Bhartiya Education: An Analytical Study for Holistic Development of Human Resources

Megha Singh Rathore[1], Dr. Sandeep Kumar[2]

[1]Research Scholar, IGNOU, New Delhi
[2]PGT- BIOLOGY, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

Abstract
This study focused on the Bhartiya education system highlighting the aims, methodology and curriculum of Ancient, Medieval and Modern system of education. In present times, there is an e- learning platform s.a. digital classrooms, online education and skill development programs accompanying in a new era of education in India. Although vocational, skill – based, use of Artificial intelligence and experiential learning is involved but the use of online platforms and digital classrooms are not utilizing properly particularly in rural and backward areas. The future goal of Bhartiya education emphasizes a holistic and technologically empowered society. By utilizing the knowledge, wisdom and strength of ancient education, the upcoming goals of education according to the needs of the society can be fulfilled.

Keywords: Bhartiya Education, Ancient Medieval, Modern, Skills, Holistic development, Curriculum.

Introduction
Education has always been the keystone of human development and in India, its history is a magical tale that works together with tradition, revolution and cultural diversity. Let's take a look from beginning of education era-

1. **Vedic period**
In this period, only oral traditions of gurukul system were followed by guru and shishya. After that for higher education, Nalanda and Taxila universities were aroused as the centers for teaching and learning.

2. **Medieval period**
During this period, Islamic influences were seen on education system, where Persian and Arabic teachings were the main aspects of education.

3. **Colonial period**
In this era, introduction of British education system emerged and emphasis was given on English language instead of mother tongue.

4. **Modern period**
After independence, focus of Indian education system was on literacy and elementary education, development of IIT's, IIM's and Technology oriented education.

5. **Present education**
If we look at the present education system, now education is diversified which is an outlook of traditional and modern approaches.

Thus, we can say that history of education system continued to evolve after entering the 21st century. In present times, there is an e- learning platform s.a. digital classrooms, online education and skill

development programs accompanying in a new era of education in India. But there are certain aspects of ancient education system which can be implemented to present education-

- Strength of students in a classroom should be limited so that each pupil will get attention by teacher
- School should be setup in natural environment for their physical and mental wellbeing.
- Give more importance to the discipline.
- Yoga and ayurveda education should be given equal importance.
- Give stress on value-based education for betterment of society.
- Co-ordinal and sacred relationship between teacher and student should be established.

Aims of Education

The main objectives of education during ancient education were:

1. During Vedic era, the main objective of education was to provide the good quality of education mainly focused on culture, character and cultivation of noble ideals for development of mental, physical, moral and intellectual personality, to make students future ready.
2. The main objective of education during medieval era was to spread the knowledge and principles of Islamic education to make people religious minded.
3. The objective of modern education was to develop the values for betterment of society such as equality, secularism, environment protection and to understand the culture.

Methodology adopted during ancient education system

Ancient education system was significant and purposeful education system. Its focus was on training of completeness of life. Following methods were adopted by the school at that time-

1. Complete Brahmacharya

During ancient times, all kind of pleasure were avoided, pupils were self-disciplined and self-controlled. Two teaching methods were practiced – the first method was oral and second was based on thinking because it was thought that training of mind is essential for acquiring the knowledge.

2. Three methods of education

- Sravana- listen and understand
- Manana- reflecting the things we listen
- Nidhyasana- realization of truth

3. Learning of Vedas

Education was based on Vedas and the ultimate goal of life was only self-realization.

4. Personality development

The focus was on the personality traits like self-esteem and self-confidence

5. Free education

Education access was independent on financial stability.

6. Individual attention

Each and every learner was given proper attention on every aspect of life because number of students were admitted within limit.

7. Development of civic responsibilities and social values

Learners were taught to fulfill their responsibilities towards family and society.

8. Guru as instructors

Guru was considered as instructors as well as practitioners of their subject which facilitated students in

having deep knowledge about practical significance of their educational domain.

9. Panch Lakshanas

The Vedic education system wanted five qualities "Panch Lakshanas" from learners namely Perseverance (Kaag Chesta), Concentration (Bako Dhyanam), Alertness (Shwan Nidra), Moderation in eating (Alp-Ahari) and Detachment from home comforts (Grih Tyagi).

Methods of learning in modern period

Following changes have been made in modern period of education in comparison to ancient education:

1. Students today mostly learn the concept through online platforms such as Unacademy, You tube, Byjus, Physicswalla etc.
2. Students also learn by teacher's notes provided during school hours thus use hybrid mode of learning.
3. In school different methods of learning are adopted like discussion, debates, projects, practical etc.
4. Comprehensive and continuous approach of assessment is followed.

Curriculum

1. During Ancient Education

The curriculum included four Vedas (It was aimed at understanding Vedic texts for gaining knowledge and using for societal wellbeing, therefore Vedas namely, Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda were taught), six Vedangas (Shikha, Chhandas, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Jyotisha and Kalpa), Upnishads, Darshanas (Nyaya, Baiseshika, Yoga, Vedanta, Sankhya, Mimansa), Puranas etc. Algebra, Geometry, Medicine, Politics, Religion and Grammer were also taught.

2. During Medieval Education

Calligraphy Numbers and Grammer were taught during beginning of the learning stage. Recitation of Quran was compulsory to learn. There were two types of education during medieval times: Secular Education (consists of Quran, Mohammad and their Islamic history) and Religious Education (Mathematics, History, Geography, Arabic literature, Economics, Politics, Agriculture, Grammer etc.).

3. During Modern Education

In modern system of education, the whole curriculum is divided into primary, secondary ad graduation. In primary education, curriculum includes Hindi, English, Mathematics, History, Science, Geography and Co- curricular activities etc. In secondary education, students are given options to choose their background according to their capabilities and interest. After secondary education, students are admitted to universities based on entrance examinations.

Bhartiya Education today and upcoming challenges for tomorrow

In modern type of education, the curriculum has lack of real useful skills for employability and development. Although vocational, skill – based, use of Artificial intelligence and experiential learning is involved but the use of online platforms and digital classrooms are not utilizing properly particularly in rural and backward areas.

Conclusion

Bhartiya education is continuously changing from centuries with innovations and according to needs of the society although each era had its own challenges and requirements. Our educational system needs to learn from ancient and medieval era about the discipline, practical knowledge and pupil-teacher

relationship. The future goal of Bhartiya education emphasizes a holistic and technologically empowered society. By utilizing the knowledge, wisdom and strength of ancient education, the upcoming goals of education according to the needs of the society can be fulfilled. The idea for the holistic development is already mentioned in the vision of National Education Policy 2020, outlining the advancement in technology providing a future- ready education.

References

1. Mukherjee, R. 2013. Indian Education System: What Needs to Change?
2. Dr. Madhumita Chattopadhyay, 2023. Ancient Education System: An Analysis.
3. Rawat, P.L. 1996. History of Indian Education.
4. Mangesh M. Ghonge, Rohit Bag and Aniket Singh, 2020. Indian Education: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.
5. Raj, Neha. 2024. Viksit Bharat 2047: Unleashing the Power of Technology to Achieve India's vision.
6. Sonali Bhandari Jain, Surabhi Chaudhary and Joanna Philip, 2021. Revival and Resurgence of our lost GEM- The Ancient Indian Education System.
7. Jain, Richa. 2018. What did the Ancient Indian Education System Look Like.
8. Divya, S. 2022. A Study of Education System in India.
9. https://www.quora.com/ What are the drawbacks of the current education system in India.
10. Jain, Manya. 2020. A Study of India's Failing Education System.