, the question arises among children about what is the social status of children. The children sometimes behave like a grown man, and at some time the boy behaves like a man. This results in a lack of safety in them. In this context the demand for safety in the Bornoporichoy is the identity of the syndrome.

Needs for knowledge and Bornoporichoy:

The world's best animal people are Humans are independent from other creatures for their intellectuality. Humans arrive at specific goals, indicating the way in which they follow a few concepts. As the age progresses, the curiosity of children's object gets deeper. Their curiosity to the content of their interest increases. The desire to know the object is to be seen among them. They are known for their various aspects of science, world nature, literature, history, philosophy, etc. Many problems related to these issues, which stirred their mind, have been tried in many ways to solve them. These are seen in Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy.

Needs for Order and well-regulated living conditions and Bornoporichoy:

Children's literature shows the imagination of children and adolescents. But it is not written that their children are inferior. Children's minds want to see themselves in their own imagination, in this national literature it is worth mentioning. Every child is grown in their own social environment. Need for independence for the life of the child. Modern educators say that the basic of education is the normal instincts of the child. Children enjoy by reading books, and the joy comes from knowing and learning. As the plant needs to be grown with water, light, air and nutritious food, the child is also required to grow its food. This role is inevitable for the survival of the child. But to make the children beautiful and healthy, the children's unwanted tendencies should be controlled and secured. These characteristic are also observed in Bornoporichoy.

CONCLUSION:

In the conclusion of the discussion, child psychology plays an important role in the child-centered education system. It is astonishing to think that Vidyasagar has engaged itself in the great work of long life. Education system and education policy develops based on the conventional and reminiscent truths to develop child-centric education system and to develop infrastructure. In today's education system, any imaginative approach to development of child-centered education system is unavoidable. However, through

the only research, innovation can be exposed in the development of child-centric education system. Today, research is going on in the whole world on the basis of child education; in this case, West Bengal and whole of India are also conducting research with other countries in equal measure. The main goal of child education centered research is to develop and promote child education. Based on this, the role of Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy the development of children's psychology can be seen. In view of this discussion, Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy identifies all the characteristics of children's needs. It may not be possible in any one book. It is not the exception of the Bornoporichoy. Although we know that the contribution of the Vidyasagar's Bornoporichoy in Bengali education is unbelievable.

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