

Indian knowledge system and its significance in 21st Century: An overview

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ABSTRACT

The Education policies strongly incorporate ancient Indian education history in its efforts to make India a global leader in the field of knowledge. The ideologies are based on liberal art approach in higher education and its high quality research oriented. Considering that Educational institutions are among the most important official in any Nation, Every child will attend them, it is their responsibility to raise the student's awareness as well as their knowledge in Indian ethos. The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was an advisory body in India, established in 2005 with the goal of recommending policies and strategies for the creation and dissemination of knowledge in the country. The NKC played a significant role in shaping education, research and innovation policies in India during its tenure.

Keywords: *Transform, Thriving, Aligned, Sustainable, Accumulation, Incorporate, Liberal, Dissemination, Formulator, Gurukul Parampara, Prominent, Discover, Divine, Ethos*

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Introduction:

The most valuable aims to impart 21st century skills to maintain a perfect balance between traditional values and modern ethos. In the glossary of training terms published in 1971 in London by the department of employment and training has been defined as, "systematic development of attitude, knowledge, skills, behavior, pattern required by an individual in order to perform adequately a given job or task. The National policies on education were developed in 1986, 1992 and the Education policy of 21st century seeks to transform India into a thriving knowledge society and a global knowledge superpower and is aligned with the 2030, agenda for sustainable development. It is based on the fundamental pillars of Indian culture, traditional ethos with access, Equity, quality, Affordability and Accountability. The drafts of these policies of education mentions about Holistic education, its long and rich history of India. In ancient India, the goal of education was not only the accumulation of

information as a means of preparing for life in the real world or life after school, but rather the full realization and freedom of the self. The education policies strongly incorporate ancient Indian history in its efforts to make India a global leader in the field of knowledge. The ideologies are based on liberal art approach in higher education and is high quality research oriented. Considering that Educational institutions are among the most important official in any nation, every child will attend them, it is their responsibility to raise the students awareness as well as their knowledge in Indian ethos. As the future of our society depends on the material, spiritual, human, and social assets, we have accumulated over the years.

National Knowledge Commission

The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was an advisory body in India, established in 2005 with the goal of recommending policies and strategies for the creation and dissemination of knowledge in the country. The commission was set up under the

chairmanship of Dr. Sam Pitroda and it functioned under the Prime Minister's office. The NKC played a significant role in shaping education, research and innovation policies in India during its tenure. Key objectives and recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission includes:

A. Access the Knowledge:

The Commission focused on ensuring equitable access to knowledge and information in Indian context, including marginalized and underprivileged communities. It recommended policies for expanding digital literacy and access to information. The commission recognized the significance of preserving and promoting India's linguistic and cultural diversity. It recommended measures to document and promote regional languages and cultures. The NKC aimed to bring about comprehensive reforms in India's education system, including school education, higher education and vocational education. It recommended changes in curriculum, Pedagogy and assessment to enhance the quality of education.

Once Dr. Ambedkar rightly stated that " Education as the means to open the hidden eyes of human beings to acquire knowledge and to cultivate the mind." In the words of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the former president of India, " where there is righteousness in the heart, there is beauty in the character, when there is beauty in character there is harmony in the home when there is harmony in the home there is order in the nation when there is order in the nation there is the peace in the world."

Peace education which is concerned with the process of acquiring the values, the knowledge and developing the attitudes , skills and behaviors to live in harmony with oneself, with others and with the natural environment is the first most priority to the educational formulators of any country in world today. All religions need to come together in one Platform. That in order to ensure the indestructibility of the individual, Society, Country and nature by

creating an environment of human religion based on human values in the country, and all over the world.

In India, the concept of education is traced back to the ' Gurukul Parampara ' which developed in ancient times. Basically, a guru - shishya or Teacher - pupil tradition emphasized the education in ancient India. Two Prominent words in Sanskrit namely, 'Shiksha' and 'Vidya' also stand out as equivalents of the term "Education." The former has been derived from the root word 'Shas' meaning ' to discipline ' or 'to control.' The later word is derived from the root word 'Vid' which means to know. Therefore, ancient Indian education stressed emphasis on two major aspects the education.

Tagore was a patriot and he respected Indian culture. He expressed patriotism in his poems and writing through which he made Indians gain an emotional oneness. For the purpose, education should aim at imparting to children respect and love for the healthy tradition of their motherland. The mind of the child is a great vehicle for acquiring knowledge. Aurobindo emphasizes the aim of acquiring knowledge because every child has something divine in him. It is education which should discover and develop the divine qualities in the child.

Discovery and integration of Indian thought in Indian Knowledge System should be balanced among multicolored shades of life and Understanding of life and Understanding of life and universe. It is being realized that the people of India are moving away from spiritualism to materialism. Consequently, the inherent divine light in them was decreasing. So it is being realized that Indians need such education which develops the power of our knowledge - based on Indian culture. In fact , national system of education is the way to achieve national integrity and preserve and promote our cultural ethos and values traditions. The leaders of the freedom struggle demanded such type of education for Indians that foster the spirit of unity of a nation, pride for the rich historical traditions of India which can be transmitted to Learners of new

generation. Swami Dayananda insisted upon reforming education to suit the knowledge pattern that existed in ancient age. The well organized teaching of the languages and literatures, Philosophy, religious and history of India, Indian architecture, painting, music, dance and drama. The principles of the constitution, the great human values, the nature of democratic and socialistic society which we desire to create in the Five-Year Plan of national development.

Knowledge is capital:

knowledge is the most important factor for production and most important factor for production and most valuable of all capital that is invested in human beings. The present nation is that education is investment for achieving rapid economic growth. Most human capital economist hold that education contains both consumption and investment value. This nation of knowledge of several arts, in modern time named as liberal arts, must be brought back to Indian education as it is exactly the kind of education that will be required for 21st century. The rich heritage of ancient Indian Knowledge and thought may prove the landmark in the furtherance of modern education in the mother land. Role of Teachers and Universities““Universities have a crucial role in developing IKS as an interdisciplinary field. Teachers can introduce IKS through: curriculum development; project-based learning; field studies; manuscript studies; local knowledge documentation interdisciplinary research; comparative studies; laboratory-based validation; community engagement. UGC has also issued faculty-orientation guidelines intended to familiarize teachers with IKS and support its integration into classroom teaching.

Research scholars should be encouraged to examine IKS through history, education, sociology, anthropology, philosophy, science, technology and environmental studies rather than restricting it to a single disciplinary framework.

Conclusion:

Indian Knowledge System represents an important component of India's intellectual and cultural heritage. Its significance in the 21st century lies not simply in demonstrating the achievements of the past but in creating opportunities for dialogue between traditional knowledge and contemporary scholarship. Mathematics, astronomy, Ayurveda, yoga, linguistics, agriculture, philosophy, arts, architecture and ecological knowledge provide diverse areas for research. NEP 2020 and the institutional work of the IKS Division have created a policy framework for incorporating these traditions into contemporary education and research.

The future of IKS will depend on the quality of its scholarship. Uncritical glorification is as academically limiting as complete neglect. A productive approach is to preserve historical knowledge, respect cultural diversity, investigate claims through appropriate evidence, recognize the contributions of communities, and explore validated knowledge for contemporary needs.

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