



Utility of Indian Knowledge System in National Education Policy-2020 in the current education system

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Abstract

The Indian knowledge system has been continuing in India since ancient times. Education system comes under it. Various types of scriptures, religious texts like Vedas, Vedanga, Upanishads, Sraut, Smriti etc. come under it. Aryashastra, ShIKThashastra, Natyashastra, Prabandhshastra and Vigyan Vidya etc. are the storehouses of knowledge. Indian knowledge system under this, education has been defined with words like Vidya, Gyan, Diwan, Prabodh, Prajna, Vagvita and Bharti etc. On studying the entire history of the Indian knowledge system, Even after 75 years of independence, we are far away from our philosophical, spiritual and cultural knowledge, social closeness and coordination. For the upliftment of India, it is very important for us to know, understand and spread our knowledge. Since ancient times, India has been famous for its religious texts, culture and multiculturalism. So that a healthy India and culture can be re-established. This education policy envisages that a child can be considered a global citizen only when he is committed to sustainable development, prosperous livelihood and global welfare through his knowledge, behaviour, intellectual skills. To realize this vision, existing knowledge, system, customs, ideas and values have to be integrated with well-thought-out knowledge and not as a separate subject. Even if knowledge is provided by establishing it in the development of the child, it is possible to be in accordance with the



knowledge. In this article, the researcher has analysed the relevance of Indian knowledge system in the National Education Policy. It has to be integrated and not as a separate subject.

Keywords: Indian knowledge system, Education system, Ancient, Education, Culture, NEP-2020

Indian knowledge system

Sanskrit, culture and Indianness are not just words but are closely connected with the ancient education system of India. Education is essential for the all-round development of an individual, national progress, and the rise of civilization and culture. The great teachers of India understood this profound importance of education. As a result, a beautiful system of education was created in India during the Vedic period, the main basis of which was the Gurukul education system. The ancient Indian Gurukul education system is known as the world's first Sanatan Dharma education system. It was similar to a residential school education system, which is believed to have originated in the Indian subcontinent about 5000 years before Christ. Many students have been receiving education in these ashrams since time immemorial and this system continued in India for a long time in the form of Guru-Shishya system. This great educational system of India focused on the all-round development of the individual and emphasized values such as integrity, humility, self-reliance, discipline and mutual love and respect. India's ancient education system preserved the vast Vedic literature and promoted knowledge. India's ancient education system gave birth to original thinkers and scholars in various fields, due to whom India's head is still held high with fame and glory. Thus, our ancient Indian knowledge system has been continuous, long-term and eternal since time immemorial, which is striving for the welfare of the entire human race. Therefore, it is very important to review the Indian knowledge system in the context of the current education system. According to Indian philosophy, there are many limitations to human thinking, but Western knowledge has been opposing it and celebrating and propagating only one stream of knowledge. We all are still a part of that stream. Our education system, which is prevalent since ancient times, has always tried to suppress Indian knowledge and impose Western knowledge. This is the reason that even after 75 years of independence, we are far away from our philosophical, spiritual and cultural knowledge, social harmony and coordination. For the development of India, it is very important for us to know, understand and spread our knowledge. Through the National Education Policy 2020, the Indian knowledge system is being integrated into the education



system. By giving it a place in the IIT, we have got an opportunity to improve the Indian knowledge system. Through this discussion, we can fulfill our dream of making India a world leader. Indian Knowledge System. Since ancient times, India has been famous for its religious texts, culture and multilingualism. These three qualities are not just words but are a part of every Indian which he has inherited from the culture of his country. Knowledge of Indian knowledge system is essential for understanding, preserving and promoting Indian culture. Without this, we cannot imagine the all-round development of the child. A child absorbs the environment in which he lives, which is why the parts of Indian culture start reflecting automatically in Indians. Therefore, the National Education Policy (NEP, 2020) emphasizes on incorporating the relevance of Indian knowledge system at every level of the education sector. According to the National Education Policy, the introduction of Indian knowledge system in education will not only familiarize both the doctor and the student with their cultural background, but will also create an understanding of balanced behavior and social stability in the present. Our ancient Gurukul education system was mostly based on Manasa, Vacha, Karmana. It has always focused on the moral, social, intellectual, economic, political, emotional etc. development of the child and has emphasized on the formation of eternal values like self-reliance, respect, truth, humility. Which shows that since ancient times, the form of Indian education system has been helpful in running practical and daily life smoothly. It is worth noting that the National Education Policy is not only making the glorious history of India a part of our education but is also making all the great personalities born in the past like Raksha, Ramanujam, Sushruta, Aryabhatta, Buddha, Raidas, Valmiki, Bismillah Aayan a part of our education. Efforts are being made to include the stories and works of Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh, Gargi, Apala, Ghosha, Savitri, Ramabai, Razia Sultan, Mother Teresa, Annie Besant etc. in all levels of education as per the current relevance. We are doing this because we are doing this so that a healthy India and culture can be revived Installation can be done.

NEP – 2020 and Indian knowledge system

This comprehensive approach of the National Education Policy will help in building moral, social and intellectual capacity in students. Only by acquiring knowledge from the Indian perspective can we imagine becoming a world leader because the development of any country depends on its own creativity and uniqueness and India is a country full of various cultural splendors. Therefore, India will have to try to revive its ancient knowledge system. First of all,



we should try to understand what the Indian knowledge system is and what is its need in our education system? As the name suggests, the Indian knowledge system represents the unique knowledge and wisdom obtained from different periods of Indian culture. This knowledge system is a confluence of modern science, management, astrology, karma, dharma, renunciation, enjoyment, penance, all types of physical and supernatural wonderful knowledge. Its detailed form can be found in Indian texts. Puranas, Vedas, Vedanga, Literature, Ramayana, Brahmin texts etc. have considered knowledge as the best part of human life and have tried to make humans knowledgeable. The Gurukul system of ancient times was under these scriptures. Under which the Guru tries to impart sacred knowledge to his disciple. It is through this that the moral, social, psychological, economic and logical qualities of the child were developed. Children were taught from the very beginning to maintain a harmonious balance between humans, animals and nature. Not only this, through education, children were taught to read the Vedas and follow them, which also affected their daily lives. Due to which children became dutiful and responsible towards society and their family, thus all the basic aspects related to life were present in the education system of this period. This educational system focused on both learning and physical development aspects. As it is also said in Vishnu Purana, karma is that which liberates someone from bondage and education is that which provides the path to liberation, the rest of the karma works to provide perfection. Adopting this concept of education, the Indian education system has incorporated Swadeshi teaching in all the monasteries, gurukuls, universities, temples, schools and sometimes other educational institutions. The ancient education system encouraged modern knowledge, science, love of nature and humanity. In the Brahman Puranas too, knowledge has been considered supreme which makes man creative. These forms of knowledge were expanded by universities like Nalanda, Takshila, Vikramshila, Ujjaini, Kashi, Vallabhi etc. in India, in which physicians and philosophers not only from India but also from neighboring countries gained knowledge. Learned women like Gargi, Apala, Tambhara, Maitriya, Lopamudra etc. have also made their valuable contribution to the Indian knowledge system. Charak, Katyayana, Aryabhatta, Shankaracharya, Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Varahamihir, Kanada etc. have blessed India with their wisdom. In the Puranas, only a person who is free from renunciation, greed and avarice is considered a Guru. In the Vayu Purana, while describing the superiority of the Guru, it has been said that the most auspicious pilgrimage among all the pilgrimages is the pilgrimage of the Guru, from where the path of attaining salvation begins. Therefore, the Indian knowledge



system frees man from animal life and makes him drink the nectar of humanity. Removing it from the education system is like shooting oneself in the foot.

Need of Indian knowledge system in the current education system

The need of Indian knowledge system in the current education system the ancient glorious Indian knowledge system has enlightened the entire world. Evidence of ancient Indian art is present in various Vedas, Vedangas, Upanishads, Shrutishrut, Smriti, Ramayana and Shrimad Bhagavad Gita. The Indian knowledge system which existed in the Vedic and Upanishadic period was also prevalent in the Buddhist and Jain period. Under this, new knowledge was synthesized by assimilating and analyzing the knowledge acquired over many years through the great Guru-Shishya system. The knowledge system, systems and practices of ancient times encouraged humanity. The Indian knowledge prevalent in the modern age and the so-called new discoveries coming from abroad which are already mentioned in our scriptures, all these are evidence of the richness of the Indian knowledge system. Thus the Indian knowledge system is even more relevant in the current scenario, which serves as a precise guideline for understanding various knowledge-sciences, worldly and transcendental mysteries along with providing practical guidance to the individual to adjust the sense of duty, stability and stress management etc. In this, the Vedas And the vast storehouse of knowledge related to Upanishads, philosophy and management, wisdom and science, religion, karma and yoga can be used for the welfare of the world and the upliftment of humanity. Therefore, now the time has come that in the present Amrit Kaal of India, the knowledge given by India should be propagated to the world and every citizen of India should connect it with the basic culture of India and the acquired knowledge.

Utility of Indian Knowledge System in National Education Policy-2020

The National Education Policy, 2020 has been prepared in the light of India's rich system of eternal knowledge and wisdom. Indian knowledge system has also been considered a central pillar among the pillars of the National Education Policy, where an attempt has been made to establish Indian knowledge from the primary unit of education (pre-primary education) to the last unit of education (adult education). This education policy envisages that a student can be considered a global citizen only when her knowledge, behaviour, intellectual skills can be committed towards sustainable development, prosperous life and global welfare. To realize this



vision, Sanatan knowledge, system, customs, and values will have to be integrated with the prescribed knowledge and not by establishing it as a separate subject and providing knowledge, only then the child will develop. An education system in which no student will be left behind due to social, economic, intellectual and other discrimination. For which universal education the campaign is defined as holistic education and aims to achieve 100% enrolment of all children in primary schools by the year 2030. Which will help in giving a new direction to India (NEP, 2020). Removing the linguistic disparity, this education policy talks about providing primary level education to all children in their mother tongue (Hindi) or local language (for non-Hindi regions) which will help the child to know the basic needs and values. This will enable the child to fulfill his essential needs. The goals and objectives included in social sciences (history, geography, politics, sociology etc.) provide an opportunity to learn and teach about Indian knowledge, system, architecture and system etc. Similarly, the availability of local knowledge and Sanatan knowledge in the curriculum will help the child to know about his country from Indian literature and other subjects. Therefore, wherever possible, efforts will have to be made to establish it scientifically in all subjects like art, music, language, literature or drama etc. If we look at the other aspect of this, while planning and discussing the curriculum, we must keep in mind that Indian knowledge should not be presented in the form of a point or important point (enclosed in a bracket or box), but should be presented in the form of a story or lecture. Only then will children develop interest in it. For example, if the teacher is discussing democracy in the class, he should be made aware of the political system prevalent in eastern India before democracy and other systems or any achievement by which he can connect the old knowledge with the new knowledge. To keep it constantly active, methods like acting competition, speech, debate, excursion etc. should also be adopted. This will create awareness among children about Indian history, system and literature.

Conclusion

The presented research analysis shows that the role of National Education Policy 2020 is noteworthy in the context of the development of the current Indian education system. It provides the necessary reforms for the multidimensional development of students in school education and higher education. Its main objective is to focus on the student from childhood, further improve the education structure, make teaching training more effective, improve the examination system and bring the knowledge contained in the ancient Indian knowledge



system into the new curriculum. For this, it considers the development of physical, mental, social, cultural, character building and moral values of students important by adopting the format of education. Under this, emphasis has been laid on the coordination of knowledge, science and philosophy based on the Indian knowledge system. If the implementation of this education policy is successful and well planned, then this education policy will definitely establish India on a new dimension on the global stage. To strengthen India's education system, it is very important to integrate Sanatan knowledge and current knowledge. Students should be given knowledge keeping in mind the Indian knowledge system. To fulfill the instructions and tasks given in the National Education Policy 2020, it is necessary that we first accept these instructions in an exploratory manner. After that, focus on lesson planning, teaching design and learning tools etc. Only on the basis of truth and scientific knowledge, we can smoothly carry forward the Indian knowledge system and eternal knowledge, only then the coming generation will be able to experience this Indianness.

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