



GURUKUL TO MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Introduction:

यथैधांसि समिधोमिर्भस्मसात्कुरुतेऽर्जुन
ज्ञानार्जनं सर्वकर्माणि भस्मसात्कुरुते तथा॥

It means “As the blazing of fire reduces fuel to ashes , O Arjuna , so does the fire of knowledge reduces all actions to ash.” In other words , “शक्ती पक्षे ा बुद्धी श्रेष्ठे ” which means “Intelligence always wins before power”. Above Shlok is from Shrimad Bhagavad Geeta 4.38 ,This reveals the importance of education from ancient to modern period.

The origin of word ‘Education’ is from the Latin word ‘educare’ which means to bring up. In sanskrit education is called as शिक्षणम् which is derived from धातुशि क्ष् which means “to learn and to teach”. It is known that Horace Mann is the father of education. And Lord Macaulay was known as the father and founder of present education system. But , here we are going to analyse more about Indian ancient education system i.e Gurukul to towards Modern education system. The origins of education in India can be traced back to vedic period, where authentic traditional books like ‘Vedas , Upanishadas , Bhagavad Geeta , Ramayan , Mahabhartar’ were used to taught. As per Rigveda , “education is what makes a man self-reliant.” , whereas according to western philosophers , “education is the capacity to feel pleasure and pain at right moment.” The definition and concept of education will vary according to people and their opinions. According to me education refers to “ Irrespective of age , a process of acquiring general knowledge , improving self qualities , developing own talents and skills and getting prepared for living a balanced and well-maintained life happily.

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Importance:

This Research paper has the importance on national level. Our education system was well-developed from vedic period only. And we can see that from that period only our education system was containing knowledge of all subjects which are mostly taught in today's system. It's proof is that , many great leaders and warriors, scientists , and all the people who were experts in their field were studied from that period only in our country and they all have led a very successful life at that time. I think , in ancient times , the education system was developed and all the things like students-teacher relationship , subject combination , practical knowledge etc. This all the

factors were based on value education, so that students will live a well-maintained , disciplined and mannerful life throughout their educational years and after that too.

So , I think with the study of our ancient indian education system we can try to make our modern education system like that in some aspects , as it's not possible right now for us to make all the things like Gurukul system as now all the things are becoming digital Inshort there is introduction of technological world, so it's need to just include some spiritual subjects , subjects that will provide family values , and various values from that period of education. With the mixture of both ancient indian education system and modern education system we can make the humans developed from all the aspects. And this will finally result into a well-developed, mannerful , disciplined , talented , spiritual , creative , and most important a human with highly solving and decision making abilities. This can be a inspiration for other countries, as most of the countries believed in Indian cultural values. This indirectly will lead to welfare of both citizens and our country.

Objectives:

- To study first meaning of education, its fundamentals, importance, salient features, and characteristics.
- To study the Education from basic level to advance level.
- To study how to implement the gained Knowledge from education.
- To study the interconnectedness and differences between ancient indian education system and modern indian education system.
- To study about Vedic education, Buddhist education, Islamic education.
- To study about various educational centers/universities, various trends and issues in education, and development of educational sector in India.
- To study about the beginning of female education in India.
- To study the Anglicization of education.
- To study about education system during pre-post independence era of India.
- To study about (NEP)2020 New Education Policy of India.

Methodology:

Information through some sources are as follows:

Questionnaire, Books, Variety of websites, conversations with various cousins, friends etc.

In simple words, the education is knowledge gained by individual which reflects in their thought and behavior in accordance with education they gained. Mostly, there are four fundamentals of education which are as follows:

- Exposure: It means nowadays, children's can learn many of new things on their own. But today also there's some children's who may not do things with ease unless and until parents or teacher shows it to them.
- Inspiration: If students have basic knowledge about specific topic so they automatically get inspired to do the same thing with consistently and with full interests.
- Access- Here, it means if students gets proper access to resources they needed, so that they can try to get perfection in that topic.

- Free time- Many of children's are harassed, tired due to their busy schedule of schools, classes and homework, assignments, projects and extra co-curricular activities due to which they mostly due to get free time, and this indirectly results into not getting socialized with family, friends naturally and in healthy way & also they don't think much about their interests, future life, career, etc.

Characteristics of education:

- ◇ Deliberate process- Our today's education system is deliberately planned which guides students throughout their life to get attitude and skills using resources.
- ◇ Education is influenced by society- Nowadays, education can make changes in society at same time societal changes can also influenced the education system.

Basically, education starts from home which is of basic level in which children's are taught to talk, walk, good-bad habits, some traditional and spiritual values, basic poetries and stories this further includes nursery level and this is considered as pre-school education. Then, later it consists of Primary level education, Secondary level education, Senior secondary education, Graduate and above level education(Higher studies). This is the present system of education from basic level to advance level.

Whereas, in Ancient Indian education system there used to be education in natural atmosphere due to which the students were able to directly try to implement the things they learned this reveals the point of Practical oriented study.

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम्
विद्या भोगकरी यशःसुखकरी विद्या गुरुणां गुरुः।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परं दैवतम्
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न तु धनं विद्याविहीनः पशुः॥

Above Shlok is from Nitishatakam which is composed by Shri Bhartruhari it describes the significance of variety of human tendencies through 100 shlokas hereby the name is Nitishatakam. Here the Shlok means, “knowledge increases the beauty of human, it is a internal precious treasure which is protected and hidden. It produces comforts and gives pleasure. Knowledge is the instructor/preceptor of preceptor. The one who is at another country then his knowledge helps him like peers thus knowledge is considered as deity. Among kings, knowledge is honoured and not the wealth, thus the one who doesn't have knowledge is considered as beasts. Inshort, knowledge creates the humanity in humans.

We can say that our education system till now is however interconnected in some way like the core subjects are same i.e Maths , Science, Geography, History, Art, Craft, etc.

The differences in both ancient and modern indian education system can be observe in some terms like Infrastructure, Methods of learning and teaching, Subject combination, Psychological and physical aspects, etc.

- Infrastructure- In ancient times the universities were as follows:
 - Takshshila(pakistan),
 - Nalanda(bihar-India),
 - Vikramshala(bihar-India),

- Valabhi(gujrat-India),
- Jagaddala(west-Bengal India),
- Odantapuri(bihar-India),
- Mithila(bihar-India).

In modern times, the total universities in india are 1,183 and colleges are 45,249. Some of the famous and top universities are as follows:

- University of Delhi.
- University of Mumbai.
- Banaras Hindu University.
- Aligarh Muslim University.
- Indian Institute of science
- Indian Institute of technology Bombay, Kharagpur, Kanpur, Delhi, Guwahati, Madras, Roorkee.
- Calcutta University.
- Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- Jadavpur University.

There is also one institution adopted by Ministry of education of India (MoE) that is National institutional ranking framework(nirf) this provides the ranking and popularity to universities and colleges based on their scores in Teaching, learning and resources(TLR), Research and professional practices(RP), and Outreach inclusivity(OI).

- Method of learning and teaching- In ancient period learning process use to start from Gurukul where the Shishyas(students) use to reside at Gurukulas or ashramas with guru, and the students were of various age groups. And the teaching methods included mostly oral tradition, Question-answer method, practical on this spot, etc. The learning method included memorization [main element of ancient period], critical analysis, critical introspection, and debates. And the basic education was use to give in temples, ashramas, gurukulas, but for the achievement of Higher Studies students use to visit variety of universities. In ancient time there was diversification of life into 4 stages i.e
 1. ब्रह्मचर्याश्रम- students life (5 to 25 age group)
 2. गृहस्थाश्रम- Householder (25 to 50 age group)
 3. वनप्रस्थाश्रम- Retired from duties of householder, and going for living in forest.[50 to 75 age group]
 4. संन्यासाश्रम- Detached from all home worlds material things(renunciation) (Above 75 to death).

In modern times learning process starts from home and then at nursery then schooling years further college life and then Higher studies. Learning method and teaching method includes both the option for students like online and offline option due to globalized world, various electronic gadgets are provided to today's students so that they can achieve ample of knowledge and do progress in their field by sitting home itself. Here, in this period we cannot see any diversification of life years, people are free to take education and achieve their dreams throughout their life according to their wish.



- Subject combination- In ancient times the basic education was same for all at starting years and after that according to students vargas they were divides into specialization of that filed like if a student is brahmin then he will continue the studies of shastras, puranas, and literature so that he can earn his livelihood by passing the achieved knowledge through teaching profession. Ans similarly if students are kshatriya then they will study about war science, tactics, techniques about it, if students are vaishya they will deep study about trading , commerce and management. Inshort, it can be seen that subject selection was according to caste system.

But now in modern times, the subject combination includes versatile subjects like ancient and foreign languages, core subjects like Maths, Science, History, Geography, and personality development subjects, subjects that enhance the talents and skills , physical training and its education, this is basic education for all here, but after that students have to decide or choose the stream(Science, commerce, arts) and then it's specialization studies. And here the notable thing is that the students are free to choose their career according to their interests and wish in any field Irrespective of their caste, and so that they can fulfill their dreams.

- Psychological and physical aspects- In ancient times, the students were well prepared Psychologically and physically for getting trained. The students use to get naturally socialized or attached with people.Their Psychological and physical health both were well maintained by nature itself. Whereas, in modern times Manu of students need consultation and orientation lectures for getting stability in psychological and physical health. This is the main difference here in both the educational systems.

The Education system in ancient India which was based on vedas is called as vedic education. Vedic educational period was divided by some scholars in Brahamani period, Sutra period, Upanishada period. But the aims and ideals were same ans it was studied under vedic education. Its fundamentals include:

- Development of personality
- Close contact with Gurus
- Emphasizing discipline.
- Providing free education.
- Respected child's personality.

Vedas is basis of indian culture and it occupies a essential place in Indians life. Vedas consists of 4 vedas - Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda.

Rigveda is earliest composition in sanskrit around 3500 years, it contains 1028 hymns and contains 10522 verses. Yajurveda the word comes from dhatu यजुस् which means rituals. It explains procedure of sacrifices. It contains 1984 verses.

Samaveda means song, it reveals the importance of history of indian music. It has 1875 verses. This verses are built using the 7 notes if classical indian music I.e Sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni.

Atharvaveda deals with medical science, it has 5977 verses. It is more useful to modern society as it deals with subjects like science, medicine, mathematics, engineering, technology, etc.

It should be done necessary for all to learn vedas, by heart them, understand their meaning and recite them, in proper manner. The purpose vedas is to know what is God, what is our relationship with God, and how to act this relationship. The vedic education is useful and successful for preserving the indian culture.

Buddhist educational system was important in medieval period. When the common people were deprived their right ti education then there was emergence of Buddhist educational system. It's characteristics includes:

- 1) The core of Buddha's teaching- It includes major topic like discipline, meditation, wisdom.
 - 2) The goal of Buddha's teaching- It includes Anuttara-samyak-sambodhi which means perfect ultimate wisdom.
- In Buddhists education system there was no gurukulas but there were monasteries and viharas.

Later, women monks were also imparted education by allowing some space to live at distant places. In Buddhists education system the teaching methods includes- written (verbal) education, discussion, tours, meditation, conferences.

Islamic education system gives importance to education which is process of teaching and acquiring knowledge. Quran begins with the word 'Iqra' which means to read. This reveals its educational significance. The Islamic education conveys that their studies has complete solution for human mental, physical and social needs. The aim of Islamic education system is just to propagate the Islam religion. Muslims educational centers are at Delhi, agra, bidar, jaunpur.

The development of education can be seen from grass root level in India, from ancient period to modern period. For developing a developed education system we have faced many issues and by overcoming them we are today here at 33rd rank in the world.

India under British control started some educational movements due to the charter act 1813. Lord Macaulay's efforts for starting education in India officially were around 1835 which gave him popularity as father and founder of education system in India. Mostly, indian females were deprived of basic education, whereas they use to do only household work. By the time, due to wood's despatch(a essential document in Indian educational history)the education and employment of women began. However, in state maharashtra it is notable that educational beginning was due to initiatives of Savitribai Phule and her husband Jyotirao Phule.

Our various great leaders have brought basic education in India under charter act 1813. Lord Macaulay wrote 'minute' on 2nd of February 1835 and emphasized on medium of instruction as English language. He wanted Indians with western ideologies, tastes and opinions. Thus, he anglicized education in India.

Education during the post independence period includes appointment of kothari commission, national policy of education (1986), Hartog committee, Rammurthy review committee.

New Education policy 2020 (NEP) was started by union cabinet of India on 29 July 2020. It replace NEP 1986. It's aim is to transform Indians education by 2030. It will also increase our country's expenditure on educational sector from 3% to 6% due to which education qualities and facilities will be well-developed. The pattern of education I.e 10+2 will be replaced by 5+3+3+4 new model. Classical languages like sanskrit, Pali and tamil will be given more significance.

Overall NEP 2020 has introduced the subjects like Indian knowledge system (IKS), Value education course

(VEC), Skill enhancement course (SEC), Vocational skill course(VSC), Open elective (OE) etc. Thus New Education policy is becoming successful Ina cheering its aims and ideals. It is also helping in spreading and propagating Indian culture and tradition.

Observation:

To see, what public think about Ancient and modern indian education system, I created few Questions through Google form format & it's observations are as follows.

Analysis: Around 69% of people are preferring to get education in mother tongue language, it means they are understanding the importance of indian languages. 97% people are agreed to include some topics from vedas, upanishadas, bhagavad Geeta, it reveals that they are believing in ancient indian education pettern. Around 73.8% people are accepting that today's student-teacher relationship is not similar to that if Gurukulas. 57% of people want to get education in modern education system but at same time they also think to include some principles of ancient education system. So that there will maintenance of balance of the systems, and students will be systematically highly knowledgeable from both systems.

Conclusion: Here, we understood that how education is economize in today's systems and that the education was so pure in ancient times, and how the political difference is seen I.e in ancient times there were no ministries of education due to which there was no interference or specific educational syllabus. But the rights regarding the education are mentioned in constitution for protection of people so that people can have proof about their rights. It's social consequences includes that how people were so polite and humble after achieving a lot knowledge in ancient times and they used to think about the progress of their country whereas our modern ideological students are somewhere attitudinal and they always think of going abroad for settling. Overall, we need to just include some subjects from ancient times, so that students can understand values of people, education etc. Thus, the balance can be maintained and education will be practical oriented.

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