



**Rural Foundation's**  
**Shikshan Shastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya,**  
**Akkalkuwa, Dist. Nandurbar.**

**Affiliated to SNTT Women's University Mumbai**

**Organizes**

**Online One-Day**  
**Multidisciplinary National Conference**

**On**

**“NEP-2020 and Indian Education System in context**  
**with Indian Knowledge System”**

**7<sup>th</sup> April, 2025**

**Director & Chief Editor**  
**Dr. Jyoti Ramchandra Lashkari**  
Principal,  
RFNS Shiksha Shastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya,  
Akkalkuwa



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**Director Chief Editor**

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Assit. Pro. J. B. Valvi

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## अध्यक्षीय शुभसंदेश



**Shri. Prakash B. patil**  
**Chairman**  
**Rural Foundation, Nandurbar**

My heartfelt greetings to all the-Contributor's, researchers, and readers of the online one day Multidisciplinary National conference on ,"NEP-2020 and Indian Education system in context with IKS! Distinguished guests, esteemed faculty and Participants,

On behalf of Rural foundation's shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa, Dist - Nandurbar, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to welcome you all to this national conference.

At Rural foundation's trust , we are dedicated to promoting education that inspires thought ,leadership and transformative solutions.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the principal Dr. Jyoti R. Lashkari and her team for their continuous efforts to maintained quality in education field. Their dedication and commitment have been instrumental in bringing together such a distin-guished group of individuals.

I am confident that this conference will be a valuable learning experience for all attendees, offering insightful discussions, stimulating presentations, and opportunities for networking. We look forward to a-successful and productive event.

Thank you for your participation, and I wish you all a memorable and fruitful conference experience!.

**Shri. Prakash B. patil**  
**Chairman**  
**Rural Foundation, Nandurbar**

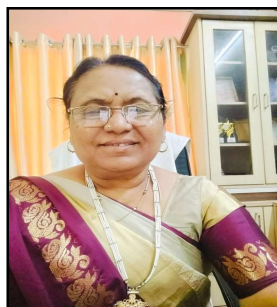
## **Message of Dr. Kavita Salunke**



Rural Foundation Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa S.N.D.T. Affiliated with University, we successfully organized a one-day Online Multidisciplinary National Conference On NEP 2020 & Indian Education System in Context With Indian Knowledge System (IKS) on 7th April 2025. The new Education policy 2020 has given special importance to the Indian knowledge system. It is mandatory to include content related to the Indian knowledge system in the curriculum from school level to college. From that perspective, I congratulate you for choosing the topic of the conference keeping in mind the need for this topic. The conference selected multi-dimensional topics related to the Indian knowledge system such as, sustainable development based on the Indian knowledge system, the need for the Indian knowledge system, new educational policy and the Indian knowledge system, the Indian knowledge system and Indian philosophy and the Indian knowledge system and ancient India, and the selection of Proficient experts for those topics was commendable. Once again, my heartfelt congratulations to your organization and you.

**Emeritus**  
**Prof. Kavita Salunke,**  
**Director, School of Digital Education**  
**and Prof. Ram Takavale Research Centre,**

## Message of Dr. Meena Kute



RFNS Shikshan Shastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa, Dist Nandurbar had organised, on line One Day Multidisciplinary National Conference on NEP 2020 and Indian Education System in Context with Indian Knowledge System on 7 th April 2025. I would like to thank the Principal Dr. Jyoti Lashkare madam and her Colleagues for invitation as, Key note Speaker for this Conference. I heartily Congratulate the Principal for initiation to organise the conference on genuine issue in the current education system.

Indian Knowledge System has a long history as well as rich heritage of Indian Culture. It emphasises Holistic Education, Integrating moral Values, Critical Thinking and Experiential Learning. In Ancient Period, the IKS gave focus on Gurukul System which followed a Teacher centric, immersive learning approach where students lived with their Gurus and learned through real life experience, Discussions and Practical Application of Knowledge. Similarly NEP 2020 encourages experiential learning, multidisciplinary education and critical thinking. Promoting an Education System that moves beyond rote memorization.

If we think of Gurukul System of Ancient Education, it was an ancient Indian Educational Institutions where Students lived and learned under the guidance of a teacher or Guru. These Teaching learning centers, Gurukul were situated in Forest or outskirts of villages. Close relationship between Teacher and Students were in place. The Curriculum was diverse, covering subjects like Vedic studies, Philosophy, Mathematics, Arts, Music, Moral Values etc. The learning process was oral. Students use to memorize and recite texts, discussions and performing rituals were focused. Discipline, respect for Guru and a focus on holistic growth, spiritual, intellectual and physical were central to the system. So Gurukul remains a Symbol of India's Traditional Approach to Education, emphasizing the integration of Knowledge with Moral and Spiritual Growth. At the core of the Gurukul Pedagogy was the Guru Shishya relationship. The Guru was not only a provider of knowledge but also a mentor, guide and a spiritual leader. The Guru was seen as a living embodiment of knowledge and moral wisdom. In return the Students respected the Guru

as their Guide for both Academic and Ethical Development. Education in Gurukul was not limited to intellectual development alone. The system was designed to cultivate to student as a whole person, nurturing their body, mind and soul. Similarly NEP 2020 promotes holistic Education, emphasizing the development of critical thinking, creativity, emotional intelligence and life skills. It also advocates for an interdisciplinary approach that nurtures Students' Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor Growth, focusing on well rounded personality of students. That's why Indian Knowledge System is closely related to NEP 2020.

I wish grand success for the National on line Conference.

**Dr. Meena Prakash Kute**  
**Ex. Registrar of SNDTWU, Mumbai.**  
**Principal of SSR College Of Education.**  
**Silvassa. UT of DNH.**

## Message of the Conference Director



**Dr. Jyoti R. Lashkari**

**Principal,**

**Rural Foundation's**

**Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa**

The one-day Multidisciplinary National Conference held on April 7, 2025, focused on the integration of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), offering a thought-provoking and academically rich platform for researchers, educators, and policymakers from across India. The event was marked by its intellectual diversity, with 105 participants presenting papers on a wide spectrum of topics ranging from technology in teacher education to the application of ancient Indian wisdom in modern pedagogy. This reflection captures the vibrant scholarly atmosphere of the conference, highlighting key themes, sessions, and insights, while acknowledging the collaborative efforts behind its success. The conference proved especially impactful for educators and students from rural areas, providing them with new perspectives on inclusive and holistic education.

Over the past two years, our institution has taken pride in organizing national-level conferences on real, current issues that spark academic inquiry and lead to meaningful outcomes. This year's conference on "NEP-2020 and Indian Education System in Context with Indian Knowledge System" upheld this tradition with a remarkable blend of qualitative and quantitative research. The event successfully brought together voices from all over the country, offering insights into the transformative goals of NEP-2020 and the timeless relevance of India's ancient wisdom systems.

### Highlights of the Conference

The conference was inaugurated in an online session from 10:00 a.m. to 5.00pm. The academic vigor was evident from the variety and depth of the research papers received from states like Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Bihar, Gujarat, and

Maharashtra. A total of 105 researchers, professors, teachers, and principals actively participated. Key themes included Role of Technology in Teacher Education, Bridging Urban-Rural Gaps through NEP-2020, Application of Ancient Indian Knowledge in Education, Elements of IKS in Health, Environment, and Science Philosophy in Vedic Literature, Mathematical and Scientific Concepts in IKS Traditional Indian Education System and Gurukul Pedagogy, Language Proficiency in Teacher Training

Each paper contributed to the evolving discourse on how NEP-2020 can be more effectively implemented by drawing upon India's indigenous knowledge systems.

The keynote addresses were among the most enriching segments of the conference.

I sincerely thank:

- Dr. Bhujang Bobade (Nagpur) – for his enlightening talk on Sustainable Development Through IKS
- Dr. Dattatreya Tapkeer (Pune) – for articulating the Need & Significance of IKS in today's educational context
- Prof. (Dr.) Dinesh Chahal (Haryana) – for his reflections on the intersection of NEP and IKS
- Prof. Vijaykumar Paikrao – for highlighting the relevance of Ancient India and IKS in contemporary education

Their simplicity, clarity, and depth of knowledge provided clear guidance and inspiration to all attendees.

#### Significance and Impact

This online national conference was especially useful for students and teachers from rural areas, who rarely get direct access to such diverse and high-level academic dialogue. The multidisciplinary nature of the presentations ensured that participants from different fields could connect the principles of NEP-2020 and IKS to their own areas of expertise and interest.

A special mention goes to the Best Research Paper Presenter Award, evaluated through a transparent process led by the esteemed chairperson. This initiative greatly encouraged research students and professors alike.

#### Acknowledgements

This enriching academic event would not have been possible without the unwavering support of many. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to:

- Shri Ravindra Gurav, Primary Teacher at Nemshusheel, for providing the Zoom platform
- The Session Chairperson for fair evaluation of presentations

- All speakers, researchers, directors, and students for their active participation
- My dear colleagues, advisory members, organizing team, and non-teaching staff of Rural Foundation Nandurbar-run shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya for their cooperation
- And most importantly, the visionaries behind our institution:
  - Hon. Shri Appasaheb Prakash B. Patil
  - Secretary Kaniram Rathore
  - Shri Sandeep Prakash Patil (Chiranjeev)

The National Conference on NEP-2020 and Indian Knowledge System served as an intellectual milestone, bringing together tradition and innovation in the service of national educational goals. It empowered participants with deeper insights and practical knowledge that can shape the future of education, particularly in rural India. I look forward to witnessing the continued effects of this powerful academic gathering.

**Dr. Jyoti R. Lashkari**  
**Principal,**  
**Rural Foundation's**  
**Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa**



## **Convener Message**



**Prof. Yogita R. Chaudhari**

**IQAC Co-ordinator,**

**Rural Foundation's**

**Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa**

**Dear participants,**

As convener of this national conference in Akkalkuwa, Maharashtra. I extend a warm welcome to all participants. This gathering is a testament to the power of collaboration and the pursuit of knowledge. I am confident that our time together will be filled with insightful discussions, valuable networking.

Deer esteemed guests, distinguished speakers. and fellow participants welcome you all to this national conference. This event represents a significant milestone, bringing together a diverse group of individuals united by their passion for IKS & NEP 2020,

This conference aims to facilitate knowledge exchange, promote research, foster in nova Hon.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Rural foundation trust, director of the conference, our distinguished keynote speakers, session chairs, observer, researchers, organizing committee, and most importantly, you, our participants. I am confident that this conference will provide a Platform for meaningful dialogue, the exchange of innovative, ideas.

Best wishes for success of conference.

**Prof. Yogita R. Chaudhari**

**IQAC Co-ordinator,**

**Rural Foundation's**

**Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa**

## **Co-Convener Message**



**Prof. Jamila B. Valvi**

**Assistant Professor**

**Rural Foundation's**

**Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa**

As co-convener, I'd like to extend a warm welcome to all attendees of this national conference. Your presence and engagement are invaluable to the Success of this gathering, and I am confident that it will be a productive and enriching experience for everyone.

We are thrilled to have you join us for what we believe will be a stimulating and insightful event. we aim to provide a platform for open discussion, knowledge sharing and networking, fostering meaningful connections among researchers.

We are particularly excited about the diverse range of topics, "NEP-2020 IKS" covered and the Caliber of speakers and participants we have -gathered here.

Your contributions will be essential to the overall success and impact of this event. we are also grateful to our sponsors, volunteers, and organizing committee for their efforts for conference.

I hope you will find this conference both-productive and enjoyable.

Thank you for being a part of this important gathering. "Let's Make it a memorable one!"

" Best wishes for Success of National conference."

**Prof. Jamila B. Valvi**

**Assistant Professor**

**Rural Foundation's**

**Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Akkalkuwa**

Reflection on the Multidisciplinary NEP-2020 and Indian Education System in the  
Context of Indian Knowledge System, Dear Respected Participant,

Greetings from Shikshanshastra Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nandurbar!

We are deeply grateful for your valuable presence and meaningful contribution to the Multidisciplinary National Conference on NEP-2020 and Indian Education System in the Context of Indian Knowledge System, held on April 7, 2025. As a token of our sincere appreciation, please find enclosed a soft copy of the Descriptive Reflection capturing the essence and highlights of the conference. Your insightful participation played a key role in the success of this event, and we extend heartfelt thanks for your engagement.

We are also pleased to inform you that the selected research papers presented during the conference are being included in a peer-reviewed, indexed journal bearing ISSN No. 2278 – 5639, with an Impact Factor of 7.00 (IIFS). This publication aims to preserve and disseminate the high-quality research shared by scholars from across the country.

We hope this reflection serves as a cherished memory of your involvement and a reminder of the academic inspiration we all shared.

Warm regards,

**INDEX**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Author Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Dr. Jitendra Bhimrao Bagul And Premsing Ramsing Padavi</b>	<b>IKS AND BUDDHISM PHILOSOPHYIS THE KEY OF PEACE OF MIND</b>	<b>01- 06</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Dr. Nishant Chandrakant Nirmale</b>	<b>A STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOL CONNECT 2.0 ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS</b>	<b>07-13</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Asha S Pillai And Dr. Sally Enos</b>	<b>EFFECT OF TASK BASED LEARNING APPROACH ON WRITING SKILLS AMONG ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS</b>	<b>14-19</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Prin. Dr. S. G. Baviskar</b>	<b>ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHER EDUCATION UNDER NEP-2020</b>	<b>20-23</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Dr. Seema N. Kamble</b>	<b>SOCIAL JUSTICE IN EDUCATION: DR. AMBEDKAR'S VISION AND NEP-2020'S INCLUSIVE TEACHER TRAINING</b>	<b>24-29</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Dr. Patil Sahebgouda Bhimaraya</b>	<b>NEP - '2020 INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN CONTEXT WITH IKS</b>	<b>30-44</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Dr. Priti Sonar And Pratiksha Tiwari</b>	<b>INTEGRATION OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM INTO CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGY</b>	<b>45-51</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Dr. Seema Singh</b>	<b>A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEP 2020 OF INDIA AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>52-58</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Dr. Bhaskar Vishnu Igawe</b>	<b>A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF GRANDMOTHERS IN INCULCATING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM ASPECTS IN THEIR GRANDCHILDREN</b>	<b>59-66</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Dr. Chitra V. Vaidya</b>	<b>INTEGRATING THE IKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE ON NEP 2020</b>	<b>67-76</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Dr. Kanak Saxena</b>	<b>ANCIENT WISDOM FOR MODERN SUSTAINABILITY: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSIGHTS FROM INDIAN TRADITIONS</b>	<b>77-82</b>

12	<b>Dr. Minakshi Vedantrao Ratnaparkhi</b>	<b>THE 18 VIDYAS IN INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM</b>	<b>83-86</b>
13	<b>Dr. Ramesh Tikaram Bagade</b>	<b>NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (NEP 2020) : AN ACADEMIC INTUITIVE INTO THE REFORMS IT WILL INCORPORATE IN SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF INDIA</b>	<b>87-93</b>
14	<b>Dr. Shumaila Patrawala Saif Siddiqui</b>	<b>UNVEILING THE 18 VIDYAS: THE INTELLECTUAL PILLARS OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM (IKS)</b>	<b>94-99</b>
15	<b>Dr. Vijayanta Balasaheb Bhurle</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTION OF JAIN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM</b>	<b>100-104</b>
16	<b>Dr. Archana S. Chikhalikar</b>	<b>INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM IN CURRENT EDUCATIONAL SCENARIO</b>	<b>105-110</b>
17	<b>Devendrakumar Jagannath Borse</b>	<b>INTEGRATION OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN NEP 2020: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN INDIAN EDUCATION</b>	<b>111-121</b>
18	<b>Mr. Dinesh Tembarya Vasave And Dr. R. L. Rajani</b>	<b>BRIDGING URBAN-RURAL GAPS IN TEACHER EDUCATION THROUGH NEP-2020</b>	<b>122-125</b>
19	<b>Mr. Mangesh Govlya Vasave And Dr. Gautam Madan Morey</b>	<b>A STUDY OF THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING IKS IN EDUCATION</b>	<b>126-130</b>
20	<b>Mr. Sujit Shriram Shinde And Dr. Kisan Jijaba Shinde</b>	<b>MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS IN THE INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM: CONTRIBUTIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND RELEVANCE TODAY</b>	<b>131-138</b>
21	<b>Mrs. Samidha Sandeep Yadav</b>	<b>BRIDGING TRADITIONS &amp; TECHNOLOGY: THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN INTEGRATING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM UNDER NEP 2020</b>	<b>139-144</b>

22	<b>Ms. Deyalah Miranda Mandekar</b>	<b>THE KERNAL OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM</b>	<b>145-149</b>
23	<b>Ms. Suhas Dhakate Tohgaonkar And Dr. Rajshekhar Hiremath</b>	<b>BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN EDUCATION</b>	<b>150-155</b>
24	<b>Prajakta Dayanand Gaikwad</b>	<b>VALUES AND CHARACTER EDUCATION THROUGH IKS IN NEP- 2020</b>	<b>156-159</b>
25	<b>Ms. Reena Chenaram Prajapati</b>	<b>A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF UNDERGRADUATES ABOUT THE CHALLENGES OF IKS INTEGRATION IN MODERN EDUCATION UNDER NEP 2020 AND ITS RELATION TO HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>160-169</b>
26	<b>Ms. Pratima D. Wagh</b>	<b>A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONCEPT OF MIND IN PATANJAL YOGA SUTRAS AND WESTERN PSYCHOLOGY</b>	<b>170-174</b>
27	<b>Mr. Premsing Kesa Vasave And Dr. M. V. Patil</b>	<b>STUDY OF THE IKS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>175-181</b>
28	<b>Prof. Kavita S. Deshmukh</b>	<b>ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHER EDUCATION UNDER NEP 2020</b>	<b>182-187</b>
29	<b>Prof. Vinayak V. Lohar</b>	<b>THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING IKS IN EDUCATION</b>	<b>188-194</b>
30	<b>Quraishi Fakhera Khaleeqe</b>	<b>TRADITIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEMS, GURUKUL, PEDAGOGY AND NEP-2020</b>	<b>195-199</b>
31	<b>Rupa S. Madyal</b>	<b>FROM VEDAS TO MODERN CLASSROOMS: INTEGRATING TRADITION WITH CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION</b>	<b>200-205</b>
32	<b>Dr. Jitendra Subhash Shinde</b>	<b>ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHER EDUCATION AS PER NEP 2020</b>	<b>206-210</b>
33	<b>Dr. Jayshri Namdeo Tayade</b>	<b>IKS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>211-214</b>

34	Upasna Roy And Dr. Sunita Magre	INTEGRATING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS (IKS) AND THE EIGHTEEN STREAMS OF WISDOM INTO MODERN EDUCATION: A PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE LEARNING	215-223
35	Yedke Rajabhau And Dr A. D. Shinde	NEED FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (TEIS) WITH REFERENCE TO NAAC AND NEP 2020 FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS	224-233
36	Prof. Yogita. R. Chaudhari	BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE 18 VIDYAS IN IKS	234-243
37	Suchitra Valluvan Mudhliar And Dr. Kavita Tote	INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM & NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY-2020: REVIVING TRADITION FOR A MODERN WORLD	244-251
38	Ms. Nandini S. Phulpagar	GYAN, VIGYAN, AND PRAGYAN IN (IKS): A YOGIC AND MEDITATIVE PERSPECTIVE	252-261
39	Ritesh Prakash Ovhal	PALI AND BUDDHIST STUDIES: PILLARS OF ETHICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT IN THE INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM	262- 267
40	डॉ. ज्योती आर लष्करी	NEP २०२० यातून प्रतिबिंबित होणारे जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षण एक अभ्यास	268 -274
41	एँड. डॉ. वर्षा रा. बोपचे (भोसे)	परंपरागत ज्ञानाचे आधुनिक स्वरूप	275-281
42	डॉ. बालासाहेब चंद्रप्रकाश किलचे	भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील सामाजिकशास्त्राची समकालीन उपयुक्तता	282-292
43	डॉ. लक्ष्मी विष्णू भंडारे	श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ शिक्षण संस्थेने शिक्षण प्रचार व प्रसारासाठी राबवलेल्या उपक्रमाच्या परिणामकारकतेच्या अभ्यास	293-298
44	डॉ. लता अ. चव्हाण	कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता : व्यावसायिक संधी आणि आव्हाने	299-304

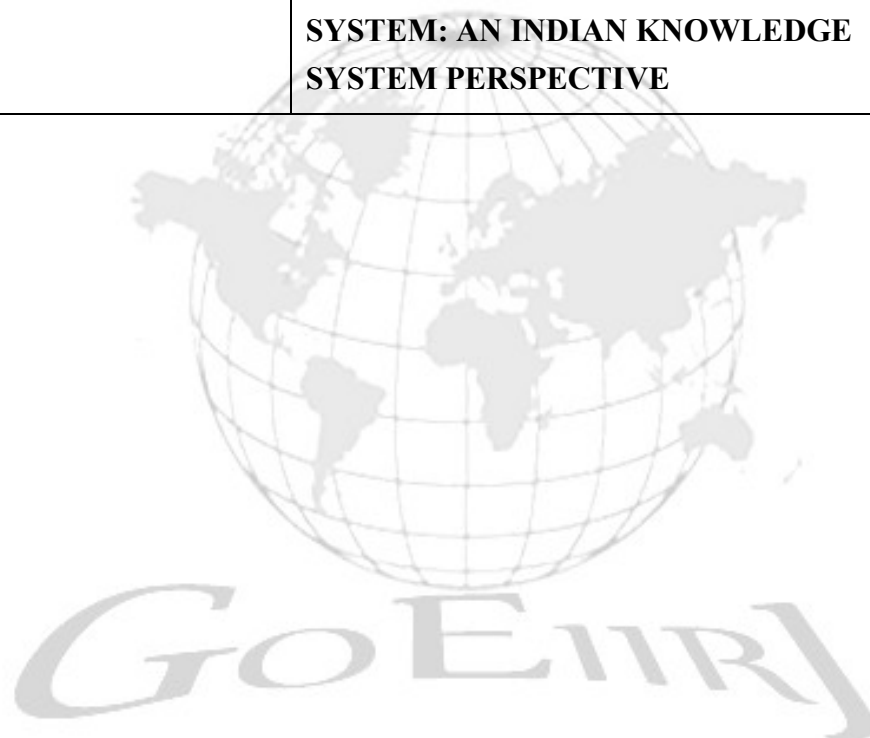


45	डॉ. संजय जिभाऊ अहिरे	शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचे जतन आणि संवर्धन करण्याचे फायदे व आव्हाने	305-308
46	डॉ. चिराखोद्दीन वजिरोद्दीन पिंजारी	NEP २०२० अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका	309-317
47	डॉ. रत्ना लाला जवरास	भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि ग्रामीण विकास यांचा सहसंबंध: एक अभ्यास	318-322
48	डॉ. संजय माधवराव मराठे	भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा - एक समृद्ध बौद्धिक वारसा	323-330
49	स. प्रा. दिनेश टेट्या राहसे आणि प्रा. डॉ. निशांत शेंडे	सातपुड्यातील काठी व अक्राणी संस्थानिकांचे राजकीय इतिहासातील योगदान	331-336
50	Mr. Premsing Kesa Vasave And Dr. M.V. Patil	नागरिक स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेतील राजकीय सहभागाचा अभ्यास	337-343
51	अनिता सतीश लवांडे	शिक्षणामध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे फायदे आणि आव्हाने	344-349
52	प्रा. केतन कलाल	अक्कलकुव्या तालुक्यातील शिक्षका NEP 2020 समजून घेताना येणाऱ्या अडचणी एक अभ्यास	350-353
53	प्रा. जमिला बी. वळवी	AI (कृत्रिमबुद्धिमत्ता) आणि आधुनिक शिक्षण, भविष्यासाठी NEP २०२० ची अंमलबजावणी	354-357
54	जयश्री रामदासजी शेकार	NAP 2020 समजून घेताना प्राथमिक शिक्षकाला येणाऱ्या अडचणी एक अभ्यास	358-359
55	नमिता सुधाकर मोकळ आणि डॉ. जी.आर. दोंड	गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विज्ञान विषयात इ-आशय विकसन व परिणामकारकेचा अभ्यास	360-364
56	पूनम माळी	नवीन शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP-2020) आणि त्याचा भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव	365-369
57	प्रा. प्रताप भाऊसाहेब आत्रे	शिक्षक-शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची भूमिका	370-378
58	प्रा. अश्विनी आर. माळी आणि डॉ. विनोद उपरवट	आधुनिक शिक्षण काळाची गरज	379-381
59	डॉ. संजय एस. शिंदे आणि प्रा. प्रशांत प्रकाश वाघ	राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ च्या अभ्यासक्रम निर्मिती मधील आंतरविषयक शिक्षणातील आंतरसमवाय क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास	382-386
60	डॉ. बाळासाहेब दिघे	भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि मराठी साहित्य	387-388



61	Mr. Mangesh Govlya Vasave And Dr. Gautam Madan Morey	ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन स्थितीचा सखोल अभ्यास	389-393
62	रंजीत उताऱ्या वसावे आणि डॉ. सुनील गुलाब पानपाटील	हिन्दी आदिवासी उपन्यास में चित्रित चिंतन के विविध आयाम	394-397
63	राहसे दिनेश टेट्या	नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनात मेधा पाटकर व स्थानिक कार्यकर्त्यांचे योगदान	398-402
64	डॉ. ज्योती आर लष्करी आणि श्री लकेश कलाल	शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक बुद्धीमत्तेचे संतुलन राखणे ही काळाची गरज	403-408
65	वर्षा लक्ष्मण बहिरम	भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यासाचे विविध पैलू	409-414
66	प्रा. वर्षा सुभाष वसावे	राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० शिक्षणप्रणालीचा “एक पुढचा टप्पा”	415-421
67	डॉ. ज्योती आर लष्करी आणि श्री. वसंतराव पाटील	जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षण हे बालकाचा जीवनाला दिशा देणारे शिक्षण	422-425
68	श्री कुंभार अशोक रामराव	राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण- 2020 मूलतत्वे	426-433
69	श्री. दिनेश टेंबऱ्या वसावे आणि डॉ. आर.एल. राजाणी	बँकिंग सेवा आणि ग्राहक समाधान: ग्रामीण भारतातील बँकिंग व्यवस्थेची वास्तव स्थिती	434-238
70	श्री. राहसे दिनेश टेट्या आणि प्रा. डॉ. निशांत शेंडे	सातपुड्यातील प्राचीन आदिवासी सांस्कृतिक कुलदैवत देवमोगरा (याहामोगी) कुलोत्पत्ती	239-444
71	श्री. सुरज वामन नगराळे आणि डॉ. लता सुभाष मोरे (सुरवाडे)	नविन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० एक संधी आणि आव्हाने	445-450
72	Dr. Sarita Verma	INTEGRATING MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION	451-457

73	<b>Dr. Golhar Anuradha Sandip</b>	<b>NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 AND EDUCATION</b>	<b>458-460</b>
74	<b>Usharani G. And Dr. Rajesh Wari Hegde</b>	<b>IMPACT OF HEARTFULNESS PRACTICE ON SOCIAL WELL-BEING</b>	<b>461-469</b>
75	<b>Dr. Anita Dipak Mahale</b>	<b>THE IMPACT OF APTITUDE FACTORS ON COUNSELLORS IN THE OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM: AN INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE</b>	<b>470-472</b>





**IKS AND BUDDHISM PHILOSOPHY IS THE KEY OF PEACE OF MIND****Dr. Jitendra Bhimrao Bagul***Associate Professor**VVMs Arts and Commerce**Commerce, College, Akkalkuwa***And****Premising Ramsing Padavi**

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**Introduction:**

While both Buddhism and Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) originated in India and share a rich philosophical and cultural heritage, they differ in their core focus and scope. Buddhism, as a religion, emphasizes the path to enlightenment and liberation from suffering, while IKS encompasses a broader range of knowledge traditions, including philosophy, science, and arts, with a holistic approach to life.

The Indian knowledge system (IKS) is a vast and vibrant tapestry of intellectual traditions that have evolved over millennia in India. It's not just a collection of facts, but a way of understanding the universe and humanity's place within it, emphasizing.

**Concept of IKS:**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) refers to the ancient and traditional knowledge systems that have been integral to India's cultural, philosophical, scientific, and spiritual heritage. It encompasses a vast array of disciplines and practices that have evolved over thousands of years and continue to influence various aspects of life in India and beyond.

**Historical Context:**

1. **Ancient Roots:** The Indian Knowledge System has its origins in the ancient civilizations of the Indus Valley (Harappan) and Vedic periods (circa 3000 BCE to 5000 BCE). These periods laid the foundation for the development of philosophical thought, scientific discoveries, and cultural practices.
2. **Vedic Literature:** The Vedas, particularly the Rigveda, are among the oldest scriptures known to humanity and form the basis of Hindu philosophy and spiritual knowledge. They contain hymns, rituals, and philosophical insights that shaped subsequent Indian thought.
3. **Epics and Puranas:** Texts like the Mahabharata, Ramayana, and Puranas provide rich narratives that convey moral, ethical, and philosophical teachings. They also incorporate historical events, social customs, and cultural practices of ancient India.
4. **Buddhism:** Buddhism originated in the Indian sub-continent around the fifth century BCE. Buddhism was founded in the north-eastern region of India in what is now Nepal and is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, The Buddha, or the Enlightened/Awakened One (British Broadcasting Corporation).

**NEED AND IMPORTANCE****Practical Application:**

The Indian Knowledge System places a premium on practical application, emphasising hands-on learning and honing problem-solving skills. It instils a mindset where theoretical concepts find tangible expression, fostering a generation of learners capable of addressing real-world problems with creativity and practical insight.

**Language Proficiency:**

The emphasis on language proficiency ensures that students are not only academically adept but also proficient communicators capable of navigating diverse linguistic landscapes with confidence and understanding.

**IMPORTANCE OF IKS****Global Competence:**

This emphasis on international competence positions students to thrive in an interconnected world where cultural fluency and collaboration are integral to success.

**Entrepreneurial Mindset:**

The Indian Knowledge System instils an entrepreneurial mindset by encouraging students to embrace risk-taking and innovation. This approach cultivates an entrepreneurial spirit, inspiring students to become creators rather than job seekers

**PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATION OF IKS:****Key pillars of Indian knowledge system**

1. Philosophy and Metaphysics: - Vedanta: The philosophical teachings derived from the Vedas, emphasizing the concepts of Brahman (universal consciousness) and Atman (individual soul). - Nyaya and Vaisheshika: Schools of logic and atomistic philosophy, respectively.
2. Samkhya: System of metaphysics that enumerates the principles of existence.
3. Science and Mathematics: - Ayurveda: Ancient system of medicine focusing on holistic health and well-being. - Astronomy and Mathematics: Contributions such as the concept of zero, decimal system, algebra, and advancements in astronomy including the accurate calculation of planetary orbits

**FOUNDATION OF IKS**

1. Arts and Culture:- Music, Dance, and Drama: Various classical forms such as
2. Bharatanatyam, Carnatic music, and Sanskrit theatre. - Architecture and Sculpture: Temples, forts, and sculptures that exhibit intricate craftsmanship and architectural marvels.
3. Social Sciences: - Dharma Shastra: Codes of conduct and ethical guidelines governing personal, social, and political life. - Arthashastra: Treatise on statecraft, economics, and political strategy attributed to Chanakya (Kautilya).

**Buddhism:** Tathagata Gautam Buddha was not only a religious leader but also the world's greatest philosopher, social reformer and guide of humanity. He presented a path based on the principles of

non-violence, compassion, equality, and harmony which was not only a solution to the problems of the society of that time but is still relevant for world peace, social harmony and unity. Buddha's thoughts have inspired countless people not only in Asia but all over the world and even today his teachings are providing the right direction to the society

**Gautam Buddha preached non-violence, middle path, meditation, and compassion for man to attain enlightenment and salvation. His philosophy was not limited to religious reform, but he gave concrete guidance for social equality, abolition of caste system, women empowerment and world peace. His thoughts have left a deep impact not only in India but also in China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Western countries.**

Gautam Buddha was born in 563 BC in Lumbini (present Nepal) in a Kshatriya family. His father King Shuddhodhan was the ruler of the Shakya republic and his mother was Mahamaya. He was named Siddhartha at birth. He was brought up in the palace amidst comforts, but at a young age he saw the sorrows of life directly, due to which his mind started turning away from worldly bonds. He understood after seeing four important scenes (an old man, a sick man, a dead man, and a monk) that life is mortal and it is necessary to get rid of these sorrows. After this, he left home at the age of 29 and set out in search of truth. After six years of rigorous penance, when he realized that both extreme restraint and extreme indulgence are inappropriate, he adopted the “middle path”. Finally, at the age of 35, while meditating under a peepal tree in Bodh Gaya, he attained enlightenment and was called “Buddha” i.e. “awakened”. After this he dedicated his life for the welfare of humanity.

Pioneer of global peace

The main objective of Gautam Buddha was to free all humanity from suffering. He made non-violence, compassion, and peace the basic foundation of his teachings. The Panchasheel and Ashtanga Marg propounded by him are still considered important principles of global peace.

**1. Message of non-violence and compassion**

Gautam Buddha taught that it is necessary to have compassion and love towards every living being. He completely opposed violence and emphasized on adopting non-violence in every sphere of life. This is the reason why followers of Buddhism always follow the path of non-violence.

**2. Prohibition of war and conflict**

Buddha opposed any kind of war, violence and animosity. He made efforts to end the religious fanaticism and social discrimination prevalent in the society of that time. Inspired by his thoughts, Emperor Ashoka left the path of violence and adopted Buddhism and propagated it all over the world.

**3. Friendship and co-existence**

Buddha inspired all humanity to adopt "friendship". According to him, if a person looks at his enemy as a friend, then the conflict can end and peace can be established in the society.

**Propounding the principle of equality**



Gautam Buddha's social reformer form is especially known for the establishment of equality and harmony.

1. Opposition to casteism and social discrimination

Buddha said that the superiority of man is determined not by birth, but by his deeds. He opposed the caste system of the then Brahminical society and said that everyone is equal. People of every caste, class and background could join his Sangha.

2. Women empowerment

Buddha gave equal rights to women in education and religion. He also initiated women into the Buddhist Sangha and provided them an opportunity for spiritual advancement.

3. Opposition to exploitation and economic inequality

Buddha described material greed as the root cause of suffering and taught that by giving up greed and avarice, man can live a life of equality and satisfaction.

Symbol of unity and harmony

Buddha gave the message of unity and harmony despite the diversity of religion, caste, language and culture.

1. Buddhist Sangha: An example of harmony

Buddha established a religious community in which people from all sections of society could join. In his Sangha, everyone from kings to slaves had equal opportunities.

2. Form of universal religion

Buddhism was not limited to India only, but it also became popular in China, Japan, Korea, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Western countries.

3. Effect on world culture

Gautam Buddha's thoughts also influenced the literature, art, philosophy and politics of the world. Many countries made Buddhism a part of their national culture.

**Conclusion:**

Gautam Buddha's life and his thoughts are relevant even today. He showed humanity the path of non-violence, compassion, equality and peace. His philosophy was not limited to religious reform, but he guided for the establishment of equality and harmony in the entire society. Gautam Buddha was not only a religious guru, but he was also a source of inspiration for world peace, social harmony and spiritual prosperity. His thoughts not only influenced the ancient society, but even today his teachings are guiding in establishing peace and prosperity at the global level. The basic foundation of his philosophy is non-violence, compassion, equality and contentment, which are essential elements to make any society prosperous and peaceful. In today's time when the problems of violence, inequality, religious fanaticism and social discrimination are increasing in the world, it is very important to adopt the thoughts of Buddha. By adopting his Panchsheel, Ashtanga Marg and friendship spirit, we can not only be happy personally, but can also establish a peaceful and harmonious society. Gautam Buddha was truly a pioneer of global peace, equality,

unity and harmony, and his ideas will continue to guide humanity for ages to come. Today, when the world is grappling with challenges like terrorism, war, environmental crisis and mental stress, adopting the ideas of Buddha has become more relevant. If the entire human society follows the principles of Buddha of non-violence, equality and contentment, then lasting peace and prosperity can be established in the world. Therefore, Gautam Buddha is not only a great sage of the past but also a guide for the future.

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## A STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHOOL CONNECT 2.0 ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### **Abstract-**

*School Connect 2.0' is a forward-thinking initiative aimed at creating a strong bridge between schools, higher education institutions, industries, and research organizations, ensuring that students are well-prepared to meet future challenges and opportunities. This program is designed to foster collaboration, promote career awareness, and provide practical exposure to help students transition smoothly from classroom learning to real-world applications. Hence this study is an attempt to find out the effectiveness of school connects 2.0 programme on High school students. A representative sample of 300 students was selected from various high Schools in Dharashiv City and questionnaire was employed to find out the effectiveness of School connect 2.0 among high school student. School Connect 2.0, the Maharashtra government aspires to build a strong foundation for students' academic and professional journeys while ensuring inclusivity and accessibility in education.*

**Key words-** School Connect 2.0, NEP2020 Awareness, High school Student.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Education is the cornerstone of a progressive society, and Maharashtra's Higher and Technical Education Department is taking bold strides to shape the future with its revolutionary School Connect 2.0 initiative. Aimed at students from grade 9th to 12th, this program is designed to equip them with knowledge, skills, and the confidence required to face the challenges of an ever-changing world.

Recognizing the need for bridging the gap between school education and career readiness, School Connect 2.0 provides students with a clear roadmap for their academic and professional journey. The initiative focuses on personalized career counselling, skill development, and guidance tailored to align with modern industry demands. It ensures that every student is not just academically enriched but also career-aware, empowering them to make informed decisions about their future.

A unique feature of the initiative is its emphasis on comprehensive growth. Students will have access to resources and mentoring on higher education opportunities, competitive exams, and personality development. Whether it's exploring fields like engineering, medical, arts, or entrepreneurship, the program will help students identify their passions and provide them with the tools to succeed.

Additionally, the initiative focuses on fostering creativity, innovation, and adaptability,

qualities that are essential for thriving in today's fast-paced world. By providing insights into new-age careers, global trends, and skill-based education, School Connect 2.0 ensures that students are prepared to contribute meaningfully to society and the economy.

### **Key focus in school connect 2.0**

#### **Introduce SATHEE portal**

The Maharashtra Higher and programme Technical Education Department, in collaboration with state universities, is set to launch School Connect 2.0, a transformative campaign from January 1 to 15, 2025, targeting students from Standards IX to XII. This initiative aims to raise awareness about higher education opportunities, scholarships, and valuable resources like the SATHEE portal. Developed by the Ministry of Education and IIT Kanpur, SATHEE (Self-Assessment, Test, and Help for Entrance Examination) provides free guidance for competitive exams such as JEE and NEET, offering critical support to students unable to afford expensive coaching classes.

#### **Platform to familiarize with NEP**

The campaign will also serve as a platform to familiarize students and parents with the National Education Policy (NEP), which was implemented in Maharashtra during the 2023-24 academic year. Key features include flexible, credit-based curricula, interdisciplinary studies, and skill-based education programmes like the Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programme and SWAYAM.

#### **Guidance about loan scheme**

Universities across the state will conduct workshops in partnership with affiliated junior colleges and schools. These sessions will spotlight new skill-development courses, internships, and central government initiatives such as the Vidya Lakshmi Loan Scheme, which provides educational loans for higher studies.

#### **Opportunities after Std X**

Resource persons from universities and colleges will receive specialized training to deliver these workshops effectively. The campaign will also highlight opportunities in open and distance learning, innovative professional courses, and employment-oriented pathways after Std X.

#### **Campus Tour**

To provide practical exposure, students will participate in campus tours to explore university infrastructure and academic programmes. According to a government resolution, this initiative aims to bridge the gap between high school education and higher studies, equipping students with the knowledge and tools needed to make informed decisions about their future.

#### **Statement Of The Study**

A study of Effectiveness of School Connect 2.0 on High School students.

#### **Objectives Of The Study**

1. To Study about the school connect 2.0 programme
2. To study of effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on student

3. To Compare the effectiveness of school Connect 2.0 programme on boys and girls students
4. To Compare the effectiveness of school Connect 2.0 programme on Urban and rural students

### Hypothesis Of The Study

1. There is no significant difference about effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on boys and girl student
2. There is no significant difference about effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on Urban and rural area student

### Delimitations Of The Study

1. A study of Effectiveness of School Connect 2.0 on High School students in Dharashiv City.
2. The study was conducted in 2024-25.
3. The sample was consisted of the students at 10th standard from state board.

### Methodology And Procedure

#### Sample

Purposive sampling Technique was used for the collection of data, 300 students including 150 boys and 150 girls of the X standard student were selected from various schools from Dharashiv city. 25 teachers were selected from schools from Dharashiv city.

#### Research method

In this study descriptive survey method was used for the research.

#### Statistical technique

Percentage, mean, Standard deviation and t value were used for analysis of data.

#### Tools

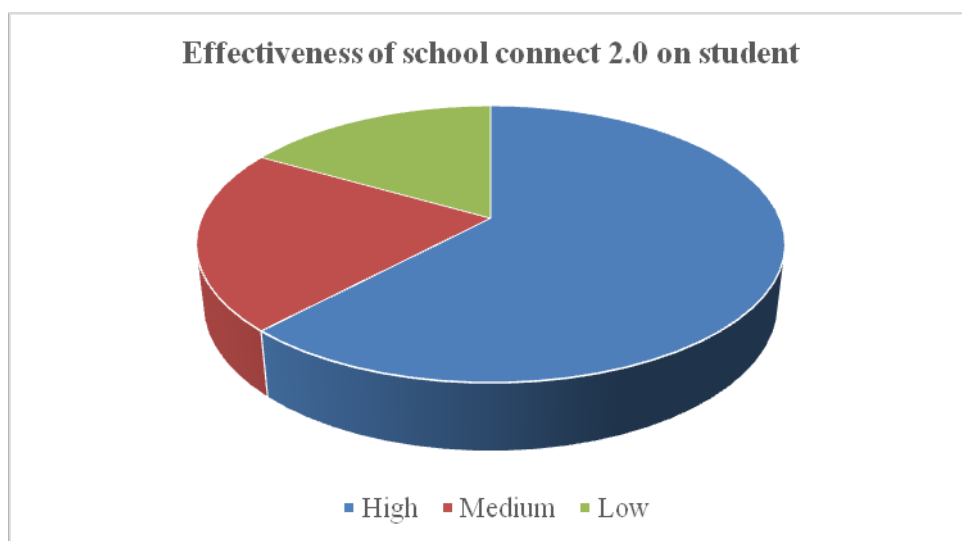
The questionnaire prepared by the investigator on the basis of aspects of school connect 2.0 programme for students as well as teachers.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**TABLE 1**

**Effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on high school student**

S. No.	Level of effectiveness	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	186	62
2	Medium	64	21.3
3	Low	50	16.7
	Total	300	100



From table 1, it is clear that effectiveness of school connects 2.0 on 62 % students have high level 21.3 % have medium and 16.7 % have low level.

**TABLE 2**

**Effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on student based on Gender**

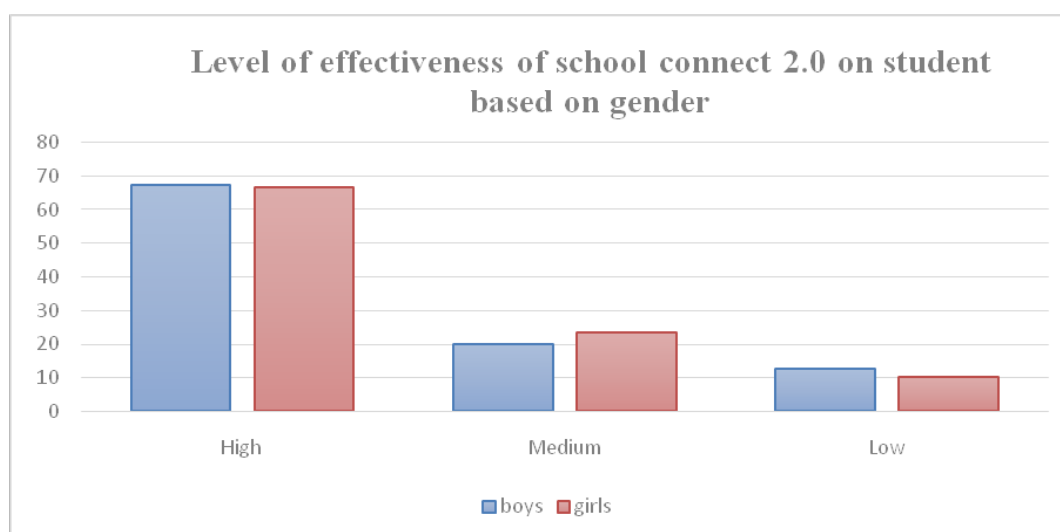
Descriptive statistics	Gender	
	boys (N=150)	Girls (N=150)
Mean	158.92	138.91
SD	14.590	12.567

From table 2, it is observed that, the mean score of male student are 158.92 and female student are 138.91. The standard deviation obtained for males are 14.590 and females are 12.567.

**TABLE 3**

**Effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on high school student based on gender**

Level of Awareness	GENDER			
	boys		girls	
	No	%	No.	%
High	101	67.33	100	66.66
Medium	30	20	35	23.33
Low	19	12.67	15	10.01
Total	150	100	150	100



From table 3, it is clear that 67.33 percentages of boys student have high level of effectiveness of school connect 2.0 and 66.66 percentages of girls student have high level of effectiveness of school connect 2.0 whereas only 12.67 percentages of boys student have low level of effectiveness of school connect 2.0 and 10.01 percentages of girls student have low level of effectiveness of school connect 2.0. The data shows that majority of the boys and girls students have high level of effectiveness of school connect 2.0.

Table 4

Effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on Students based on area

Area	No. Of Students	Mean	SD	T value	0.05 level
Urban	165	18.3	6.05	3.14	Not significant
Rural	135	15.1	5.01		

Above Table 3 shown that, the T-test score come out to be 3.14 which is not significant at 0.05 levels so null hypothesis “There is no significant difference about effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on Urban and rural area student” is rejected.

Table 4

Teachers opinion on school connect 2.0 Programme

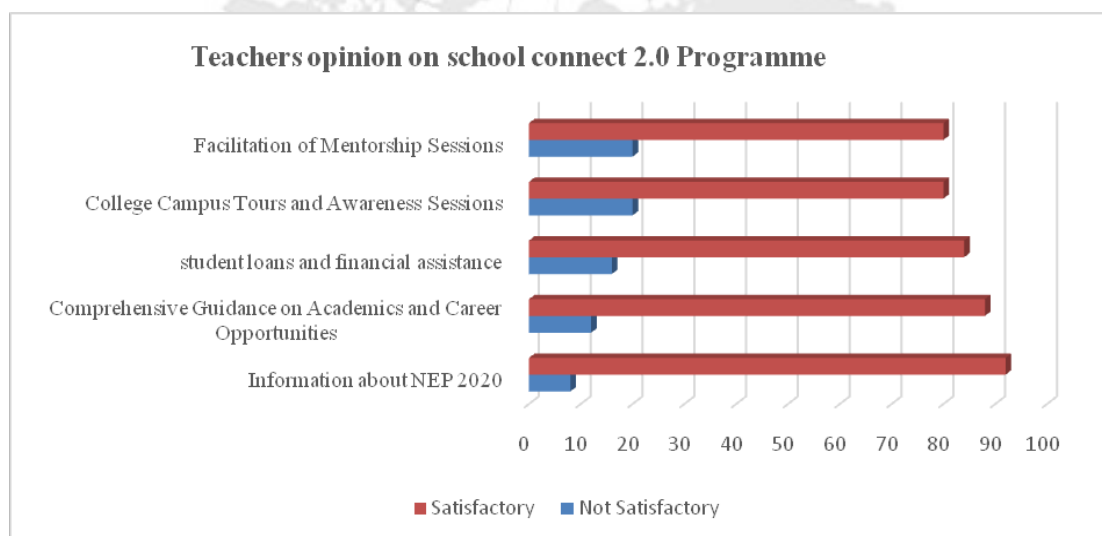
Aspect of School Connect 2.0	Not Satisfactory		Satisfactory	
	No	%	No	%
Information about NEP 2020	2	8	23	92
Comprehensive Guidance on Academics and Career Opportunities	3	12	22	88
student loans and financial assistance	4	16	21	84
College Campus Tours and Awareness Sessions	5	20	20	80
Facilitation of Mentorship Sessions	5	20	20	80



Above table 4 is shown that, 92 % teachers are satisfied and 8 % teachers are not satisfied about information about NEP 2020. 88 % teachers are satisfied and 12 % teachers are not satisfied on guidance on academic and career opportunity. 84 % teachers are satisfied and 16 teachers are not satisfied about student loans and financial assistance. 80 % teachers are satisfied and 20 teachers are not satisfied about college campus Tour and awareness. 80 % teachers are satisfied and 20 teachers are not satisfied about facilitation of mentorship. The data shows that majority of the teachers have satisfied about School Connect 2.0 programme

### Findings

1. The majority of the teachers from high school level have satisfied about School Connect 2.0
2. Effectiveness of school connect 2.0 on boys and girl have same. no significant difference between boys and girls
3. Effect of school connect 2.0 on Urban area student have more than rural area student



### Recommendation

1. It's essential to Focus on student from rural area. Its need to arrange Special interactive session for rural student and teacher.
2. Government need to grant for activity like workshops, field visits, and expert talks in School for more awareness about NEP 2020.
3. Encourages schools to adopt innovative teaching practices and learner-centric approaches through Teacher education colleges.
4. School Connect 2.0 offers a platform for schools to understand industry expectations, emerging careers, and the evolving role of education. So it must more involve to professional colleges.
5. Its need to make one handbook for all high school student on the school connect 2.0
6. Its need to give more guideline to college for school connect 2.0

**CONCLUSION**

The need for bridging the gap between school education and career readiness, School Connect 2.0 provides students with a clear roadmap for their academic and professional journey. The initiative focuses on personalized career counseling, skill development, and guidance tailored to align with modern industry demands. It ensures that every student is not just academically enriched but also career-aware, empowering them to make informed decisions about their future. A unique feature of the initiative is its emphasis on comprehensive growth. Students will have access to resources and mentoring on higher education opportunities, competitive exams, and personality development. Whether it's exploring fields like engineering, medical, arts, or entrepreneurship, the program will help students identify their passions and provide them with the tools to succeed.

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6. <https://www.rjcollege.edu.in/school-connect-2-0/>
7. <https://claracollegeofcommerce.edu.in/pdf/Workshop%20on%20School%20Connect%202024.pdf>



## EFFECT OF TASK BASED LEARNING APPROACH ON WRITING SKILLS AMONG ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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### **Abstract**

*The integration of English language education with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), offers a transformative framework for holistic learning. The NEP 2020 framework promotes the importance of mother tongue/local language as a medium of instruction till grade 5 and preferably until grade 8 and beyond. However, it also promotes the three-language formula, allowing flexibility for students to choose English as one of the languages alongside two Indian languages. Learning multiple languages, including English, enhances cognitive flexibility, creativity, and communication skills, which are key goals of NEP 2020. This study explores how Task-Based Learning Approach can benefit students to improve their writing skills by collaborative writing tasks, meaningful, real-world tasks that require them to use language actively. The approach helps them to analyse, synthesize and evaluate information promoting higher order thinking. The researcher has adopted a quasi-experimental design with cluster sampling, sixty English second language learners were divided into two groups of thirty which formed the experimental and the control group. The experimental group was trained using the Task Based Learning Approach and the control group was trained by the conventional method. The test showed that TBLA had a positive impact on the students' writing skills. The paper explores the benefits of Task based learning approach on students writing skills and how this approach prepares students to work collaboratively that fosters 21<sup>st</sup> century skills such as critical thinking, decision-making and risk-taking.*

**Keywords:** Task Based Learning Approach (TBLA), National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), writing skills, holistic learning.

### **Introduction**

From ancient civilization to the modern era, language has been essential to maintain customs, culture and passing on information across generations. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is deeply intertwined with India's rich linguistic heritage and encompasses centuries of wisdom in the fields of arts, science and philosophy. This significance is acknowledged by the National Education Policy (NEP 2020) which integrates IKS into the regular education and encourages multilingualism (Timane and Wandhe, 2024). Task Based Learning Approach (TBLA) is a dynamic approach for acquisition of language. By integrating TBLA into language education

students are engaged in real world tasks that enhance their communication and critical skills.

### **Synergies between National Education Policy 2020, Indian Knowledge System (IKS), Task Based Learning Approach (TBLA) and English**

English is essential for linking the objectives of NEP 2020 with the Task Based Learning Approach and IKS. English guarantees that the students are prepared for both local and global opportunities and encouraging multilingualism. Integrating IKS into TBLA can enhance cultural relevance and foster the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills such as critical thinking, creativity and communication skills among students. This synergy very strongly creates an educational framework that will make students globally succeed while staying rooted at their cultural heritage.

### **Rational of the Study**

TBLA promotes experiential learning focusing on students to “learning by doing” which is one of the key emphasis of NEP 2020 framework. Students are given space in the classroom where they can use their theoretical knowledge practically. Students engage in real world tasks such as creating reports, writing essays, anecdotes and creating proposals. Hence the researcher has chosen the task-based learning approach for the study.

Task-Based Learning Approach strongly supports the development of 21st-century skills such as critical and creative thinking by allowing students to move from rote learning to competency-based education. Additionally, the digital competency that is needed by a student can also be integrated by technology integration into the task-based learning approach, for example creating e-portfolios.

English serves as a bridge to share India’s intellectual heritage globally, through translation and publications. Hence the researcher has chosen English language for this study.

TBLA writing tasks require students to analyse, synthesize and foster critical and creative thinking which is emphasized by NEP. This approach gives the students the opportunity to collaborate with peers and support each other to improve their ability to express ideas clearly and confidently. Authentic language allows students to engage in real world writing scenarios like drafting formal emails, research papers, and business proposals making learning relevant. Hence the researcher has selected writingskills for this study.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the impact of Task Based Learning Approach on writing skills among English second language learners.
2. To study the impact of conventional method on writing skills among English second language learners.
3. To compare the pre-test scores of writing skills among English second language learners with reference to experimental and control group.
4. To compare the post-test scores of writing skills among English second language learners with reference to experimental and control group.

### **Hypotheses of the Study (H<sub>0</sub>)**

1. There is no significant difference in the impact of Task Based Learning Approach on writing skills among English second language learners with reference to their pre-test and post-test scores.
2. There is no significant difference in the impact of conventional method on writing skill among English second language learners with reference to their pre-test and post-test scores.
3. There is no significant difference in the pre-test scores of writing skills among English second language learners with reference to the experimental group and control group.
4. There is no significant difference in the post-test mean scores of writing skill among English second language learners with reference to the experimental group and control group.

### Data Analysis

1. There is no significant difference in the impact of Task Based Learning Approach on writing skills among English second language learners with reference to their pre-test and post-test scores.

**Table 1.** Impact of TBLA on writing skills

Writing skill	N	df	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	SE <sub>D</sub>	t-value	Level of Significance 0.05	H <sub>0</sub> Accepted or Rejected
Pre-test Experimental	30	29	13.53	5.24	9.47	1.14	8.30	Significant	Rejected
Post-test Experimental	30		23	3.52					

### Findings:

Table 1 shows the difference between the mean pre-test and post-test scores of self-esteem of experimental group is 9.47 and the SED was 1.14. The calculated *t* value is 8.30. The table value of *t* for df 29 is 2.04 at 0.05 level and 2.76 at 0.01 level respectively. The obtained *t* value is greater than the table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) was rejected, and the alternative hypothesis was accepted.

Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference among the experimental group of English second language learners with reference to their pre-test and post-test scores.

### Discussion:

The findings aimed to explore the impact of TBLA on writing skill among English second language learners. Initially, students had relatively less scores as indicated by the pre-test scores, however after the intervention the scores significantly improved representing a noticeable improvement. The framework of the approach has helped students to actively engage in activities, helping them to enhance their writing skills. The approach also provided step-to-step scaffolding helping students to develop their confidence. The structured setting likely provided students with

more opportunities for focused writing practice. As the activities were designed on the realistic context that helped students to connect with practical situations, helping them to express clearly.

2. There is no significant difference in the impact of conventional method on writing skills among English second language learners with reference to their pre-test and post-test scores.

**Table 2:** Impact of conventional methods on writing skills

Writing skill	N	df	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	SE <sub>D</sub>	t-value	Level of Significance 0.05	H <sub>0</sub> Accepted or Rejected
Pre-test conventional	30	29	14.81	4.36	1.74	1.26	1.38	Not Significant	Accepted
Post-test conventional	30		16.55	5.43					

### Findings:

The above table 2 shows the difference between the mean pre-test and post-test scores of writing skill of control group was 1.74 and the SE<sub>D</sub> was 1.26. The calculated t value is 1.38. The table value of t for df 29 is 2.04 at 0.05 level and 2.76 at 0.01 level of significance respectively. The obtained t value is less than the table value at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted at both levels.

Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the impact of conventional method on writing skill among English second language learners with reference to their pre-test and post-test scores.

### Discussion:

The results clearly showed that students who were taught by the conventional method showed less improvement in their writing skills. Students got limited opportunities as this was more of teacher-centered instruction and the task engagement in the classroom was less in comparison to the experimental group. Students become more competitive as they hardly spend time with peers working together.

3. There is no significant difference in the pre-test scores of writing skills among English second language learners with reference to the experimental group and control group.

**Table 3.** Pre-test scores of writing skill with reference to experimental and control group

Writing skill	N	df	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	SE <sub>D</sub>	t-value	Level of Significance 0.05	H <sub>0</sub> Accepted or Rejected
Experimental	30	58	13.53	5.24	1.28	1.24	1.03	Not Significant	Accepted
Control	30		14.81	4.36					

**Findings:**

The above table 3 shows the difference between the mean pre-test scores of writing skill of experimental and control 1 group was 1.28 and the  $SE_D$  was 1.24. The calculated t value is 1.03. The table value of t for  $df$  58 is 2.00 at 0.05 level and 2.66 at 0.01 level respectively. The obtained t value is less than the table value at both 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. The null hypothesis was accepted at both levels.

Hence, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the pre-test scores of writing skills among English second language learners with reference to the experimental group and control 1 group.

**Discussion:**

The above table shows that both groups had similar scores before the intervention was introduced. The lack of initial difference indicates that any changes in the post-test scores can be directly attributed to the intervention that would have improved the scores.

4. There is no significant difference in the post-test mean scores of self-esteem among English second language learners with reference to the experimental group and control group.

**Table 4.** Post-test scores of writing skill with reference to experimental and control group

Writing skill	N	df	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	$SE_D$	t-value	Level of Significance 0.05	$H_0$ Accepted or Rejected
Experimental	30	58	23	3.52	6.45	1.02	6.32	Significant	Rejected
Control	30		16.55	5.43					

**Findings:**

The above table 4 shows the difference between the mean post-test scores of writing skill of experimental and control group was 6.45 and the  $SE_D$  was 1.02. The calculated t value is 6.32. The table value of t for  $df$  58 is 2.00 at 0.05 level and 2.66 at 0.01 level respectively. The obtained t value is more than the table value at both 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance. The null hypothesis was rejected at both levels of significance and the null hypothesis was accepted.

Hence, it can be concluded that there is significant difference in the post-test scores of writing skills among English second language learners with reference to the experimental group and control group.

**Discussions**

The finding clearly showed that the experimental group improved more in their writing skills than the control group. The task based learning approach involved students of the experimental group to actively involve in real-life writing. This was very different than the convention method that focussed on repetitive exercises and lack of student engagement. The



experimental method further included feedback that was given to students in the class, which focussed on error correction at the sametime. Additionally, the intervention also made the students less stressed as they had to exchange their ideas with their peers, which made them comfortable and confident. All this led to an overall improvement in the writing skills of the experimental group compared to the control group.

### Major Findings

The major findings indicate that the Task Based Learning Approach (TBLA) significantly enhanced students writing skill in comparison to the conventional method. Both groups started with comparable writing competency, however the post test scores showed a significant rise in the mean scores of 13.53 to 23.00, outperforming the control group's mean score of 16.55. This showed the effectiveness of the various in class tasks that were designed for the students to achieve their learning outcomes.

### Conclusion

Language has been a powerful tool for knowledge, culture and communication. The National Educational (NEP 2020) framework's integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the Task Based Learning Approach (TBLA) will allow teachers to establish a dynamic learning environment that promotes cultural pride and holistic development improving language competence. The synergy ensures the student to not only acquire academic skills to handle changes of the modern world but also develop a deeper connection with their heritage.

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**ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHER EDUCATION UNDER NEP-2020****Prin. Dr. S. G. Baviskar***AYKK's Arts Mahila College, Dhule*

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**Abstracts**

*Educational technology is the efficient organization of any learning system adopting methods, process and product to accomplish the educational goals. The involves systematic identification of the goals of education, recognition of the diversity of learner's needs, the contexts in which learning will take place and the rang of provisions needed for each of these. The challenge is to design appropriate Systems that will provide for and enable appropriate teaching-learning system that could realize the identified goals. Educational Technology acts as an agent of change in the classroom, which includes not only the teacher and the teaching- learning process but also attends the issues related process reach, equity and quality in teacher education program. Teacher are the frontline providers of quality education and considered to be the most Vital single factor in the system of education. A teacher is just like the backbone of the society and act as aarchitect and of the nation builders. NEP-2020 also has stressed on making education affordable and penetrate for everyone, ensuring that students are furnished to take on the future with better career opportunities and successful.*

**Key word :** Technology, Teacher education & NEP 2020

**Introduction**

The National Educational Policy 2020 marks a significant milestone for the country, representing the first major reform in the education sector in 34 years. One notable aspect of the policy is its commitment to promoting regional language through the development of e-courses and the establishment of virtual lab. NEP 2020 is committed in ensuring the guidable use of technology by investing in the establishment of open public digital infrastructure, such as 3D, simulation, robotics, and artificial intelligence (AI) in education. Information Technology is a key element in our functioning as a society. Information technology infrastructure is poor in almost educational institutions. Much data is stored and archived mechanically and there is not yet a general coordination of the technological infrastructure. In this context, the development of online education and there is a need to take concrete action in this direction as an important step towards achieving inclusion and. lifelong learning. Under NEP 2020, technology plays a crucial role in teacher education, emphasizing digital literacy, pedagogical innovation, and enhanced learning outcomes by leveraging technology or training, content creation and assessment, ultimately preparing educators for 21st century

**Systemic Reform for Teacher Education.**

- The Regulatory System shall be empowered to take stringent action against substandard and dysfunctional teacher education institutions (TEIs) that do not meet basic educational

criteria, after giving one year for remedy of the breaches

- By 2030, only educationally sound, multidisciplinary, and integrated teacher education programmers shall be in force.
- All multidisciplinary universities and colleges - will aim to establish, education departments will also run B.Ed. programmers, in collaboration with other departments such as psychology, philosophy, sociology, neuroscience, Indian languages, arts, music, history, literature, physical education, science and mathematics.
- All stand-alone TEIs will be required to convert to multidisciplinary institutions by 2030, since they will have to offer the 4-year integrated teacher preparation programmed.
- The admission to pre-service teacher preparation programmers shall be through suitable subject and aptitude tests conducted by the National Testing Agency.
- The use of technology platforms such as SWAYAM/DIKSHA for online training of teachers will be encouraged.
- A National Mission for Mentoring shall be established, with a large pool of outstanding senior/retired faculty who would be willing to provide short and long-term mentoring/professional support to university/college teachers.

#### **Implementation Plan**

- NCTE to revisit its courses 4 year integrated B.Ed. and standalone B.Ed. and teacher education courses for teachers from pre-primary to secondary need to be designed.
- Merit based scholarships, particularly for students coming from remote areas, to be established by states/UTs for state/UT funded TEIs, for studying 4 year integrated B.Ed. programme.
- An action plan to be prepared to extend TET to all levels of school education. TET will be made applicable to teachers in private schools as well; they should also have qualified through a demonstration/interview, and knowledge of local language(s).
- SCERTs will undertake capacity building programmes for teachers and Principals to create conducive learning environment in schools; NCERT and NIEPA will support design of these programmes.
- A common National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) will be developed for the country. NCTE will coordinate this effort and prepare the NPST in consultation with the NCERT, SCERTs, and teachers from across levels and regions, expert organisations in teacher preparation and development, higher educational institutions and other relevant stakeholders.
- NCTE will prepare a detailed action plan for implementation of the key aspects of NEP 2020 related to Teacher Education Institutions (TEI), including how TEIs will move to multidisciplinary colleges and universities by 2030 in a phased manner and ensuring that the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree by 2030.



- NCTE/NHERC will prepare facilitative regulations to enable special shorter local teacher education programmes to be made available at BITEs, DIETs, or at school complexes, especially for eminent local persons to teach at schools or school complexes as ‘specialised instructors’, for the purpose of promoting local knowledge and skills.
- NCTE/NHERC will prepare regulations to enable shorter post-B.Ed. certification courses at multidisciplinary colleges and universities, to teachers who may wish to move into more specialised areas of teaching.
- NCERT will study, research, document, and compile the varied international pedagogical approaches for teaching different subjects. It will also study the indigenous pedagogies and based on these studies, it will suggest various pedagogies for undertaking for practicing in India.
- National Testing Agency will design and conduct a national common entrance test for entry to these 4-year integrated B.Edcourses. For this NCTE will prepare guidelines that will be issued for all states/UTs to follow.
- A comprehensive in-service annual teacher training plan including teachers from preprimary to higher secondary and school heads and Principals will be prepared by SCERTs for conducting CPD and other training programmes. Areas specific to the capacities required by teachers to implement the NEP 2020 will be identified by SCERT. The CPD will preferably be undertaken through digital modes, such as SwayamPrabha, SWAYAM/DIKSHA by the states/UTs.
- NCTE will set up a National Mission for Mentoring to focus on mentoring with a large pool of outstanding senior/retired faculty (to teach in Indian languages) to provide short and long-term mentoring/professional support to university/college teachers. For this purpose, technology-based solutions will be used effectively to prepare national database of Mentors and facilitating online linkages to Mentees.( NEP- 2020 Teacher and Teacher education background paper Teacher for Fest (NCERT, Delhi)

### Teachers' Role Towards Sustainable Society

Education can really make a difference in society by helping to develop responsible global citizens for the 21st century. Teachers are essential in this process because they ensure that everyone has a fair chance to learn, no matter their background. Their skills are important for helping society grow and improve. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 highlights how important it is to empower teachers. If teachers lack the right skills, it becomes tough to teach in ways that support a sustainable future. NEP 2020 aims to improve teacher training so they can be better equipped for their roles.

### NEP 2020 Role of Teacher

- 1) Passionate and Motivated.
- 2) Creating Classroom .
- 3) Well Qualified and TrainedContent .

4) Mentoring and Facilitator.

5) Pedagogy and Practice.

### Quality universities and colleges:

Some of the major problems currently faced by the higher education system in India include:

1. A severely fragmented higher education ecosystem;
2. A rigid separation of discipline, with early specialization and straining of student into narrow areas of study;
3. Limited access particularly in socio economically disadvantaged areas, with few HELs that teach in local language;
4. Mechanism for merit based career management and progression of faculty and institutional leaders;
5. An effective leadership and regulatory system.

### Conclusion

Technology plays a pivotal role in helping the implementation of NEP-2020 in the teacher education environment. The National Education policy 2020 has a major role in determining the course for educational reforms, because it addresses the drawbacks of education System. A lot of students will gain necessary social skill along with profound understanding of Indian heritage values. This would qualify the student to prepare for the modern world's Complexities. Quality teaching and teachers are an important factor in affecting student performance and achievement. Teacher education and professional skills should be accountable for developing quality among students. The Human Resource Development Ministry is all so planning to establish an exclusive university for teacher education. Teacher without quality can be judged as a man without mind so the urgent need to attention on improving the teacher education. The policy-2020 makes sure that students are furnished to take on the future with better career opportunities and preparedness.

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## SOCIAL JUSTICE IN EDUCATION: DR. AMBEDKAR'S VISION AND NEP-2020'S INCLUSIVE TEACHER TRAINING

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### **Abstract**

*Social justice in education is a crucial element for achieving an equitable and inclusive society. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a pioneering social reformer and the architect of the Indian Constitution, emphasized education as a powerful tool for eliminating caste-based discrimination and empowering marginalized communities. His vision called for universal access to education, state responsibility, and affirmative action to ensure equal opportunities. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aligns with these principles by advocating for inclusive teacher training programs that equip educators with skills to address diversity in classrooms. Key elements of NEP-2020, such as equity-focused pedagogy, gender-sensitive training, and special needs education, are essential for fostering inclusive learning environments. However, challenges remain in implementing these reforms effectively. This paper explores Dr. Ambedkar's vision for social justice in education and examines how NEP-2020's teacher training initiatives strive to uphold these ideals while addressing contemporary challenges.*

**Key Words-** Social Justice, Education Equity, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Inclusive Education, NEP-2020, Teacher Training, Affirmative Action, Marginalized Communities, Caste Discrimination, Multicultural Pedagogy, Gender Sensitivity, Special Needs Education, Educational Reforms, Equity and Inclusion, Empowerment Through Education

### **Introduction**

Social justice in education is a fundamental principle that ensures equal access, opportunities, and outcomes for all individuals, regardless of their socio-economic background, caste, gender, or abilities. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a visionary leader and the architect of the Indian Constitution, laid a strong foundation for an equitable education system in India. His ideas resonate in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes inclusive teacher training to address systemic disparities in education. This paper explores Dr. Ambedkar's vision of social justice in education and examines how NEP-2020 aligns with this vision through its teacher training initiatives.

### **Dr. Ambedkar's Vision for Social Justice in Education**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a pioneering social reformer and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, considered education a crucial tool for achieving social justice and equality. He believed that education could uplift marginalized communities, eliminate caste-based discrimination, and create an equitable society. His vision for social justice in education focused

on the following key aspects:

**1. Education as an Equalizer**

Dr. Ambedkar firmly believed that education is the most powerful means to empower individuals and break the cycle of oppression. He considered it essential for social mobility and personal dignity, especially for Dalits and other disadvantaged groups. His famous statement, *“Education is the milk of a lioness; whoever drinks it will roar”*, emphasized the transformative power of education.<sup>0</sup>

**2. Eradication of Caste-Based Discrimination**

Ambedkar viewed education as a means to challenge the deeply entrenched caste system. He argued that an educated society would be more capable of questioning oppressive traditions and working toward equality. He promoted access to education for all, especially for those historically excluded from learning institutions due to caste prejudices.

**3. Reservations and Affirmative Action**

To address historical injustices, Dr. Ambedkar advocated for reservations in educational institutions and government jobs for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). He saw these measures as necessary for providing equal opportunities to communities that had been denied education for centuries.

**4. State Responsibility in Education**

Ambedkar argued that the government should play a proactive role in ensuring free and compulsory education for all, especially marginalized communities. He emphasized that education should not be limited to the privileged classes but should be accessible to every individual as a fundamental right.

**5. Empowerment Through Knowledge and Critical Thinking**

He encouraged students from oppressed communities to develop rational thinking and scientific temper. He believed that education should not just be about literacy but should also instill confidence, awareness of rights, and the ability to fight social injustices.

**6. Women’s Education and Gender Equality**

Dr. Ambedkar was a strong advocate for women’s education. He believed that educating women would lead to overall societal progress and help eradicate gender inequalities. His efforts contributed to reforms that promoted women's access to education and employment.

**7. Vocational and Skill-Based Education**

He stressed the importance of vocational training and skill-based education to provide employment opportunities for the disadvantaged. He believed that education should prepare individuals for economic independence, thereby reducing their vulnerability to exploitation.

**8. Constitutional Provisions for Educational Equality**

As the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar played a key role in ensuring educational rights through constitutional provisions, such as:

- **Article 45:** Free and compulsory education for children.



- **Article 46:** Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections.
- **Article 15(4):** Special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes.

### Legacy and Impact

Dr. Ambedkar's vision laid the foundation for various policies and reforms in the Indian education system. His ideas continue to influence affirmative action policies, reservation systems, and efforts toward inclusive education. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 reflects some of his principles by focusing on equity, inclusion, and access to quality education for all.

### NEP-2020 and Inclusive Teacher Training

The National Education Policy 2020 aims to create a more inclusive and equitable education system in India. A critical component of this is the transformation of teacher training programs to foster inclusivity and social justice. Key aspects include:

#### 1. Equity and Inclusion in Teacher Training

NEP-2020 highlights the need for training teachers to handle diverse classrooms with sensitivity towards socio-economic and cultural differences. This includes:

- **Multicultural Pedagogy:** Training teachers to adopt inclusive teaching methods that cater to students from different backgrounds.
- **Anti-Discrimination Training:** Equipping teachers to recognize and eliminate biases in classrooms.

#### 2. Teacher Preparation for Special Needs Education

- Emphasis on inclusive education for children with disabilities.
- Integration of specialized courses in teacher training programs to address learning needs of differently-abled students.

#### 3. Gender Sensitivity and Social Justice Education

- Training teachers to challenge gender stereotypes in education.
- Encouraging female participation in education, especially from marginalized communities.

#### 5. Use of Technology for Inclusive Education

- Leveraging digital resources to provide access to quality education in remote and disadvantaged areas.
- Promoting open-access educational content to bridge socio-economic gaps.

#### 5. Local and Community-Based Training

- Engaging communities in teacher training programs to contextualize learning according to regional and cultural needs.
- Encouraging teachers to develop context-specific pedagogical strategies.

### Correlation Between Social Justice in Education, Dr. Ambedkar's Vision, and NEP-2020's Inclusive Teacher Training

Education serves as the foundation for social justice by ensuring equal opportunities for all,

regardless of caste, gender, socio-economic background, or physical abilities. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar strongly advocated for an inclusive and equitable education system as a means to uplift marginalized communities and eliminate social discrimination. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 echoes his vision by incorporating inclusive teacher training to address systemic inequalities in education.

#### 1. **Education as a Tool for Social Justice**

- **Dr. Ambedkar's Vision:** Ambedkar believed education was a powerful instrument for social empowerment, particularly for oppressed groups such as Dalits and women. He emphasized that education should not be restricted to privileged sections but made universally accessible.
- **NEP-2020:** The policy promotes equitable access to quality education, aiming to bridge socio-economic disparities. It stresses teacher training programs that cultivate an inclusive mindset among educators to ensure no child is left behind.

#### 2. **Eliminating Caste-Based Discrimination in Education**

- **Dr. Ambedkar's Vision:** Ambedkar fought against caste-based exclusion in education, advocating for reservation policies and government intervention to support underprivileged students.
- **NEP-2020:** The policy supports the establishment of inclusive classrooms and encourages teachers to adopt anti-discriminatory teaching methods. It also emphasizes scholarship programs and financial aid for disadvantaged groups.

#### 3. **Inclusive Teacher Training and Multicultural Education**

- **Dr. Ambedkar's Vision:** He emphasized the need for an education system that recognizes and respects cultural diversity. He believed that an informed and socially conscious teaching force could help eradicate deep-rooted biases.
- **NEP-2020:** The policy introduces teacher training programs that focus on multicultural pedagogy, helping educators address the diverse backgrounds of students and create inclusive learning environments.

#### 4. **Gender Equality and Women's Education**

- **Dr. Ambedkar's Vision:** He strongly advocated for women's education, believing that empowering women through education would contribute to social progress.
- **NEP-2020:** The policy includes gender-inclusive training for teachers and promotes gender sensitivity in educational institutions. Special emphasis is placed on increasing the enrolment and retention of girls in schools.

#### 5. **Vocational Education and Skill-Based Learning**

- **Dr. Ambedkar's Vision:** He encouraged vocational training and technical education as means of economic empowerment for marginalized communities.
- **NEP-2020:** The policy integrates vocational education from an early stage and promotes skill-based learning through teacher training initiatives to enhance employability.

## 6. Government's Role in Ensuring Inclusive Education

- **Dr. Ambedkar's Vision:** He believed that the state should play a crucial role in providing free and compulsory education, ensuring that the most disadvantaged sections of society have access to quality education.
- **NEP-2020:** The policy highlights the government's responsibility in strengthening the public education system and improving teacher training through dedicated programs, including digital learning platforms to reach remote areas.

## Challenges and the Way Forward

While NEP-2020 makes significant strides towards inclusive teacher training, challenges remain:

- **Implementation Gaps:** Ensuring that policy recommendations translate into actual reforms.
- **Teacher Mindset:** Addressing deep-seated biases and social prejudices among educators.
- **Resource Allocation:** Providing sufficient funding for teacher training initiatives.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing robust mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of inclusive training programs.

## Recommendations:

- Strengthening teacher education programs with continuous professional development.
- Enhancing community participation to ensure localized solutions to educational disparities.
- Establishing strong legal frameworks to enforce inclusive education practices.

## Conclusion

Dr. Ambedkar's vision for social justice in education finds a modern reflection in NEP-2020's approach to inclusive teacher training. By equipping teachers with the skills to foster equitable learning environments, India can move towards a truly inclusive education system. However, continuous efforts are required to overcome challenges and fully realize the transformative potential of education as a tool for social justice.

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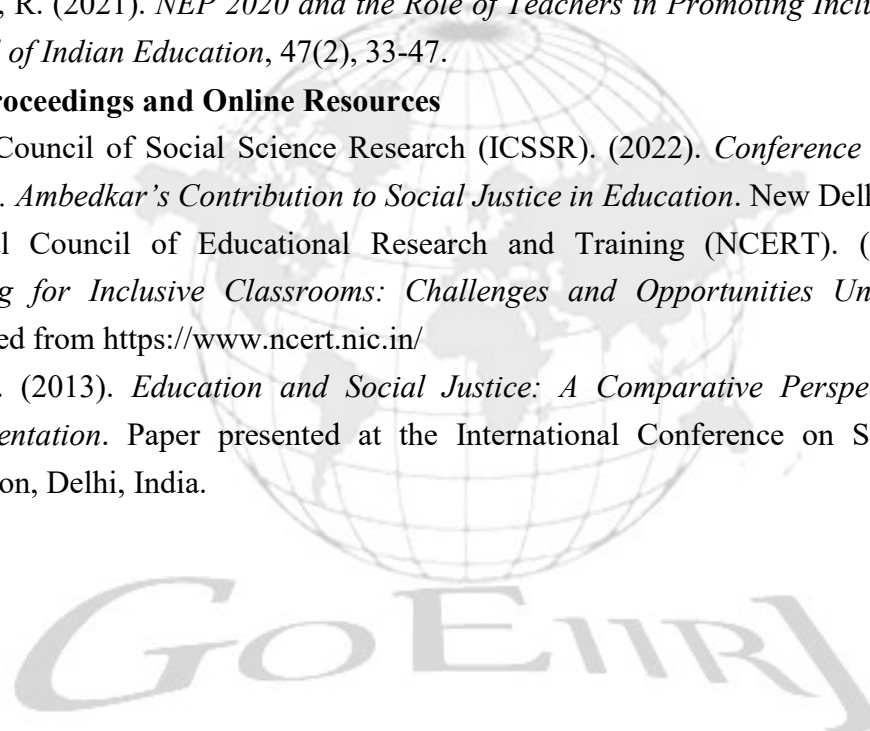
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**NEP - '2020 INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN CONTEXT WITH IKS****Dr. Patil Sahebgouda Bhimaraya****S.A.P.D.Jain Pathashala's****Shree Digambar Jain Gurukul College, Solapur**

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**Abstract:**

*The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 marks a significant shift in India's education system, emphasizing a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to learning. It underscores the need to integrate Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) within the curriculum to preserve and promote traditional wisdom while fostering global competitiveness. The NEP 2020 envisions a restructured framework that includes the integration of IKS across various educational stages, from early childhood education to higher learning institutions. This paper explores the role of IKS in the NEP 2020, highlighting its relevance in shaping an education system that balances modern knowledge with traditional values. It critically examines how the inclusion of IKS can enhance the cultural and intellectual growth of students, offering them a deeper understanding of India's heritage. The paper also discusses the challenges and opportunities in implementing these reforms and their potential impact on the future of education in India.*

**Keywords:** NEP 2020 , Indian Education System , Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) ,Traditional Wisdom , Holistic Education , Multidisciplinary Learning , Curriculum Reform

**Introduction:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a transformative framework that aims to address the evolving needs of India's education system. It focuses on making education more inclusive, flexible, and holistic, promoting the development of critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills among students. One of the most significant aspects of the NEP 2020 is its emphasis on integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the curriculum. IKS encompasses the vast reservoir of knowledge embedded in India's cultural, philosophical, spiritual, scientific, and technological heritage, which has evolved over millennia. The NEP 2020 recognizes the importance of preserving and promoting IKS within the context of contemporary education. This policy aims to revive the rich intellectual tradition of India by incorporating indigenous knowledge into formal education systems, thus offering a unique approach to learning that bridges the gap between traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge. In a rapidly globalizing world, this integration provides an opportunity to nurture students who are well-versed in both the global knowledge landscape and India's unique cultural heritage.

The need for this integration is crucial not only for preserving the country's rich traditions but also for equipping the next generation with a more balanced worldview. By embedding IKS in the curriculum, NEP 2020 envisions an education system that fosters respect for diversity, promotes sustainable practices, and upholds ethical values rooted in the Indian ethos. Moreover, it aims to empower students to critically engage with both global and local knowledge systems,

allowing them to draw upon the strengths of both.

This introduction provides a glimpse into how the NEP 2020 envisions the role of IKS in transforming education in India. The subsequent sections will delve deeper into the ways IKS can be effectively integrated into the education system, the potential benefits of such integration, and the challenges involved in its implementation.

### Aims and Objectives

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to reform the Indian education system by making it more inclusive, accessible, and aligned with global standards, while maintaining a strong connection with India's rich cultural and intellectual heritage. The policy emphasizes integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) to preserve, promote, and expand indigenous knowledge practices across various domains of education.

#### Aims:

1. **Integrating IKS into the Curriculum:** The NEP 2020 aims to introduce and integrate Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the national curriculum across schools, higher education, and vocational training. This includes subjects such as traditional arts, science, philosophy, spirituality, and indigenous languages. IKS, including knowledge passed down through generations in various fields (agriculture, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, etc.), will be preserved and transmitted for future generations.
2. **Promotion of Multilingualism:** NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of multilingual through the preservation of native languages and the usage of these languages in knowledge systems, traditions, and sciences.
3. **Reviving Ancient Knowledge Systems:** The policy aims to revitalize ancient Indian knowledge such as Vedic mathematics, Ayurveda, yoga, sustainable agriculture, and astrology, and make them part of the global academic discourse. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) will be updated to incorporate these aspects, ensuring that students are exposed to both modern scientific knowledge and ancient wisdom.
4. **Inclusive and Sustainable Education:** By bringing in IKS, the NEP 2020 also aims to offer inclusive education that bridges the gap between modern and traditional knowledge. The policy supports the idea that IKS contributes to sustainable living, eco-friendly practices, and the well-being of communities. Incorporating IKS into education would be beneficial in addressing contemporary challenges like climate change and sustainable development.
5. **Empowering Local Communities and Culture:** The policy emphasizes the development of a system where education encourages local cultures, traditions, and crafts. By drawing upon IKS, the aim is to foster a sense of pride and identity among students towards their local heritage and culture. This could also lead to creating employment opportunities in arts, crafts, and traditional industries, benefiting local communities.

**Objectives:**

1. **Strengthening the Link Between Education and Culture:** One of the major objectives of NEP 2020 is to strengthen the connection between education and India's cultural diversity. It aims to connect students with their roots through stories, folklore, indigenous practices, and cultural traditions.
2. **Holistic Development:** NEP 2020 promotes a holistic, well-rounded education by focusing on the overall development of a child. This includes not only intellectual and cognitive growth but also the emotional, social, and physical aspects of development.
3. **Research and Innovation:** Encouraging research on Indian knowledge systems is an important objective of the NEP 2020. This includes scholarly work in areas of Sanskrit, Vedic studies, Indology, and interdisciplinary fields, bridging the gap between traditional knowledge and modern scientific approaches.
4. **Building Awareness of IKS among Educators:** One of the primary objectives of NEP 2020 is to train and sensitise teachers about the significance of IKS and how they can incorporate it into their teaching methods. Teachers will be encouraged to explore ancient philosophies, local knowledge, and arts in their pedagogical approach.
5. **Empowering Youth with Traditional Skills:** The NEP 2020 acknowledges the importance of vocational education, particularly rooted in traditional knowledge, skills, and crafts. By reviving and promoting Indigenous Knowledge Systems, the policy aims to empower youth with practical, marketable skills that connect them to their heritage.

The National Education Policy 2020 presents a comprehensive vision for the transformation of the Indian education system. By recognizing and integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into education, the policy seeks to create an education system that is deeply rooted in Indian cultural traditions, while also preparing students to be global citizens. The holistic inclusion of IKS will not only preserve ancient wisdom but also ensure that the Indian education system is dynamic, innovative, and aligned with sustainable development and the future needs of society.

**Review of Literature:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduced a significant shift in the Indian education landscape, emphasizing holistic education, multilingualism, local cultures, and the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the curriculum. This review of literature will examine existing research, academic discussions, and critical analyses around the intersection of NEP 2020 and IKS, exploring how the policy envisions revitalizing traditional knowledge in the modern education framework.

**1. Concept of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)**

Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) refer to the vast array of knowledge, practices, and traditions that have been developed and refined over thousands of years in India. IKS encompasses a broad range of subjects, including but not limited to Vedic and Post-Vedic Including ancient

philosophical texts, spiritual practices, and sciences like astrology, mathematics, and astronomy. Systems of health and wellness practiced for centuries. Indigenous ecological knowledge, agriculture, water management, and architecture. Rich traditions of performing arts, visual arts, and literary heritage, often passed down through oral traditions. The integration of IKS into mainstream education, especially under NEP 2020, aims to highlight the relevance and scientific basis of these traditions while ensuring their preservation and transmission.

## **2. NEP 2020's Emphasis on IKS**

NEP 2020 seeks to make a paradigm shift in India's educational system by incorporating IKS into formal education. Several academic scholars have discussed how the NEP's vision aligns with the need for a more contextualized and culturally relevant education system. Key areas include , NEP 2020 promotes the use of Indian languages in teaching, which is a crucial step in preserving and promoting IKS. Studies highlight how language is a vehicle for transmitting cultural and traditional knowledge. The policy envisions an interdisciplinary approach, where students are encouraged to explore subjects such as Vedic mathematics, yoga, and Ayurveda alongside contemporary subjects like science and technology. Research has shown that integrating traditional and modern knowledge systems could enhance creativity, innovation, and global competitiveness.

## **3. Review of Academic Literature on IKS and NEP 2020**

Several scholarly articles have analyzed the potential impact of the NEP 2020 on IKS, with a focus on its practical implementation and challenges , Authors like Chaudhuri (2021) and Venkatesh (2022) discuss the NEP's focus on revitalizing ancient Indian knowledge and its application in contemporary contexts. These authors argue that the integration of traditional knowledge in modern education will not only preserve cultural heritage but also foster sustainable practices aligned with modern-day challenges, such as environmental sustainability and health. Some scholars have raised concerns about the methodological challenges of integrating IKS with modern educational practices. Prasad (2020) and Sharma (2021) argue that there is a need for significant curriculum reengineering and teacher training to effectively bridge the gap between traditional knowledge and contemporary pedagogy.

## **4. Challenges and Criticisms in Integrating IKS into NEP 2020**

Despite its ambitious goals, the integration of IKS into the Indian education system under NEP 2020 faces several challenges , The Indian education system has long been influenced by colonial structures that often devalue indigenous knowledge. As noted by scholars such as Chakrabarti (2021), there may be resistance from educators and policymakers who are accustomed to Western-style education. The implementation of IKS requires significant resources, including qualified educators who are well-versed in these traditions. Rao (2021) points out that there is currently a dearth of teachers trained in IKS, particularly in areas like Sanskrit, traditional medicine, and indigenous agricultural practices.

## **5. Future Directions and Conclusion**



In terms of future research, scholars such as Joshi (2021) suggest that there is a need for longitudinal studies to track the impact of NEP 2020 on the educational system, especially concerning IKS integration. Moreover, further exploration into best practices from regional educational experiments involving IKS can provide valuable insights for policy makers the NEP 2020 represents a forward-thinking attempt to bring Indian Knowledge Systems into the mainstream education system. While significant challenges remain, including resistance from traditional education structures, the potential for enriching the Indian education system through IKS is vast. The key lies in developing an effective, well-resourced, and culturally sensitive framework for integrating these ancient knowledge systems into the modern curriculum.

### **Research Methodology:**

To study the impact of NEP 2020 on the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in the Indian education system, a well-structured research methodology is crucial. This methodology outlines the processes for data collection, analysis, and interpretation to explore how the policy will influence education and the role of IKS in shaping a more holistic, culturally relevant curriculum.

#### **1. Research Problem and Objectives**

The primary research problem revolves around understanding how NEP 2020 aims to integrate Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the Indian education system and the potential outcomes of this integration. Specific objectives of the study include:

#### **2. Research Design**

The research will adopt a qualitative and quantitative mixed-methods approach to explore the depth of integration of IKS within NEP 2020. This combination allows for both comprehensive statistical analysis and an in-depth understanding of the cultural and educational nuances. Qualitative research will focus on understanding perceptions, experiences, and perspectives from key stakeholders, such as educators, policymakers, and students, regarding the inclusion of IKS within NEP 2020. This approach will help explore Quantitative research will involve the collection and analysis of numerical data to gauge the extent to which IKS has been integrated into the curriculum.

#### **3. Data Collection Methods**

A comprehensive review of existing literature will be the first step to understand the theoretical and historical context of IKS in education. This review will focus on Scholarly articles, research papers, and government reports discussing the role of IKS in the Indian education system. NEP 2020 documents to analyze the policy's directives concerning the inclusion of traditional knowledge. Case studies and examples from other countries that have integrated indigenous knowledge systems into their educational frameworks.

#### **4. Sampling Techniques**

For surveys and interviews, stratified sampling will be used to ensure a representative sample from diverse educational backgrounds and geographical locations. Stratification will be

based on factors such as: Urban vs. rural schools, different states across India. Government vs. private institutions. Schools with arts, humanities, or cultural courses vs. those focused on STEM subjects. Experts, policymakers, and educators who are directly involved in the implementation of NEP 2020 or IKS-related curriculum reforms will be selected using purposive sampling. This ensures the inclusion of stakeholders with specialized knowledge.

## 5. Data Analysis Methods

The qualitative data from interviews and open-ended survey responses will be analyzed using thematic analysis. The analysis will focus on identifying key themes related to The challenges of integrating IKS into modern education. The impact of IKS on students' cultural identity and critical thinking. The future potential of IKS in the global educational landscape. Regression analysis to assess the relationship between the integration of IKS and student performance or engagement. Chi-square tests to determine if there is a significant difference in attitudes towards IKS integration between different demographic groups (e.g., rural vs. urban schools, teachers with different levels of expertise in IKS).

This research methodology is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of how NEP 2020 aims to integrate Indian Knowledge Systems into the education system. By employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches, the study will not only measure the effectiveness of IKS integration but also explore the challenges and opportunities presented by this transformative educational policy. The findings will contribute valuable insights into the potential of IKS to shape a culturally rooted, holistic, and sustainable education system for India.

## Statement of the Problem:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduces significant reforms aimed at transforming the Indian education system by making it more inclusive, innovative, and aligned with global standards. One of the key aspects of the policy is its focus on integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the mainstream educational curriculum. IKS refers to the traditional, indigenous knowledge practices and philosophies that have evolved over centuries in India, encompassing fields like Ayurveda, Vedic science, Sanskrit, yoga, art, architecture, and agriculture. While the NEP 2020 emphasizes the incorporation of IKS into various levels of education, there is limited empirical research and clarity on how effectively these systems can be integrated into the existing framework, curriculum, and teaching practices. The primary challenge lies in bridging the gap between traditional knowledge and modern education systems, which have often been influenced by Western paradigms.

The core problem this research addresses is the effective integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the Indian education system under the guidelines of NEP 2020. The research will explore the following questions: Preserve and promote India's rich cultural heritage, making education more relevant and connected to the country's traditions. Enhance the understanding of ancient Indian knowledge and its application in modern contexts, particularly in areas such as sustainable living, holistic health, and environmental conservation. Create a more inclusive

education system that balances global knowledge with indigenous wisdom, preparing students for both local and global challenges. Address the growing need for cultural pride and identity among students, especially in a rapidly globalizing world.

However, the successful integration of IKS into the mainstream educational system faces several barriers, including:

- Curricular challenges: How to blend modern educational needs with traditional knowledge without overwhelming the existing system.
- Teacher training and expertise: The current teacher workforce may lack adequate training to teach traditional knowledge systems.
- Resistance to change: Both institutional resistance and cultural biases could hinder the acceptance of IKS within formal education settings.
- Lack of resources: Educational institutions might lack the necessary resources (e.g., trained personnel, curriculum materials) to implement IKS effectively.

The research aims to address these problems by exploring the various dimensions of IKS integration into the Indian education system under NEP 2020. It will focus on understanding how educational stakeholders (students, teachers, policymakers) perceive the integration, what challenges exist, and what strategies can be developed to overcome these challenges, ultimately contributing to the successful realization of NEP 2020's vision for a more inclusive, holistic, and culturally rooted educational framework.

#### **Further Suggestions for Research:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 presents a unique opportunity to integrate Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the education system. As research in this area continues to evolve, several directions for further study could enhance our understanding of the policy's impact, challenges, and future prospects. Below are a few suggestions for further research in the context of IKS and the Indian education system under NEP 2020:

#### **1. Longitudinal Studies on the Impact of IKS Integration**

A long-term study tracking the outcomes of integrating IKS into the curriculum over time could provide valuable insights into the sustainability and effectiveness of the NEP 2020's approach. The study could focus on academic performance, cultural identity, student engagement, and critical thinking skills. Researchers could also track how students retain and apply indigenous knowledge in their personal and professional lives.

#### **2. Comparative Studies on IKS Integration in Different Regions**

A comparative study of how IKS is being integrated into the educational systems of different states or regions in India could help identify regional challenges, best practices, and context-specific solutions. Focus on rural vs. urban education, state-wise curricula, and the availability of resources. This could also include an exploration of how local knowledge systems are incorporated into education and how different regions interpret and implement IKS under NEP 2020.

#### **3. Teacher Training Programs and Preparedness for IKS Integration**

Research could explore how teacher training programs are evolving to prepare educators to teach IKS and the level of preparedness among current teachers to effectively integrate IKS into

their classrooms. Examine teacher attitudes toward IKS, the curriculum content on IKS in teacher training programs, and the challenges teachers face in incorporating traditional knowledge into their pedagogy.

#### **4. The Role of Technology in Integrating IKS**

As technology plays an increasingly pivotal role in education, researching how digital tools and e-learning platforms can be leveraged to teach IKS could provide insights into more scalable and accessible integration methods. Investigate the potential of online platforms, mobile apps, virtual classrooms, and digital archives to disseminate traditional knowledge to a broader audience. Also, explore the development of interactive learning tools to engage students with IKS.

#### **5. Exploring the Interdisciplinary Nature of IKS in Education**

The NEP 2020 emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach to learning. Research could focus on how IKS can be effectively integrated into interdisciplinary courses, such as environmental studies, health sciences, or social studies, to provide a broader understanding of modern issues. Investigate how knowledge systems like Ayurveda, sustainable agriculture, or Indian philosophy can be applied to contemporary subjects and real-world problems such as healthcare, climate change, and sustainability.

The research suggestions outlined above provide a comprehensive framework for exploring the various aspects of integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) within the context of NEP 2020. These areas of research could contribute to understanding how IKS can enhance the educational experience in India, foster cultural preservation, and address contemporary challenges. By addressing these research gaps, we can create a roadmap for effectively integrating IKS into the education system, ensuring that it contributes to the holistic, inclusive, and sustainable development envisioned by NEP 2020.

#### **Scope and Limitations:**

##### **Scope**

The scope of research on the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in the context of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) is broad and multi-dimensional. It encompasses various aspects of educational reform, including curriculum development, teacher training, student engagement, and cultural preservation. The research aims to explore the policy's impact on integrating IKS into the educational system and its long-term effects on the holistic development of students. The following key areas define the scope of this research:

- 1. Policy Analysis and Frameworks:** Investigating how NEP 2020 lays out strategies for incorporating IKS into the education system. Analyzing the alignment of IKS integration with the broader educational goals of NEP 2020, such as promoting holistic, multidisciplinary education, and critical thinking. Assessing the implementation of IKS under the guidelines and frameworks set by NEP 2020, including curriculum reforms and new initiatives introduced by the policy.
- 2. Curriculum Development:** Examining how IKS is integrated into the formal curriculum at various educational levels (primary, secondary, and higher education). Exploring how IKS



subjects, such as Sanskrit, Ayurveda, Vedic science, Yoga, and traditional arts, can be included in subjects like science, mathematics, and social studies. Understanding how local, indigenous knowledge systems are being incorporated into national educational frameworks.

**3. Teacher Education and Training:** Researching the readiness of the teaching workforce to implement IKS-based curricula. Investigating teacher training programs and the extent to which they equip educators to teach and promote IKS. Identifying challenges and gaps in teacher preparedness for integrating IKS into everyday teaching practices.

**4. Impact on Student Learning and Cultural Identity:** Analyzing the impact of IKS integration on students' academic performance, engagement, and cultural identity. Exploring how the inclusion of IKS influences students' attitudes toward their cultural heritage, values, and traditions. Assessing how IKS contributes to students' social and emotional development, as well as critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

**5. Technological Integration and Resources:** Examining how digital platforms, online resources, and technology can aid in the dissemination of IKS. Investigating the potential for online platforms and educational technology to bring IKS to students in remote and underserved areas. Analyzing the development of digital tools and resources to teach IKS subjects and promote cross-disciplinary learning.

### Limitations

While the research offers significant potential for contributing to the understanding of how NEP 2020 can transform the Indian education system by integrating IKS, several limitations must be acknowledged:

**1. Variability in Implementation:** Inconsistent implementation of NEP 2020 across different states and educational institutions may limit the ability to generalize findings. Diverse regional policies and practices may result in varied approaches to IKS integration, making it difficult to draw broad conclusions about the national level impact.

**2. Lack of Sufficient Data:** Given that NEP 2020 was only recently implemented, there may be insufficient data on its long-term effects on IKS integration. The absence of historical data may make it challenging to draw comparisons with past educational frameworks or to assess the effectiveness of IKS integration over an extended period. There may be limited empirical studies on the integration of IKS into mainstream education, hindering the depth of analysis regarding practical outcomes.

**3. Teacher Training and Preparedness:** Despite the emphasis on teacher preparation in the NEP, the actual training programs for educators to teach IKS might still be underdeveloped or not fully aligned with the needs of modern classrooms. Teacher resistance or lack of expertise in traditional knowledge may hinder the integration process. Teachers' reluctance to adopt IKS may also limit the success of the policy at the grassroots level.

**4. Cultural Biases and Resistance to Change:** Resistance from various educational stakeholders, such as school administrators, teachers, or parents, to the integration of IKS might

pose a significant barrier. There may be cultural biases against traditional knowledge systems, particularly in urban or modern educational settings where Western ideals dominate. Overcoming these biases requires significant cultural shift and time.

**5. Resource Limitations:** Resource constraints in educational institutions, especially in rural or underdeveloped areas, may prevent the effective implementation of IKS curricula. Schools and colleges may lack the necessary materials, expert faculty, and teaching tools to deliver quality education on IKS. The integration of IKS through digital platforms may face challenges in rural and remote areas where access to the internet and technology is limited.

The scope of research on NEP 2020 and IKS integration is vast, encompassing curriculum development, teacher training, student engagement, and cultural sustainability. However, the limitations highlighted above need to be carefully considered when conducting research in this area. Understanding these constraints will help researchers design studies that can provide realistic insights into the challenges and opportunities of integrating IKS into the Indian education system. Addressing these limitations in future research can contribute to refining the policy and enhancing its effectiveness in making education more holistic, inclusive, and culturally rooted.

### **Hypothesis:**

The hypothesis in the context of NEP 2020 and the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the Indian education system can be formulated to explore the potential effects, challenges, and benefits of this integration. The hypothesis could be framed around various dimensions such as educational outcomes, student engagement, cultural identity, and curriculum development.

**1. Hypothesis 1:** The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the Indian education system under NEP 2020 will lead to enhanced student engagement, a stronger sense of cultural identity, and improved academic performance, particularly in subjects related to traditional knowledge and multidisciplinary learning. The inclusion of IKS is expected to foster a deeper connection with India's cultural heritage, thereby encouraging students to engage more deeply in learning. This might also lead to an improvement in academic outcomes due to the multidisciplinary approach, which encourages critical thinking and diverse forms of knowledge.

**2. Hypothesis 2:** Teachers who receive specialized training in IKS will demonstrate a higher level of competence and confidence in delivering an IKS-based curriculum, resulting in better learning outcomes for students. Adequate teacher training in IKS is crucial for its successful implementation. This hypothesis assumes that teachers with proper knowledge and training in IKS will be better equipped to teach traditional subjects alongside modern curricula, leading to enhanced student outcomes.

**3. Hypothesis 3:**

The integration of IKS into the curriculum will lead to greater academic diversification, with students gaining a broader understanding of various subjects, including science, mathematics, literature, and social studies, through the lens of Indian traditions and philosophies. IKS

encompasses a wide range of disciplines, from traditional sciences like Ayurveda and Vedic mathematics to sustainable agricultural practices. This hypothesis suggests that by integrating IKS into various subjects, students will gain a more holistic and interdisciplinary education.

**4. Hypothesis 4:** The integration of IKS will face significant challenges in urban educational settings due to cultural biases and a preference for Western-centric pedagogies, potentially limiting the effectiveness of NEP 2020 in these areas. Urban schools may have a higher emphasis on Western educational frameworks, which might result in resistance to the inclusion of IKS. This hypothesis explores the possible challenge of overcoming cultural biases in urban areas where IKS may not be perceived as relevant or beneficial.

**5. Hypothesis 5:** Digital platforms and technological tools will play a significant role in facilitating the integration of IKS, especially in remote and underserved areas, by providing access to resources, training, and learning materials. With the rapid digitization of education, online platforms could serve as an effective medium for delivering IKS content, bridging gaps in access to quality education in rural and remote areas. This hypothesis suggests that technology could help overcome geographical barriers to implementing IKS.

The hypotheses formulated above cover a wide range of dimensions related to the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems into the Indian education system under NEP 2020. The primary hypothesis suggests that the inclusion of IKS will positively influence student engagement, cultural identity, and academic outcomes. The sub-hypotheses focus on specific factors such as teacher preparedness, interdisciplinary learning, technological integration, and regional differences, each exploring different aspects of the NEP 2020 reforms and their effects on education. Testing these hypotheses through empirical research can help provide valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities of incorporating IKS into the education system and guide future reforms to ensure that IKS is effectively integrated into the curriculum.

#### **Acknowledgments:**

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to all those who have supported and guided me throughout the course of this research on the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and its integration with Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in the Indian education system. Firstly, I wish to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor and academic advisor, whose valuable insights, expertise, and constructive feedback have been instrumental in shaping this research. Their constant support, encouragement, and academic guidance have helped me stay focused and motivated throughout the research process. I would also like to acknowledge the contributions of educational experts, teachers, and policy-makers who shared their knowledge and experiences on the practical challenges and opportunities involved in integrating IKS into the curriculum. Their firsthand experiences have enriched the quality of this research and provided valuable perspectives on the policy implementation and curricular reforms under NEP 2020.

A special mention goes to the students and educators who participated in surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. Their honest opinions and feedback have been crucial in

understanding how the integration of IKS impacts both teaching and learning outcomes, and their inputs have played a vital role in the depth of this study. I am also thankful to the administrative staff and institutional support teams who facilitated the logistics and access to the necessary resources, literature, and data that made this research possible. Without their cooperation, many aspects of this study would not have been feasible. Furthermore, I would like to extend my gratitude to the various research institutions, libraries, and digital archives for providing access to invaluable academic resources and research papers. The wealth of information available has significantly enhanced the quality and depth of the literature review and theoretical framework for this study.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to my family and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout this journey. Their patience, understanding, and belief in me have provided the strength to overcome challenges and continue pursuing this research with passion and dedication. I also acknowledge the contributions of the NEP 2020, which has provided the foundation and context for this research. Its vision for an inclusive, holistic, and multidisciplinary education system resonates deeply with the idea of integrating Indian Knowledge Systems into the fabric of modern education in India.

### **Discussion:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 marks a transformative shift in the Indian education system by emphasizing holistic, inclusive, and interdisciplinary learning. A key component of this shift is the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), which refers to the diverse body of knowledge that originates from India's rich cultural, philosophical, scientific, and historical traditions. The inclusion of IKS into mainstream education seeks to reconnect students with their heritage and offer an alternative to predominantly Western-oriented educational frameworks.

#### **1. Integration of IKS into the Curriculum**

One of the primary goals of NEP 2020 is to create a multidisciplinary and holistic educational approach that bridges the gap between traditional and modern knowledge systems. The integration of IKS into the curriculum can enrich the educational experience by providing students with a deeper understanding of India's heritage and its diverse intellectual contributions. IKS encompasses a wide range of subjects, such as Vedic mathematics, Ayurveda, Sanskrit, yoga, philosophy, and traditional arts, all of which have historical significance and continue to influence modern scientific, medical, and social practices. For instance, Vedic mathematics offers unique methods for problem-solving and mental calculation, and Ayurveda provides valuable insights into holistic health, which can complement modern medical knowledge. Incorporating such subjects within the curriculum allows for a more inclusive approach to education, integrating traditional wisdom with contemporary learning.

#### **2. Teacher Training and Preparedness**

The successful integration of IKS depends heavily on the capacity of teachers to effectively



impart this knowledge. NEP 2020 emphasizes the need for teacher training and capacity building, especially in handling interdisciplinary curricula that merge traditional knowledge with contemporary subjects. Teachers must not only have a strong understanding of the content but also the pedagogical skills to engage students in critical thinking and discussions around IKS. Many educators may not be familiar with IKS, and existing teacher education programs may not be adequately equipped to prepare teachers for this task. Therefore, comprehensive professional development programs focused on IKS will be crucial in ensuring that teachers are ready to implement these changes in the classroom. Additionally, teachers need to be supported by resources such as textbooks, digital platforms, and access to experts in various fields of IKS.

### **3. Impact on Student Engagement and Cultural Identity**

One of the significant benefits of integrating IKS is the potential to foster greater cultural identity and pride among students. As students learn about traditional Indian knowledge systems, they not only gain academic knowledge but also develop a deeper connection with their cultural heritage. This is especially important in an age of globalization, where younger generations may be increasingly disconnected from their roots. Incorporating IKS into the curriculum may encourage students to appreciate and preserve India's diverse traditions, languages, and philosophies. It could also serve as a source of empowerment, especially for students from marginalized communities, as they see their local knowledge and cultures being acknowledged and respected within the educational system.

### **4. Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Approach**

NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to education, and IKS provides a rich source of knowledge that can be integrated across various subjects. For instance, the principles of sustainability found in traditional agricultural practices can be incorporated into environmental studies, while Ayurveda can be explored in relation to health sciences. The interdisciplinary nature of IKS is a key strength, as it allows students to connect concepts from different domains, such as science, philosophy, history, and social studies, thereby creating a more holistic educational experience. Moreover, this approach encourages students to think critically about modern issues by drawing from ancient wisdom, such as sustainable living, mental health, and ethical governance.

### **5. Challenges and Resistance to IKS Integration**

Despite the potential benefits, there are several challenges that must be overcome for the successful integration of IKS. One of the main challenges is resistance from various stakeholders. In urban areas, where there is a strong preference for Western-oriented education, there may be skepticism about the relevance of IKS in the contemporary world. Additionally, some educators may feel uncomfortable or inadequately trained to teach traditional knowledge, which might limit its effective implementation. Furthermore, modern educational frameworks often prioritize rationalism, empirical evidence, and standardized testing, which may not align well with the more holistic, experiential nature of IKS. Bridging this gap will require careful adaptation of both IKS

content and teaching methodologies, ensuring that they are compatible with current educational norms while preserving their core values.

The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the Indian education system under NEP 2020 offers immense potential to enrich the educational experience, foster cultural pride, and contribute to a more holistic, inclusive, and sustainable approach to learning. While there are challenges in terms of curriculum development, teacher training, and overcoming resistance to change, the overall benefits—such as strengthening cultural identity, encouraging interdisciplinary learning, and promoting sustainability—make it a worthwhile endeavor.

### **Conclusion:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 represents a progressive and transformative step toward reimagining India's education system, emphasizing inclusivity, holistic development, and interdisciplinary learning. A significant feature of this policy is the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the curriculum, which holds the potential to restore and celebrate India's rich intellectual, cultural, and scientific heritage. By incorporating IKS into mainstream education, NEP 2020 aims to create a more well-rounded educational framework that blends traditional wisdom with modern knowledge. The integration of IKS into education offers several advantages, such as fostering cultural identity, enhancing critical thinking, and encouraging multidisciplinary learning. Subjects like Vedic mathematics, Ayurveda, Yoga, Sanskrit, and Indian philosophy provide valuable perspectives that can complement modern disciplines like science, mathematics, and social studies. This blend of traditional and contemporary knowledge is essential in creating a balanced education system that respects India's past while preparing students for a dynamic global future.

Moreover, the inclusion of IKS can have a profound impact on student engagement and academic performance by promoting a deeper connection to the subjects being taught and fostering a sense of pride in India's cultural heritage. This cultural integration also plays a key role in developing emotional intelligence, social responsibility, and ethical values, which are integral to personal growth and societal well-being.

However, the successful implementation of IKS faces certain challenges, such as teacher preparedness, curriculum adaptation, and potential resistance to change, especially in urban areas where Western models of education have historically dominated. Addressing these challenges will require targeted initiatives, such as specialized teacher training, the development of digital resources, and the creation of a robust support system to facilitate the seamless integration of IKS into the education system. Technological advancements will play a crucial role in making IKS accessible across different regions of India, especially in remote and underserved areas. Digital platforms, e-learning resources, and online courses can bridge the gap between urban and rural areas, ensuring equitable access to IKS content and creating a more inclusive educational experience for all students.

In conclusion, the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems into the education system

under NEP 2020 is a visionary step that has the potential to redefine education in India. By embracing a multidisciplinary approach, celebrating the country's rich heritage, and fostering critical thinking, sustainability, and cultural pride, NEP 2020 can ensure that India's educational framework meets the needs of the 21st century while staying rooted in its rich traditions.

Continued support from all stakeholders—policymakers, educators, students, and communities—is essential to ensure the successful and meaningful implementation of these reforms, paving the way for a more inclusive, sustainable, and culturally rich education system in India.

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## INTEGRATION OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM INTO CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGY

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### *Abstract*

*The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems into the school curriculum marks a significant shift and taking this generation back to their roots. Through Bhartiya Knowledge System, children are learning India's diverse culture. Schools are not only preserving India's rich heritage but also laying the foundation for multidisciplinary learning. This cultural inclusivity encourages students to explore connections between subjects, fostering critical thinking, creativity, and real-world problem-solving skills.*

*As schools continue to adopt and adapt to IKS, it is evident that embracing traditional knowledge and cultural diversity can significantly enrich the learning experience, making education more meaningful, relevant, and rooted in Indian values.*

*This research investigates the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into school-level education as envisioned by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Using a survey-based approach, data was gathered from educators to analyse the extent of IKS incorporation in schools. The findings reveal key initiatives such as introducing meditation in assemblies, promoting regional languages and Sanskrit, adopting interdisciplinary teaching methods, and emphasizing holistic development. The study highlights that promoting inclusivity by respecting diverse cultures enhances a multidisciplinary approach, fostering a well-rounded educational experience. However, while some schools have embraced these changes, others are still in the process of implementation. The study concludes that integrating IKS in schools can enrich learning by making education more culturally rooted, inclusive, and practically relevant to students' socio-cultural contexts.*

**Key Words-** Indian knowledge system {IKS}, Multidisciplinary approach, Holistic learning, Pedagogy.

### **Introduction**

Education serves as a foundation for shaping knowledge, values, and cultural identity. Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), which include disciplines such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Vedic

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mathematics, and indigenous ecological practices, have historically been central to India's learning traditions. However, over time, Western educational models have overshadowed these systems, leading to their reduced presence in formal curricula.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has brought renewed attention to IKS, advocating for its meaningful integration into modern education. By merging traditional knowledge with contemporary learning approaches, the policy envisions a system that not only preserves India's intellectual heritage but also fosters innovation, analytical thinking, and ethical values.

This study explores the integration of IKS in curriculum and pedagogy by conducting a survey to understand the changes made by schools to meet the requirements of Indian Knowledge System.

The key focus areas of this research paper includes:

1. How Universities and Schools are going back to Bhartiya Roots and modifying their curriculum.
2. Checking awareness about Indian knowledge system.
3. Changes made in the curriculum to meet the needs of Indian knowledge system.
4. Checking pro-activeness or readiness of schools to meet the requirements of Indian knowledge system.

### **Purpose of the paper**

The purpose of the paper is how universities and schools are going back to Bhartiya Roots and modifying their curriculum, it also has checked through a small survey the awareness of teachers about IKS as they are the main stakeholders in providing education. It also checks what changes are made in the curriculum to meet the needs of IKS. The paper also checks pro-activeness or readiness of schools to meet the requirements of IKS.

### **Understanding IKS in Education**

#### **Understanding Bhartiya Education Pranali- Education in ancient India**

Education in ancient India was more than just reading and writing—it was a way of life. Learning wasn't confined to classrooms or textbooks; instead, it was passed down through oral traditions, mentorship, and practical experience. The focus was on deep understanding and application rather than rote memorization. Some of the key ways knowledge was transmitted included:

1. Oral Traditions (Shruti & Smriti) – Before the written word became common, knowledge was preserved through memorization and recitation. Sacred texts like the Vedas and Upanishads were passed down this way, ensuring accuracy and continuity.
2. Gurukul System – In this system, students lived with their teachers (gurus), learning not only academic subjects but also discipline, ethics, and life skills through real-life applications.
3. Pathshalas & Madrasas – These were centers of learning where students studied subjects

like philosophy, logic, and literature, primarily in Sanskrit, Persian, or regional languages.

4. Temple and Monastery Education – Ancient institutions like Nalanda and Takshashila served as prestigious hubs of higher education, covering diverse fields such as astronomy, medicine, mathematics, and governance.

5. Practical Learning through Apprenticeship – Many professions, such as Ayurveda, architecture, metallurgy, and performing arts, were taught through direct mentorship and hands-on training rather than textbooks.

This holistic system of education nurtured intellectual, ethical, and spiritual growth, making learning deeply connected to real-life experiences and cultural values.

"The ancient wisdom of India is not just history—it is the science of life itself."

– Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

### Elements of IKS – Still Relevant Today

Despite modern advancements, several aspects of Indian Knowledge Systems remain highly relevant and continue to influence various fields globally. Some of these include:

1. Yoga & Meditation – Once exclusive to India, yoga is now a worldwide phenomenon, recognized for its benefits in stress management, mental well-being, and physical health. Schools, workplaces, and medical institutions increasingly incorporate yoga and mindfulness practices.
2. Ayurveda & Holistic Medicine – The world is shifting toward natural and preventive healthcare, making Ayurveda's principles of balance and herbal remedies more relevant than ever. Ayurveda-based treatments are gaining recognition alongside allopathic medicine.
3. Vedic Mathematics – This ancient approach to calculations helps improve problem-solving speed and logical reasoning. It is widely used in competitive exams and STEM education.
4. Sanskrit & Computational Linguistics – Sanskrit's structured grammar is now being explored for its potential applications in artificial intelligence, linguistics, and machine learning.
5. Traditional Environmental Knowledge – Sustainable agricultural techniques like crop rotation, organic farming, and water conservation—practiced in India for centuries—are now being revisited to address climate change and food security.
6. Ancient Science & Architecture – Ancient Indian texts contain advanced knowledge in astronomy, metallurgy, town planning, and engineering, influencing modern scientific research and sustainable architecture.

IKS is not just a part of history—it holds practical value for the present and future. Integrating these time-tested wisdoms into modern education can enhance learning, encourage innovation, and create a culturally enriched academic system.

### How IKS is Being Integrated into Curriculum

With increasing recognition of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), efforts are being made to

weave them into modern education. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has played a crucial role in encouraging this integration, leading universities, schools, and government bodies to incorporate traditional wisdom into contemporary learning.

### **How Universities and Schools Are Adopting IKS**

Educational institutions across India are introducing specialized courses, research programs, and revised curricula to integrate IKS.

Some key examples include:

**Banaras Hindu University (BHU)** – It provides programs in Ayurveda, Sanskrit, and Indian philosophy.

**Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)** – It has established a Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems to promote research and curriculum development in traditional sciences.

**IITs (Indian Institutes of Technology)** – IIT Kharagpur and IIT Delhi are providing research in Vedic sciences, Indian mathematics, and sustainable practices.

**Central Sanskrit University, Delhi** – Focuses on Sanskrit education and its applications in linguistics, artificial intelligence, and philosophy.

**Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham** – It conducts extensive research in Ayurveda, Yoga, and traditional medicine, integrating them with modern healthcare.

**School-Level Changes** – Schools in Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Kerala are gradually including Yoga, Sanskrit, Vedic mathematics, and Indian heritage studies in their syllabi.

Through these initiatives, students are gaining exposure to India's intellectual and cultural heritage, alongside conventional subjects.

### **Reviving Pedagogies in the light of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)**

Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into education isn't just about introducing new subjects—it's about adopting effective teaching strategies that make learning engaging and meaningful. **Traditional Indian education relied heavily on experiential learning, oral traditions, and storytelling**, in foundational years to gain interest among student's schools aims to make learning joyful and meaningful by letting children explore, plays and learn from hands-on experience. Schools in Nashik like Espaliers –the experimental school focus on experimental learning.

**SURVEY**– For this research paper the researchers have used a Questionnaire in the form of a Google form to understand IKS understanding among schools' teachers and to understand major changes that schools have undertaken to meet the requirements of IKS. These forms were given to teachers of different schools who are working in Nashik City Schools.

### **FINDINGS-**

Survey was conducted among various school like Ashoka Universal School, Espaliers – The Experimental School, FlyingColour, Don Bosco, Horizon Academy etc. Nashik, which included, principals, and coordinators, teachers who are teaching different subjects like science, English, Mathematics, and social science to evaluate their awareness, implementation efforts, and

challenges in integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the curriculum.

- The majority of respondents (87.5%) were familiar with IKS, while 12.5% lacked awareness.
- 37.5% of participants correctly identified "Indian Knowledge Systems."
- 68.8% of schools had introduced curriculum changes to incorporate IKS, whereas 31.2% had not.
- A significant 68.8% of schools expressed readiness to adopt IKS-related curriculum changes.
- Only 36.4% of teachers had received training or orientation on IKS, while 63.6% had not. Some mentioned future training plans. Many emphasized the need for structured training programs.
- The major changes that schools have made Cultural and Traditional Practices like Meditation during assembly and annual gatherings to enhance cultural awareness.
- Emphasis on preserving indigenous knowledge to ensure traditional wisdom is not lost.
- Promotion of inclusivity by respecting diverse cultures enhances a multidisciplinary approach.
- Language and Curriculum Enhancement Promoting regional languages and bilingual education. In Ashoka Universal School Introduction of Sanskrit in foundational years and integrating local-to-global perspectives in lesson plans.
- Pedagogical Shifts-Adoption of a holistic development approach, focusing on values, ethics, and skills beyond academics.
- Interdisciplinary Approach: Encouraging subject integration to break barriers between different disciplines.
- Setting up practical ability testing for better skill-based learning.

#### CHALLENGES-

Based on data and general trends observed in the integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), the following challenges can be identified:

Challenges in Integrating IKS into School Curriculum

##### 1. Lack of Teacher Training:

- A major portion of teachers (63.6%) reported not receiving any orientation or training on IKS, making it difficult for them to implement it effectively.

##### 3. Limited Understanding of IKS:

- Only 37.5% of respondents could correctly identify the full form of IKS, indicating a conceptual gap.

##### 3. Insufficient Teaching Resources:

- Schools may lack appropriate teaching materials, modules, and guidelines to include IKS in lessons

**4. Curriculum Rigidity:**

- Existing curricula may not be flexible enough to accommodate additional content like IKS without clear frameworks

**5. Low Awareness among Teachers:**

- Some teachers are still unfamiliar with the relevance and importance of IKS in modern education, especially in subjects beyond social studies.

**6. Lack of implementation strategies:**

- Integration, a significant number (31.3%) are hesitant due to uncertainty or lack of clarity on implementation strategies.

**7. Variation Across Schools:**

- Differences in school types (private/public), boards (CBSE, ICSE, State Board), and leadership attitudes lead to inconsistent levels of IKS adoption.

**CONCLUSION-**

The findings suggest that while awareness of IKS is widespread, gaps remain in teacher training and curriculum adaptation. While school leadership (principals and coordinators) actively supports IKS integration, teachers require more training and resources for effective implementation. The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems into the school curriculum marks a significant shift toward a more inclusive and holistic educational approach. By promoting respect for diverse cultures, schools are not only preserving India's rich heritage but also laying the foundation for multidisciplinary learning. This cultural inclusivity encourages students to explore connections between subjects, fostering critical thinking, creativity, and real-world problem-solving skills.

As schools continue to adopt and adapt to IKS, it is evident that embracing traditional knowledge and cultural diversity can significantly enrich the learning experience, making education more meaningful, relevant, and rooted in Indian values.

survey was conducted among various school stakeholders in Nashik, including teachers, principals, and coordinators, to evaluate their awareness, implementation efforts, and challenges in integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the curriculum.

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**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEP 2020 OF INDIA AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION**

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**Abstract**

*Education has a basic and decisive role in this situation of possibilities. The National Education Policy 2020 has transformed the structure of education to build a new education system in the country to strengthening those economic and social indicators. That still needs to be improved. NEP 2020 provides high-quality university education through multidisciplinary universities and autonomous universities. This article critically examines the policy and propose changes to ensure our predecessor, a smooth continuum with its predecessor, which increases its importance. This article also describes the analysis of the requirements for the provisions of NEP 2020 and the procedures at the university level. The recommendations are issued for the design and implementation of the NEPS on the National and HEIs (level of higher education). However, the implementation of policy faces several challenges, including the lack of infrastructure, lack of trained and insufficient financing. NEP 2020 shows that while policy is ambitious and well meant, its implementation can face significant obstacles. This policy emphasizes the need for students' approach, but the current education system remains a strongly teacher dominated. In addition, it proposes significant changes in the curriculum, but its implementation can prevent the lack of trained teachers and infrastructure to support new methodologies. The aim of the NEP 2020 is also to support the use of technology in education, but the digital abyss in the country can reduce its efficiency. In addition, policy assumes a significant shift towards vocational education, but it is not clear how it will be implemented, due to the current lack of qualified trainers and resources. Overall, NEP 2020 is a step in the right direction to the transformation of the Indian educational system. However, its success will depend on the ability of government to resolve challenges, including financing, infrastructure, teachers training and digital distribution.*

**Key Words :** National Education Policy 2020, Holistic Education, Skill Based Education, Technology Integration, Teacher training, Indian Education, HEIs.

**Introduction**

National Education Policy (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Indian government to support education among Indian people. Politics includes basic education at universities in rural and urban India. The first NPE was declared the Indian government by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 and the third Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2020.

National Educational Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive framework for developing education in India. The NEP 2020 is aimed at transforming the education system in India to meet the demands of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to make India a knowledge-based society. The aim of this policy is to rework the education system and to provide students with a more holistic and practical education, which was started by the Indian government in July 2020 after extensive consultation with participating parties, including teachers, politicians and public.

The NEP 2020 recommends numerous improvements in the education system, such as the introduction of a new 5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical arrangement, the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach to education, the promotion of technology in education, the establishment of a National Education Technology Forum (NETF), and the creation of a National Assessment Centre (NAC) to assess student learning outcomes.

The implementation of NEP 2020 is started since its launch. The government has made several committees to manage the implementation of the policy, including the National Implementation Committee (NIC) and State implementation Committees (SICs). The central government has also formed a task force to make a detailed roadmap for the implementation of NEP 2020. This new education policy is widely appreciated for its vision and the comprehensive approach it takes towards the development of the education system. Though, there are also some apprehensions and criticism concerning its execution.

### **Literature Review**

The new National Education Policy (NEP) was introduced in India 2020, with the aim of transforming the education system and making it more inclusive, accessible, and equitable. Since its introduction, however, has not been subjected to extensive critical analysis, scientists and experts emphasized their strengths and weaknesses.

B. Venkateshwarl (2021), in his article concluded that university education plays an important role that decides on the progress of the economy socially in terms of technology and healthy human behavior in every country.

P.S, Aithal & Shubhrajyotsna Aithal (2020) studied the different policies which were announced in the higher education system and compared with the present adopted system.

Shailaja Menon (2019) identified the multilingualism and the national educational policy to access to language education. She also criticized NEP (2020) for neglecting regional languages and promotion of three-point. This policy does not recognize the need for holistic education to develop students' overall well-being and prepare them for success in life.

Anu Vaishale B & Soel (2021) studied a new structure and changes within NEP 2020. It's mainly aims to students empowerment with global knowledge with the major reforms had been targeting to 50% of the gross enrollment ratio by 2035.

### **Objective**

The critical analysis of NEP 2020 and its implementation can help identify the strengths and weakness of the policy and provide insights into how it can be effectively implemented. The

objectives of critical analysis of NEP 2020 & its implementation can include:

1. **Studying the examination of policy objectives:** The first goal is critically evaluating the objectives and objectives of NEP 2020. This includes understanding the reason for policy and assessing its relevance to the current education system in India.
2. **Identification of gaps in politics:** the second goal is to identify gaps and shortcomings in NEP 2020. This includes an exploration of policy provisions and assessing whether they are sufficient to achieve the desired results.
3. **To evaluate the implementation plan:** The third goal is to evaluate the NEP 2020 implementation plan. This involves exploring the feasibility of the policy plan and assessing whether it is likely to achieve the desired results.
4. **Analysis of the impact on the parties:** The fourth goal is to analyze the impact of NEP 2020 on various parties, such as students, teachers, parents and educational institutions. This includes assessing whether the provisions of policy are likely to benefit or damage these parties to these parties.
5. **Recommendations of improvements:** The final goal is to recommend Improvement of NEP 2020 and its implementation plan. This includes identification of specific areas where policy can be strengthened and proposed to propose practical solutions for gaping and shortcomings in policy research methodology

This is a conceptual research work. The study thus gathered information from secondary sources, i.e. websites, articles, etc.

#### Analysis of Data

1. **New Education Policy 2020:** The National Education Policy (NEP) was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on July 28<sup>th</sup> 2020. After a long gap of 34 years and its aim, it brings significant changes in the Education System of the country and provide all students fair, inclusive and multidisciplinary education. And its aim is to create a student education system that prepares students for challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The NEP 2020 aims to provide flexibility in curriculum, support the use of technology in education and ensure continuous training and professional development of teachers. The policy has been widely discussed since its release with some parties that are coming with the main reform, while others raise concerns about its implementation.
2. **Multidisciplinary Education:** The policy recognizes the importance of developing critical thinking, problem solving, and creative skills among students, which is a departure from the traditional rote-learning approach. This multidisciplinary approach will help students develop a wider perspective and make them more versatile, more adaptable and well rounded. Emphasis on providing multidisciplinary education to students. This means that students will be exposed to a number of different subjects, including sciences, languages, art and humanities. The idea of this approach is to provide students with a wide education that will equip them with a number of skills and knowledge.

3. **Holistic Education:** The holistic education is an approach to education that recognizes the importance of developing the whole person- - intellectually, socially, emotionally and physically. Policy acknowledges that education is not only about acquiring knowledge, but also about the development of skills, attitudes and values that are necessary to lead the fulfillment of life, helping well -rounded individuals who are able to solve the challenges of life. By developing intellectual, social, emotional and physical aspects of the student's personality, Holistic Education can help them prepare them for the challenges they will face in the future. It also helps to create a more inclusive and fairer society. By recognizing the importance of the development of the whole person, holistic education can help reduce inequalities and ensure that all students have access to quality education
4. **Teacher Training:** This policy emphasizes the need for regular and ongoing training and development programs for teachers to ensure that they are equipped with the latest knowledge and skills in their respective areas. His emphasis on continuous professional development (CPD): NEP 2020 emphasizes the need for continuous professional development of teachers to improve their skills and knowledge. This policy recommends that teachers have access to regular educational programs, workshops and seminars to upgrade their skills and knowledge.
5. **Reforms of exams:** Policy recommends transition from Rote learning to conceptual understanding and promotes the use of formative and summative evaluation
6. **Research and innovation:** Policy recognizes the importance of research and innovation in education and recommends the establishment of the National Research Foundation (NRF) to support research in all fields.
7. **Availability of Financial Resources:** The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) emphasizes the need for significant financial resources to effectively carry out policy. The report estimates that the implementation of the NEP 2020 will require another investment of RS. 1 lakh crore on Rs. 1.5 lakh crore per year.
8. **Lack of consultations with participating parties in the development of NEP 2020:** Report of the Center for Stock Studies (CES) states that there has been a limited consultation with marginalized communities and organizations of civil society in the development of policy. This could reduce the ability of policy to solve the needs of these communities.

#### **Finding of the Study**

1. **Implementation of Challenges:** One of the major findings of the studies is that the implementation of NEP 2020 faces significant challenges due to the lack of infrastructure, resources, and capacity at various levels.
2. **Emphasis on vocational education:** NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of vocational education and skills development, which is a positive step towards solving employee problems in India.

3. **Multilingualism:** The NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of vocational education and skill development, which is a positive step towards addressing the employability challenges in India.
4. **Training and professional development of teachers:** Focusing on continuous professional development and multidisciplinary training for teachers is a positive step to improve the quality of education.
5. **Assessment and evaluation:** NEP 2020 suggests a shift towards the assessment and evaluation based on competences, a positive step to support holistic development and reduce Rote learning.

### Suggestions

1. **Infrastructure and resources allocation:** NEP 2020 implementation requires significant investments in infrastructure, resources and capacities. The government should prefer and allocate adequate sources to effectively implement this policy, especially in distant and rural areas.
2. **Clarity and Instructions:** It requires greater clarity and instructions for performing various aspects of politics to implement the policy successfully.
3. **Collaboration and Partnerships:** NEP 2020 requires collaboration and partnerships between various stakeholders, including the government, academia, industry, and civil society. The government should promote collaboration and partnerships through initiatives such as public-private partnerships, research collaborations, and knowledge-sharing platforms.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The NEP 2020 proposes a shift towards a competency-based approach to assessment and evaluation.
5. **Inclusivity and Equity:** The NEP 2020 emphasizes inclusivity and equity in education. However, the government should ensure that the policy is implemented effectively to reach all segments of society, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

### Conclusion

NEP 2020 introduces a wide range of changes and reads to a large extent as a very progressive document, with a firm understanding of the current socio-economic landscape and a prospect of future uncertainty. Education for a new generation of students must basically engage in growing dematerialization and digitization of economies, which requires a brand new set of ability to keep step. It seems that this is now an even more important perquisite, and the trend for digitization and interference automation is accelerated by pandemic. Overall, the NEP 2020 deals with the need to develop experts in various fields from agriculture to artificial intelligence. India must be prepared for the future.

And the NEP 2020 is preparing a way forward for many young aspiring students to be equipped with the right skill. The new educational policy has a commendable vision, but its strength will depend on whether it is able to effectively integrate with other political initiatives of



the government, such as digital India, India's skill and new industrial policy to name at least some to perform a cohesive structural transformation. Therefore, the interconnection of policy can ensure that educational policy addresses and learns from India skills that India involve more dynamically in the corporate sector to form a curriculum of vocational education to be successful. There is also a need for more evidence-based decision-making, to adapt to rapidly developing transmutations and disturbances. Non-reassuring systems provided real-time evaluation systems and consulting monitoring and inspection framework. This will strengthen the education system for constant reformation itself, instead of expecting a new educational policy every decade to shift in curriculum. This in itself will be a remarkable success. NEP 2020 is a decisive moment of higher education. Effective and time-bound implementation is what will make it truly path-breaking.

Overall, the paper concludes that while the NEP 2020 offers a comprehensive vision for education reform in India, its implementation is fraught with challenges and limitations. The success of NEP 2020 will depend on the governments' ability to address these challenges and ensure the participation of all stakeholders in the process of education reform.

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## A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF GRANDMOTHERS IN INCULCATING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM ASPECTS IN THEIR GRANDCHILDREN

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### **Introduction:**

#### **1.1 Background:**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) encompasses various disciplines such as philosophy, health practices, science, spirituality, arts, culture, and more. IKS is deeply rooted in oral traditions, where knowledge is passed down from one generation to the next, often through familial structures. In Indian culture, grandmothers have traditionally played a significant role in transmitting this knowledge to younger generations, particularly grandchildren. They serve as custodians of culture, imparting valuable lessons on history, morality, spirituality, and day-to-day living through stories, rituals, and daily practices. In Maharashtra, the role of grandmothers is especially notable in rural and semi-urban areas where the influence of traditional customs remains strong. However, modernity, urbanization, and changes in family structures (such as the shift towards nuclear families) have impacted the continuity of this generational transmission. This study seeks to explore the role that grandmothers play in inculcating aspects of IKS in their grandchildren in Maharashtra, investigating the methods, challenges, and the evolving dynamics of this intergenerational knowledge transfer.

#### **1.2 Rationale:**

The need to document and analyze the role of grandmothers in transmitting IKS is increasingly relevant in contemporary society. This study focuses on understanding the patterns of knowledge transmission, the influence of grandmothers on their grandchildren's cultural education, and how this relationship is evolving in the face of modernization.

### **2. Objectives**

- To investigate the role of grandmothers in transmitting aspects of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) to their grandchildren in Maharashtra.
- To identify the areas of IKS most commonly passed down, such as health practices, spiritual teachings, traditional knowledge, and folk wisdom.
- To assess the challenges and barriers faced by grandmothers in passing on this knowledge, particularly in the context of changing family structures and modern influences.
- To evaluate the impact of this knowledge transmission on the cultural identity, values, and moral development of grandchildren.

### **3. Methodology:**

**3.1 Research Design:** This qualitative study employed semi-structured interviews and focus

group discussions to gather rich, descriptive data on the ways grandmothers in Maharashtra transmit IKS to their grandchildren. Additionally, ethnographic observations were used to capture real-time knowledge transmission practices in daily family life.

**3.2 Sample Selection:** The sample included grandmothers from diverse socio-economic backgrounds across rural, semi-urban, and urban areas of Maharashtra, such as Pune, Nagpur, Kolhapur, and villages in the *Konkan* region. A total of 45 grandmothers (aged 55-80) participated in the study.

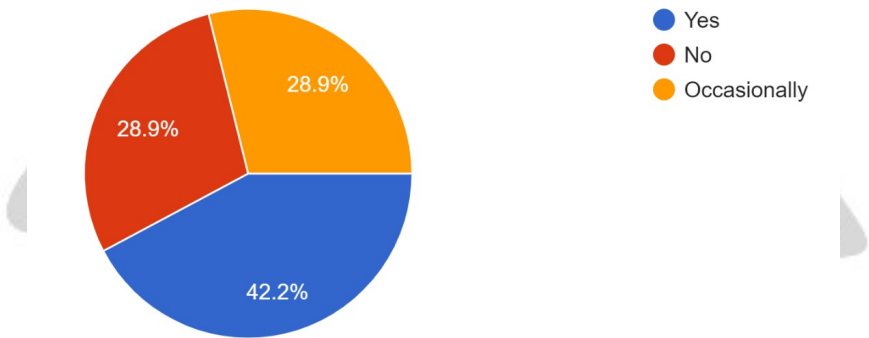
**3.3 Data Collection Tools:**

- Semi-structured interviews with grandmothers to explore their experiences in imparting IKS, the methods used, and the challenges faced.
- Focus group discussions with both grandmothers to understand the perceptions of knowledge transfer from both sides.
- Ethnographic observations during family rituals, festivals, and daily activities where grandmothers play an active role in passing down knowledge.

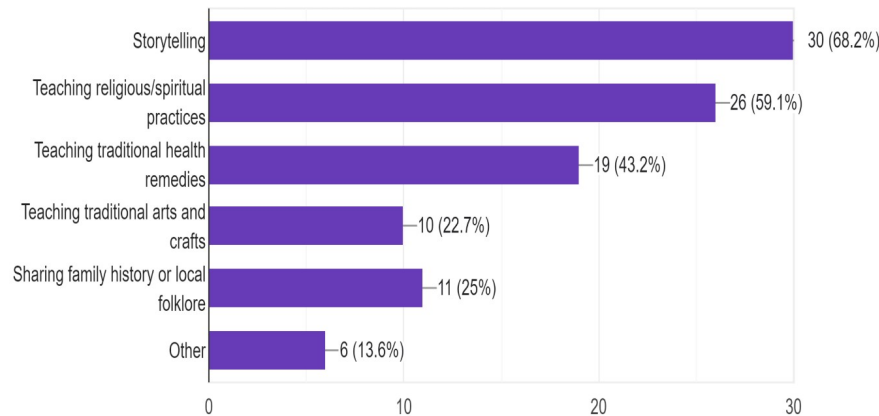
**3.4 Data Analysis:**

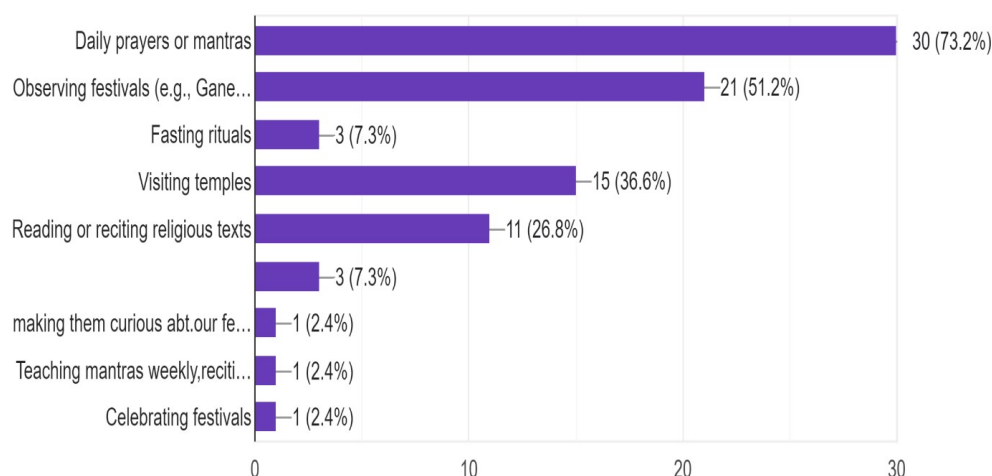
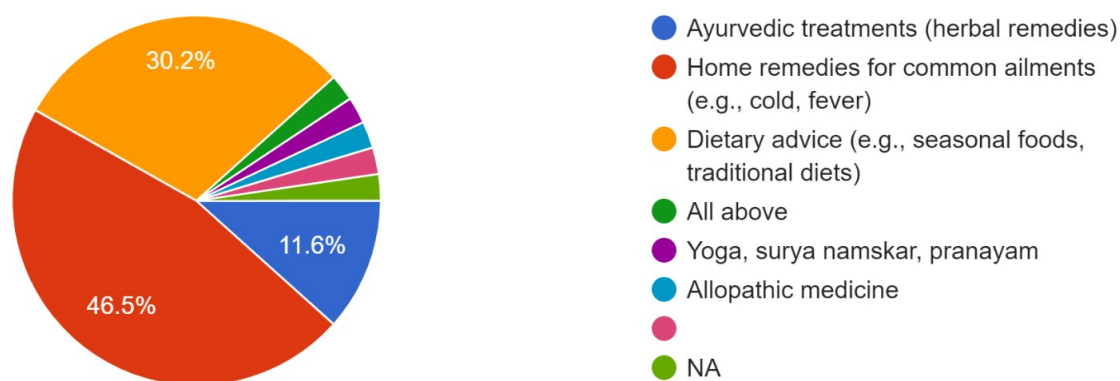
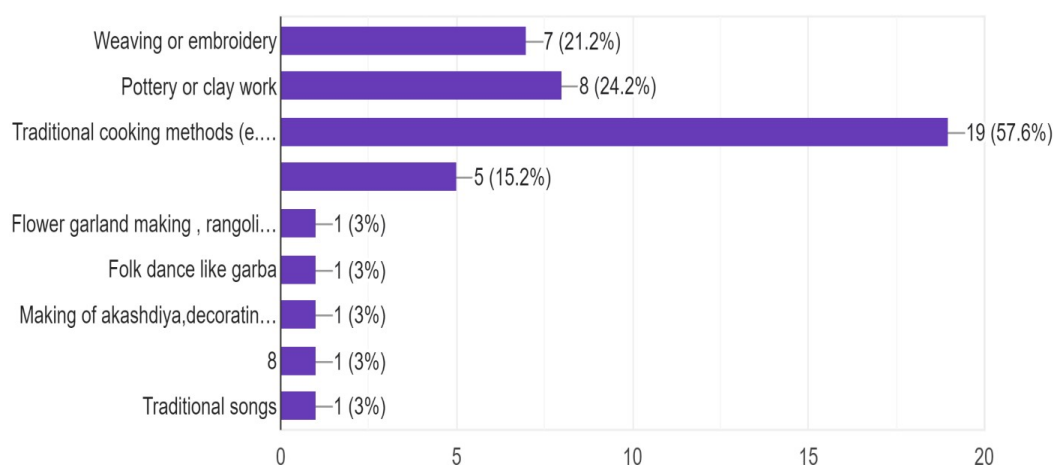
Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring patterns and themes in the data, such as methods of knowledge transmission, specific areas of IKS imparted, and the effects of modernization on this process.

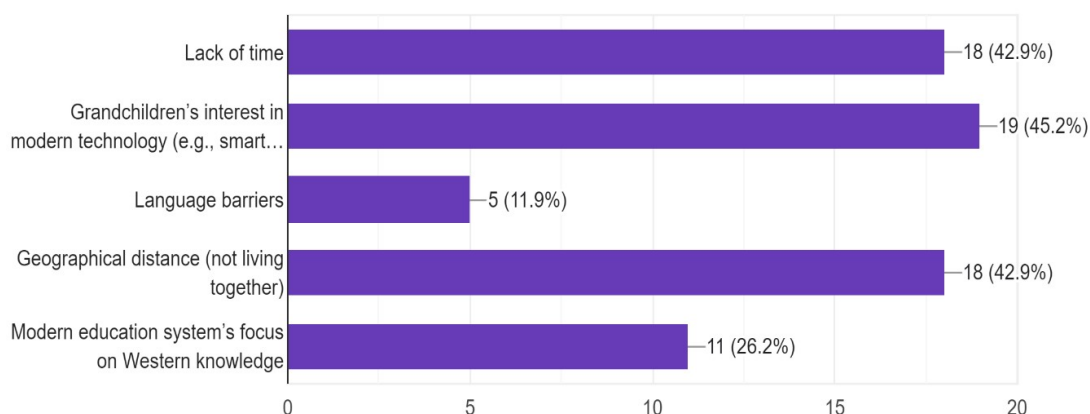
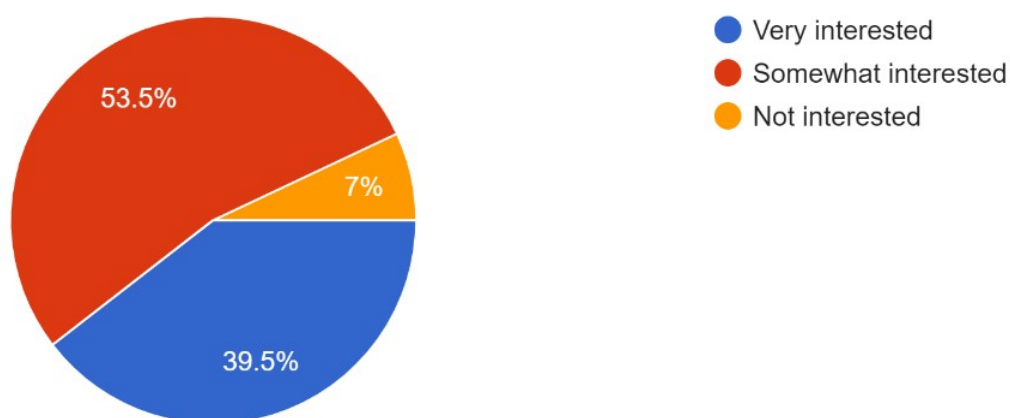
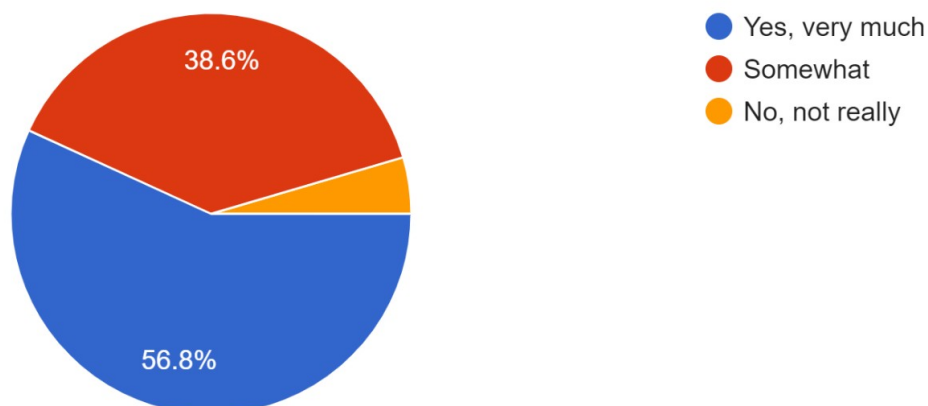
Grandmother Stay with Grandchildren

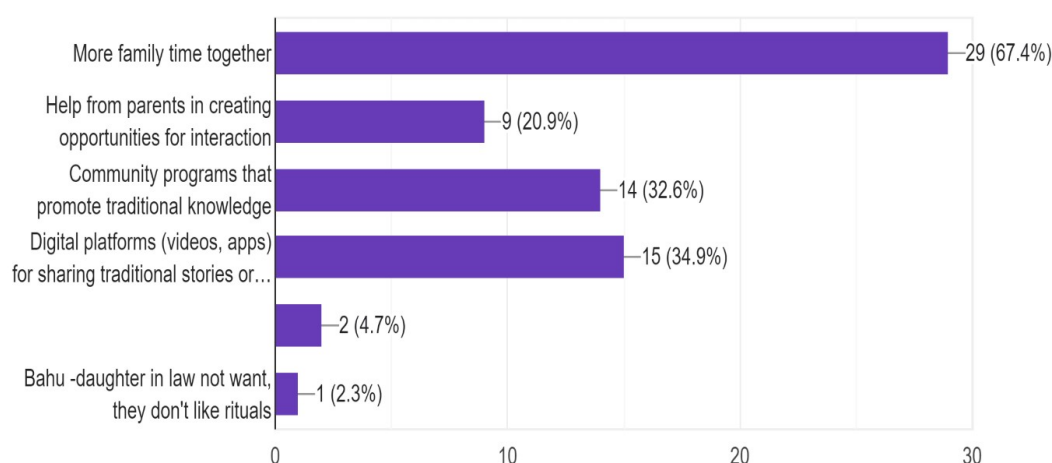
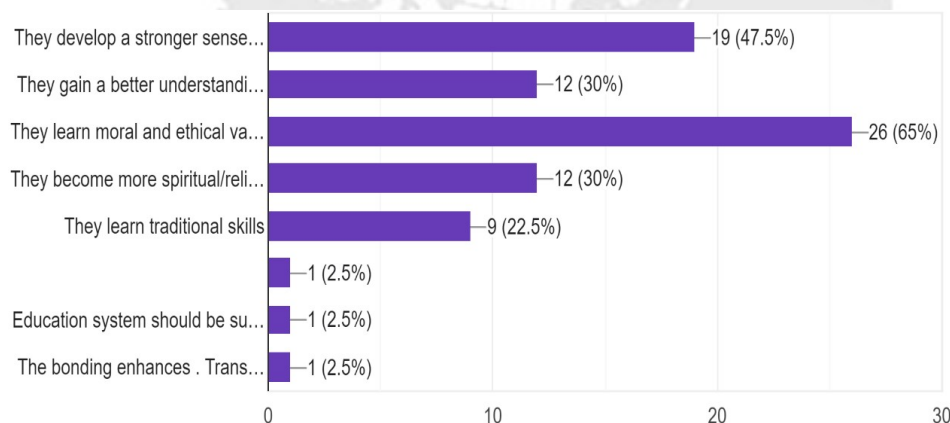
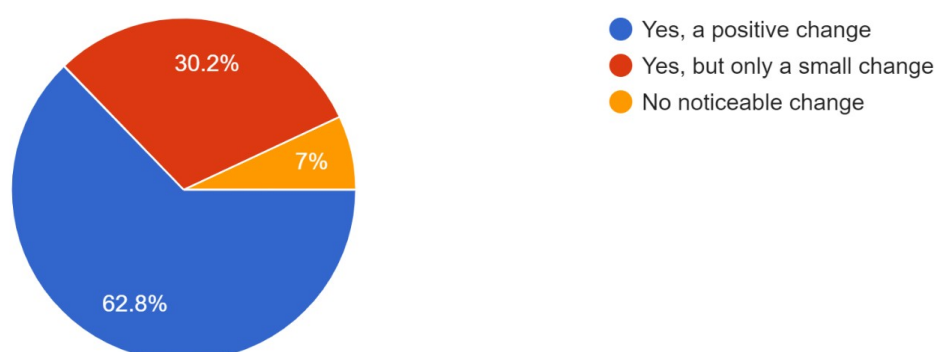


Methods Used to share Cultural Knowledge



**Religious or Spiritual Practices to teach Grandchildren****Health Remedies teach to Grandchildren****Traditional Skills or Crafts teach to Grandchildren**

**Challenges face in Passing down knowledge to Grandchildren****Grandchildren Interest in Traditional Knowledge and Practice****Importance of Role of Grandmother in sharing Traditional Knowledge**

**Important factors or activities to transmitting Knowledge****Impact of Grandmother teaching on Grandchildren****Changes in grandchildren's behaviour or attitude after learning from Grandmothers****4. Findings**

4.1 Methods of Knowledge Transmission Grandmothers in Maharashtra primarily transmit IKS through four key methods:



**4.1.1 Storytelling:** Storytelling emerged as the most common method used by grandmothers to share cultural, historical, and moral lessons. Stories from Indian epics such as the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and local Marathi folklore (e.g., stories of *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj*) were frequently narrated. Through these stories, grandmothers teach grandchildren important values such as bravery, compassion, respect for elders, and the concept of dharma (righteousness).

**4.1.2 Religious and Spiritual Teachings:** Grandmothers play a central role in introducing grandchildren to religious practices and spiritual teachings. Daily prayers, the recitation of mantras, and the observance of festivals like *Ganesh Chaturthi*, Diwali, and *Makar Sankranti* are moments when grandmothers teach about Hindu customs and the significance of various deities. They also explain spiritual concepts such as karma and *moksha* (liberation), often grounding these ideas in everyday moral decisions.

**4.1.3 Traditional Health Practices and Remedies:** In both urban and rural areas, grandmothers are the primary transmitters of traditional health knowledge, particularly *Ayurveda* and home remedies. They teach their grandchildren about the medicinal uses of herbs like turmeric, *neem*, and *tulsi* for treating common ailments. This form of IKS also includes lessons on diet, nutrition, and the importance of seasonal eating patterns, as well as preventive health practices such as oil massages and yoga.

**4.1.4 Traditional Crafts, Cuisine, and Practices:** Grandmothers in rural Maharashtra often pass down skills such as weaving, pottery, and embroidery. Traditional food preparation, including making dishes like *puran poli*, *modak*, and *bhakri*, is another vital component of IKS transmission. Through these practices, grandchildren learn about the significance of these crafts and foods in cultural and religious contexts.

## 4.2 Challenges in Knowledge Transmission:

**4.2.1 Impact of Modernization and Technology:** Many grandmothers expressed concern that their grandchildren were increasingly drawn to digital devices such as smartphones and televisions, which compete for their attention. This has reduced the opportunities for intergenerational interactions. Moreover, the influence of Western education and media has led to a decline in the perceived value of IKS among the younger generation.

**4.2.2 Urbanization and Family Structures:** In urban areas, the shift from joint to nuclear families has reduced the daily interaction between grandmothers and grandchildren. In some cases, grandmothers live separately or only see their grandchildren during holidays, limiting the opportunities for regular knowledge transmission.

**4.2.3 Language Barriers:** In many urban households, children primarily speak English or Hindi, while grandmothers are more fluent in Marathi or local dialects. This language gap makes it difficult for grandmothers to effectively communicate traditional stories, songs, and teachings.

## 4.3 Impact on Grandchildren:

**4.3.1 Cultural Identity and Pride:** Grandchildren who actively engage with their grandmothers reported a stronger connection to their cultural heritage. Many expressed pride in learning about

Maharashtra's history, its local saints such as *Sant Tukaram* and *Sant Dnyaneshwar*, and the significance of traditional festivals. This cultural engagement helped foster a sense of belonging and identity.

**4.3.2 Moral and Ethical Development:** Children who were regularly exposed to traditional stories and teachings from their grandmothers demonstrated greater moral awareness. They often referenced lessons from these stories when discussing concepts like honesty, responsibility, and respect for elders, suggesting that grandmothers play a crucial role in shaping the ethical worldview of their grandchildren.

## 5. Discussion:

- 5.1 Importance of Grandmothers in Cultural Continuity: Grandmothers serve as invaluable custodians of IKS, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas where traditional practices remain integral to daily life. They act as bridges between generations, ensuring that cultural knowledge and practices are not lost amid rapid modernization.
- 5.2 Need for Structural Support: The findings highlight the need for social and institutional support to sustain the role of grandmothers in transmitting IKS. This could include encouraging intergenerational living arrangements and incorporating elements of IKS into school curricula, thereby validating and promoting traditional knowledge systems alongside formal education.

## 6. Recommendations:

1. Cultural Education Programs: Schools in Maharashtra could introduce cultural education modules that involve elders, including grandmothers, as part of the curriculum to bridge the gap between modern education and traditional knowledge.
2. Family Engagement Initiatives: Families should be encouraged to create more opportunities for grandmothers and grandchildren to interact, such as organizing family storytelling sessions or participating in traditional craft-making activities.
3. Language Preservation: Efforts should be made to preserve and promote Marathi and local dialects within families and educational settings, as these languages are essential for the effective transmission of IKS.
4. Digital Integration: Grandmothers could be encouraged to use digital platforms to share IKS through videos or podcasts, making this knowledge more accessible to tech-savvy grandchildren.

## 7. Conclusion:

The study underscores the critical role that grandmothers play in preserving and transmitting the Indian Knowledge System in Maharashtra. Despite the challenges posed by modernization, urbanization, and technological distractions, grandmothers continue to serve as vital conduits of cultural wisdom, spirituality, and traditional practices. However, to ensure the survival of IKS in future generations, there is a pressing need for societal efforts that promote and support intergenerational knowledge transfer.

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## INTEGRATING THE IKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE ON NEP 2020

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### **Abstract:**

*The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to improve the Indian education system by focusing on the overall development of students. One important part of this policy is the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), which includes India's rich heritage in areas like science, literature, philosophy, culture, Ayurveda (traditional medicine), and yoga.*

*NEP promotes learning across different subjects and encourages a mix of traditional and modern knowledge to solve present and future problems. The IKS covers knowledge from ancient times to the present and helps preserve India's cultural wisdom. NEP also supports the use of languages and technology to spread this knowledge.*

*By combining IKS with modern education, students can better understand current social issues and conduct research on them. This will help revive traditional knowledge using modern tools and increase awareness about India's diverse heritage among different groups of people.*

**Key words:** Indian Knowledge System, New Education Policy, cultural heritage.

### **Indian Knowledge System and Its Significance**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a vast collection of traditional wisdom covering fields like philosophy, science, medicine, arts, and environmental sustainability. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 highlights the importance of integrating IKS into modern education to address contemporary challenges while preserving India's rich cultural heritage.

India has always valued knowledge, as seen in its ancient texts, manuscripts, and intellectual traditions. The Bhagavad Gita describes knowledge as a purifier and liberator of the self. Throughout history, from the Vedas to modern thinkers like Sri Aurobindo, knowledge has played a key role in India's intellectual growth.

### **Types of Knowledge in Indian Tradition**

- Darshana (Philosophy) – The system or perspective that leads to knowledge.
- Jnana (Knowledge) – Awareness and understanding of various domains.
- Vidya (Discipline) – Organized and structured knowledge for learning.

### **According to the Mundaka Upanishad, knowledge is of two types:**

- Para Vidya – Higher knowledge, related to spiritual wisdom and self-realization.
- Apra Vidya – Practical knowledge of the physical world.

### **Indian traditions also distinguish between:**

- Jñāna (Observational Knowledge) – Gained through the senses.
- Vijñāna (Experiential Knowledge) – Attained through deep self-reflection.

**Ways of Acquiring Knowledge**

- Sensory Perception – Knowledge gained through the senses and mind.
- Meditation & Reflection – Deep thinking and contemplation play a crucial role in understanding truth.
- Verbal Testimony (Shabda Pramana) – Knowledge passed through oral traditions and scriptures.
- Logic & Argumentation (Tarka) – Reasoning is valued in knowledge formation.

In Indian philosophy, true knowledge is not just about seeing the world with our eyes but also about understanding it through the inner self. This ancient wisdom continues to offer valuable insights for holistic learning and personal growth.

**Objectives of the Research;**

- 1) To assess the relevance and potential of integrating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into higher education.
- 2) To examine the NEP 2020 provisions related to IKS and evaluate their anticipated impact on academia and society.
- 3) To identify key challenges in implementing IKS within higher education and propose practical strategies for effective execution.

**Research Methodology:**

This research adopts a qualitative and analytical approach to examine the integration of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in higher education under the framework of the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The methodology consists of the following key components:

The research includes:

1. Document Analysis – Studying NEP 2020, ancient Indian texts, and recent research on IKS.
2. Case Studies – Examining institutions that have already integrated IKS into their education system.
3. Expert Interviews – Gathering insights from teachers, policymakers, and researchers working to promote IKS.

**Components of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS):-**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a vast and diverse body of knowledge that spans multiple disciplines, integrating spiritual, scientific, and practical wisdom. It is deeply rooted in holistic learning, self-realization, and sustainable living. The key components of IKS include:

**1. Philosophical and Spiritual Knowledge**

IKS emphasizes the pursuit of truth and self-awareness through various philosophical traditions and spiritual practices.

Darshanas (Schools of Indian Philosophy) – Includes six major systems: Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta.

Upanishads & Vedas – Provide deep insights into metaphysics, consciousness, and the



nature of reality.

Bhagavad Gita & Other Scriptures – Teach moral values, self-discipline, and the purpose of life.

## 2. Scientific and Technological Knowledge

Indian civilization has made remarkable contributions to science, mathematics, and technology:

Mathematics – Invention of zero, decimal system, algebra, and trigonometry (Aryabhata, Brahmagupta).

Astronomy – Studies of planetary motion, eclipses, and timekeeping (Varahamihira, Bhaskara).

Medicine (Ayurveda) – A holistic healthcare system focusing on body, mind, and spirit (Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita).

Metallurgy – Advanced metalworking techniques, such as the Iron Pillar of Delhi and zinc extraction.

## 3. Linguistic and Literary Knowledge

India has one of the world's richest traditions in language, literature, and grammar:

Sanskrit and Prakrit – Classical languages that preserve vast knowledge.

Panini's Grammar (Ashtadhyayi) – The world's first comprehensive grammar system.

Epic Literature – The Ramayana and Mahabharata teach history, ethics, and leadership.

## 4. Art, Music, and Performing Arts

Indian art forms are deeply connected to spiritual and philosophical themes:

Classical Music – Carnatic and Hindustani music systems emphasize raga (melody) and tala (rhythm).

Dance Forms – Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, and others integrate storytelling, expression, and devotion.

Sculpture & Painting – Rich artistic heritage seen in Ajanta, Ellora, Khajuraho temples.

## 5. Environmental and Ecological Knowledge

IKS promotes sustainable living and environmental harmony:

Vrikshayurveda – Ancient knowledge of forests, plants, and agriculture.

Water Management – Traditional systems like stepwells, rainwater harvesting.

Ayurvedic Agriculture – Organic farming methods to maintain soil fertility.

## 6. Ethical and Social Knowledge

IKS provides a foundation for moral values, governance, and social well-being:

Dharma (Righteousness) – Ethical principles guiding personal and social life.

Artha Shastra (Economics & Politics) – Kautilya's work on statecraft, administration, and economy.

Yoga & Meditation – Holistic well-being through mental and physical discipline (Patanjali's Yoga Sutras).



The Indian Knowledge System is a well-rounded framework that integrates philosophy, science, arts, and sustainability. It continues to offer valuable insights for modern education, innovation, and personal growth. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to revive and incorporate IKS to create a balanced, holistic, and multidisciplinary education system.

#### **NEP 2020 and Integration of the Indian Knowledge System in Higher Education :**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, introduced by the Government of India, is a transformative initiative designed to revamp the country's education system. It highlights the importance of blending India's rich cultural heritage and traditional wisdom with modern learning methodologies. By incorporating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into education, NEP 2020 seeks to make learning more aligned with India's historical, cultural, and intellectual legacy. This integration also aims to promote the holistic development of students by instilling values, ethics, and global competencies, ensuring a well-rounded and meaningful education.

#### **Key Aspects of NEP 2020 and IKS Integration:**

- **Reviving Traditional Knowledge** – NEP promotes the inclusion of Ayurveda, Yoga, Indian philosophy, and arts in education, emphasizing sustainable practices from agriculture, forestry, and natural sciences.
- **Multidisciplinary Education** – Encourages students to explore Sanskrit, indigenous languages, and traditional arts alongside modern subjects, fostering creativity and cultural awareness.
- **Promoting Indigenous Languages** – Prioritizes mother tongue-based education, supporting languages like Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu to deepen cultural and philosophical understanding.
- **Yoga and Physical Education** – Integrates Yoga into the curriculum for mental and physical well-being, improving focus, emotional balance, and stress management.
- **Heritage and Cultural Preservation** – Supports teaching traditional arts, crafts, and indigenous knowledge to foster appreciation and safeguard cultural heritage.
- **Research in IKS** – Proposes specialized institutions to study and document ancient Indian texts, practices, and technologies, promoting research-based learning.
- **Value-Based Education** – Encourages ethics, morality, and social harmony based on Indian philosophies like Vedanta and Dharma, promoting holistic character development.
- **Global Integration** – Aims to make India's education system globally competitive while preserving Indian contributions in mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy.
- **Sustainability & Ecology** – Advocates using traditional ecological knowledge for sustainable agriculture, water management, and environmental conservation.
- **Teacher Empowerment** – Proposes training educators in IKS alongside modern teaching methods, ensuring effective integration into curricula.

This approach blends traditional wisdom with modern education, fostering a holistic, culturally rooted, and globally relevant learning system.

**Challenges and Opportunities in Integrating IKS**

**Challenges:** A major challenge in incorporating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into mainstream education is the lack of standardized and updated curricula. Additionally, IKS must be integrated in a way that complements modern science and technology, rather than being perceived as a substitute.

**Opportunities:** The inclusion of IKS in education provides a unique opportunity to enrich cultural diversity, promote sustainability, and deepen students' connection with Indian heritage and values. The integration of IKS within NEP 2020 marks a crucial step toward reviving India's intellectual traditions while equipping students with skills for the modern world. By embracing IKS, NEP 2020 envisions an inclusive, holistic, and globally relevant education system that blends traditional wisdom with contemporary learning.

**Findings and Discussion:****Advantages of Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in Education**

Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the education framework offers numerous benefits that go beyond academics, enriching students culturally, ethically, and practically.

Here are some key advantages:

**1. Preserving Cultural Heritage**

**Reviving Traditional Knowledge:** Incorporating IKS helps protect and revitalize India's ancient wisdom, philosophies, arts, and traditions, ensuring their continuation for future generations.

**Strengthening Cultural Identity:** It fosters a sense of pride and belonging among students, encouraging appreciation for their cultural roots while promoting inclusivity.

**2. Holistic Learning Approach**

**Physical, Mental & Emotional Well-being:** Practices like Yoga, Ayurveda, and meditation enhance overall health, mental clarity, and emotional stability, contributing to balanced personal development.

**Well-Rounded Education:** IKS nurtures cognitive, emotional, ethical, and spiritual growth, ensuring students develop critical thinking, social responsibility, and self-awareness.

**3. Environmental Sustainability**

**Traditional Ecological Knowledge:** IKS emphasizes sustainable practices like organic farming, water conservation, and biodiversity protection, encouraging students to adopt eco-friendly lifestyles.

**Solutions for Modern Challenges:** Ancient wisdom offers practical approaches to address issues like climate change, resource management, and pollution, complementing modern scientific solutions.

**4. Moral & Ethical Development**

**Value-Based Learning:** IKS promotes core ethical principles such as compassion, respect,

integrity, and social harmony, shaping students into responsible individuals.

Ethical Decision-Making: Encouraging students to think morally and ethically in their choices ensures a socially conscious and environmentally responsible mindset.

#### **5. Enhancing Critical Thinking and Innovation**

Interdisciplinary Learning: Combining modern education with IKS encourages students to analyse problems from multiple perspectives, fostering critical thinking and innovative solutions based on both traditional wisdom and modern advancements.

Scientific Contributions: Integrating ancient Indian discoveries in mathematics, astronomy, and metallurgy demonstrates how traditional knowledge can complement and inspire modern scientific developments.

#### **6. Strengthening Global Competitiveness**

Showcasing India's Intellectual Heritage: Incorporating IKS highlights India's contributions to global knowledge, helping establish the country as a centre of academic and cultural excellence.

International Relevance: Understanding diverse knowledge systems, including IKS, makes students more adaptable, globally aware, and culturally sensitive, giving them an edge in a globalized world.

#### **7. Empowering Local Communities**

Revitalizing Traditional Practices: IKS promotes the revival of indigenous crafts, farming techniques, and sustainable knowledge systems, benefiting local communities.

Encouraging Self-Reliance: Knowledge of traditional healthcare, agriculture, and livelihoods helps communities become more self-sufficient, reducing dependence on external systems.

#### **8. Promoting Creativity and Innovation**

Encouraging Artistic Expression: IKS includes a rich legacy of art, music, dance, and literature, inspiring creativity and artistic innovation.

Design Thinking & Problem Solving: Traditional Indian knowledge emphasizes harmony, balance, and nature-based solutions, influencing fields like architecture, urban planning, and sustainable engineering.

#### **9. Preserving Linguistic Diversity**

Sanskrit and Classical Texts: Integrating languages like Sanskrit, which preserve ancient wisdom, allows students access to a vast repository of knowledge.

Regional Language Promotion: Strengthening regional languages helps students connect with their local heritage, promoting multilingualism and cultural diversity.

#### **10. Strengthening Social and Community Bonds**

Community-Based Learning: Many IKS practices emphasize collaboration, teamwork, and shared responsibility, fostering empathy and social cohesion.

Inclusive Education: IKS creates a more inclusive framework by honouring diverse cultural and intellectual traditions across India.

**11. Boosting Economic Growth through Indigenous Knowledge**

Traditional Handicrafts: Promoting traditional crafts like weaving, pottery, and metalworking creates economic opportunities and supports rural and tribal communities.

Growth in Traditional Medicine: The global popularity of Ayurveda and other indigenous healing systems can lead to research, commercialization, and expansion of the healthcare sector.

**12. Developing a Balanced Worldview**

Spiritual and Personal Growth: IKS encourages mindfulness, inner peace, and self-awareness, helping individuals lead balanced and meaningful lives.

Understanding Interconnectedness: Traditional knowledge teaches universal responsibility and global cooperation, promoting peace and harmony.

Integrating IKS in education nurtures well-rounded individuals who are ethically grounded, culturally aware, and prepared to tackle modern challenges. By blending ancient wisdom with contemporary knowledge, students develop a holistic understanding of the world, fostering innovation, sustainability, and societal well-being.

**Challenges in Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into Higher Education**

Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the education system, as proposed in NEP 2020, brings many benefits but also faces several challenges. Here are the key issues:

**1. Lack of Standardized Curriculum**

Problem: There is no unified syllabus for IKS subjects like Ayurveda, Yoga, and Vedic Mathematics.

Impact: Without proper guidelines, teachers may struggle to teach IKS effectively.

**2. Shortage of Qualified Teachers**

Problem: Few teachers are trained in Sanskrit, Ayurveda, Vedanta, and other traditional disciplines.

Impact: Without proper training, the quality of IKS education may suffer.

**3. Western Education Dominance**

Problem: The Indian education system is largely based on Western models, making it difficult to integrate IKS.

Impact: IKS may be seen as outdated or secondary to modern subjects.

**4. Relevance to Modern Education**

Problem: Some believe IKS may not be useful in modern fields like technology, biotechnology, and engineering.

Impact: Finding ways to blend IKS with modern education is a challenge.

**5. Resistance to Change**

Problem: Some educators, parents, and policymakers do not see IKS as essential for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Impact: This resistance may slow down its acceptance and integration.

**6. Lack of Resources and Infrastructure**

Problem: Higher institutes lack books, research materials, and digital resources for IKS subjects.

Impact: Rural areas may struggle to provide quality IKS education.

**7. Balancing Traditional and Modern Knowledge**

Impact: Poor integration may make IKS seem disconnected from mainstream education.

**8. Complexity of IKS Subjects**

Problem: IKS covers many fields, making it hard to fit into a structured curriculum.

Impact: Schools and higher education institutes may struggle to categorize and teach IKS effectively.

**9. Overloaded Curriculum**

Problem: Adding IKS to an already content-heavy syllabus may overwhelm students.

Impact: This could shift focus from core subjects like math, science, and technology.

**10. Assessment Challenges**

Problem: IKS values experiential learning and oral traditions, unlike modern exam-based assessments.

Impact: Creating fair and effective evaluation methods for IKS is difficult.

**11. Diversity and Regional Variations**

Problem: IKS varies across India, with different languages and traditions.

Impact: A one-size-fits-all approach may overlook regional knowledge.

**12. Traditional vs. Academic Rigor**

Problem: IKS relies on oral traditions and experience-based learning, while modern education values structured study and research.

Impact: Bridging this gap between informal and formal learning is a challenge.

To successfully integrate IKS, careful planning, teacher training, and resource development are needed. A balanced approach will ensure IKS complements modern education without replacing scientific advancements. The success of this initiative depends on support from educators, policymakers, and the community.

**Recommendations for Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in Higher Education**

To successfully include Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, a well-planned approach is needed. Here are key recommendations:

**1. Develop a Structured IKS Curriculum**

Create a standardized curriculum covering Ayurveda, Yoga, Vedic sciences, arts, languages, and sustainability.

Experts and educators should work together to design relevant and practical course materials.

**2. Train Teachers in IKS**

Provide specialized training to teachers on IKS subjects and teaching methods.

Offer certifications, workshops, and refresher courses in universities and institutions.



**3. Encourage Hands-On Learning**

Use field visits, workshops, and internships for experiential learning.

Connect students with local artisans, farmers, and traditional practitioners.

**4. Introduce IKS at All Education Levels**

Integrate IKS into school, college, and university curricula.

Include IKS in core subjects, electives, and research programs.

**5. Combine IKS with Modern Subjects**

Blend traditional knowledge with science, health, and technology.

Develop interdisciplinary courses linking IKS with modern fields.

**6. Promote Indian Languages**

Strengthen the study of Sanskrit and regional languages.

Offer language courses and easy learning resources.

**7. Support IKS Research and Innovation**

Encourage studies on IKS applications in health, environment, and sustainability.

Establish research centres and funding for scholars.

**8. Use Technology for IKS Learning**

Develop digital platforms and online resources for IKS.

Create e-books, online courses, and virtual lectures.

**9. Build Partnerships for IKS Promotion**

Collaborate with private institutions, cultural organizations, and NGOs.

Provide funding, resources, and platforms for IKS education.

**10. Ensure Inclusivity and Diversity**

Include regional and tribal knowledge in IKS education.

Work with local communities to develop authentic content.

**11. Promote International Collaboration**

Encourage global exchanges and research on IKS.

Organize conferences, exchange programs, and joint research projects.

**12. Offer Scholarships and Incentives**

Provide grants and fellowships for IKS studies.

Set up government and private funding for students and researchers.

**13. Link IKS to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Highlight IKS contributions to health, environment, and sustainable living.

Educate students on Ayurveda, water conservation, and organic farming.

Integrating IKS into NEP 2020 can enrich education by preserving heritage and promoting sustainability. A balanced, inclusive, and well-supported approach will ensure that IKS is both relevant and beneficial for future generations.

**Conclusion:**

Integrating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into higher education, as proposed by NEP



2020, marks a significant transformation in India's education system. This approach promotes multidisciplinary learning, helping to preserve cultural heritage while also offering sustainable and innovative solutions to global challenges. Successful implementation will require collaborative efforts, resource investment, and a change in societal mindset, ensuring that India's ancient wisdom plays a vital role in global development in the 21st century.

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## ANCIENT WISDOM FOR MODERN SUSTAINABILITY: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSIGHTS FROM INDIAN TRADITIONS

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### Abstract:

*The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is an ancient and holistic framework that integrates science, philosophy and traditional practices to promote well-being and ecological balance. Indigenous Knowledge Systems are deeply rooted in the traditions, beliefs and practices of indigenous communities. These Systems have played a vital role and also offer contributions to health and environmental sustainability through its ancient wisdom and practices and providing holistic and sustainable approaches that have been passed down through generations. These time-tested practices continue to provide practical solutions for modern challenges, ensuring harmony between human well-being and nature.*

### Introduction:

Rooted in centuries of wisdom, IKS encompasses various disciplines, including medicine, environmental sustainability, architecture, and agriculture. More specifically, IKS includes Ayurveda, Yoga, Siddha medicine, Vastu Shastra and traditional ecological practices, which align well with health and environmental sustainability. These systems are firmly grounded in traditional practices, cultural beliefs and ecological wisdom that have been passed down and refined over generations. Integrating IKS with modern science and policies can lead to more effective health solutions and sustainable environmental management. Here are key elements and aspects of IKS in health and the environment:

#### 1. Indian Knowledge Systems In Health Benefits:

##### Traditional Healing methodologies:

Traditional medicinal practices encompass a wide range of healing systems and therapies developed over centuries by various cultures. These practices are often rooted in local customs, natural resources, and a holistic understanding of health. It includes use of medicinal plants, spiritual healing and rituals for treating illnesses. Here's an overview of some widely known traditional systems:

- (a) **Ayurveda:** Ayurveda, meaning "the science of life," is one of the world's oldest medical systems that emphasizes holistic health and balance. It focuses on balance in the body's energies—Vata (air & space), Pitta (fire & water), and Kapha (earth & water) through diet, herbal remedies, yoga, meditation, and lifestyle adjustments. Treatments often aim to align the mind, body, and spirit. [1], [2] Examples are herbal medicine, panchakarma therapy etc.
- (b) **Siddha Medicine:** Siddha medicine, which originated in South India, shares similarities with Ayurveda, but it distinguishes itself by a greater focus on Alchemy and Metal based medicine using minerals and metals along with herbs, Kayakalpa therapy that is applying

strategies for cellular renewal, designed to increase lifespan and combat the effects of aging and Yoga & Meditation for holistic healing.[3]

- (c) **Yoga And Naturopathy:** Yoga and naturopathy both have ancient Indian origin. Yoga, a comprehensive practice, integrates physical poses (asanas), breath control (pranayam), and meditation to foster overall health: body, mind, and spirit. Whereas Naturopathy emphasizes the body's inherent healing capacity, employing natural treatments and lifestyle adjustments to foster wellness and disease prevention. it mainly utilizes fasting and Hydrotherapy and eventually cleanse the body using water-based treatments.[4]
- (d) **Plants & Herbal Medicines:** There are various plants and so obtained extracts from them can be used as medicines. Thus medicinal plants, roots and herbs can be used for treating diseases, pain relief, and overall health maintenance. For example, Peepal tree and Tulsi plant beyond their spiritual value also possess various useful chemical entities. Peepal tree, **renowned for its medicinal properties, it is extensively used in Ayurvedic medicine for treating ailments like asthma, diabetes, and skin diseases.**[5] The leaves are particularly rich in essential nutrients, while the bark boasts anti-inflammatory and antibacterial qualities. Similarly, Tulsi plant contains various phytochemicals and have been found to possess antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant, and antineoplastic properties.[6] Another example can be taken from Neem twigs which have been utilized since ancient times for various oral health purposes, including acting as an oral deodorant, relieving toothaches and cleaning teeth.[7], [8]
- (e) **Dietary Practices:** IKS dietary principles promote a comprehensive approach to eating, harmonizing food intake with natural cycles, individual body types, and seasonal changes. For example, Foods are chosen based on the season to maintain balance in the body, Satvik diet that is freshly prepared vegetarian foods such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts, and dairy for promoting purity and mental clarity.[9] Periodic fasting is a common practice in India, often aligned with lunar cycles and religious observances and is believed to aid digestion, detoxify the body, and improve spiritual focus.[10]
- (f) **Traditional Practices:** Yagya, a Vedic fire ritual, has been practiced since ancient times for its spiritual, therapeutic and environmental benefits.[11] Modern research has validated its positive effects on health, linking it to air purification, stress reduction, disease prevention, and holistic healing. It is also recognized as an ethno-botanical inhalation therapy, derived from India's ancient medical traditions. The medicinal fumes released during Yagya contain bioactive chemicals many of which have antibacterial properties and anti-mycobacterial effects. The traditional ritual of tossing metal coins into rivers allowed trace amounts of copper to dissolve in drinking water, thereby supporting overall health.[12], [13]

## 2. **Indian Knowledge Systems In Environmental Improvement:**

IKS offers a rich tapestry of traditional wisdom that holds significant relevance for

environmental betterment. This has long emphasized a harmonious relationship between humans and nature, integrating environmental sustainability into daily life, governance and cultural practices. Traditional Indian wisdom, rooted in texts like the **Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas and Arthashastra**, promotes conservation, sustainable living and ecological balance. Here are some key elements discussed below:

- (a) **Sustainable Resource Management:** IKS plays a vital role in promoting the use of sustainable resource materials, contributing significantly to environmental improvement. It integrates ancient wisdom with modern practices to ensure harmony with nature. Rig Veda & Atharva Veda advocate reverence for nature, emphasizing the divinity of rivers, trees, animals and the five elements (Pancha Mahabhutas—earth, water, fire, air, and space).[14] Vrikshayurveda outlines organic farming, crop rotation and natural pesticides to maintain soil fertility.[15]
- (b) **Biodiversity Conservation:** Arthashastraprescribes afforestation, wildlife protection, and environmental policies for sustainable governance.[16] Manusmritiencourages forest conservation and sustainable resource use.[17] RainwaterHarvesting techniques like step wells, tanks, and check dams (johads, baolis, and kunds) were widely used in ancient India for water conservation.[18] **Indus Valley Civilization** had advanced drainage and water conservation systems.[19] Certain forests, trees, rivers and mountains were considered sacred, ensuring their protection through cultural practices and customary laws and thus promoting biodiversity.
- (c) **Eco-Friendly Architecture:** Traditional Indian architecture often used sustainable materials like bamboo, mud, lime and natural fibres which are eco-friendly and have a lower environmental impact compared to synthetic alternatives eventually have a low carbon footprint.[20] **Vastu Shastra** encourages eco-friendly buildings with cross-ventilation, natural lighting and use of sustainable materials.[21]
- (d) **Traditional Rituals For Environmental Purification:** Traditional rituals play a significant role in environmental conservation, one such ritual being Yagya. Yagya is a Vedic ritual that was widely practiced in the Vedic era as a duty towards nature and for fostering a prosperous, healthy and spiritually fulfilling life. The benefits of Yagya extend beyond spiritual significance to include therapeutic healing, atmospheric purification and soil enrichment. It generates an intense energy field that helps eliminate impurities and transform them into positive virtues. Scientific research has demonstrated that Yagya contributes to air purification by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> levels, thereby playing a role in mitigating global warming.[22] Tossing metal coins made of gold, silver, copper, or alloys into rivers helps purify the water, as these metals have antimicrobial properties that effectively eliminate pathogens upon contact.[12], [13] The Peepal tree provides substantial environmental benefits, acting as an excellent air purifier by effectively removing pollutants from the atmosphere while also playing a vital role in preventing soil erosion.[5]



Burning an earthen diya offers several eco-friendly advantages, like air purification, being made from natural materials, making them biodegradable, and helps conserve energy and reduces carbon emissions.

- (e) **Disaster Preparedness:** IKS offers valuable insights and practices that contribute significantly to disaster preparedness. Timber-laced masonry, Circular mud houses with flexible walls resist earthquakes.[23]**Vastu Shastra &Sthapatya Veda** also emphasizes on earthquake-resistant construction methods.[24]Mangrove Afforestation acts as a natural barrier against cyclones and tidal waves.[25] On the other hand,Elevated Stilt Houses prevents waterlogging and structural damage.[26]

### Conclusion:

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has profoundly shaped health and wellness through its ancient practices, holistic approaches, and natural remedies. The growing interest in natural approaches to health has led to a resurgence in the popularity of Ayurveda and Yoga. By combining ancient wisdom with modern medical advancements, IKS continues to shape **preventive healthcare, natural medicine, and wellness practices** worldwide and can offer a more comprehensive and personalized approach to healthcare. Scientific research is increasingly validating the efficacy of traditional Indian medicinal practices. **IKS offers time-tested, sustainable solutions** for resource conservation. Integrating these traditional principles with modern innovations can help address **climate change, deforestation, water scarcity and soil degradation** effectively. In the face of increasing environmental challenges, IKS offers valuable insights for developing sustainable solutions. Combining traditional knowledge with modern science can lead to innovative approaches to resource management and conservation. Promoting the use of sustainable resource materials based on IKS principles can contribute to a more environmentally friendly future. Recognizing and respecting indigenous knowledge is crucial for global sustainability efforts and cultural preservation. In essence, the Indian Knowledge System provides a wealth of valuable insights and practices that contribute significantly to human health and promote the sustainable use of resources, contributing significantly to environmental improvement.

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## THE 18 VIDYAS IN INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

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### Introduction.

Bhartiya Knowledge Systems and Traditions, also known as Indian Knowledge Systems and Traditions, refer to the vast and diverse body of knowledge, philosophy, science, arts and spiritual traditions that have developed and evolved in the Indian subcontinent over several millennia. These systems and traditions have been integral to the cultural fabric of India and continue to play a significant role in shaping its society, thought processes and way of life.

**Ancient Roots:** Bhartiya Knowledge Systems have ancient roots dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization (around 3300-1300 BCE) and Vedic period (around 1500-500 BCE). The Vedas, which are among the oldest sacred texts in the world, form the foundation of Indian philosophical and spiritual thought.

The “18 Vidyas” ,or branches of knowledge in ancient India, encompass the four Vedas, four subsidiary Vedas (Ayurveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharvaveda and Silpa), Purana, Nyaya, Mimamsa, Dharmashastra and Vedanga, along with six auxiliary sciences.

Vidhya traditionally means knowledge ,comprises of 18 branches (known as 18 vidhyasthanams). In ancient India, there were great scholars who mastered all the 18 vidhyasthanams. The various vidhyasthanams are as follows:

### **Veda-angi(the main body,all Upanishads are included in Vedas.)**

- **Rigveda**– contains mantras to praise and invoke various deities.
- **Samveda** –contains mantras of Rigveda sung in musical rendition.
- **Yajurveda** – contains procedures which adds to Rigveda to perform worships and sacrifices.
- **Atharva Veda** –contains mantras used in sacrifices to ward off evil calamities.

### **Veda –angas (branches of vedas)**

- **Shiksha**- the science of pronunciation.
- **Kalpa** – procedures to perform vedic rituals.
- **Vyakarana**- the science of linguistics.
- **Nirukta** – meaning of words together with etymology.
- **Chandas**- the science of both vedic and non-vedic meters.
- **Jyotisha**- the science of astronomy and astrology.
- **Upa-angas**.(sub-subsidiary aspects)
- **Mimamsa**- the science of deep understanding and inquiry.
- **Nyaya-vistara**- detailed study about the means of knowledge.

- **Purana-** contains moral education from Vedas through stories.
- **Dharmashastra-** comprises code of conduct, religious and legal duties.

#### **Upa-Vedas(applied knowledge)**

- **Ayurveda-** the science of life.
- **Dhanurveda-** the science of weapons and wars.
- **Ganharva-veda-** the study of fine arts encompassing drama, music, dance.
- **Arthashastra-** treatise on wealth, public governance, military strategies.

**Hindu Philosophical Systems :** Bharatiya knowledge systems encompass a wide array of philosophical schools of thought, collectively known as Darshanas. Six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy are prominent :

- a. **Nyaya:** Focuses on logical reasoning and epistemology.
- b. **Vaisheshika:** Deals with atomism and metaphysics.
- c. **Samkhya:** Explores the duality of purusha (consciousness) and prakriti (matter)
- d. **Yoga:** Emphasizes spiritual practices and self-realization..
- e. **Mimamsa:** Concentrates on rituals and scriptural exegesis.
- f. **Vedanta:** Investigates the essence of the Vedas and the nature of reality.

**Ayurveda:** Ayurveda is an ancient Indian system of medicine that dates back thousands of years. It emphasizes holistic health and well-being through a balance of the three doshas- Vata, Pitta and Kapha. Ayurveda encompasses various therapies, herbs and lifestyles recommendations to promote physical, mental and spiritual health.

**Yoga and Meditation:** Yoga is another integral part of Bharatiya knowledge systems. It is a practice that aims to unite the mind, body and spirit, promoting overall well-being. Various forms of yoga, such as Hatha, Raja, Bhakti, Jnana and Karma yoga, cater to different aspects of human nature. Meditation is an essential component of yoga, helping individuals achieve mental clarity, inner peace and spiritual growth.

**Contribution to knowledge:** The self-revelation of Bharat includes recognizing its historical contributions to various fields of knowledge. India has been a center of learning and scholarship and ancient universities like Nalanda and Takshashila attracted scholars from across the world. Mathematics, astronomy, medicine

Dissemination and contribution of Bhartiya knowledge system in the world have had a profound impact on the glorious tradition of science and arts in India. Over the centuries, India's knowledge and wisdom has spread her beyond its borders influencing various cultures and civilizations. Let's explore how Bharatiya knowledge systems job in disseminated and their contributions to the world's tradition of science and arts:

#### **Dissemination of knowledge:**

- a. **Ancient trade routes:** India's strategic location on ancient trade routes such as the silk road and Maritime trade facilitated the exchange of knowledge and ideas with neighbouring regions and distant lands.

- b. **Travellers and scholars:** Indian scholars, monks and traveller like Bodhidharma, Faxian and Xuanzang journey to other countries, carrying with them Indian knowledge and culture. Their interactions with foreign civilization fostered intellectual exchange and mutual learning.
- c. **Maritime connections:** India's Maritime connections with Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa allowed the dissemination of Indian art, culture and religious practices to these regions.

**Contributions to science:**

- a. **Mathematics:** India's contributions to mathematics include the decimal system, concept of zero and algebraic methods. The works of Indian mathematicians like Aryabhata and Brahmagupta significantly influenced mathematical developments in the world.
- b. **Astronomy:** Indian astronomers made notable observations of celestial bodies and developed advanced astronomical instruments. The concept of heliocentric solar system was proposed by Indian astronomers before Copernicus.
- c. **Medicine:** Ayurveda, India's ancient system of medicine, emphasized a holistic approach to health and influenced traditional medicinal systems in other countries, such as traditional Chinese medicine.
- d. **Metallurgy:** India's expertise in metallurgy, particularly in iron and steel production, was highly regarded and surpassed that of other civilizations.

**Contributions to Arts:**

- a. **Indian classical arts:** Indian classical dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi and others with their intricate movements and expressive storytelling have captivated audiences worldwide.
- b. **Indian classical music:** Indian classical music with its unique Ragas and rhythmic patterns has inspired musicians and music enthusiasts across the globe.
- c. **Visual arts:** Indian art characterized by intricate paintings, sculptures and architectural wonders like the Taj Mahal has influenced artistic traditions in neighbouring regions.

**Spiritual and philosophical contributions:**

- a. **Yoga and meditation:** The practice of yoga and meditation rooted in ancient Indian spiritual traditions has gained global popularity as a means of promoting physical, mental and spiritual well-being.
- b. **Philosophy:** Indian philosophical traditions such as Vedanta, Sankhya and Buddhism have been studied and appreciated by scholars and seekers of wisdom worldwide.

**Influence on Southeast Asia and beyond:**

Indian culture and religious influences spread to Southeast Asia through trade and cultural exchanges. Indian architecture, art and religious practices left a lasting impact on the region's temples and cultural practices.

Indian philosophies and spiritual traditions, particularly Buddhism, spread to East Asia

including countries like China Korea Japan and Tibet.

In conclusion the dissemination and contribution of Bhartiya knowledge systems in the world have enriched the global tradition of science and arts India ancient knowledge philosophy and artistic expressions continue to be celebrated and respected international reflecting the enduring legacy of Bhartiya culture and its profound impact on humanity quest for knowledge and beauty.

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**NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (NEP 2020) : AN ACADEMIC INTUITIVE  
INTO THE REFORMS IT WILL INCORPORATE IN SCHOOL AND HIGHER  
EDUCATION OF INDIA**

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**Abstract:**

*NEP is the first education policy of the twenty-first century. The only positive thing that happened in the sphere of education in India during COVID-19 was this policy, which promised to overhaul the Indian school system. “Change in the law of nature,” as they say, yet this change has been overdue for more than 35 years. The last time we experienced a similar shift in the realm of education was in 1986. It is critical for anything to adapt to the changing environment in order to live in this dynamic world. The same is true for education: as information and communication technology (ICT) and industrial requirement evolve, so does the way we learn. And, as the worldwide picture in education has been quickly altering, a paradigm shift in the total system has occurred. It was critical for India to catch up with that transformation, and an attempt has been made in this regard under NEP 2020 to modernize India’s education data sources. Books, journals, research articles, websites, newspapers, and various government documents are used as secondary data sources. An attempt is being made to investigate the policy provisions and how they will contribute to strengthening education at the secondary and higher education levels. The study will also examine the problems of implementing those laws in place of India’s current educational system.*

**Keywords :** NEP 2020, School Education, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Higher Education, Reform

**Introduction :**

In terms of population, India is one of the world’s largest countries. With this in mind, it is critical that the emphasis be on improving education and skill development in relation to human resource development. Education is a fundamental requirement that serves as the foundation for so many other things. It is required for the development of human potential, the creation of equity in society, and the promotion of national development. Many attempts were made in this regards on a regular basis, including the formation of several committees and commissions and the adoption of their suggestions into the educational system. Following independence, India established three national policies. The first was India’s national education policy in 1968, and the second was I 1986, which was amended in 1992. The third was the most recent, which occurred in the year 2020. (Pankaj Thakur). With such a vast population, it is a challenge for India to assure education

for all and a low dropout rate, as it is not only about sending a child to school but also about maintaining that child. According to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the fourth target is to “provide inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for everyone” by 2030. There is hope that by implementing the new national education policy in 2020, India will be able to meet the program’s objectives by at least 2040. The policy goals emphasise the need to provide equitable access to high-quality education to all individuals, regardless of their social or economic background. As a result, a lot is expected from NEP 2020, which emphasizes skill, creativity, and problem solving. NEP has broken down barriers between disciplines and promoted the value of interdisciplinary and innovation. The policy anticipates a new set of regulations to make education pedagogy more experimental, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-centered, analysis-based, flexible, enjoyable, and futuristic so that educated output can support countries’ economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, cultural preservation, and environmental preservation. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), agreed by India’s Union Cabinet on July 29, 2020, defines the goal for the country’s new education system. The new policy supersedes the preceding 1986 National Policy on Education. The policy is a comprehensive framework for primary, secondary, and postsecondary education in India. The policy seeks to alter the educational landscape in India. (B.Venkateshwarlu). The objective behind the implementation of such policies is to bridge the gap in India’s present system of education and learning. And only by incorporating fresh changes into India’s educational system will this gap be closed. This has been accomplished through the NEP 2020 with the main areas being innovation, skill, equity, and learning quality. India as a country hopes to have a world-class education system by the year 2040. Globalization and market developments have already indicated the need for adaptive modifications. When it comes to moulding students for future careers, it is no longer only about information and education; it is also about skill, innovation, and market need. As a result, there is a need to shift away from the paradigm of less material and more learning. Students should be trained to be active learners, and their ability to think critically should be developed. Education must develop character, preparing students to be ethical, rational, compassionate, and caring while also preparing them for gainful, meaningful jobs. (National Education Policy 2020)

**Objectives of the study :**

- To assess the policy provisions for school and higher education in India in terms of their contribution to the existing educational system.
- To examine the issues that will arise during the implementation of this policy.
- To make recommendations that will assist in enhancing the execution of NEP 2020

**NEP about School Education:**

The new NEP is built on four pillars: accessibility, equity, quality, and accountability, (Negi). The NEP 2020 focuses on the transition from early childhood to higher education, including vocational education. It has proposed modifications at all levels of education. The main

school education reforms proposed in the NEP include replacing the existing 10+2 structure with a new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4 spanning ages 3-18. The NEP also discussed early childhood care and education, as well as ways to increase this core level of education. The NEP supports flexible, multi-faceted, multi-level, play-based, activity-based, and inquiry-based learning in ECCE, which includes alphabets, languages, numbers, counting, colours, shapes, indoor and outdoor play, puzzles and logical thinking, problem-solving, drawing, painting, and other visual arts, craft, drama and puppetry, music, and movement. To help with this, NCERT should provide a curriculum for children as young as eight years old. The MHRD also plays an important role in laying a solid foundation for pupils at a young age. By 2025, all states and UTs should have attained foundational literacy and numeracy. The MHRD should make it a priority to ensure this, and the MHRD should establish a national mission on the subject. There is also a mention of the dropout rate. It is clear from the fact that the GER (gross enrollment ratio) from grade 6-8 is around 909% but drops to 56.5 in 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, indicating a significant drop out. It is suggested that qualified teachers and better infrastructure can help keep this NEP to a minimum. NEP pushes for a decrease in the content of the syllabus at all levels. Furthermore, the emphasis should be on discovery, dialogue, and critical and analytical thinking (National Education Policy 2020). Other provisions concerning school education include schooling in one's native language. Experimental learning, curricular flexibility, and summative and formative assessment styles that enhance skill, competency, critical thinking, and clarity.

#### **NEP about Higher Education :**

Higher education's numerous regulators in India will be merged into the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) as a single regulator of HEIs. Certification bodies such as the NAAC and NBA will be replaced, and a new National Certification Council (NAC) will be formed. The National Research Foundation would promote higher education research and innovation funding. The National Education Policy has established a multidisciplinary education paradigm for higher education institutions. And these institutions must have a campus with at least 3,000 students. The date set for becoming multidisciplinary is 2030, and they plan to have 3000 students by 2040. Furthermore, these multidisciplinary universities should focus on either research or education and can become specialized institutions in one of them. The colleges have the option of becoming autonomous and awarding their own degrees, or they can join an existing university. The NEP also discusses strategies to enhance student enrollment in all types of educational institutions. Because GER has been a source of worry in India, current education policy has placed a special emphasis on it. NEP stresses a holistic and multidisciplinary education approach, and research is now encouraged only at the undergraduate level. The current policy emphasizes overall student development through cross-disciplinary and outcome-based education. There is a proposal at the national level for an Academic Bank of Credit to enable flexibility in obtaining degrees and different entry-exit options at all levels of education. Several digital platforms will be launched or modified to encourage online learning and the digitization of libraries. NEP 2020 will emphasise

student-centered teaching and learning methods over the current teacher-centered teaching approach. The evaluation approach will be changed from a choice-based to a competency-based model. The evaluation and assessment approach will also shift from an end-of-semester examination system to a continuous assessment system. All HELs will have to priorities skill development. They must also provide counselling centres staffed by counsellors to ensure students mental health. Traditional education is undergoing enormous transformation as it transitions to a market-driven model. The Indian government intends to create world-class educational institutions and recruit a large number of overseas students. Furthermore, courses taken by a student at an overseas university would be given weight and regarded equally in India. This will allow students to begin a degree overseas and then finish it in India (National Education Policy 2020)

**Some targets in NEP :**

- By 2040, all policy stipulations will be executed.
- By 2030, the gross enrollment ratio will be 100% from pre-school through secondary.
- By 2030, teachers will be ready for assessment reforms.
- There will be a common learning standard in both private and public schools.
- By Grade 3, students should have mastered fundamental numeracy and literacy.
- By 2025, at least 50% of learners will have received vocational training.

**Challenges in Implementation of NEP-2020 :**

The National Education Policy (2020) is a reformatory step towards improving India's education system. A great deal of effort has gone into developing the policy; we have arrived at something as comprehensive as NEP as a result of extensive research, deliberation, and discussion. However, a few changes have occurred with the successful implementation of these reforms, which are as follows :

- There is insufficient infrastructure and funding to implement such drastic changes in the system. The national education policy 2020 aims to make India a global education destination by emphasizing quality and dynamism. The policy focuses on increasing education spending to 6% of GDP as soon as possible. However, the figures paint a bleak picture. It is not the first time that there has been discussion about increasing educational investment. According to the Economic Survey 2019-20, India spends only 3.1% of its GDP on education, despite ongoing discussions about spending patterns. So the first step is to prioritise education as a top priority and direct investment towards this goal (Soni).
- According to the policy documents, there will be a greater emphasis on education privatization. In a country like India, where education affordability remains a major issue, privatization appears to be a major impediment to policy implementation. Although the NEP mentions the need for transparency in fee structures, there is no mention of how they will cover the rising fees of private institutions and force them to function in a utilitarian rather than profit-maximizing manner.
- The NEP 2020 makes no mention of how the benefits of education will be ensured for the



most vulnerable members of society. The policy document lacks explicitness regarding the inclusion of all segments of society. There is no plan in place for such an action.

- It is a monumental task to ensure each stakeholder's accountability. The policy's comprehensiveness necessitates a close-knit and well-coordinated relationship among many stakeholders. In terms of impact and reach, the implementation of this policy will have a massive impact on the system. As a result, expecting cooperation and acceptance from each stakeholder is a difficult task in such a large setup.
- The policy document discusses top foreign colleges establishing campuses in India. However, the extent to which it will solve the problem for India is debatable, as setting up institutions in India will cost them a significant amount of money, which they will recover through fees and related charges, increasing the burden on the student and making it difficult for them to enroll in such institutions.
- NEP advocated for the use of the mother tongue as a medium of instruction until class 5, preferably until class 8, and beyond whenever possible. However, it has a negative side effect in that it will exacerbate the gap between students who know English and those who do not. Second, in the absence of a script, it will be difficult to standardize the reading material, making it a time-consuming task. It will necessitate significant investments, and the likelihood of positive outcomes is low, with the possibility of widening the educational gap.
- Because the foundational years of study resulted in a paradigm shift in the way of learning. NEP 2020 emphasises pedagogical experimentation, which is a welcome change. However, well-trained teachers will be required to ensure that this experimentation, while flexible, goes well with the students; only then will strategic advancements in the curriculum be achieved for the benefit of students. So, training teachers to adapt to such flexible ways is a must, which is currently lacking. (Soni)
- Interdisciplinary in higher education necessitates a paradigm shift. Many people have praised the shift towards segmenting inter-disciplinary learning. Because it will provide learners with a diverse range of experiences and perspectives on the various things that exist around them. However, putting such a plan into action will necessitate significant changes. For decades, the Indian educational system has been compartmentalized, and cultural and behavioral changes will be required to adapt to the concept of multidisciplinary. Both professors and students should develop respect and curiosity to learn new things from a variety of disciplines rather than remaining in a bubble. It will take 20-30 good years to create a favourable environment for such change (Viswanathan).

#### **Finding :**

Looking at the prospects and challenges of education in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, it appears that it will change the overall scope of education in the country. However, some of the NEP recommendations appear to be less practical and more ambitious. Taking nothing



away from the policy makers, it is a distinct dream that can change the learning system in India and make India an educational hub. However, we must recognize that we must first address some of the fundamental issue before moving on to more ambitious goals. For example more emphasis should be placed on teacher training, the use of technology in education, teaching students to be learners, increasing our investment in education, and ensuring that our dropout rates remain within safe limits. Once all of these things are taken care of, we can set higher goals. However, it is also true that if we as a country do not manifest for these changes and continue to focus on basic issues. We will fall behind many of the countries that are already working on new educational advancements and constantly striving to achieve greater heights in the educational field. Some of the suggestions that can help with the effective implementation of NEP include :

- Adequate awareness should be raised among all stakeholders involved in the Policy's successful implementation.
- To ensure the success of this policy, coordination between the central government, states, and local governments should be worked on.
- Obtaining timely feedback from parents, students, and industry will also aid in the successful implementation of the policy.
- More emphasis should be placed on teacher training and instilling the necessary skills in them. The same is true for the students.
- More investment in education is needed to make this policy a clear winner in terms of improving India's overall educational situation.

**Conclusion :**

NEP 2020 is a document that has been viewed with a lot of hope and optimism in terms of bringing about paradigm shifts in the country's overall education system. Change is a natural law, and it is critical to adapt to the changing environment. The old education system and practices are no longer relevant in today's world. For example, we saw at COVID-19 how important it is to make ICT an active part of the teaching and learning process and how we as a country need to train our students and teachers to learn this skill in order to make the overall learning process more enriching and satisfying. It is pointless to continue with an outdated educational system. The Indian government would need to make significant changes to the curriculum of higher education in order to meet the global demand for skilled labour. As a result, implementing NEP 2020 would be a significant challenge. Overall, NEP 2020 is a very forward-thinking document that has a firm grasp on the current socioeconomic landscape and the potential to meet future challenges. Well, no policy will bear fruit if it is not properly implemented. The policy appears to be a well-thought-out and sincere attempt to reshape the Indian educational system. This policy emphasizes the integration of professional education in HEI for skill development and job creation. It would be incorrect to conclude that NEP 2020 has laid a concrete roadmap for India 2.0, and if properly implemented, it has everything in place to make India a global hub in education by 2030 (Kumar). The type of provided provided in that state has a significant impact on the nation's future. NEP

2020 represents a ray of hope in this direction. However, India as a country must ensure that the promises made under this act become a reality, which will only be possible with effective implementation of its provisions and proper coordination from all stakeholders.

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## UNVEILING THE 18 VIDYAS: THE INTELLECTUAL PILLARS OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM (IKS)

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### ABSTRACT:

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) represents a timeless and holistic framework of intellectual, spiritual, and practical wisdom that has evolved over thousands of years. At its core lie the 18 Vidya's an integrated classification of knowledge encompassing the Vedas, Vedangas, Upavedas, and Upangas. This article delves into the historical evolution, structure, and contemporary relevance of these 18 Vidya's. From phonetics and grammar to medicine, music, logic, and law, each discipline exemplifies the depth and breadth of India's indigenous education model. Rooted in experiential learning and ethical inquiry, the 18 Vidya's continue to inspire modern pedagogy, sustainable development, and culturally grounded innovation. By examining these knowledge streams through the lens of India's ancient educational institutions and the modern National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, this article reclaims the relevance of Vidya as a transformative force for individual and societal growth.

**KEYWORDS:** Indian Knowledge System, 18 Vidya's, Vedanga, Upaveda, Upanga, Vidya, NEP 2020, ancient education, holistic learning, IKS philosophy

### Introduction

*“When knowledge was sacred, and learning was a path to liberation, India birthed a system where wisdom was life itself.”*

India is home to one of the world's oldest and most comprehensive systems of knowledge, wisdom, and education. This ancient intellectual treasure is known as the Indian Knowledge System (IKS). A fundamental element of IKS is the classification of knowledge into the 18 Vidyas. These Vidyas form the cornerstone of the Vedic and post-Vedic educational tradition, representing a unique and holistic integration of spiritual, philosophical, linguistic, scientific, and practical disciplines. They transcend time and continue to hold significance in our contemporary world.

This article presents an in-depth overview of the 18 Vidyas, exploring their origins, relevance, structure, and alignment with the goals of India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. It also elaborates on the enduring value of these disciplines in shaping modern pedagogy, sustainable development, and a culturally resonant identity.

### HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF VIDYAS IN THE INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

The origins of structured knowledge in India can be traced back to the Rigveda, composed around 1500 BCE. These early Vedic texts laid the groundwork for what would eventually evolve

into a comprehensive and nuanced knowledge system. As Vedic society progressed, rituals became more intricate and the transmission of knowledge more systematized. This prompted scholars to classify knowledge into various domains, culminating in the formal recognition of the 18 Vidya's. These 18 Vidya's — comprising the 4 Vedas, 6 Vedangas, 4 Upavedas, and 4 Upangas — represented a balanced blend of spiritual, scientific, and practical disciplines. They were not merely academic constructs but served as a living curriculum in Gurukuls and later in ancient universities such as Takshashila, Nalanda, and Vikramashila. These institutions emphasized interdisciplinary learning, experiential understanding, and character development, nurturing scholars who were deeply rooted in dharma (ethical duty) and holistic wisdom. This framework ensured that education addressed all aspects of human life—spiritual, intellectual, physical, and social.

### Understanding IKS and the Concept of Vidya

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is an umbrella term encompassing the vast, interconnected knowledge traditions that have evolved in the Indian subcontinent over millennia. It spans diverse domains such as Philosophy (Darshana), Medicine (Ayurveda), Arts (Kalā), Astronomy (Jyotisha), Linguistics (Vyakarana), Governance (Rajadharma), Law and Ethics (Dharma Shastra), and more. IKS is inherently pluralistic, context-sensitive, and value-based, reflecting India's commitment to both inner transformation and societal welfare.

At the heart of IKS is the concept of “Vidya”, derived from the Sanskrit root *vid*, meaning “to know”. However, Vidya is not limited to the accumulation of factual or intellectual knowledge. It denotes wisdom that is transformative—a confluence of Intellect (Buddhi), Intuition (Pratibha), And Experience (Anubhava). True Vidya Leads to Self-Realization (Atma-Jnana) and Harmonious living, uniting individual potential with universal consciousness.

In Indian epistemology, Vidya is often contrasted with Avidya, which denotes ignorance or misperception. While Avidya binds individuals to the cycle of suffering, Vidya liberates and uplifts—both in a spiritual and practical sense. This view fosters an educational philosophy where learning is not just a means to earn but a path to evolve, ethically and spiritually.

#### I. The Four Vedas

1. **Rigveda:** Recognized as the earliest Veda, it includes over 1,000 hymns that pay homage to natural elements and gods such as Agni, Indra, and Varuna. It mirrors primitive ideas of cosmology, religious convictions, and societal customs.
  - Example: The Gayatri Mantra originates from the Rigveda (Mandala 3. 62. 10).
2. **Yajurveda:** Referred to as the "book of rituals," it features sacrificial verses and comprehensive procedural details for performing Yajnas (ritualistic offerings).
  - Example: Guidance on executing the Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice).
3. **Samaveda:** This is a collection of tunes and chants that primarily derive from the Rigveda, designed for liturgical purposes.
  - Example: Samans are performed by priests (udgātṛs) during Soma rituals.



4. **Atharvaveda:** This is a collection of hymns associated with everyday life, therapeutic approaches, charms, and spells.

- Example: It includes hymns aimed at curing illnesses and safeguarding against snakes.
- Relevance Today: The Vedas embody principles of harmony, ecological equilibrium, and spiritual exploration, which are pertinent in contemporary pursuits for peace, sustainability, and moral living.

## II. The Six Vedangas

5. **Shiksha (Phonetics):** Regulates enunciation, tones, and accents, essential for maintaining the integrity of oral traditions.

- Example: TaittiriyaPratishakhya provides comprehensive rules for phonetics.
- Contemporary Relevance: Fosters linguistic precision and clarity in speech, vital for digital communication and language instruction.

6. **Chandas (Metrics):** Focuses on the structure and rhythm of Vedic texts, ensuring the correct poetic meter is achieved.

- Example: The Gayatri meter (three lines comprising eight syllables) is utilized in numerous hymns.
- Contemporary Relevance: Strengthens rhythmic literacy in poetry and the literary arts.

7. **Vyakarana (Grammar):** Establishes grammatical rules for Sanskrit. Panini's Ashtadhyayi is regarded as the most authoritative source.

- Example: The systematic derivation of verb forms such as “gam” (to go) into “gacchati.”
- Contemporary Relevance: Advances computational linguistics and natural language processing (NLP).

8. **Nirukta (Etymology):** Clarifies complex words in the Vedas and aids in grasping semantic subtleties.

- Example: Yaska's Nirukta elucidates the term “Agni” as one who leads or initiates (Agri).
- Contemporary Relevance: Assists in translation, interpretation, and the creation of dictionaries.

9. **Kalpa (Rituals):** Describes rituals pertinent to domestic, social, and governmental affairs. It is categorized into Shrauta, Smarta, and Grhya Sutras.

- Example: ApastambaGrhya Sutra addresses domestic ceremonies such as marriage.
- Contemporary Relevance: Offers frameworks for ethical living and cultural ceremonies.

10. **Jyotisha (Astronomy & Astrology):** Merges astronomical knowledge with astrological principles, aiding in the determination of auspicious timings (muhurta).

- Example: Panchanga is a calendar generated through the knowledge of Jyotisha.
- Contemporary Relevance: Encourages the practice of astronomical observations and calendar studies.

## III. The Four Upavedas

11. **Ayurveda (Medicine):** A comprehensive health discipline aimed at achieving harmony



among doshas (Vata, Pitta, Kapha).

- Example: Sushruta's surgical tools and methods came before contemporary surgical practices.
  - Contemporary Relevance: Provides models for preventive healthcare and integrative approaches to medicine.
- 12. Dhanurveda (Warfare):** Encompasses military studies, involving training, armaments, strategies, and ethical conduct.
- Example: Illustrates the use of bows (Dhanush), swords, and battle formations (Vyuhās).
  - Contemporary Relevance: Shapes defense techniques and influences martial arts training.
- 13. Gandharvaveda (Music & Arts):** Encompasses various forms of artistic expression, including music, dance, theater, and aesthetics. It serves both spiritual and recreational functions.
- Example: The raga system in Indian classical music has origins in Samaveda and Gandharvaveda.
  - Contemporary Relevance: Enhances cultural awareness and artistic innovation.
- 14. Arthashastra (Economics & Governance):** This field studies wealth, governance, and political systems. Kautilya's writings address taxation, espionage, international relations, and justice.
- Example: Discusses the Saptanga model of state (including the king, minister, territory, etc.).
  - Contemporary Relevance: Impacts public administration, governance methods, and economic strategies.
- IV. The Four Upangas**
- 15. Mimamsa:** Explores the meanings and objectives of Vedic practices. It highlights the concepts of karma and dharma.
- Example: The Jaimini Sutras assert that rituals alone can lead to liberation.
  - Contemporary Relevance: Promotes action-based ethics and the symbolism of rituals.
- 16. Nyaya (Logic):** Lays down guidelines for reasoning, discussions, and conclusions (anumana). It forms a cornerstone of Indian epistemology.
- Example: Introduces a five-part syllogism Pratijna, Hetu, Udaharana, Upanaya, Nigamana.
  - Contemporary Relevance: Essential for logical reasoning, legal education, and artificial intelligence frameworks.
- 17. Purana (Mythology & History):** Tells stories that explain the universe, lineage, and moral principles.
- Example: Accounts of Vishnu's avatars, such as Rama and Krishna.
  - Contemporary Relevance: Enriches moral teaching, literature, and cultural narration.
- 18. Dharma Shastra (Ethics & Law):** Details social standards, responsibilities (varna-ashrama dharma), and civil statutes.

- Example: Manusmriti outlines guidelines concerning marriage, inheritance, and societal duties.
- Contemporary Relevance: Provides understanding of ethical principles, legal theory, and civic engagement.

## RELEVANCE AND IMPLICATIONS

IKS, or Indian Knowledge System, signifies the extensive body of knowledge cultivated in the Indian subcontinent over millennia. This includes areas such as philosophy, medicine, architecture, astronomy, governance, arts, and ethical studies.

The term “Vidya” stems from the Sanskrit root “vid,” which translates to “to know.” Within the Indian understanding of knowledge, Vidya indicates transformative learning that fosters both intellectual growth and spiritual awakening. It extends beyond just factual information to encompass experiential and intuitive comprehension. In today’s era of knowledge, this comprehensive and multifaceted approach to learning is increasingly significant, as it resonates with contemporary educational goals focused on outcomes and values.

### Relevance in Today’s World

The 18 Vidya’s go beyond ancient traditions, they offer valuable perspectives for tackling present-day global issues:

1. Sustainability and Health: Ayurveda prioritizes balance and preventive wellness, aligning with current trends in health and integrative medicine.
2. Ethical Governance: Artha shastra and Dharma Shastra propose frameworks for ethical leadership and justice that support transparent governance practices.
3. Communication and Language: Vedangas such as Vyakarana and Nirukta aid in preserving precise linguistics and etymological richness, bolstering global language preservation initiatives.
4. Scientific Thinking and Innovation: Nyaya and Jyotisha promote logical thought, mathematical reasoning, and observational sciences.
5. Arts and Expression: The Gandharva Veda plays a significant role in India’s vibrant cultural legacy and aligns with today’s emphasis on creativity in education.
6. Holistic Education: The NEP 2020 initiative for comprehensive and multidisciplinary education echoes the age-old integration found in the 18 Vidya’s.

As the challenges from AI advancements, environmental issues, mental health struggles, and diminishing values in contemporary society arise, it is crucial to adopt educational frameworks that prioritize connections, ethics, morals, and a purposeful outlook of which are inherent in the Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS).

### Implications in NEP 2020

The NEP 2020 aspires to establish an educational framework firmly grounded in Indian culture and knowledge traditions. It advocates for incorporating IKS within the standard education system to:

1. Cultivate a sense of cultural identity and pride.
2. Promote a multidisciplinary approach to learning.
3. Revitalize ancient Indian texts and literature.
4. Encourage research and innovative endeavors based on traditional wisdom.
5. Connect modern scientific thought with ancient insights.

The NEP supports integrating IKS into curriculum design, specifically through:

1. Including Ayurveda in medical education.
2. Highlighting Indian music and performing arts in creative learning.
3. Teaching classical Sanskrit alongside regional languages.
4. Establishing centers for research focused on Vedas and ancient writings.

IKS and the 18 Vidya's also align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by fostering well-being, quality learning, gender equality (as illustrated in Puranas and Dharma Shastras), along with promoting peace and justice informed by Dharma-centered governance.

## CONCLUSION:

The 18 Vidya's offer a significant framework for grasping the essence of Indian life, blending intellectual, ethical, and practical aspects of education. In today's interconnected and rapidly changing environment, revisiting and revitalizing these knowledge systems can yield comprehensive solutions to contemporary issues. The NEP 2020 presents a vital chance to transform education into a format that is inclusive, multidisciplinary, and firmly rooted in Indian heritage. 18 Vidya's act not merely as remnants of history but as a guide for the future providing enduring wisdom for continuous learning, responsible citizenship, sustainable progress, and spiritual enrichment.

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## CONTRIBUTION OF JAIN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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### **Abstract**

*Jainism is a major religion in the world. It is an ancient Indian religion and was revived by the first Tirthankara Shri Rishabhdev in this era. It is the sixth largest religion in India in terms of population. This religion is as old as the Vedic tradition and as old as the Vedic tradition. This religion follows the Shramanic tradition. It is considered an independent religion. Jainism, which is a very ancient religion, is an important religion in India with democratic values. This religion advocates the ideas of equality, freedom and justice. The philosophy of Jainism is based on the ideas of 'live and let live'. Anekantvad is an important idea in Jainism, which advocates human welfare. The promise of constantly being awake and working for the welfare of humanity is given through Anekantvad. The work of analyzing Jainism in simpler language was done by Mahavira. He was the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of Jainism. The work of presenting Anekantvad with a correct view was done more clearly during his time. Jainism also received some patronage. The Mauryan emperor Chandragupta converted to Jainism in his last days. In fact, Jainism is considered to be a very ancient religion.*

**Keywords :** Jain education, system, Indian, education, Contribution

### **Principles of Jainism**

#### **Non-violence is the supreme religion**

Due to his victory over the enraged enemies, the title of 'Vardhamana Mahavira' became 'Jin'. Therefore, the religion he propagated is called 'Jain'. In Jainism, non-violence is considered the highest religion. All living beings want to live, no one wants to die, therefore the first advice in this religion is to stop killing animals. It is said that not only life-threatening, but also lying that causes pain to others is part of violence. While advising his disciples and followers, Mahavira has said that they should always be vigilant while talking, walking, getting up, sitting, sleeping, eating and drinking. Excessive attachment to sexual pleasures is violence, therefore overcoming vices, suppressing the senses and suppressing all tendencies is considered true non-violence in Jainism. There is life in earth, water, fire, air and vegetation, therefore violence against single-centered beings like earth is also prohibited in this religion.

Another important principle of Jainism is karma. Mahavira has repeatedly stated that whatever good or bad action a person does, he has to suffer its consequences and whatever a person can achieve, he himself is the creator of his destiny. In Jainism, God is not considered the creator of the world, only the highest state of self-development through good deeds such as

penance etc. is described as God. Here, an eternal, one or free God or incarnation is not accepted. When the jiva is freed from the bondage of karma due to the destruction of the eight karmas of jnanavarna, darshanavarna, vedania, mohaniya, antaraya, vada, nama and gotra, he becomes a god and since he is free from attachment and hatred, he does not fall into the trap of creation.

Jainism has two main sects, Shwetambar (one who wears white clothes) and Digambara (one who remains naked).

In Jainism, six substances are considered as jiva, pudgala, dharma, adharma, akasha and kala. These substances are found in the world of the world, only the sky is in the world of the world. These seven elements are jiva, ajiva, asrava, bandhansamvara, nirjara and moksha. By worshipping these elements, one attains right vision. Right vision, right knowledge and then by observing vows, penance, restraint etc., one develops right character. These three gems are described as the path to moksha. In Jain doctrine, one attains moksha by attaining the perfection of the three gems. These are the 'three gems' - right vision, right knowledge and right character, after attaining moksha, the soul is freed from the bondage of all karma and by its upward movement it is situated at the forefront of the world on the siddhashila. It attains infinite vision, infinite knowledge, infinite joy and infinite semen and it remains there till the end and does not return from there.

### **Anekantavada**

This is the third main principle of Jainism. It should be understood as the all-encompassing form of non-violence. The ability to understand another person's point of view accurately despite being under the influence of attachment-related samskaras is anikantavada. Through this, one can get closer to the truth. According to this principle, no opinion or theory can be called completely true. Each opinion has emerged with its own circumstances and problems, so each opinion has its own characteristics. By coordinating all these, the Anekantvadi moves forward. Later, when this theory was given a logical form, it was named Syadvada and due to these seven parts, the names 'Syat Asti', 'Syat Nasti', 'Syat Asti Nasti', 'Syat Avaktavya', 'Syat Asti Avaktavya', 'Syat Nasti Avaktavya' and 'Syat Asti Naas' became famous.

### **Parshvanatha had four Mahavratas**

1. Ahimsa
2. Satya
3. Asteya
4. Aparigraha

Mahavira also adopted the fifth Mahavrata as 'Brahmacharya', the number of Jain principles is 45, which has 11 parts.

In Jainism, Panchastikayasara, Samayasara and Pravachanasara are called 'Natakatrayi'.

There are 3 types of evidence in Jainism - direct, inferential and inferential.

### **Ethics**

Jainism emphasizes self-purification. In order to achieve self-purification, it is considered



important to suppress the body and endure suffering in Jainism. Free from scriptures and having no attachment to anyone, the ascetic Mahavira used to walk around naked. This external penance was also done for internal purification. It is said in ancient Jain sutras that even if someone stays naked or fasts for a month, if there is delusion in his mind, he will not achieve success. According to Jain ethics, it is called the 'path of the brave'. Just as it is difficult to chew iron bars, eat sand, cross the ocean holding hands and walk on the edge of a sword, it is also said that preaching without religious scriptures is difficult.

Unlike Buddhism, Jainism did not recognize caste distinctions. Ancient Jain texts state that a true Brahmin is one who has conquered attachment, hatred and fear and who has control over his senses. In Jainism, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras are conceived according to their karma, not born into any particular caste. Mahavira initiated many Mlechhas, thieves, dacoits, fishermen, prostitutes and Chandaputras into Jainism. Many such stories are found in Jain texts. All the Tirthankars of Jainism were from the Kshatriya clan. This shows that in ancient times Jainism was a religion of the Kshatriyas, especially the Ahir or Yadav community, which was the basis of the Jain sect, which was later Brahmanized and made a part of Hinduism, but today most Vaishyas are its followers. By the way, in South India, many Jains are engaged in agricultural occupations, such as Setwals etc. In Panchamas, there are people who are engaged in the three varnas of Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya. Except for the followers of Jinsen Math (Kolhapur), the followers of no other matha are called Chaturthi. The fourth people generally do agriculture and zamindari. Many followers of Jainism in Satara and Bijapur districts are engaged in the professions of weavers, cloakmakers, tailors, goldsmiths and artisans etc.

#### Seven elements

The description of seven elements is found in Jain texts. These are-

1. **Jiva-** In Jain philosophy, the word "Jiva" is used for the soul. The soul substance which is the form of consciousness.
2. **Ajiva-** The inanimate substance of inanimate matter is called Ajiva (Pudgal).
3. **Ashrava -** The pouring out of Pudgal karma
4. **Bandhan-** The bond of karma with the soul
5. **Vrat -** To stop the bond of karma.
6. **Nirjara-** The dissolution of karma
7. **Moksha -** Liberation from the cycle of life and death is called Moksha.

#### Jalad

In Jainism, there are five vows prescribed for both devotees and sages. The rituals performed by great men such as Tirthankaras are called Mahavratas.

1. **Ahimsa -** Do not cause pain to any living being by mind, speech or body. Do not kill any living being.
2. **Truthfulness -** Good, friendly and loving words.
3. **Asteya -** Not accepting anything unless given.

4. **Brahmacharya** - Abstaining from sexual acts through mind, speech and body.

5. **Aparigraha** - Intelligent renunciation of attachment to things.

Rishis observe this vow in a subtle way, while devotees observe it in a gross way.

#### **Nine substances**

According to Jain scriptures, the two main substances are living and non-living. Ashrava, bandhan, samvara, nirjara, moksha, punya, paap are types of non-living matter.

#### **Six substances**

Six eternal substances

According to Jainism, the world is made up of six substances. These 6 substances are eternal, i.e. they cannot be created or destroyed. These are the jiva, pudgala, dharmastikaya, adhamastikaya, akasa and kala.

#### **Triratna**

- **Right philosophy** - To progress in right philosophy, one should practice the principle of judgment. Tattva nirnaya - I am the unbroken, indestructible, conscious element, God, soul, separate from this body, this is not in material form and this is not mine.
- **Right knowledge** - To advance right knowledge, one should practice the knowledge of discrimination. Discriminating knowledge - Whatever is to happen to any creature, any thing, is happening and will happen according to its capacity at that time. No one can change its rhythm.
- **Right character** - To cultivate right character, one should practice the form of the thing. Right character is moral conduct. Observance of the five great vows is the education that builds character.

This three gems do not reside in any substance other than the soul. There are eight parts of Samyakattva - Nishankattattva, Nihkankshitattattva, Nirvichikattattva, Amudhadrishtattattva, Upabrahma/Upoghun, Feminization, Prabhana, Vatsalya.

#### **Four astringents**

Anger, pride, attachment and greed are the four substances that give rise to karma. To control these four passions, one should adopt the attitudes of mediation, compassion, joy and friendship.

#### **Four gati**

There are four gati in which the worldly beings keep taking birth and death - godgati, human gati, triyanchagati, hell gati. Moksha is also called the fifth step.

#### **Four devas**

Name gati, establishment gati, literature gati, emotion gati.

#### **Ahimsa**

There is a lot of emphasis on non-violence and compassion towards animals. All Jains are vegetarians, practicing non-violence is the supreme religion of all monks and devotees. The main motto of Jainism is "Ahimsa paramo dharma".

**Anekantavada**

Anikantavada means looking at any idea or thing from different points of view, understanding it, examining it and considering the idea or thing as beneficial for all with proper discrimination.

**Syadavada**

Syadavada is the presentation of many objective religions from different perspectives.

**Mantra**

This is the most sacred and eternal basic mantra of Jainism which is in Prakrit language-

**Namo Arihantanam | Namō Siddhanam | Namō Iryanam |**

**Namo Uvajjayanam | Namō Laye Savvasahunam ||**

That is, salutations to the Arihants, salutations to the Siddhas, salutations to the Acharyas, salutations to the Upadhyayas, salutations to all the Rishis. These are the five supreme beings.



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**Abstract:**

*Indian knowledge system aims to support and facilitate further research to solve contemporary societal issues. IKS is based on Vedic literature, the Vedas and the Upanishads. Existing IKS courses may be synced to digital learning platforms. Modules for training and orientation of educators may be designed to improve quality of classroom delivery on IKS courses. Specialised teacher training centres will be set up to train teachers on specific topics related to the Indian Knowledge Systems. There will be a approach to public through various mechanisms to disseminate and popularize authentic IKS knowledge to develop informed and confident citizenry. Employment opportunities for youth through skill-based programs will be created. IKS will promote heritage technology by bringing technology solutions to showcase the Indian heritage to Indians and the world.*

**Keywords:** Indian knowledge system, IKS, skill-based programs, employment opportunities, NEP 2020, Vedic literature, Upanishad, education, health, environment

**Introduction:**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is the systematic transmission of knowledge from one generation to next generation. Indian Knowledge System aspired to know everything that the mind can comprehend from tiny atoms to the universe. It is a structured system and a process of knowledge transfer rather than a tradition. The Indian Knowledge System is based on the Vedic literature, the Upanishads, the Vedas, and the Upvedas. The NEP-2020 (National Education Policy) recognizes this rich heritage of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and thought as a guiding principle. The Indian Knowledge Systems comprise of Jnan, Vignan, and Jeevan Darshan that have evolved out of experience, observation, experimentation, and rigorous analysis. This tradition of validating and putting into practice has impacted our education, arts, administration, law, justice, health, manufacturing, and commerce. This has influenced classical and other languages of Bharat, that were transmitted through textual, oral, and artistic traditions. It includes knowledge from ancient India and, its successes and challenges, and a sense of India's future aspirations specific to education, health, environment and indeed all aspects of life.

**Objectives of Indian knowledge system:**

Indian knowledge system aims to support and facilitate further research to solve the contemporary societal issues in several fields such as Holistic health, Psychology, Neuroscience, Nature, Environment & Sustainable development. The primary aim of drawing from the past and integration of the Indian knowledge systems is to solve the contemporary and emerging problems

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of India and world by using our ancient knowledge systems represented by uninterrupted tradition of knowledge transfer and unique point of view (Bhāratīy Drishti).

**IKS cell:**

Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is an innovative cell under Ministry of Education (MoE) at AICTE, New Delhi. It is established to promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of IKS, preserve and disseminate IKS for further research and societal applications. It will actively engage for spreading the rich heritage of our country and traditional knowledge in the field of Arts and literature, Agriculture, Basic Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Architecture, Management, Economics, etc.

**Functions of IKS Division:**

The main function of IKS division is to facilitate and coordinate IKS based/related inter and trans disciplinary work done by various institutions in India and abroad including universities, institutions of national importance, R&D laboratories and different ministries and inspire private sector organizations to engage with it. Other one is to establish, guide and monitor subject-wise interdisciplinary research groups comprising of researchers from institutes, centers and individuals. Also, to create and promote popularization schemes, to facilitate funding of various projects and develop mechanisms to undertake research and to make policy recommendations wherever required for the promotion of IKS.

**Vision:**

To promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of ‘Indian Knowledge Systems’, preserve and disseminate ‘Indian Knowledge Systems’ for further research and societal applications.

**Mission:**

1. Create a **database of individuals** and organizations who have contributed by way of Research, Teaching, Publication and Preservation of ancient and contemporary rich Indian knowledge systems ranging from Art, Music, Dance, Drama, to Mathematics, Astronomy, Science, Technology, Life Sciences, Environment and Natural sciences, Health care, Yoga, Law, Jurisprudence, Economics, Social sciences, Psychology, Philosophy, Management, Linguistics, oral traditions of India, knowledge hidden in Sanskrit, Prakrit,, Tamil, Pali, etc.
2. Create portal for archival and dissemination of this rich knowledge and also create an open portal and keep it dynamic and live like wiki, in a PPP mode.
3. Promote and enable further research to address the societal challenges faced today in several areas including Holistic health, Psychology, Neuroscience, Nature, Environment, and Sustainable development.
4. To identify scholars and institutions who have worked in various areas of IKS and their works and to categorize the major areas.
5. To **get reports of work done** by all people who have contributed to IKS and bring out regular publications.



6. **To promote research** in IKS for providing proof of concepts, new knowledge generation, effective interdisciplinary work useful for society.
7. **To create research fellowships** or fellowships of visiting Professors/ Scientists/ Scholars: Sanskrit Professors in IITs/ IISERs/IIMs/ Universities and Professors of Science and Technology in Sanskrit universities.
8. To provide financial assistance to research activities, workshops, seminars and publications for furthering the cause of IKS. To suggest measures to integrate IKS in text books and reference books of modern disciplines of knowledge offered at school and higher education.
9. To establish IKS cells in General universities, Sanskrit Universities, and other institutions under MoE.
10. To initiate collaboration/ coordination between institutions under Ministry of Education (MoE), other ministries, departments, independent scholars, NGOs and private institutions working in the field of IKS to promote interdisciplinary research involving modern streams and ancient Shastras.

Humanities, Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Community knowledge systems, Fine and Performing arts, Vocational skills, etc, which have IKS content. As per the guidelines, the courses must have a clear mapping of the traditional subjects in IKS with the modern subjects such as Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Agriculture, etc. Indian knowledge system in Education:

The IKS will be introduced in a scientific way in school and higher education curricula. The IKS will include tribal knowledge as well as indigenous and traditional learning methods which will cover and include mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, as well as governance, polity and conservation. This would include simple activities, such as student tours to various regions of the country. This will not only promote tourism but also help in developing an awareness and appreciation of India's diversity, culture and traditions, as well as knowledge of various parts of the nation. Towards this direction under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat', 100 tourist destinations in the country will be identified where educational institutions will send students to study these destinations and their history, scientific contributions, traditions, indigenous literature, and knowledge, etc., as a part of augmenting their knowledge about these areas. At present, 32 IKS Centres established to catalyse original research, education, and dissemination of IKS. Ongoing 75 high end inter-disciplinary research facility like ancient metallurgy, ancient town planning and water resource management, ancient rasayanshastra etc. projects are being put in place. Around 5200 internships on IKS have been offered. Conducted 50 faculty development programs, workshops, and National/International conference. More than 8000 HEIs have started adopting IKS in their curriculum and worked on digitization of 1.5 Lakhs book. The IKS Division has brought together leading thinkers and practitioners of various knowledge domains to develop Vision 2047 documenting a road map for establishing thriving Bhāratīya Gnyana Paramparā.

Guidelines by the Ministry and Regulatory Bodies: For achieving the goals of NEP 2020, activities have been undertaken by the Ministry, Regulatory Bodies like UGC & AICTE and HEIs.

Guidelines for Incorporating Indian Knowledge in Higher Education Curricula has been issued on 13.06.2023: It emphasizes on the promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture, and tries to remove the discontinuity in the flow of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) by integrating IKS into curriculums at all levels of education. It prescribes that every student enrolled in a UG or PG programme should be encouraged to take credit courses in IKS amounting in all to at least 5% of the total mandated credits (interested students may be allowed to take a larger fraction of the total mandated credits). At least 50% of the credits apportioned to the IKS should be related to the major discipline and should be accounted for the credits assigned to the major discipline. The medium of instruction for the IKS courses could be any of the Indian languages. Guidelines for Training/Orientation of Faculty on Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has been issued on 13.04.2023:

It enables the faculties to generate a positive attitude towards IKS and promote interest in knowing and exploring more through induction programs and refresher courses.

Guidelines for the introduction of courses based on Indian heritage and culture have been issued on 08.05.2023: To make people familiar with the rich cultural and intellectual heritage of India and offer short term multi-tier credit based modular programme with multiple entry and exit based on Indian heritage and culture. It includes dissemination and imparting of knowledge of various dimensions of learning in the spheres of Universal human values, Vedic Maths, Yoga, Ayurveda, Sanskrit, Indian Languages, sacrosanct religious regions located in the Indian subcontinent, Archaeological sites and monuments, Heritage of India, Indian Literature, Indian Sculpture, Indian Music and dance forms, Drama, Visual Arts, Performing Arts, Crafts and Craftsmanship etc. The IKS has made provision has been established for awarding minor degree to students who complete 18 to 20 credits in IKS. Designing regional courses: States/UTs may document their respective native cultures, arts, crafts, traditions, architecture, food habits, languages, etc to tailor dedicated courses for learners.

**Scope of collaborations:** Given the globalized history of India, multidisciplinary courses designed by universities may consider the scope of collaborating internationally wherever possible. For example, NCERT is undertaking inclusion of text highlighting historical ties between India and Indonesia at school level.

Online/ODL courses: Existing IKS courses may be synced to digital learning platforms (SWAYAM, NPTEL) and via ODL for learners across geographies.

**Translation of academic content:**

Translation of Teaching Learning Materials for all disciplines into local languages may be done by IKS Centres to engage diverse learners & preserve indigenous identity.

Support research and innovation in IKS:

**Priority research funding** - Dedicated research grants may be proposed through NRF in the

future to boost IKS-related research proposals. Make catalytic grants that encourage original, serious, and deep scholarly research in the IKS and rejuvenate IKS research in India. Introduce IKS into the prestigious schemes such as PMRF for attracting best talent into the interdisciplinary IKS research.

Institutions may access global collaborations through institutions such as Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) for conducting India-centric research. Include IKS as a theme in the ASEAN fellowships to foster collaborations among scholars and nurture next generation of scholars. Fund institutional support mechanisms:

Establish institutional support mechanisms through the establishment of the IKS centers which will be catalysts for initiating research, education, and outreach activities in various parts of the country. Provide initial seed funding for the establishment of IKS Centers in various HEIs. Provide additional funding to establish global Centers of Excellence in focused areas.

#### **Create employment opportunities:**

Create employment opportunities for youth through skill based IKS based programs such as IKS based beautician and cosmetician training programs, Ayurveda based dietician programs, Gandhashastra based perfumery, among many uniquely IKS based skills. Promote heritage technology by bringing technology solutions to showcase the Indian heritage to Indians and the world. Aim to capture 10% of the world tourism market and provide massive employment opportunities to our youth.

#### **Conclusion:**

IKS includes knowledge from ancient India and, its successes and challenges, and a sense of India's future aspirations specific to education, health, environment and indeed all aspects of life. Indian knowledge system aims to support and facilitate further research to solve the contemporary societal issues in several fields such as Holistic health, Psychology, Neuroscience, Nature, Environment & Sustainable development. Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is an innovative cell established to promote interdisciplinary research on all aspects of IKS, preserve and disseminate IKS for further research and societal applications. It will actively engage for spreading the rich heritage of our country and traditional knowledge. The IKS will include tribal knowledge as well as indigenous and traditional learning methods which will cover and include mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, as well as governance, polity and conservation. This will not only promote tourism but also help in developing an awareness and appreciation of India's diversity, culture and traditions, as well as knowledge of various parts of the nation. It includes dissemination and imparting of knowledge of various dimensions of learning in the spheres of Universal human values, Vedic Maths, Yoga, Ayurveda, Sanskrit, Indian Languages, sacrosanct religious regions located in the Indian subcontinent, Archaeological sites and monuments, Heritage of India, Indian Literature, Indian Sculpture, Indian Music and dance forms, Drama, Visual Arts, Performing Arts, Crafts and Craftsmanship etc. Universities may introduce learner credits or IKS

electives in all courses for imbibing learners across all disciplines with traditional knowledge and pride. UGC has already made it mandatory to include 5% of the total credits in the curriculum related to the IKS courses. Establish institutional support mechanisms through the establishment of the IKS centers which will be catalysts for initiating research, education, and outreach activities in various parts of the country.

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*GOEIIRJ*

## INTEGRATION OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN NEP 2020: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN INDIAN EDUCATION

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### Abstract

*The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to transform India's education landscape by integrating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) with contemporary education. IKS encompasses ancient Indian wisdom across disciplines such as philosophy, mathematics, medicine, environmental sciences, and linguistics. This paper examines the relevance of IKS in modern education, NEP 2020's provisions for its implementation, and the challenges faced in its execution. Furthermore, it proposes strategies to effectively blend traditional knowledge with modern educational practices to create a holistic learning experience. The research highlights successful initiatives and global parallels to emphasize the importance of IKS in education.*

**Keywords:** National Education Policy 2020, Indian Knowledge System, Holistic Education, Vedic Sciences, Traditional Knowledge



### 1. Introduction

Education has always been a cornerstone of Indian civilization, with institutions like Takshashila and Nalanda attracting scholars from across the world. However, the modern education system, influenced by colonial policies, largely ignored India's indigenous knowledge traditions. NEP 2020 seeks to correct this by emphasizing the inclusion of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in mainstream education.

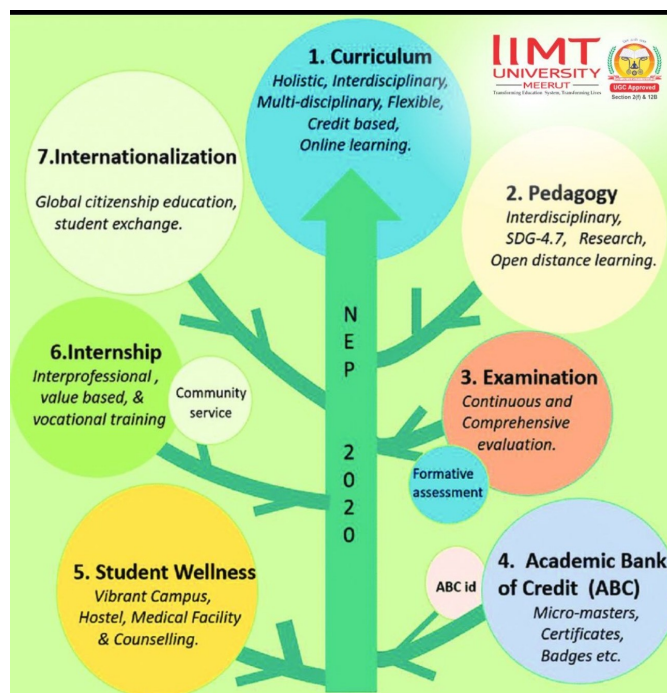
This paper aims to:

1. Explore the significance of IKS in contemporary education.



2. Analyze NEP 2020's approach to integrating IKS.
3. Identify the challenges and propose strategies for effective implementation.

## 2. Understanding Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)



Indian Knowledge Systems refer to the vast body of knowledge developed in India over millennia. It includes disciplines such as:

### 2.1 Philosophical and Ethical Knowledge

- Vedanta and Upanishads: Teachings on consciousness, self-realization, and moral values.
- Nyaya and Vaisheshika: Ancient logic and metaphysical systems influencing modern reasoning.

### 2.2 Mathematical and Scientific Contributions

- Vedic Mathematics: Techniques such as fast calculations and algebraic simplifications.
- Astronomy: Aryabhata's heliocentric theory and Brahmagupta's work on zero and gravity.
- Metallurgy: The Iron Pillar of Delhi, which has resisted rusting for centuries.

### 2.3 Medicine and Healthcare

- Ayurveda: Principles of holistic health, herbal medicine, and Panchakarma therapy.
- Siddha and Unani Systems: Contributions to alternative medicine.

### 2.4 Linguistics and Literature

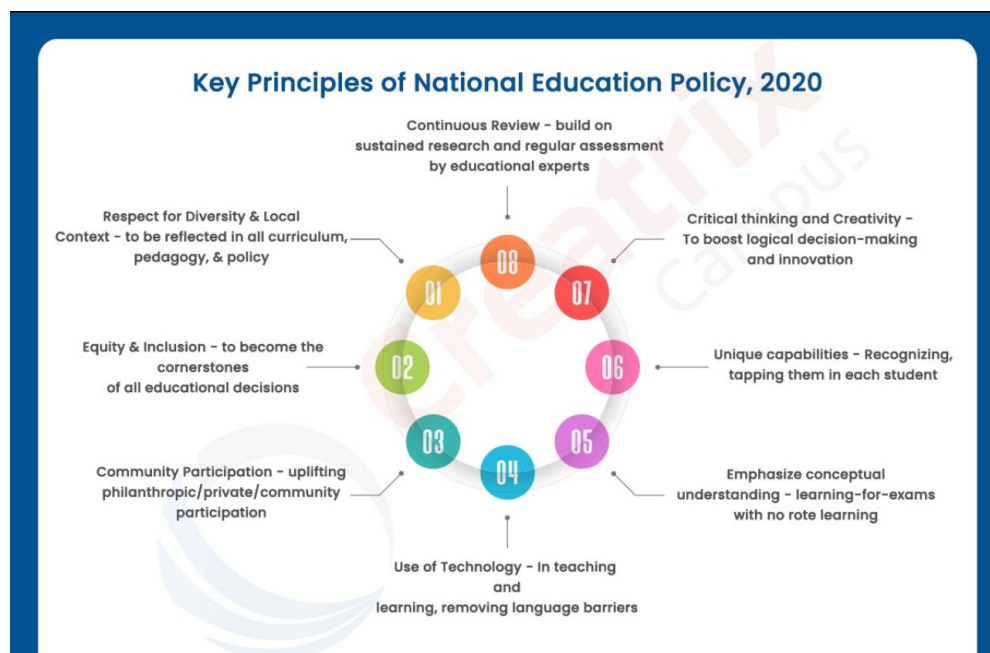
- Sanskrit and Tamil literature: Works like Tirukkural and Panini's Ashtadhyayi in grammar.
- Epics and Scriptures: Mahabharata, Ramayana, and Puranas as moral and historical texts.

### 2.5 Environmental and Agricultural Knowledge

- Vrikshayurveda: Ancient texts on sustainable agriculture.

- Water conservation: Stepwells, rainwater harvesting, and traditional irrigation methods. IKS is not just historical; it has practical applications in modern research and education.

### 3. NEP 2020 and the Integration of IKS



The National Education Policy 2020 aims to revitalize IKS through the following strategies:

#### 3.1 Curriculum Reforms

- Introduction of IKS-based subjects in primary, secondary, and higher education.
- Teaching of Yoga, Ayurveda, and traditional knowledge in schools.
- Integration of IKS concepts in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics).

#### 3.2 Research and Innovation

- Establishment of the Indian Knowledge System Division in IITs and universities.
- Government grants for research on traditional sciences and philosophy.
- Digitalization of ancient manuscripts and texts.

#### 3.3 Teacher Training and Capacity Building

- Training workshops for educators on IKS-based pedagogy.
- Collaboration with traditional scholars and Gurukuls for knowledge exchange.

#### 3.4 Language and Literature Promotion

- Strengthening the teaching of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, and Tamil.
- Encouraging research in ancient Indian linguistics and scripts.

#### 3.5 Skill Development and Vocational Training

- Promotion of traditional crafts like handloom, pottery, and metalwork.
- Encouraging indigenous engineering techniques in modern infrastructure projects.

#### 4. Challenges in Implementing IKS in Education

Despite its advantages, implementing IKS in mainstream education faces the following challenges:

##### 4.1 Lack of Awareness and Perception Issues

- Many educators and students consider IKS outdated and irrelevant.
- There is a lack of awareness about India's scientific contributions.

##### 4.2 Absence of Standardized Curriculum

- No structured framework exists to incorporate IKS into modern subjects.
- Disparity in resources and syllabi across educational institutions.

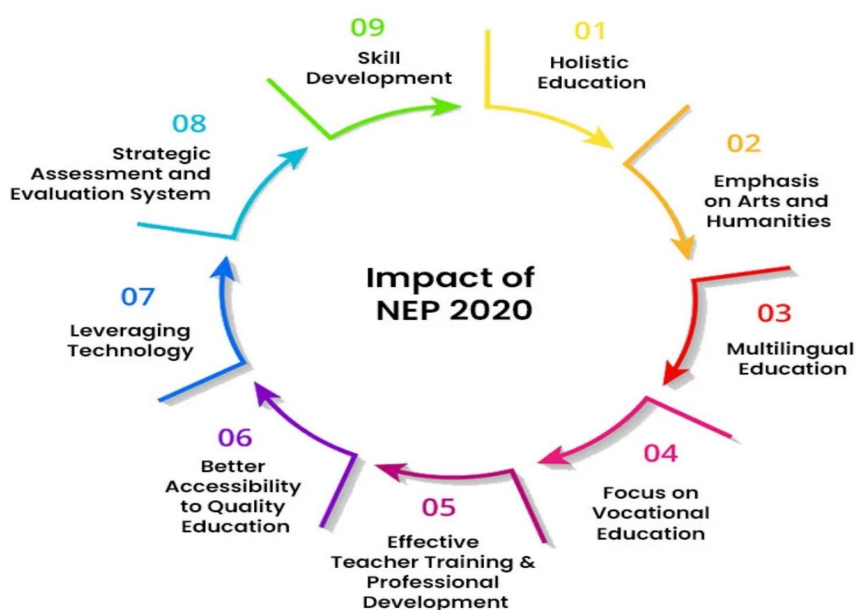
##### 4.3 Limited Research and Funding

- Insufficient financial support for IKS research.
- Lack of academic incentives for scholars specializing in IKS.

##### 4.4 Integration with Modern Science

- Need for interdisciplinary research to validate IKS principles scientifically.
- Limited collaboration between traditional knowledge holders and modern scientists.

#### 5. Opportunities and Recommendations



To ensure the successful integration of IKS, the following strategies should be adopted:

##### 5.1 Developing a Structured Curriculum

- Introduce IKS modules at primary, secondary, and higher education levels.
- Encourage interdisciplinary studies blending IKS with modern science.

##### 5.2 Establishing Research Centers and Funding

- Set up dedicated research institutes for IKS studies.
- Provide scholarships for students pursuing IKS-based education.

### 5.3 Policy Support and Government Initiatives

- Strengthen policy implementation through regulatory bodies.
- Collaborate with international institutions to enhance IKS research.

### 5.4 Community and Industry Involvement

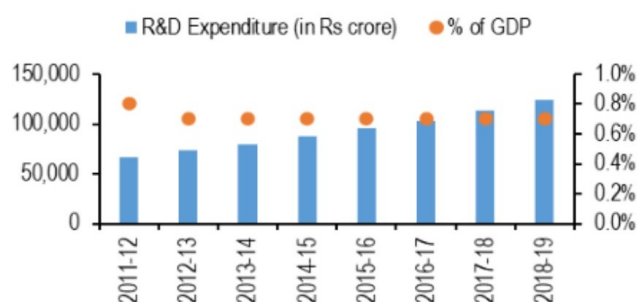
- Engage local artisans, Ayurveda practitioners, and scholars in education programs.
- Promote startups and enterprises based on traditional knowledge.

### 5.5 Digital Transformation of IKS

- Create online repositories for ancient manuscripts and research papers.
- Utilize AI and machine learning to analyze and interpret traditional texts.

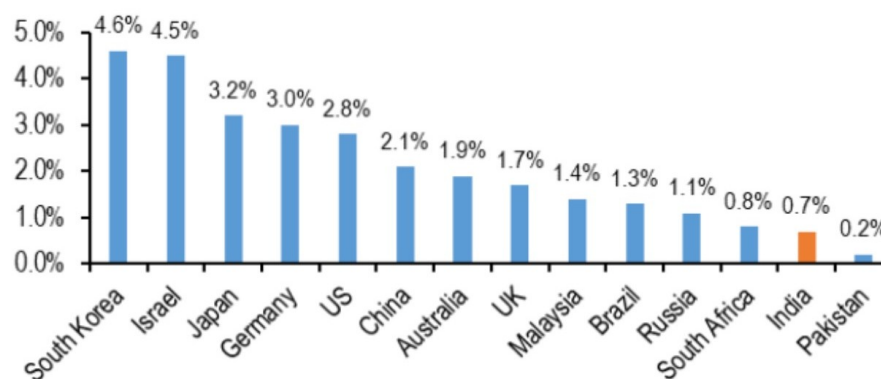
## 6. Global Parallels and Success Stories

Figure 2: R&D Expenditure in India (2011-12 to 2018-19)



Sources: S&T Indicators Table 2019-20, Ministry of Science and Technology, March 2020; PRS.

Figure 3: Comparison of R&D expenditure in India with other countries (2017)



Several countries have successfully integrated indigenous knowledge into their education systems:

- China: Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is a part of medical education.
  - Japan: Zen philosophy and ancient calligraphy are included in school curricula.
  - Finland: Integrates folk traditions and indigenous Sami knowledge in education.
- India can learn from these models while developing its IKS-based curriculum.

## 1. Current State of the Indian Education System

## 1.1 Literacy Rates

- Adult Literacy: As of recent data, the literacy rate among adults (15 years and older) in India stands at approximately 73.4% for males and 47.8% for females.
- Youth Literacy: For the younger demographic (15-24 years), literacy rates are higher, with 84.2% for males and 67.7% for females.



Graph 1: Literacy Rates in India

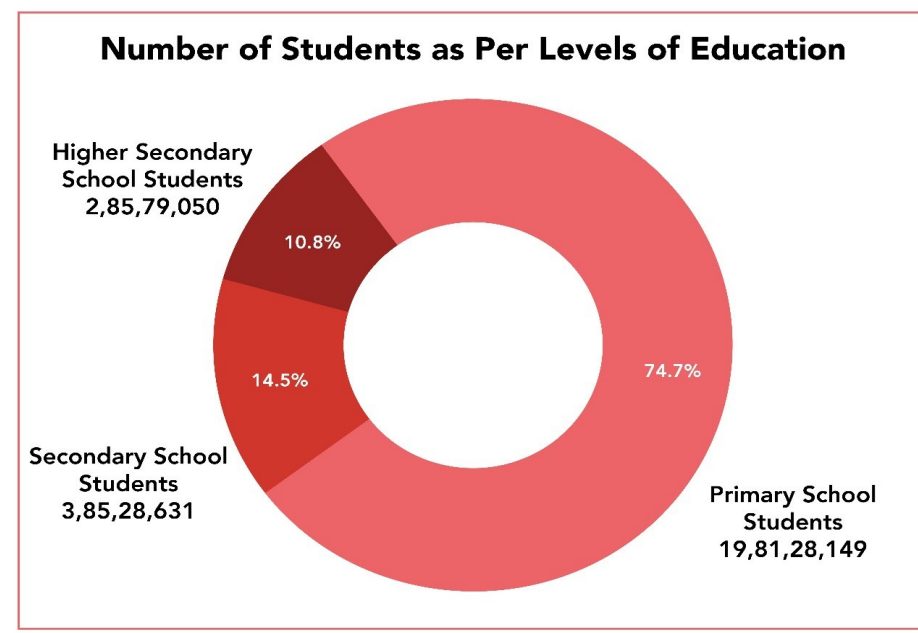
Note: The above graph illustrates the disparity between male and female literacy rates in both adult and youth categories.

## 1.2 Educational Attainment

- Primary Education: India has a high enrollment rate at the primary level, with near-universal attendance.
- Secondary Education: The gross enrollment ratio drops at the secondary level, indicating a significant number of students not progressing beyond primary education.
- Tertiary Education: Enrollment in higher education remains relatively low compared to global standards.

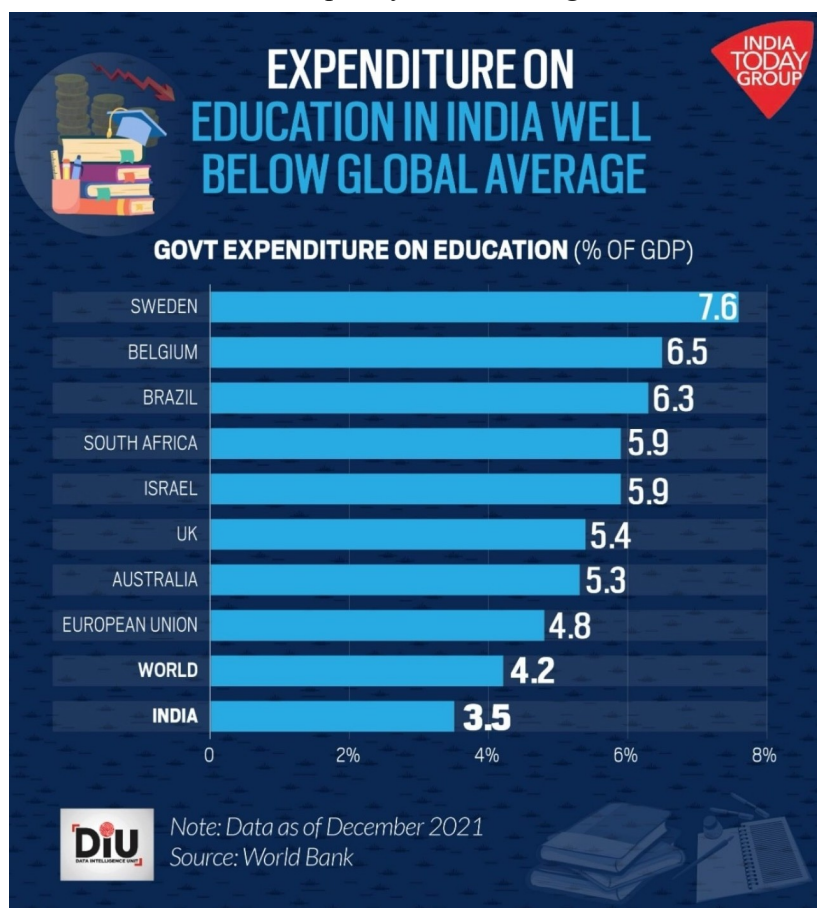


Graph 2: Gross Enrollment Ratios at Different Education Levels



### 1.3 Government Expenditure on Education

The Indian government has increased its budget allocation for education to 6% of the GDP, aiming to improve infrastructure, teacher quality, and learning outcomes.



**Graph 3: Government Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of GDP****2. Impact of NEP 2020**

The National Education Policy 2020 introduces several reforms to transform the educational landscape:

**2.1 Structural Changes**

- **New Pedagogical Structure:** The traditional 10+2 system is replaced with a 5+3+3+4 model, corresponding to age groups 3-8 years (Foundational Stage), 8-11 years (Preparatory Stage), 11-14 years (Middle Stage), and 14-18 years (Secondary Stage).

Parameter	Traditional model	New 5 3 3 4 education system
Stages	2	4
Age range	6 to 18 years	3 to 18 years
Overall schooling duration	12 years	15 years
Learning focus	Memory based	Holistic, skill, technology, discussion and experience based, multidisciplinary
Grading based on	Summative assessment - Remembering information from memory	Formative assessment - Application of obtained information in practical situations
Vocational education	None	Class 6 onward along with internships
Choice of subjects	None	Flexibility and choice of subjects in secondary school
Regional language	English, Hindi and regional language	Option of regional language as medium of instruction for classes 1 to 5
Digital system credits/innovations	None	Academic Bank of Credit being established as a digital storage of student's academic performance and credits earned

Graph 4: Comparison of Old and New Educational Structures

**2.2 Focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)**

Recognizing the importance of early years, NEP 2020 emphasizes universal access to high-quality ECCE.

**2.3 Multilingualism**

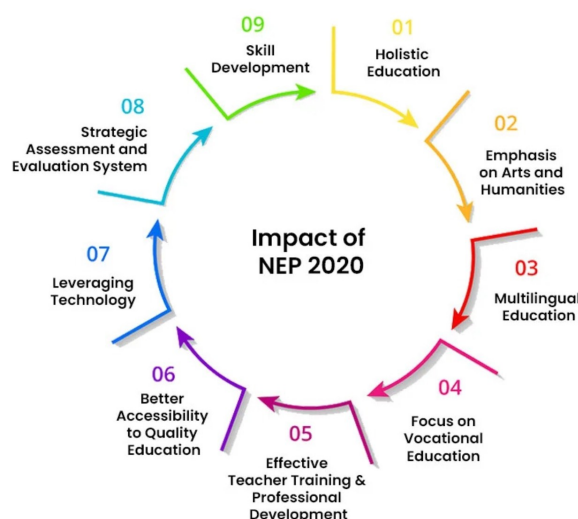
The policy advocates for mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction up to Grade 5, promoting cognitive development and cultural connection.

**2.4 Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education**

NEP 2020 encourages a holistic approach, integrating sciences, arts, humanities, and sports, moving away from rigid separations.

## 2.5 Teacher Training and Professional Development

The policy emphasizes continuous professional development for teachers, setting standards for quality education.



Graph 5: Key Focus Areas of NEP 2020

## 3. Integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)

NEP 2020 places significant emphasis on integrating IKS into the curriculum:

### 3.1 Curriculum Content

Inclusion of traditional arts, yoga, Ayurveda, and ancient Indian achievements in various fields.

### 3.2 Research Initiatives

Establishment of dedicated centers for research in IKS, promoting interdisciplinary studies.

### 3.3 Teacher Training

Special programs to equip educators with knowledge and pedagogical skills related to



IKS.

Graph 6: Proposed Integration of IKS in Education

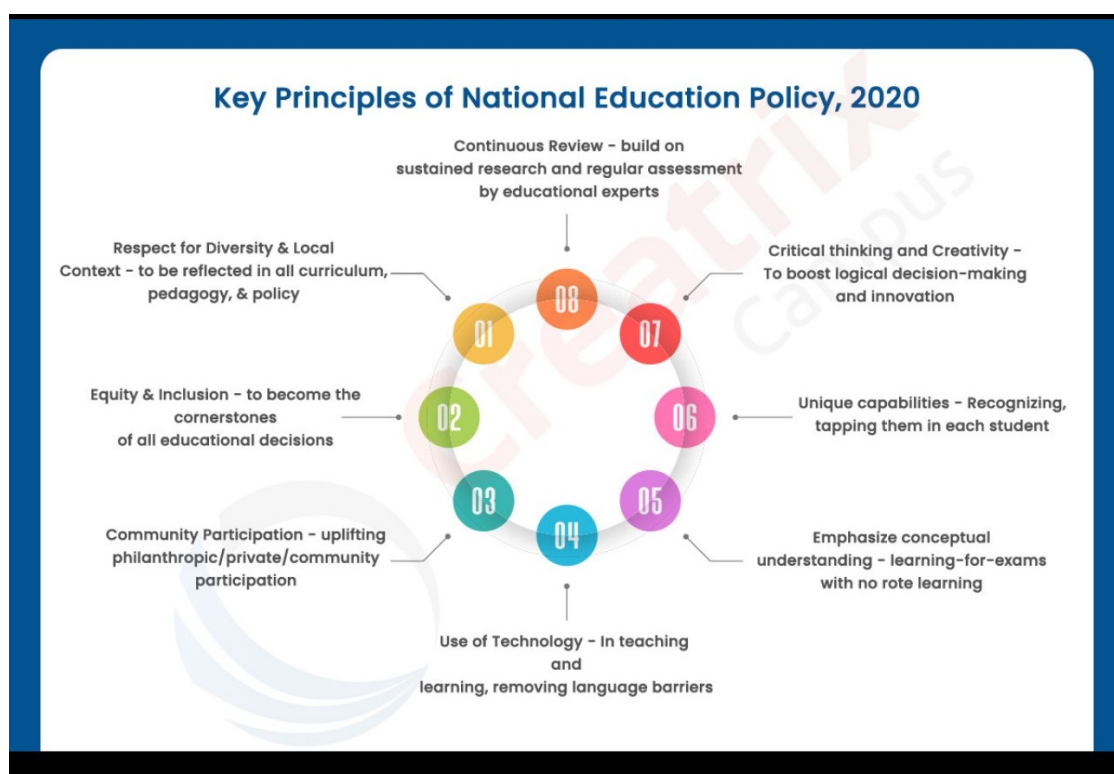
#### 4. Challenges and Opportunities

##### 4.1 Challenges

- Implementation Variability: Differences in resources and infrastructure across states may affect uniform implementation.
- Teacher Preparedness: Need for extensive training to adapt to new curricula and pedagogies.

##### 4.2 Opportunities

- Global Competitiveness: A holistic education system can produce well-rounded individuals ready for global challenges.
- Cultural Preservation: Integrating IKS fosters cultural pride and preserves heritage.



Graph 7: Challenges vs. Opportunities in NEP 2020 Implementation

#### 7. Conclusion

NEP 2020 presents a historic opportunity to revive India's rich knowledge traditions. By integrating IKS into mainstream education, India can create a balanced and holistic learning system that nurtures innovation while preserving cultural heritage. However, successful implementation requires curriculum reforms, policy support, and collaborative research efforts. If executed effectively, IKS can serve as a bridge between India's past and its future, making education more meaningful and globally competitive.

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**BRIDGING URBAN-RURAL GAPS IN TEACHER EDUCATION THROUGH  
NEP-2020**

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**Dr. R.L. Rajani**  
*Research Guide*

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**Abstract:**

*India's National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) envisions transformative reforms in the education sector, emphasizing equity and quality in teacher education. A critical challenge addressed by NEP-2020 is the disparity between urban and rural teacher education. This paper provides a comprehensive national-level analysis of how NEP-2020 aims to bridge these disparities, evaluates policy implementation, examines case studies, finds challenges, and proposes a policy-informed framework to bridge the urban-rural divide. The paper is relevant for academics, policymakers, and teacher educators seeking evidence-based strategies to promote inclusive and effective teacher training across geographies.*

**1. Introduction:**

The Indian education system has long been characterized by structural inequalities, particularly between urban and rural regions. Teacher education, a foundational pillar of quality education, reflects this disparity. Urban areas often receive help from better access to institutional resources, trained faculty, and infrastructure, while rural teacher education institutions frequently suffer underfunding, staffing shortages, and outdated pedagogies.

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) serves as a turning point, envisioning a unified, multidisciplinary, and equitable education system. With its strong emphasis on quality teacher preparation and lifelong learning, NEP-2020 offers a strategic opportunity to reduce the urban-rural gap in teacher education.

**2. Background: Urban-Rural Divide in Teacher Education:****2.1 Infrastructure and Access:**

Urban teacher education colleges often have better laboratories, digital tools, libraries, and connectivity. In contrast, many rural colleges operate with minimal infrastructure, impacting the quality of pre-service and in-service teacher training. This disparity in infrastructure contributes significantly to the quality gap in teacher education between urban and rural areas.

**2.2 Faculty Availability and Quality:**

Urban centres attract better qualified and more experienced teacher educators. Rural institutions face challenges in recruiting and keeping faculty due to geographic remoteness, limited resources, and lack of incentives. This disparity in faculty quality further worsens the urban-rural divide in teacher education.

**2.3 Curriculum and Pedagogy:**

Urban institutions are quicker to adopt innovative pedagogies, integrate ICT tools, and

collaborate with international education bodies. Rural institutions tend to lag due to systemic inertia and infrastructural constraints. This lag in adopting modern teaching methods affects the effectiveness of teacher education in rural areas.

## 2.4 Policy Legacy:

Earlier education policies lacked a cohesive mechanism to bridge these disparities, often treating rural education as a standalone issue rather than part of a systemic imbalance. This fragmented approach has contributed to the persistence of the urban-rural divide in teacher education.

## 3. NEP-2020: Key Provisions Related to Teacher Education:

NEP-2020 looks to overhaul the teacher education landscape by introducing the following key reforms:

- **Establishment of multidisciplinary institutions** offering integrated four-year B.Ed. degrees by 2030.
- **Closure of substandard teacher education institutions (TEIs)**, particularly targeting low-quality private and unregulated colleges.
- **Technology integration** through the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF).
- **Revamped professional development** with periodic training and a focus on pedagogy, inclusion, and technology.
- **Common National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST)** to ensure uniform quality.
- **Strengthening District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs)** to become nodal agencies for localized teacher training. These reforms offer strong potential for narrowing the urban-rural divide if implemented equitably.

## 4. Policy Implementation: Challenges in Bridging Urban-Rural Gaps:

### 4.1 Institutional Readiness:

While urban institutions are ready to transition into multidisciplinary hubs, rural TEIs often lack the resources, autonomy, and faculty to make this shift. This lack of readiness poses a significant challenge to the fair implementation of NEP-2020.

### 4.2 Technological Disparities:

The digital push under NEP-2020 risks excluding rural trainees due to poor connectivity and lack of digital literacy among both trainees and trainers. This digital divide could widen the existing disparities in teacher education quality between urban and rural areas.

### 4.3 Funding and Governance:

Centralized funding mechanisms and lack of district-level autonomy hinder context-specific implementation. Many rural TEIs struggle with delayed grants and inadequate infrastructure budgets, further worsening the urban-rural divide.

### 4.4 Quality Assurance Mechanisms:

Although NPST aims to unify teacher standards, it may inadvertently penalize rural

teachers who lack access to continuous professional development (CPD) opportunities. This could lead to further marginalization of rural educators.

## **5. Case Studies and Best Practices:**

### **5.1 Telangana: DIET Modernization and ICT Training:**

Telangana's DIETs adopted digital teacher training modules in collaboration with NGOs, improving teacher competency in remote areas. This initiative proves the potential of technology in bridging the urban-rural gap in teacher education.

### **5.2 Kerala: Integration of B.Ed. with Multidisciplinary Colleges:**

Kerala initiated pilot programs integrating B.Ed. departments into large universities, ensuring rural teacher trainees had access to better resources. This integration has the potential to enhance the quality of teacher education in rural areas.

### **5.3 Rajasthan: Community-Supported Teacher Training:**

Rajasthan's innovative model involved community participation in teacher training evaluations, ensuring relevance and accountability in rural areas. This community-based approach has the potential to improve the effectiveness of teacher education in rural regions.

## **6. Evaluating NEP-2020's Impact So Far:**

While NEP-2020 is still in its pilot stages, preliminary indicators show:

- An increase in digital content creation and remote teacher training sessions, though accessibility is still uneven.
- Some consolidation of TEIs, with a push to close low-quality private colleges.
- Greater awareness about teacher standards and performance evaluation frameworks.
- Policy dialogues at state levels focusing on rural teacher training quality improvement.

However, challenges are still. There is a lack of disaggregated data on rural teacher training outcomes, limited monitoring of DIET reforms, and uneven policy interpretation across states.

## **7. A Framework for Bridging Urban-Rural Gaps in Teacher Education:**

To ensure NEP-2020 achieves its inclusive vision, the following strategic framework is proposed:

### **7.1 Equity-Based Funding Allocation:**

Adopt funding formulas that prioritize under-resourced rural TEIs. Create a special infrastructure revitalization fund for rural teacher education institutions.

### **7.2 Digital Equity Strategy:**

- Equip rural TEIs with solar-powered ICT labs and offline training modules.
- Provide rural teachers with subsidized devices and training in digital pedagogy.
- Develop vernacular and context-specific e-content tailored for rural learners.

### **7.3 Faculty Incentivization:**

- Offer rural postings as career-advancing fellowships.
- Ensure rural service is recognized in promotion and appraisal.
- Provide housing, transport allowances, and research support for rural faculty.

**7.4 Localized Curriculum Integration:**

- Allow for modular curricula that include place-based learning and local educational needs.
- Promote teacher autonomy to innovate within curricular frameworks.

**7.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- Constitute district-level monitoring units with local teacher associations.
- Use real-time dashboards to track infrastructure, learning outcomes, and teacher progress.

**8. Policy Recommendations:**

1. **Conduct Teacher Education Equity Audits:** Systematically assess and publish reports on rural-urban disparities in teacher training resources and outcomes.
2. **Institutionalize Rural Immersion Programs:** Include mandatory rural practicum in all B.Ed. Curricula to expose urban trainees to diverse realities.
3. **Incentivize Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Encourage collaborations with NGOs and edtech firms with successful rural training models.
4. **Expand National Education Research Funding:** Focus on longitudinal studies tracking the effectiveness of NEP-2020 reforms in rural areas.
5. **Create a Rural Teacher Education Innovation Fund:** Support grassroots innovation and action research by rural educators.

**9. Conclusion:**

Bridging the urban-rural gap in teacher education is both a critical challenge and a national imperative. NEP-2020 provides the strategic policy framework necessary for reform, but translating vision into reality requires deliberate, equitable, and context-sensitive implementation. The future of India's education system hinges on how well it prepares and supports its teachers, especially those serving the most marginalized communities. With sustained investment, community engagement, and evidence-based policymaking, India can ensure that geography no longer dictates the quality of teacher education.

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## A STUDY OF THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING IKS IN EDUCATION

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And

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### **Abstract: -**

*The promotion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) in education is essential for cultural preservation, inclusivity, and the enrichment of learning experiences. IKS provides locally relevant knowledge, fosters environmental sustainability, and enhances problem-solving skills by integrating traditional wisdom with modern education. Additionally, it strengthens the self-identity of indigenous learners, encouraging a sense of belonging and pride in their heritage. However, despite its benefits, integrating IKS into formal education presents several challenges. These include the lack of documentation, difficulties in standardization, insufficient teacher training, and societal biases that perceive indigenous knowledge as inferior to Western scientific approaches. Furthermore, issues related to intellectual property rights and assessment methods create additional barriers to implementation. To successfully integrate IKS into education, a collaborative approach involving policymakers, educators, and indigenous communities is necessary. This includes curriculum reform, teacher capacity-building, and the development of legal frameworks to protect indigenous knowledge. By addressing these challenges, education systems can become more inclusive, fostering a holistic learning environment that values diverse ways of knowing.*

### **Introduction: -**

Education plays a crucial role in shaping societies, transmitting knowledge, and preserving cultural heritage. In many parts of the world, education systems have traditionally prioritized Western scientific knowledge while overlooking Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). However, there is growing recognition of the value of IKS in education, as it offers locally relevant, sustainable, and holistic approaches to learning. Indigenous knowledge, passed down through generations, encompasses traditional wisdom, environmental practices, social values, and problem-solving strategies that have enabled communities to survive and thrive in their specific environments.

Integrating IKS into education provides numerous benefits, such as enhancing cultural identity, promoting environmental conservation, and fostering inclusivity. By incorporating indigenous knowledge into curricula, learners gain a deeper appreciation of their cultural heritage and develop practical skills that are applicable to their immediate surroundings. Additionally, IKS supports interdisciplinary learning by blending scientific, ethical, and spiritual perspectives,



leading to a more well-rounded education.

Despite these advantages, promoting IKS in education comes with significant challenges. Many indigenous knowledge systems rely on oral traditions, making documentation and formalization difficult. Standardizing IKS within structured curricula may not always align with its fluid and experiential nature. Moreover, educators often lack the training and resources needed to effectively teach indigenous knowledge. Societal biases also pose a challenge, as indigenous knowledge is sometimes perceived as inferior or unscientific. Legal and ethical concerns, such as intellectual property rights and the risk of cultural appropriation, further complicate efforts to integrate IKS into education systems.

This paper explores both the benefits and challenges of promoting IKS in education. It examines how indigenous knowledge can enrich learning while addressing the barriers that hinder its full integration. By understanding these factors, policymakers, educators, and stakeholders can work towards creating a more inclusive and culturally responsive education system that values diverse ways of knowing.

**Keywords** - Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS), Cultural Preservation, Education Integration, Traditional Knowledge, Environmental Sustainability, Curriculum Development,

### **Benefits of Promoting IKS in Education:-**

#### **1 Cultural Preservation and Identity**

One of the key benefits of integrating IKS into education is its role in preserving indigenous cultures. Many indigenous communities have rich histories, languages, and traditions that are at risk of disappearing due to globalization and modernization. Teaching IKS in schools helps sustain these traditions by passing them on to younger generations. Furthermore, students from indigenous backgrounds feel a stronger connection to their heritage, fostering self-pride and identity.

#### **2 Enhancing Learning Relevance**

Western educational models often emphasize abstract and universal knowledge that may not be directly applicable to students' local environments. IKS, on the other hand, provides context-specific knowledge that addresses real-life challenges faced by indigenous communities. For example, traditional farming techniques, herbal medicine, and water conservation strategies are all examples of indigenous knowledge that can be integrated into science, geography, and environmental studies curricula.

#### **3 Promoting Environmental Sustainability**

Indigenous knowledge systems have long been based on sustainable practices that ensure the balance between humans and nature. Traditional ecological knowledge, for instance, has been used for centuries in managing natural resources without causing long-term harm to the environment. Incorporating such knowledge into modern education can help address contemporary environmental challenges, such as climate change and biodiversity loss.

#### **4 Fostering Inclusive and Multicultural Education**

Education that includes IKS promotes diversity and inclusivity. It acknowledges different

ways of knowing and respects the contributions of indigenous communities to knowledge development. A multicultural approach in education fosters mutual understanding and respect among students from different backgrounds, contributing to social cohesion and reducing discrimination against indigenous groups.

## **5 Strengthening Problem-Solving and Innovation**

IKS is based on experiential learning, observation, and adaptation to local conditions. These aspects encourage critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills. By incorporating IKS, students learn to approach challenges in diverse ways, combining traditional knowledge with scientific advancements to develop innovative solutions.

### **Challenges of Promoting IKS in Education :-**

#### **1 Lack of Documentation and Standardization**

A major challenge in promoting IKS in education is that much of this knowledge is transmitted orally and lacks formal documentation. This makes it difficult to integrate into structured curricula and assess using conventional academic methods. Furthermore, indigenous knowledge varies across communities, making standardization difficult.

#### **2 Limited Teacher Training and Resources**

Many educators lack adequate training and resources to teach IKS effectively. Since most teacher training programs are based on Western pedagogies, they do not equip teachers with the skills to incorporate indigenous knowledge into their lessons. Without proper training, educators may struggle to deliver IKS-based content effectively.

#### **3 Societal Bias and Perception of Inferiority**

In many societies, indigenous knowledge is viewed as inferior or unscientific compared to Western education. This perception leads to resistance from both educators and policymakers in integrating IKS into formal education. Overcoming these biases requires awareness campaigns, policy changes, and a shift in how knowledge is valued.

#### **4 Intellectual Property Rights and Ethical Concerns**

Indigenous communities have long struggled with the appropriation of their knowledge without recognition or benefits. The integration of IKS into education must be done in a way that respects and protects the intellectual property rights of indigenous communities. Clear policies and legal frameworks are needed to ensure fair use of indigenous knowledge.

#### **5 Assessment and Certification Challenges**

Traditional education systems rely on standardized testing and formal assessments, which may not align with the experiential and holistic nature of IKS. Finding appropriate assessment methods that recognize indigenous ways of knowing while fitting into modern education frameworks remains a challenge.

### **Strategies for Effective Integration of IKS in Education :-**

1. **Curriculum Reform** – Incorporate IKS into national curricula by developing subject-specific modules that blend indigenous and modern knowledge.

2. **Teacher Training Programs** – Provide educators with specialized training to teach IKS effectively.
3. **Community Involvement** – Engage indigenous elders and knowledge holders as educators and consultants in schools.
4. **Legal Protection** – Establish policies that recognize and protect indigenous intellectual property.
5. **Innovative Assessment Methods** – Develop new ways to assess IKS learning, such as practical projects and oral storytelling evaluations.
6. **Public Awareness Campaigns** – Promote the value of IKS through media and educational initiatives to change societal perceptions.

### Conclusion:-

The integration of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into education presents a valuable opportunity to create more inclusive, diverse, and culturally relevant learning environments. IKS plays a crucial role in preserving indigenous heritage, strengthening community identity, and providing practical solutions to real-world challenges, particularly in areas such as environmental conservation, sustainable development, and health practices. By incorporating indigenous wisdom into formal education, students gain a deeper appreciation for their cultural roots while developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills that are applicable to their specific environments.

Despite these significant benefits, the promotion of IKS in education faces several challenges. The lack of formal documentation and standardization makes it difficult to integrate into structured curricula, while inadequate teacher training and educational resources limit its effective delivery. Societal biases, which often perceive indigenous knowledge as inferior to Western scientific knowledge, further hinder its acceptance in mainstream education. Additionally, legal and ethical concerns, such as intellectual property rights and the risk of cultural appropriation, must be carefully managed to ensure that indigenous communities maintain control over their knowledge.

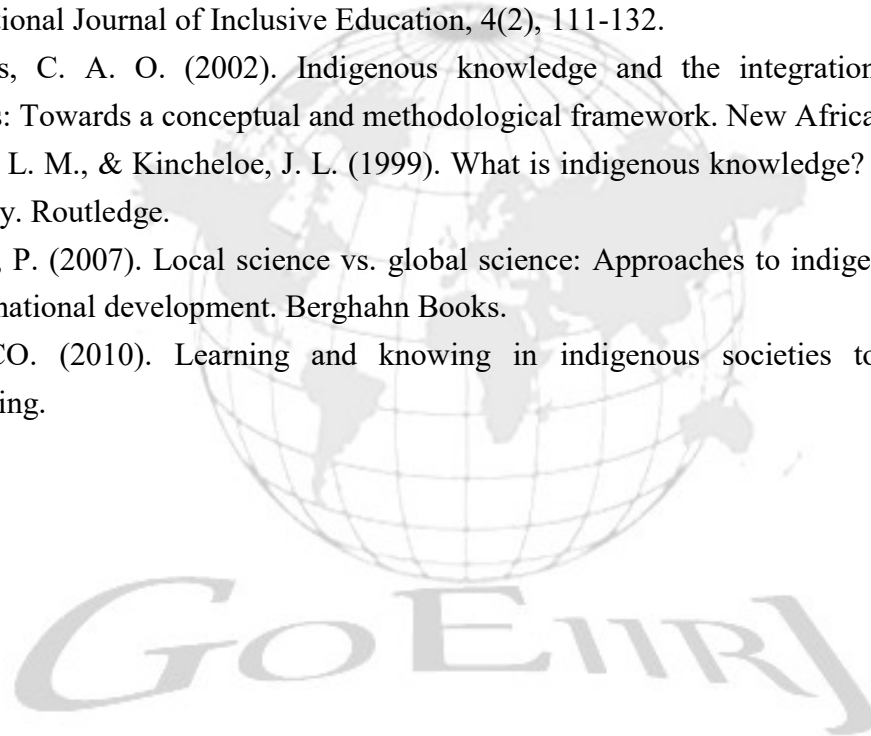
To address these challenges, a collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach is necessary. Governments, policymakers, educators, and indigenous communities must work together to develop policies that protect and promote IKS. Teacher training programs should be revised to equip educators with the necessary skills to incorporate IKS into their lessons, while innovative assessment methods should be explored to evaluate students' understanding in a way that aligns with indigenous learning styles. Additionally, fostering awareness and appreciation of IKS through public campaigns and community engagement can help combat societal biases and elevate the status of indigenous knowledge within formal education systems.

By addressing these barriers and implementing strategic reforms, education systems can move toward a more balanced and holistic approach that values multiple ways of knowing. The successful integration of IKS into education not only ensures the preservation of indigenous wisdom but also enhances global knowledge diversity, contributing to more sustainable and

inclusive societies. Recognizing and respecting indigenous knowledge as an integral part of education is essential for fostering a richer and more meaningful learning experience for future generations.

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## MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS IN THE INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM: CONTRIBUTIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND RELEVANCE TODAY

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### *Abstract*

*The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has made significant contributions to the development of mathematics, particularly in areas such as the decimal numeral system, algebra, trigonometry, and early calculus concepts. Texts such as the Sulba Sutras, Aryabhatiya, Brahmasphutasiddhanta, and Lilavati document these advancements, many of which predate similar developments in other civilizations. The introduction of zero, place value notation, and trigonometric functions laid foundational concepts for global mathematical progress.*

*Despite these contributions, IKS mathematics had limitations that restricted its further evolution into modern mathematical frameworks. The absence of formal proofs, axiomatic rigor, and standardized notation meant that its methods remained empirical rather than abstract and deductive. Unlike Greek and later European mathematical traditions, which emphasized logical proofs and structured theories, IKS mathematics focused on practical applications in astronomy, architecture, and commerce rather than theoretical abstraction.*

*In modern contexts, certain aspects of IKS mathematics remain relevant. Vedic Mathematics techniques continue to be used for fast mental calculations, and geometrical principles from the Sulba Sutras are applied in architecture and computational geometry. Additionally, Madhava's infinite series approximations influenced later developments in calculus. However, while these methods hold historical and educational value, they cannot replace the rigorous, proof-based mathematical approaches used in contemporary fields such as engineering, artificial intelligence, and cryptography.*

*This paper presents an objective analysis of IKS mathematics, discussing its contributions, limitations, and relevance today. The study aims to provide a balanced perspective, acknowledging IKS's strengths while contextualizing its shortcomings within the broader evolution of mathematical thought.*

**Keywords :** Indian Knowledge System, Vedic Mathematics, Numeral System, Algebra in IKS, Trigonometry in Ancient India, Madhava's Calculus, Sulba Sutras, Mathematics Education, Ancient Indian Mathematicians, Computational Applications



## 1. I ntroduction

The **Indian Knowledge System (IKS)** encompasses a vast intellectual tradition spanning multiple disciplines, including **mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy**. Among these, **mathematics played a crucial role** in shaping early scientific and technological advancements. Ancient Indian mathematicians contributed to the **development of numeral systems, algebraic methods, geometry, and early calculus concepts**. Their discoveries laid the foundation for mathematical progress across civilizations, influencing later mathematical traditions in **Persia, Arabia, and Europe**.

Mathematical knowledge in IKS was recorded in **Sanskrit texts**, often written in verse, making them accessible for memorization but **challenging for symbolic manipulation and generalization**. Some of the most notable texts include:

- **The Sulba Sutras** (c. 800 BCE – 200 BCE) – Early mathematical principles related to **geometry and construction**, including the first recorded form of the **Pythagorean theorem**.
- **Aryabhatiya by Aryabhata** (499 CE) – Introduced **place value notation, trigonometric sine tables, and approximations for  $\pi$  (pi)**.
- **Brahmasphutasiddhanta by Brahmagupta** (628 CE) – Defined **zero as a number**, established **rules for negative numbers**, and solved **quadratic equations**.
- **Lilavati by Bhaskara II** (c. 1150 CE) – Provided advanced solutions for **arithmetic, algebra, and mensuration**.
- **Yuktibhāṣā by Jyesthadeva** (c. 1530 CE) – Documented the **first known infinite series expansions**, laying the groundwork for **calculus**.

Despite these contributions, **IKS mathematics lacked the formal axiomatic structure** seen in Greek and later European mathematics. While Indian mathematicians focused on **practical problem-solving**, they did not emphasize **proof-based methodologies**. This distinction limited the long-term expansion of IKS mathematics into **abstract mathematical fields** such as **linear algebra, probability, and set theory**.

This paper will analyze the **foundational contributions, limitations, and modern relevance of IKS mathematics**, providing a **fact-based evaluation** rather than an exaggerated portrayal of its impact.

## 2. Foundational Contributions of IKS Mathematics

Indian mathematics contributed significantly to early mathematical thought, influencing later developments in **Persian, Arabic, and European mathematics**. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) played a key role in the **invention of zero, the place value system, algebraic equations, trigonometric functions, and early calculus concepts**. This section outlines these contributions in four major domains: **numeral systems, algebra, geometry, and calculus**.

### 2.1 Numeral System and Place Value Notation

One of the most significant contributions of IKS mathematics is the **Hindu-Arabic**

**numeral system**, which introduced the **concept of zero (0)** as a **numerical entity** and a **positional place value system**. These concepts were first formalized in:

- **Aryabhata's Aryabhatiya (499 CE)**, where he introduced a coded numeral system.
- **Brahmagupta's Brahmasphutasiddhanta (628 CE)**, which provided rules for operations involving zero and negative numbers.

The **place value notation system** allowed for **efficient calculations**, influencing **global commerce, science, and engineering**. This system was later transmitted to **Arab mathematicians (Al-Khwarizmi and Al-Samawal)** and eventually reached Europe, forming the foundation of **modern numerical representation**.

The introduction of **zero** was groundbreaking because:

- It **simplified arithmetic operations**, replacing cumbersome Roman numeral calculations.
- It enabled the development of **decimal fractions**, which later facilitated **scientific and financial computations**.
- It laid the foundation for **binary arithmetic**, which is now fundamental to **computer science and digital logic**.

## 2.2 Algebra and Number Theory

Indian mathematicians made **early advancements in algebra and number theory**, including:

- **Kuttaka Method**: Brahmagupta introduced a method for solving **linear Diophantine equations** (which later influenced modern number theory).
- **Quadratic Equations**: The first systematic approach to solving **quadratic equations**, including cases with negative solutions, was developed in **Brahmasphutasiddhanta**.
- **Indeterminate Equations**: The concept of solving equations with multiple unknowns was explored centuries before its formalization in European algebra.

Additionally, **combinatorial mathematics** was discussed in **Pingala's Chandahśāstra (c. 200 BCE)**, which contained early concepts of:

- **Binary number systems** (precursors to modern digital computation).
- **Fibonacci-like sequences** in Sanskrit prosody.

Bhaskara II refined algebraic solutions further in **Lilavati**, developing techniques that predated similar methods in **European Renaissance mathematics**.

## 2.3 Geometry and Trigonometry

Indian geometry was **highly practical**, focusing on architectural applications and astronomy. Key contributions include:

- **Sulba Sutras (c. 800 BCE)** – Contained geometric rules for **constructing fire altars** with precise measurements.
- **Baudhāyana's Theorem** – An early statement of the **Pythagorean theorem**, used for accurate temple constructions.
- **Aryabhata's Trigonometry (499 CE)** – Introduced the **sine function (jyā)** and cosine

(**koti-jyā**) in tabular form.

- **Bhaskara II's work** – Advanced trigonometric identities and calculated approximate values for **sine and cosine**.

Indian trigonometry was essential for:

- **Astronomy**: Used to predict **planetary positions and eclipses**.
- **Navigation**: Early Indian astronomers applied trigonometry in **celestial calculations**.
- **Engineering**: Geometrical rules influenced **temple architecture and town planning**.

These developments later reached **Persian and Arab mathematicians**, who refined and transmitted them to Europe, influencing **medieval trigonometry**.

## 2.4 Calculus and Infinite Series

The **Kerala School of Mathematics (14th–16th century)**, led by **Madhava of Sangamagrama**, made remarkable contributions in **calculus and infinite series**. Key discoveries include:

- **Power series expansions for sine and cosine functions** (precursors to Taylor series).
- **Approximate formulas for  $\pi$  (pi) using infinite series**, later refined in **European calculus**.
- **Convergence theories**, exploring **limits and summation techniques** centuries before Newton and Leibniz.

Madhava's series approximations influenced later developments in:

- **Differential calculus**, which became essential in **physics and engineering**.
- **Fourier analysis**, crucial in **signal processing and quantum mechanics**.

Despite these early breakthroughs, Indian calculus did not develop into a **formal mathematical framework** due to the **lack of a rigorous proof-based system**. However, these contributions played a **critical role in the evolution of global mathematics**.

## 3. Limitations of IKS Mathematics

While IKS mathematics contributed significantly to early mathematical development, it had certain **structural and methodological limitations** that prevented it from evolving into modern mathematical frameworks. This section discusses five key limitations:

### 3.1 Lack of Formal Proofs and Axiomatic Structure

One of the most significant limitations of IKS mathematics was the **absence of a formal proof-based system**. Unlike **Greek mathematics**, which developed an **axiomatic-deductive approach** (seen in **Euclid's Elements**), Indian mathematics relied primarily on **empirical observations, rule-based techniques, and computational methods**.

- The **Sulba Sutras, Aryabhatiya, and Brahmasphutasiddhanta** provided algorithms and formulas but did not include rigorous **theorem-proof structures**.
- Many results were stated in **verse form**, making them **difficult to generalize or validate systematically**.
- The **lack of logical proofs hindered the transmission of mathematical concepts** beyond

practical applications.

While Indian mathematicians made remarkable discoveries, their **failure to develop an axiomatic structure** limited their work's formal integration into **global mathematical traditions**.

### 3.2 Limited Development in Abstract Mathematics

Indian mathematics was **highly application-driven**, focusing on problems related to **astronomy, engineering, and commerce**. However, it lacked developments in **abstract mathematical fields**, such as:

- **Linear algebra** (essential for modern physics and AI).
- **Group theory and set theory** (foundational to modern pure mathematics).
- **Topology and mathematical logic** (critical in theoretical mathematics).

Greek and later European mathematics placed **emphasis on abstraction and formalism**, which led to the development of **modern algebra, calculus, and mathematical physics**. Indian mathematicians, in contrast, concentrated on **practical computation** rather than **theoretical generalization**.

This practical focus meant that Indian mathematics **did not contribute to many modern mathematical disciplines**, limiting its impact beyond arithmetic and trigonometry.

### 3.3 Minimal Contributions to Probability and Statistics

Despite advancements in **number theory and combinatorics**, IKS mathematics did not develop a **formal probability theory** or **statistical methods**, which are now essential in **data science, finance, and economics**.

- **Pingala's Chandahśāstra (c. 200 BCE)** introduced basic **combinatorial counting techniques** but lacked formal probability concepts.
- Unlike **European mathematicians such as Pascal and Fermat**, who developed probability as a mathematical discipline, Indian mathematics did not explore **randomness, expectation, or statistical inference**.
- Modern fields like **machine learning, actuarial science, and econometrics** rely on **probability and statistics**, areas in which IKS mathematics did not make significant contributions.

This absence limited the application of IKS in **modern decision-making and predictive analytics**.

### 3.4 Absence of Systematic Notation

Another major limitation was the **lack of symbolic notation** in Indian mathematics.

- Unlike the **Greek and Arabic traditions**, which introduced **algebraic symbols**, Indian mathematicians **expressed mathematical concepts in words and verses**.
- The **absence of a standardized notation system** made mathematical expression **verbose and less adaptable for further development**.
- Without a **symbolic representation**, concepts such as **calculus, algebraic equations, and matrix operations** remained **algorithmic rather than structural**.



This limitation delayed the global recognition and formalization of Indian contributions, as European mathematicians preferred symbolic reasoning for proofs and problem-solving.

### 3.5 Stagnation and Isolation from Global Developments

Indian mathematics remained largely isolated from external mathematical advancements due to political, cultural, and historical factors.

- While the **Islamic Golden Age (8th–14th century)** facilitated the exchange of knowledge between India, Persia, and the Arab world, **later periods saw a decline in scientific discourse.**
- The **absence of institutionalized mathematical education** (such as **European universities**) led to stagnation in mathematical research.
- The **colonial era (18th–19th century)** further interrupted indigenous knowledge systems, preventing Indian mathematical traditions from **adapting to modern mathematical revolutions.**

As a result, IKS mathematics did not participate in major mathematical breakthroughs such as **the rise of modern calculus, probability theory, and abstract algebra.**

## 4. Relevance of IKS Mathematics Today

While IKS mathematics had **historical limitations**, some of its concepts remain **relevant in modern education and applications.** This section explores how **Vedic Mathematics, ancient geometrical principles, and early calculus insights** still hold value in contemporary contexts.

### 4.1 Vedic Mathematics for Fast Mental Calculations

Vedic Mathematics, derived from ancient Indian texts, provides **shortcut techniques for rapid arithmetic calculations.** These methods include:

- **Urdhva-Tiryagbhyam (Vertically and Crosswise method)** – A multiplication shortcut.
- **Nikhilam Sutra** – Used for efficient division and squaring.
- **Anurupyena** – Quick proportional calculations.

These techniques help in:

- **Competitive exams** where fast calculations are essential.
- **Early education**, improving **mental math skills** in students.

However, Vedic Mathematics is **not a replacement** for formal algebra, calculus, or computational mathematics. It serves as a **supplementary tool**, rather than a primary mathematical framework.

### 4.2 Integration of IKS in Mathematics Education

Integrating IKS concepts into modern curricula can **enhance student learning** by:

- **Providing historical context** – Teaching students how **zero, place value notation, and algebra** developed in India.
- **Linking IKS with modern concepts** – Showing how ancient trigonometry and calculus influenced later developments.
- **Encouraging multiple problem-solving approaches** – Introducing Vedic methods alongside **modern algebraic solutions.**



Some countries, including **India's National Education Policy (NEP 2020)**, are exploring the **integration of traditional knowledge with modern education**.

- Schools can use **Sulba Sutra-based geometrical principles** to teach **construction-based learning**.
- **IKS-inspired learning models** can encourage **visualization-based math learning**, making abstract concepts easier to understand.

However, **IKS-based teaching should complement, not replace, modern mathematical rigor**. It is most effective in **early education and historical studies**, rather than in advanced mathematical research.

#### 4.3 Influence on Computational and Applied Mathematics

Certain principles from IKS mathematics remain **useful in computational fields**:

- **Madhava's Infinite Series** contributed to **modern numerical approximations in calculus**.
- **Geometric proportions from Indian temple designs** are used in **computational geometry and architectural modeling**.
- **Fractal-like structures in ancient art** align with **modern fractal mathematics in computer graphics and physics**.

Additionally, **number theory concepts from Indian mathematics** are applicable in **cryptography**.

- Modular arithmetic techniques, initially explored in **IKS number theory**, form the basis of **modern encryption systems** used in cybersecurity.

These applications demonstrate that while IKS mathematics does not replace modern mathematical fields, **its legacy continues in select computational domains**.

#### 5. Conclusion

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) made **foundational contributions** to global mathematics, particularly in **numeral systems, algebra, trigonometry, and early calculus concepts**. The **invention of zero, place value notation, and infinite series approximations** influenced later developments in **Islamic and European mathematics**. Texts such as the **Sulba Sutras, Aryabhatiya, and Brahmasphutasiddhanta** provided **algorithmic solutions to mathematical problems**, laying the groundwork for many fundamental mathematical concepts.

Despite these contributions, IKS mathematics had **structural limitations** that restricted its long-term influence. The **absence of formal proofs, abstract generalization, and systematic notation** meant that Indian mathematics remained **applied and computational**, rather than **axiomatic and deductive**. As a result, it did not evolve into the dominant mathematical framework seen in **Greek and later European traditions**. The lack of a **theorem-proof structure, probability theory, and formal algebraic systems** limited its direct applicability in **modern mathematical sciences**.

However, certain aspects of IKS mathematics remain **relevant today**. **Vedic Mathematics techniques** help improve **mental arithmetic**, while **Madhava's infinite series and geometrical**

principles continue to find applications in calculus, computational geometry, and cryptography. Additionally, integrating IKS concepts into mathematics education can provide students with a historical perspective on the evolution of mathematical thought.

Ultimately, IKS mathematics should be recognized for its contributions while acknowledging its limitations. Rather than replacing modern mathematical frameworks, IKS serves as a valuable historical and educational resource, helping bridge traditional knowledge with contemporary mathematical advancements.

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## BRIDGING TRADITIONS & TECHNOLOGY: THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN INTEGRATING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM UNDER NEP 2020

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### **Abstract**

*The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a repository of ancient wisdom spanning various disciplines such as science, medicine, philosophy, and arts. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes the revival, integration, and dissemination of IKS through modern educational structures. Libraries, as knowledge hubs, play a pivotal role in bridging traditional wisdom with contemporary technology. This paper explores the significance of libraries in integrating IKS within the framework of NEP 2020, focusing on digital preservation, open access, research facilitation, and curriculum support.*

**Key Words:** Knowledge hub, Digital preservation, Open Access

### **Introduction:**

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 highlights the crucial role of libraries in transforming education. It promotes **digital learning, open access resources, and multidisciplinary research**, making libraries essential knowledge hubs. NEP 2020 encourages the **preservation of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)**, digitization of manuscripts, and integration of **modern technology like AI and open-source tools** in library management. It supports **multilingual resources, research facilities, and lifelong learning**, ensuring equal access to knowledge. Libraries are expected to facilitate **interactive, student-centered learning** and support **capacity building** for educators and researchers. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive framework aimed at transforming India's education system. It emphasizes multidisciplinary learning, digital integration, and the promotion of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS). The policy highlights the importance of libraries in education by encouraging open access, digital repositories, and resource sharing. NEP 2020 also stresses the preservation of indigenous knowledge, ensuring that libraries play a key role in integrating traditional wisdom with modern technology. By promoting lifelong learning, research, and innovation, libraries act as knowledge hubs that support the vision of NEP 2020.

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) aligns closely with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in the field of Library Science by promoting the preservation, integration, and accessibility of India's rich traditional knowledge. NEP 2020 emphasizes multidisciplinary education, digital transformation, and indigenous knowledge, all of which directly impact libraries.

1. **Preservation & Digitization:** Libraries play a key role in digitizing ancient manuscripts, rare texts, and traditional knowledge resources to make them accessible globally.
2. **Integration with Modern Learning:** NEP 2020 encourages the blending of traditional

knowledge with modern education, making libraries responsible for curating resources on Ayurveda, Vedic sciences, arts, and indigenous technologies.

3. **Multilingual Access:** Libraries help implement NEP's vision by providing multilingual knowledge resources, ensuring that IKS materials are available in regional languages.
4. **Research & Innovation:** NEP 2020 promotes research in IKS, and libraries serve as knowledge hubs, offering scholars access to ancient texts and facilitating new interpretations.
5. **Capacity Building:** By integrating IKS with digital tools like DSpace and Koha, libraries help educators and students access Indian heritage through modern technology.

Thus, under NEP 2020, libraries act as bridges between traditional wisdom and modern education, ensuring that IKS remains a vital part of India's learning ecosystem.

### **Understanding the Indian Knowledge System (IKS)**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) refers to the vast and diverse body of knowledge that has evolved in the Indian subcontinent over millennia. It encompasses traditional wisdom, scientific advancements, philosophical thought, and cultural heritage, rooted in various disciplines such as philosophy, science, medicine, arts, architecture, agriculture, and governance.

### **Definition of Indian Knowledge System**

IKS is an interdisciplinary framework that integrates India's ancient wisdom with contemporary knowledge. It includes both theoretical and practical knowledge systems, derived from scriptures, oral traditions, and empirical experiences. The system is deeply connected to nature, society, and human well-being, fostering a holistic understanding of life and the universe.

### **Aspects of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in Library Science**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has a significant role in shaping the principles and practices of library science, especially in the context of knowledge preservation, classification, and dissemination. Libraries serve as repositories of wisdom, and integrating IKS into modern library science can enhance information organization, accessibility, and research.

#### **1. Knowledge Classification and Cataloging**

- Ancient Indian texts followed a structured method of classification similar to modern library classification systems.
- **Vedic Literature Classification:** Divided into Shruti (heard) and Smriti (remembered), similar to primary and secondary sources in libraries.
- **Paninian Grammar and Metadata:** The grammatical structure of Sanskrit (as developed by Panini) provides insights into metadata organization in digital libraries.
- **Nyaya and Mimamsa Logic:** These philosophical traditions emphasize categorization and logical structuring, which can be applied to modern indexing and classification systems.

#### **2. Manuscript Preservation and Conservation Techniques**

- **Palm-leaf Manuscript Preservation:** Ancient Indian libraries (e.g., Nalanda, Takshashila) used techniques like oiling palm leaves, wrapping manuscripts in silk, and keeping them in



controlled environments.

- Natural Ink and Paper Conservation: Traditional ink and dye-making processes were designed for long-term preservation, which can be explored for sustainable archival practices.
  - Digitization of Ancient Texts: Libraries can integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and OCR (Optical Character Recognition) to digitize and translate ancient Indian manuscripts for wider accessibility.
3. Oral Tradition and Knowledge Dissemination
- Guru-Shishya Parampara (Teacher-Disciple Tradition): The oral transmission of knowledge can be linked to modern knowledge-sharing practices, such as open-access repositories and community-driven learning.
  - Storytelling and Folklore Archives: Indian oral traditions hold vast knowledge in fields like agriculture, medicine, and ethics. Libraries can create audio-visual archives to preserve these traditions.
  - Sanskrit and Multilingual Texts: The multilingual nature of Indian texts can aid in developing multilingual library cataloging systems for better accessibility.
4. Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Libraries
- Temple and Monastery Libraries: Temples and Buddhist monasteries (e.g., Nalanda and Vikramshila) served as centers of knowledge storage and distribution, much like modern academic libraries.
  - Traditional Knowledge Databases: Many Indian communities hold indigenous knowledge on health, agriculture, and ecology. Libraries can create community-driven knowledge repositories.
  - Integration with Open Science: The concept of open knowledge in Indian traditions aligns with Open Science and Open Access movements, promoting knowledge sharing.
5. Ethical Principles and Information Management
- Dharma (Ethics) in Librarianship: Ancient Indian texts emphasize ethical knowledge management, similar to modern library ethics like intellectual freedom, information equity, and data privacy.
  - Chanakya's Arthashastra on Information Management: This ancient text discusses record-keeping, secrecy, and documentation, which are relevant to modern information security and digital archives.
6. Sustainable Library Practices from IKS
- Eco-friendly Library Infrastructure: Traditional Indian architecture (e.g., Vastu Shastra principles) can inspire energy-efficient and climate-responsive library designs.
  - Recycling and Reusing Old Materials: Ancient Indian knowledge on sustainable materials can help develop eco-friendly library resources and conservation methods.



**Role of Libraries in Integrating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS)**

Libraries play a crucial role in preserving, promoting, and integrating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) by making traditional knowledge accessible in modern formats. As knowledge hubs, libraries can bridge the gap between ancient wisdom and contemporary research, ensuring that IKS remains relevant in education, research, and societal development.

**1. Preserving Traditional Knowledge and Manuscripts**

Libraries act as custodians of heritage by collecting, restoring, and digitizing ancient Indian texts and manuscripts.

- **Manuscript Conservation:** Libraries can collaborate with institutions like the National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) to preserve ancient texts.
- **Digitization and Open Access:** Creating digital repositories for ancient Sanskrit, Pali, Tamil, and other regional texts to ensure broader accessibility.
- **Restoration Techniques:** Using traditional methods like palm-leaf oiling and natural ink preservation to protect fragile manuscripts.

Example: The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute in Pune has digitized thousands of ancient Indian manuscripts.

**2. Organizing Indigenous Knowledge Systems**

Libraries can develop specialized classification and indexing systems to categorize IKS resources efficiently.

- **Metadata for Traditional Knowledge:** Developing indigenous classification schemes aligned with Vedic knowledge categorization.
- **Folk Knowledge Archives:** Creating oral history collections for tribal and rural wisdom in agriculture, medicine, and arts.
- **Multilingual Access:** Providing translations and transliterations of Sanskrit, Tamil, Prakrit, and Persian texts into modern languages.

Example: The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) houses extensive collections of traditional Indian knowledge.

**3. Promoting Research and Innovation in IKS**

Libraries can facilitate IKS-based research by curating resources and fostering academic collaborations.

- **Specialized Research Sections:** Creating dedicated IKS sections in university and public libraries.
- **Integration with AI and Digital Tools:** Using AI-based text recognition to analyze ancient scripts and link them with modern science.
- **Workshops and Seminars:** Organizing events on Ayurveda, Vastu Shastra, Yoga, Indian Mathematics, and Linguistics.

Example: The Kautilya Academy for IKS at IIT Kharagpur focuses on integrating ancient knowledge with modern research.

**4. Educating and Engaging the Public**

Libraries can raise awareness about IKS through interactive programs, exhibitions, and storytelling sessions.

- Public Lectures and Talks: Inviting experts in Indian philosophy, ethics, and indigenous sciences.
- Community Knowledge Sharing: Encouraging folk artists, Vedic scholars, and Ayurveda practitioners to share knowledge.
- IKS Reading Corners: Setting up special reading sections for Ramayana, Mahabharata, Arthashastra, and Sangam literature.

Example: The National Digital Library of India (NDLI) hosts open-access IKS materials for public learning.

**5. Supporting Sustainable and Ethical Knowledge Management**

Libraries can integrate IKS values into sustainable development, ethics, and information management.

- Eco-friendly Library Design: Applying Vastu Shastra and traditional Indian architectural principles for sustainable library buildings.
- Ethical Information Practices: Following Dharma-based principles for fair knowledge dissemination.
- Preserving Oral Traditions: Recording and archiving folk songs, tribal stories, and historical narratives.

Example: The Sarasvati Mahal Library in Thanjavur preserves traditional Tamil literature and indigenous knowledge.

**Challenges in Implementing IKS in Libraries****.1 Lack of Awareness and Training**

- Limited knowledge among librarians and educators about IKS.
- Need for specialized training programs to equip library professionals with IKS-related expertise.

**.2 Resource Limitations and Funding**

- High costs of digitization, translation, and AI integration.
- The necessity for government and institutional funding to support IKS library initiatives.

**.3 Copyright and Accessibility Issues**

- Addressing intellectual property rights and ensuring ethical use of IKS materials.
- Establishing proper access control and open-source policies.

**.4 Technological Barriers**

- Need for upgrading library infrastructure to support digital repositories and AI tools.
- Ensuring rural and underprivileged communities have internet access to digital IKS resources.

**Counclusion**

Libraries play an important role in preserving and sharing the **Indian Knowledge System (IKS)** with modern society. By **digitizing ancient texts, organizing traditional knowledge, and supporting research**, libraries help bridge the gap between **past wisdom and future innovation**. They also educate the public through workshops, exhibitions, and storytelling. Using **sustainable practices and ethical knowledge management**, libraries ensure that IKS remains relevant. By integrating IKS with modern technology, libraries create **a rich knowledge ecosystem** that benefits students, researchers, and the public. This effort helps keep **India's cultural and intellectual heritage alive** for future generations.

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## THE KERNAL OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

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**Abstract**

*The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) signifies the transmission of knowledge across generations. It is a systematically organized framework and methodology for knowledge dissemination, rather than merely a tradition. Vedic literature is considered the foundation of the Indian Knowledge Tradition. The Upanishads, Vedas, and Upvedas are essential components of the Indian Knowledge System, which seeks to facilitate and encourage further research to address contemporary societal challenges. The system is grounded in foundational concepts such as Jnana and Ajnana, which are consistent with philosophical traditions like Vedanta and Vyavahara. IKS encompasses key philosophical traditions such as Vedanta, Nyaya, and Sankhya, which contribute to critical thinking, ethical frameworks, and holistic well-being. The integration of ethics, values in education through Indian Knowledge System has the potential to promote sustainable, equitable, and overall development of human being. The primary objective of this paper is to examine the evolution of the ancient Indian knowledge system and its associated philosophy relevant to human welfare.*

**Keywords :** Indian knowledge system, jnana, ajnana, Vedanta, human welfare.

**Introduction**

The ancient Indian traditional knowledge system is distinctive and encompasses numerous foundational elements of learning that remain pertinent across eras. This system has developed over time, with various segments of ancient Indian knowledge being categorized into different sections. It possesses a rich history. Recently, there has been a growing interest in examining this knowledge to identify the most enduringly relevant aspects, which is crucial for sustainability. Such an endeavor would aid in enhancing efforts to improve human welfare. Consequently, it is essential to explore the nature and history of this knowledge, along with the philosophy and values related to human welfare. Knowledge forms the cornerstone of Indian culture or civilization. This paper examines the various sections of the ancient Indian knowledge system, the related philosophy, and their evolution. The Indian ancient knowledge and education system was firmly grounded in philosophy aimed at human welfare. The Indian knowledge system was built on two key concepts, "Jnana" and "Ajnana," which can be associated with Vedanta and Vyavahara. These topics are discussed in the paper.

**Literature Review****WHAT IS IKS?**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) encompasses a diverse array of ancient wisdom, such as traditional medicine, astrology, yoga, meditation, and more. These systems have been handed down through generations and have significantly influenced India's history and culture.

Incorporating these IKS resources into education can enhance self-reflection, emotional regulation, and empathy. These practices enable students to understand and manage their emotions effectively, resulting in improved decision-making and healthier relationships.

### ROOT OF IKS

India's Knowledge System has its roots in Vedic culture, which consists of the four Vedas: Rig, Yajur, Sama, and Atharva. In recent years, the concept of the Indian Knowledge System has garnered interest, prompting leading educators and scientists to explore its potential. Recognizing the importance of reviving indigenous knowledge, the Indian government developed the National Education Policy, which is inspired by the rich heritage of ancient and timeless Indian knowledge and philosophy. In Indian philosophy, the pursuit of knowledge (Jnan), wisdom (Pragyaa), and truth (Satya) has always been regarded as the highest human goal. In ancient India, education aimed not just at acquiring knowledge for worldly life or life beyond, but at achieving complete self-realization and liberation. The Sanskrit term Veda is derived from the root "vid," which means knowledge (jnana). Knowing is referred to as jnana, and the process of knowing involves reasoning, which takes various forms, states, and meanings. It is essential to focus on its three forms: tamas, rajas, and sattva. Tamas represents the root, rajas the middle portion, and sattva the top portion. The root and top are the two extremes—the beginning and the end—while the middle portion, the trunk, connects them. This perspective offers a great opportunity for meditation and contemplation (sambhavana). Thus, the middle portion is typically seen as the form of knowledge (jnana), serving as the connecting trunk between the root and the top. It is through this connection that we strive to make them known. The Veda is said to be dedicated to the three gunas, but it primarily relies on the middle rajas portion, which is the power of discrimination or the ability to connect extremes. Tamas, rajas, and sattva are the three qualities. The support mainly comes from the root, known as tamas. In Sanskrit, this term has many meanings, but it generally signifies ignorance (ajnana), delay (alasyam), grossness (sthulatvam), and dullness (mudhatvam). These meanings relate to the middle portion, the world (prapancam), heaven (svarga), the middle world (antariksam), movement (cancala), anticipation (alocana), and effortfulness. Sattvam signifies joy, preference, superiority, delight, purity, and grandeur. The metaphor of a tree is used here: the roots provide support (adharma) and are called tamas, the trunk is the middle portion that grows upward and is rajas, and the top (sikharam) consists of branches and is sattva. It is in this context that we should understand these three gunas (qualities). These three qualities are intricately connected, and together they form the Vedas, which are divided into three parts. The theory that emerges from observing and understanding the three qualities and their interconnections is known as the Veda.

### CORE OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

#### 1. JNANA (KNOWLEDGE)

The notion of Jnana, deeply embedded in India's philosophical heritage, has captivated scholars and thinkers for ages. In Jain epistemology, knowledge is seen as the soul's intrinsic nature, and acknowledging this truth is vital for achieving enlightenment. The term jnana is



grammatically derived from the Sanskrit verb root "jna," which signifies knowing, investigating, and recognizing. By appending the suffix "ana," the word encompasses meanings such as knowing, knowledge, sacred knowledge, consciousness, and knowledge leading to liberation. When the preposition "vi" is added, it signifies knowledge, worldly knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, discernment, and understanding. In India, sciences are referred to as vijñāna, as they require a systematic study of subjects. Adding the preposition "pra" to "jñāna" implies intelligence, consciousness, or a mark or sign. The prefix 'a' added to "jñāna" denotes ignorance or spiritual ignorance. When "su" is added, it conveys the meaning of right knowledge. Adding "aa" transforms jñāna into "aajñānam," meaning complete knowledge. The prefix "sam" added to "jñāna" signifies knowledge and understanding. The Upanishads explore all these terms, with the ultimate aim for spiritual seekers being self-realization and understanding the ultimate reality, or Brahman. Awareness or jñāna involves comprehending both the external and internal worlds or reality. According to Upanishadic thinkers and Shankaracharya, jñāna ultimately represents the knowledge of Brahman. Shankara asserts that liberation is attainable solely through knowledge (Jñānadevatukaivalyam). Jñāna is the force that allows us to perceive the true nature of things. It is the power enabling the eye to see, the ear to hear, and the various emotions that arise in the heart (our bhavas), permeating every creature and atom. It supports everything, but if we attempt to understand it through limited objects, the grandeur of the Vedic concept of jñāna may seem diminished. The Veda, confined to a book, place, religion, or race, can only illuminate our understanding of the three worlds. In this triad, the entire creation, including akāśa, pātala, the high regions, and the highest, is encompassed. These are known as Pātala and Antarikṣa. The Vedas were comprehended by the Rishis or the Real persons. The Veda is a continuous flow of knowledge, a garland-like continuity of Vasus, Dhruvas, and Adityas, strung together. It is the thread that binds them.

## VIGNAN

"Vigyan", which translates to science in Hindi, plays a vital role in the Indian Knowledge System (IKS). This system integrates both ancient and modern knowledge and practices, covering areas such as mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, all with a distinctive viewpoint and method of comprehending the world. Science within the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) adopts a comprehensive approach, merging fields like mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy, with an emphasis on practical applications and improving human well-being, often drawing from ancient texts and traditions.

**Key Aspects of Science in IKS: Holistic Approach:** IKS promotes a holistic understanding of the universe and human life, combining scientific exploration with philosophical and spiritual insights. **Practical Applications:** The knowledge derived from IKS is frequently directed towards practical uses, aiming to enhance human well-being and tackle real-world issues. **Diverse Disciplines:** IKS includes a variety of scientific fields, such as: **Mathematics and Astronomy:** Ancient Indian scholars made notable contributions to these areas, with figures like Aryabhata and Brahmagupta

leaving a lasting impact. Medicine: Ayurveda, a traditional Indian medical system, emphasizes holistic healing and well-being. Engineering and Architecture: IKS encompasses knowledge related to constructing buildings, infrastructure, and other engineering achievements. Agriculture: Traditional farming methods and knowledge of sustainable agriculture are also part of IKS. Chemistry and Metallurgy: Ancient Indians developed techniques for creating alloys and other chemicals, including medicines and textiles.

### **JEEVAN DARSHAN**

"The Way of Life," also known as "Jivan Darshan" in the Bhartiya Knowledge Systems, represents a comprehensive philosophy and lifestyle deeply embedded in Indian traditions. It includes a range of principles and practices that help individuals lead a meaningful and balanced life. Within the framework of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), "Jeevan Darshan" (translated as "vision of life" or "way of life") signifies a philosophical and holistic approach to living, incorporating principles and practices that guide individuals toward a purposeful and balanced existence, grounded in ancient wisdom. Here's a more detailed explanation: Holistic Approach: Jeevan Darshan stresses a comprehensive understanding of life, covering the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual dimensions of human existence. Purpose and Meaning: It encourages people to discover meaning and purpose in their lives, aligning their actions with their values and goals. Balance and Harmony: Jeevan Darshan advocates for a balanced and harmonious lifestyle, highlighting the importance of living in harmony with nature and oneself. Ancient Wisdom: It draws from India's rich philosophical and spiritual traditions, including the Vedas, Upanishads, and other ancient texts, to offer guidance for living a meaningful life. Integration of Knowledge: Jeevan Darshan is often viewed as a complementary component of the broader Indian Knowledge System, which also includes "Jnana" (knowledge) and "Vijnana" (science/applied knowledge). Examples: Some practices and principles linked to Jeevan Darshan include yoga, meditation, Ayurveda, and ethical conduct, all aimed at promoting well-being and a sense of purpose.

### **CONCLUSION**

To sum up, incorporating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into education and research paves the way for comprehensive development, enhances cultural awareness, and offers valuable perspectives for tackling modern issues and encouraging sustainable solutions. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a vast repository of wisdom encompassing knowledge, science, philosophy, and the arts. It draws from Vedic literature, which includes the Vedas, Upanishads, and Up Veddas. Rooted in the cultural and spiritual heritage of India, IKS has significantly influenced the development of thought and practices across the centuries.

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## BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN EDUCATION

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### **Abstract**

*Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) represent a rich and diverse repository of traditional knowledge, encompassing fields such as philosophy, science, medicine, mathematics, arts, and literature. These systems have been practiced for millennia and are deeply rooted in the Indian cultural and intellectual fabric. As globalization continues to shape the modern educational landscape, there is a growing realization of the need to integrate indigenous knowledge systems, like IKS, into contemporary educational frameworks. This paper explores the benefits and challenges of promoting Indian Knowledge Systems in education. The study investigates how the integration of IKS can enhance holistic learning and cultural identity, while also addressing the obstacles such as resistance from the education system, inadequate teacher training, and societal perceptions. The research provides recommendations for overcoming these challenges and fostering a more inclusive and diverse educational model.*

### **1. Introduction**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) represents a complex body of knowledge that encompasses a variety of disciplines such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Vastu Shastra, Indian mathematics, literature, arts, and the philosophical tenets of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. IKS has contributed significantly to various fields such as mathematics (e.g., the concept of zero), astronomy, and medicine, long before the rise of modern scientific thought. These ancient knowledge systems have shaped the way generations of Indians viewed the world and lived their lives.

In recent times, there has been an increasing push to integrate IKS into modern educational frameworks. This shift is driven by the desire to preserve traditional knowledge while adapting it to contemporary educational contexts. The Indian National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, for instance, advocates the inclusion of indigenous knowledge systems to promote a more holistic and culturally rooted education. However, despite the benefits, promoting IKS in education faces significant challenges. These include curriculum limitations, resistance from modern educational institutions, a lack of trained educators, and negative societal perceptions about the relevance of

traditional knowledge in a rapidly changing world.

This paper examines the benefits of integrating Indian Knowledge Systems into modern education and analyzes the challenges faced in their promotion. It also proposes strategies to overcome these challenges, aiming for an educational system that honors both modern and traditional knowledge.

## **2. Need for the Study**

Modern education systems, especially in India, have been heavily influenced by Western models. While this has facilitated the development of scientific and technological knowledge, it has led to a marginalization of indigenous knowledge systems. Indian Knowledge Systems are often considered outdated or irrelevant in the face of globalized education, which primarily focuses on Western ideals and practices.

Given that traditional knowledge systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, and Vastu Shastra have contributed greatly to the well-being of individuals and communities for centuries, it is crucial to reassess their role in contemporary education. Integrating IKS into the curriculum can contribute to a more holistic education, one that values cultural heritage, environmental sustainability, and emotional well-being.

Furthermore, the importance of IKS in shaping individual and community resilience in the face of modern-day challenges, such as climate change, health crises, and social upheaval, calls for a reevaluation of how indigenous knowledge can be applied in today's context. This study is necessary to understand the potential of IKS to enrich modern education and identify the barriers that hinder its integration.

## **3. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research paper are as follows:

1. To explore the benefits of promoting Indian Knowledge Systems in the education system.
2. To identify the challenges in integrating IKS into formal educational curricula.
3. To assess the impact of IKS on the holistic development of students.
4. To propose strategies and recommendations for overcoming the challenges in promoting IKS in education.
5. To contribute to the discourse on the role of indigenous knowledge in contemporary education.

## **4. Hypothesis**

The study is based on the following hypotheses:

1. Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems into the educational curriculum promotes the holistic development of students, enhancing their emotional, intellectual, and spiritual growth.
2. Despite the potential benefits, the integration of IKS faces significant barriers, including resistance from educational institutions, curriculum constraints, societal perceptions, and lack of infrastructure and training.
3. Overcoming these challenges requires systematic reforms, including changes in the



curriculum, teacher training, and societal attitudes toward traditional knowledge.

## 5. Methodology

This research paper follows a qualitative research methodology, combining a literature review with primary data collection. Data were gathered through interviews, surveys, and case studies to understand the benefits and challenges of promoting IKS in education.

### 5.1 Data Collection

The research draws on two main sources of data:

1. **Literature Review:** A thorough review of academic journals, government reports, policy documents, and books was conducted to provide a foundational understanding of Indian Knowledge Systems, their role in education, and previous attempts at their integration.
2. **Primary Data:** Semi-structured interviews and surveys were conducted with educators, policymakers, students, and experts in the field of IKS. A total of 50 participants were involved, including 20 educators, 10 students, and 10 policymakers from different regions of India. This sample provided diverse perspectives on the promotion of IKS in education.

### 5.2 Sampling Method

The study employed purposive sampling, targeting individuals with direct experience or expertise in the integration of IKS into educational systems. The participants were selected based on their knowledge of Indian traditional education systems, their involvement in curriculum development, and their experience in teaching or policymaking.

### 5.3 Data Analysis

The data collected from the interviews and surveys were analyzed using thematic analysis. This method helped identify recurring themes, patterns, and insights related to the benefits, challenges, and strategies for promoting IKS in education. The findings were categorized into key themes such as cultural preservation, holistic development, societal resistance, and curriculum constraints.

## 6. Benefits of Promoting Indian Knowledge Systems in Education

The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems into the education system offers several significant benefits:

### 6.1 Cultural Preservation and Identity

Promoting IKS in education helps preserve India's rich cultural heritage. Knowledge systems like Ayurveda, Yoga, and traditional Indian arts are essential to understanding the cultural context and history of India. Introducing these subjects into schools helps foster a sense of pride and belonging, especially among younger generations, who may feel disconnected from their roots due to the dominance of Western education.

### 6.2 Holistic Development

Indian Knowledge Systems emphasize holistic development, which includes not only intellectual growth but also emotional, spiritual, and social well-being. Practices like Yoga and meditation are known to improve mental health, reduce stress, and promote emotional resilience.

The integration of these practices into educational curricula can contribute to the overall well-being of students, helping them manage the pressures of modern life.

### **6.3 Environmental Awareness and Sustainability**

IKS offers valuable insights into sustainable practices, particularly in areas like agriculture, water conservation, and architecture.

Vastu Shastra and traditional farming methods provide knowledge about sustainable living and environmental stewardship. Teaching these concepts in schools can instill a sense of responsibility toward the environment and encourage students to adopt sustainable practices in their daily lives.

### **6.4 Critical Thinking and Creativity**

Indian philosophical traditions, such as Vedanta and Nyaya, emphasize critical thinking and intellectual inquiry. By integrating these systems into education, students can develop the ability to think deeply, analyze problems from multiple perspectives, and cultivate creativity. These skills are invaluable in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

## **7. Challenges of Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems into Education**

While there are clear benefits, several challenges hinder the widespread adoption of IKS in formal education:

### **7.1 Curriculum Limitations**

One of the major challenges in integrating IKS into education is the rigidity of the existing curriculum.

Most modern educational systems, including in India, are heavily influenced by Western frameworks that prioritize subjects like science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) over traditional knowledge. There is little room in the curriculum for subjects such as Sanskrit, Ayurveda, or traditional Indian philosophy, which are integral components of IKS.

### **7.2 Resistance from Educators and Institutions**

Many educators and institutions resist the integration of IKS into the curriculum due to a lack of understanding or training. Traditional knowledge is often viewed as outdated or irrelevant, especially in urban educational settings. Teachers may lack the expertise to teach IKS, and schools may be reluctant to allocate time and resources to unfamiliar subjects.

### **7.3 Societal Perception**

In many cases, society perceives traditional knowledge as inferior to modern science and technology. This perception can lead to resistance from students, parents, and educators, who may see little value in learning about subjects like Ayurveda or Yoga. The influence of globalized education models further reinforces this attitude, marginalizing indigenous knowledge in favor of Western ideologies.

### **7.4 Lack of Infrastructure and Resources**

The successful integration of IKS into education requires appropriate infrastructure and resources, including qualified teachers, textbooks, and educational materials. However, many

educational institutions, particularly in rural areas, lack the necessary infrastructure to support the teaching of IKS. This resource gap further hampers the promotion of IKS in schools.

## **8. Recommendations for Overcoming Challenges**

To overcome the challenges and successfully integrate IKS into education, the following strategies are recommended:

### **8.1 Curriculum Reform**

The curriculum should be reformed to include Indian Knowledge Systems alongside modern subjects. This can be achieved by introducing elective courses or integrating aspects of IKS into existing subjects like history, science, and philosophy. Textbooks and educational materials should be developed to support the teaching of IKS in a way that resonates with modern students.

### **8.2 Teacher Training**

Teachers should be trained in Indian Knowledge Systems to build their capacity to teach these subjects effectively. Professional development programs, workshops, and online resources can help educators gain the knowledge and skills necessary to incorporate IKS into their teaching.

### **8.3 Societal Awareness Campaigns**

There is a need to change societal perceptions about the value of IKS. Awareness campaigns can be launched to highlight the relevance of traditional knowledge in modern times and its potential to address contemporary challenges. Media, community engagement, and public lectures can play a significant role in reshaping attitudes toward IKS.

### **8.4 Government Support**

The government must provide policy support for the inclusion of IKS in education. This can be done through the development of national guidelines, funding for curriculum development, and incentives for educational institutions that promote indigenous knowledge. Support from educational policymakers is crucial for the successful integration of IKS.

## **9. Conclusion**

Indian Knowledge Systems offer a wealth of knowledge that can significantly enhance modern education by promoting holistic development, cultural preservation, and sustainability. However, the integration of IKS into the education system faces numerous challenges, including curriculum limitations, resistance from educators, and societal perceptions. Overcoming these challenges requires a multi-pronged approach, including curriculum reform, teacher training, societal awareness, and government support.

By addressing these challenges, India can create an educational system that values both modern and traditional knowledge, ensuring that future generations are equipped with the wisdom and skills to navigate a rapidly changing world.

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## VALUES AND CHARACTER EDUCATION THROUGH IKS IN NEP-2020

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### Abstract :

*Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) is essential to promoting values and character education in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. This method emphasizes how important indigenous knowledge, customs, and culture are in influencing students' overall growth. The policy promotes an educational framework that emphasizes the development of qualities like integrity, respect for diversity, empathy, and social responsibility in addition to academic performance. The NEP aims to close the gap between traditional knowledge and contemporary education by introducing IKS into the curriculum. The goal is to inculcate principles that foster not only academic proficiency but also a moral and ethical foundation, resulting in well-rounded people who make valuable contributions to society. IKS's character education is based on timeless values like justice, compassion, and sustainability that speak to today's pressing global issues. Incorporating IKS also fosters a greater awareness of one's cultural heritage, which gives students a sense of pride and identity. Additionally, it promotes tolerance and respect for one another by cultivating an awareness of India's rich cultural diversity. Students who receive an all-encompassing education are better equipped to think critically, behave ethically, and take part in socially conscious projects, all of which support national development and the welfare of the world. According to NEP-2020, values and character education delivered through IKS go beyond simple moral teaching to become a lived experience that equips students to live morally and wisely in both their personal and communal lives.*

**Keywords :** Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), Values Education , Ethical Education, Cultural Identity.

### Introduction:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes the value of an inclusive and holistic approach to learning, represents a dramatic change in India's educational landscape. The incorporation of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into the educational framework, with an emphasis on character education and values cultivation, is one of the main tenets of this approach. The NEP aims to create an educational system that emphasizes students' moral and ethical growth in addition to teaching them intellectual information. The policy is to develop well-rounded people who possess both intellectual and moral strength by utilizing the vast, varied cultural heritage and knowledge ingrained in IKS.

IKS's values and character education fosters characteristics like empathy, respect, honesty,



and social responsibility while fostering a closer bond with India's philosophical, historical, and cultural heritage. The goal of this strategy is to develop citizens who are not just informed but also kind, socially concerned, and accountable. In this regard, IKS provides a special means of fusing traditional values with contemporary education, enabling students to successfully negotiate the challenges of the modern world while maintaining their cultural identity.

The NEP-2020's emphasis on character education through IKS aims to develop generations that are not only academically strong but also have the moral compass to make moral decisions, contribute to society, and create a more just and peaceful world as India works to address the challenges of a rapidly changing global landscape.

### **Aims And Objectives :**

With an emphasis on both intellectual and ethical development, the NEP-2020 Aims and Objectives of Values and Character Education through Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) are intended to direct students' overall development. These are the main goals and objectives:

1. **Promoting Holistic Development:** To cultivate people who are socially conscious, emotionally stable, morally oriented, and intellectually capable. This involves encouraging the growth of qualities like empathy, integrity, and compassion while maintaining a balance between cognitive abilities.
2. **IKS Integration into Education:** To integrate Indian Knowledge Systems—such as cultural practices, ethical theories, and traditional wisdom—into the educational system. Students are better able to relate to their cultural heritage and comprehend the importance of these principles in today's world as a result.
3. **Instilling Moral and Ethical Values:** To develop character by imparting fundamental moral principles including social responsibility, honesty, fairness, respect, and empathy. Assisting students in building a solid ethical basis to direct their personal and professional life is the goal.
4. **Fostering Social Responsibility:** To inspire students to take an active role in the advancement of society by living according to ideals that support equality, justice, sustainability, and peace. Students gain a greater understanding of their role in improving society as a result.
5. **Respecting Inclusivity and Diversity:** To foster tolerance and respect for many worldviews, customs, and cultures in India and around the world. Tolerance, respect for one another, and peaceful cohabitation are the goals of this objective.
6. **Fostering Ethical Decision-Making and Critical Thinking:** To inspire students to consider the moral and ethical implications of contemporary challenges.

### **Literature Review :**

In recent years, there has been a lot of interest in integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) with Values and Character Education, especially in light of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Interest in how indigenous knowledge, customs, and values can support students'

holistic development—promoting not only academic success but also ethical, moral, and emotional growth—is growing as the NEP seeks to overhaul India's educational system.

### 1. Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in Education

Indian Knowledge Systems refer to a vast array of intellectual traditions, encompassing philosophy, art, literature, spirituality, and sciences, that have shaped Indian civilization for ages. Scholars have underlined that IKS is not only a body of knowledge, but a comprehensive worldview that integrates spiritual and ethical values into all parts of life (Sharma, 2019). In order to foster a greater awareness of Indian customs, moral principles, and sustainable living, recent debates in educational reform have called for the resuscitation of these systems in colleges and universities (Vyas, 2020).

By recommending the incorporation of these systems in curricula and pedagogy, the NEP 2020 acknowledges the significance of IKS and makes sure that students may apply traditional knowledge to current concerns and connect with their heritage. The NEP sees the growth of people who are rooted in values like empathy, respect, and compassion—all of which are essential for character development—by incorporating IKS.

### 2. Values and Character Education in NEP-2020

Since academic learning is insufficient for students' entire development, the NEP-2020 places a high priority on values and character education. The policy states that education should foster both cognitive and emotional intelligence, giving pupils the tools they need to act morally, think critically, and interact with others in an empathic manner. In line with the goal of a well-rounded person who can make a constructive contribution to society, the policy seeks to advance values like respect, tolerance, integrity, and responsibility.

Character education is regarded as a crucial component of preparing kids for life after school. According to several academics (e.g., Garg & Kumar, 2021), values-based education aids in fostering traits like honesty, social responsibility, and moral judgment—all of which are essential for students to succeed in a world that is becoming more complex by the day.

### Research Methodology :

In light of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the study of values and character education through Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) seeks to comprehend how traditional knowledge can be incorporated into contemporary education to promote social, moral, and ethical development. The purpose of this study's research technique is to examine different aspects of the integration process, evaluate its efficacy, and pinpoint opportunities and problems.

#### 1. Research Design

A qualitative and descriptive technique will be used in this study. Since the study is exploratory, the main goal is to fully comprehend how IKS contributes to the advancement of values and character education in the context of NEP-2020. Using a case study approach, the research will look at particular educational establishments (schools, colleges, or universities) that have started incorporating IKS into their curricula. To collect qualitative data, observations,

interviews, and document analysis will also be used.

## 2. The Sample and Population

The study will concentrate on Indian educational institutions that are actively attempting to integrate IKS into their curricula and implement NEP-2020. Primary and secondary schools that are experimenting with values-based education and where administrators and teachers are implementing IKS in the classroom will be the source of the sample.

- Institutions of Higher Learning: Colleges and universities that provide programs or courses that combine character education and IKS.
- Instructors and learners: Teachers and students directly involved in the curriculum modifications will participate in the study.

## Conclusion

A thorough framework for examining the function of values and character education through IKS within the NEP-2020 is provided by the study approach described above. This study intends to reveal the subtleties of how traditional Indian knowledge might support students' moral and ethical development in the contemporary educational setting by employing qualitative research techniques like observations, interviews, and document analysis. The results will be helpful to curriculum designers, educators, and legislators who want to make India's educational system more values-based.

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**A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF UNDERGRADUATES ABOUT THE  
CHALLENGES OF IKS INTEGRATION IN MODERN EDUCATION UNDER NEP  
2020 AND ITS RELATION TO HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT**

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**Abstract**

*NEP 2020 strategically integrates Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) with contemporary educational practices to cultivate a learning environment that fosters holistic development of students. This study highlights the perceptions of undergraduates about the challenges faced in integrating IKS into modern education under NEP 2020. This study explores how these challenges relate to students' holistic development. Utilizing exploratory, descriptive, and inferential research types, data were collected from 70 undergraduate students in South Mumbai using a structured 5-point Likert scale questionnaire. Statistical analyses, including reliability (Cronbach's Alpha Value), normality (Shapiro-Wilk Test), and correlation tests (Kendall's Tau-b and Spearman's rho), disclosed significant positive correlations between the challenges in pedagogical techniques, access to IKS resources, practical exposure, and curricular framework of IKS with holistic development of students. These findings underline the need for curriculum innovation, enhanced access to IKS resources, strengthened practical exposure and the adoption of technology-enabled pedagogical strategies to facilitate an education landscape that is both inclusive and culturally responsive. The study offers valuable insights for policy stakeholders and facilitators aiming to foster an educational environment that harmonizes traditional wisdom with modern educational practices.*

**Keywords:** Indian Knowledge System (IKS), New Education Policy (NEP), Holistic Development

**Introduction**

The National Education Policy 2020 replaces the NEP 1986, has set the stage for holistic development of students with a transformative approach to education in India. Under NEP 2020, The integration of IKS in modern education promotes holistic learning, critical thinking, enriching students' education with ancient wisdom and modern relevance. As the education landscape evolves, there is a noticeable shift where students are transitioning from passive learners to active learners while educators are transforming from being mere instructors to facilitators in the learning process. This paradigm shift is crucial for promoting a more inclusive and culturally sensitive learning environment. However, there are several challenges that persist in integrating IKS into modern education under NEP 2020. "It encounters multiple challenges, including the technical complexity of modern technologies, lack of access to IKS resources and technology, and cultural



sensitivity” (Garg, 2024). Existing literature reveals that addressing these issues is important for enhancing the quality of education and for the holistic development of students. According to Nayak et al. (2024), as education transitions from ancient to modern education, there is a need to focus on the importance of Vedic teachings, a student-centric approach, and the integration of cognitive, affective, and conative domains. In fact, adopting the Gurukul system and Santiniketan's naturalistic approach with contemporary curricula fosters a holistic education system that aligns with present-day societal needs.

### **Objectives**

1. To study the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges of the integration of Indian knowledge systems in modern education under NEP 2020 and its relation to holistic development
2. To propose strategies to overcome the identified challenges of integration of Indian knowledge systems in modern education under NEP 2020 and its relation to holistic development

### **Hypotheses**

#### **Hypothesis 1**

H1: There is a significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in pedagogical techniques in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.

H0: There is no significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in pedagogical techniques in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.

#### **Hypothesis 2**

H1: There is a significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in access to IKS resources in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.

H0: There is no significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in access to IKS resources in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.

#### **Hypothesis 3**

H1: There is a significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in practical exposure to IKS in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.

H0: There is no significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in practical exposure in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.

#### **Hypothesis 4**

H1: There is a significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in the curricular framework of IKS in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic



development.

H0: There is no significant correlation between the perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in the curricular framework of IKS in the integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.

#### **Problem Statement:**

The current educational system requires significant enhancement in pedagogical methods, access to IKS resources, practical exposure, and curricular frameworks of IKS to effectively integrate IKS into modern education under NEP 2020.

#### **Research Methodology:**

An exploratory, descriptive, and inferential research was conducted by the researcher. The variables in the study are holistic development and challenges faced by the students with the integration of IKS in modern education under NEP 2020, which includes pedagogical techniques, access to IKS resources, practical exposures, and curricular framework of IKS.

**Universe of the Study:** Undergraduate college students currently studying IKS under NEP 2020 from south Mumbai.

**Sample Size-** 70 undergraduate students from south Mumbai.

**Extent-**South Mumbai

#### **Sampling Design-**

Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling method, was used to collect data from the respondents using a 5-point Likert scale in the questionnaire. 5-point Likert scale, where 1 reflects "strongly disagree," 2 "disagree," 3 "neutral," 4 "agree," and 5 "strongly agree" was used by the researcher in the study.

#### **Sources of Data-**

Primary data has been collected using a structured questionnaire through Google Forms. Secondary data collected from existing literature and reports.

#### **Review of Literature**

1. Vageeshan and Kamalakar (2025)—Integrating IKS in education can support intellectual, emotional, and cultural development.
2. Kumar et al. (2025)—This study highlights the recent governmental endeavours to make IKS a crucial component of education.
3. Maheshwari et al. (2024)—It revealed how AI in pedagogical practices makes IKS more engaging for students.
4. Raj (2024) highlights the historical evolution from the colonial period to NEP 2020. It promotes a holistic learning experience, integrating IKS into vocational education.
5. Kaur et al. (2024)—This study discovered the transformative measures for redefining teacher education with a special focus on IKS under NEP 2020.
6. Jain et al. (2024) reviewed how the workshops, resource creation, and integration with modern scientific perspectives help to overcome the challenges.

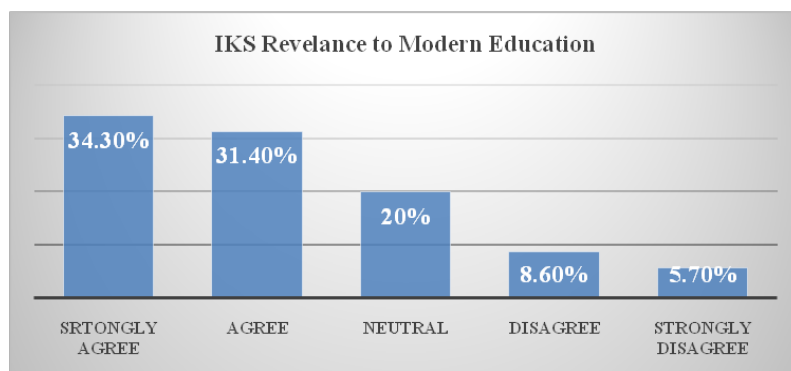
7. Amani, S. (2024)—It discloses how the integration of IKS into the current educational framework can renew the Indian education system and enhance contemporary education.
8. Karanwal, B., & Singh, B. (2023)—This paper shows that integration of Indian knowledge into education can boost holistic development.
9. Sharma, S., & Rai, R. (2024)—It underscores how the balance between traditional wisdom and modern teaching practices can enhance holistic education practices in contemporary education.
10. Baidya and Das (2025)—it reveals integrating IKS into education can promote equitable, sustainable, and holistic development.
11. P. & Gupta (2024)—It underscores how IKS and modern technological advancements can boost holistic development, promoting cultural awareness.
12. Mahesh K. et al. (2023)—It explores ancient Indian universities that delivered holistic education, contributing to the creation of the IKS.
13. Khan et al. (2024)—It underlines how IKS will actively boost traditional knowledge by leveraging technological practices to platform Indian heritage globally.
14. Ambika G, Priya V (2024)—Integrating IKS into teacher education practices can empower prospective teachers by integrating knowledge, compassion, and knowledge.
15. Isser et al. (2024) reviewed that incorporating dharma and IKS in education can promote holistic development among students, aligning with cultural sensitivity.
16. Maheshkumar et al. (2023)—it discovers that incorporating IKS and Indian educational philosophies into the NEP 2020 can foster cultural identity and nurture holistic growth among learners.
17. Das, R. (2024)—It is shown that IKS and NEP 2020 embody India's rich tradition of spirituality and knowledge, promoting human well-being.
18. Singh et al. (2025)—This paper attempted to identify the challenges, such as resource limitations and stakeholder expectations, which hinder effective implementation.

### Significance

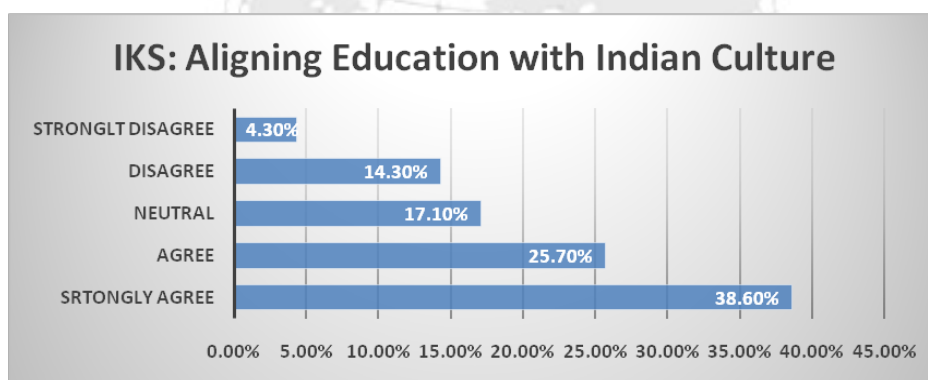
This study offers insights that will help to develop more inclusive and culturally responsive teaching methods and refine strategies that are not only theoretically sound but also practically feasible. The research provides a framework for further studies on integrating traditional knowledge with modern curricula. It encourages continued exploration into effective educational methodologies that honour India's rich cultural heritage.

### Limitations

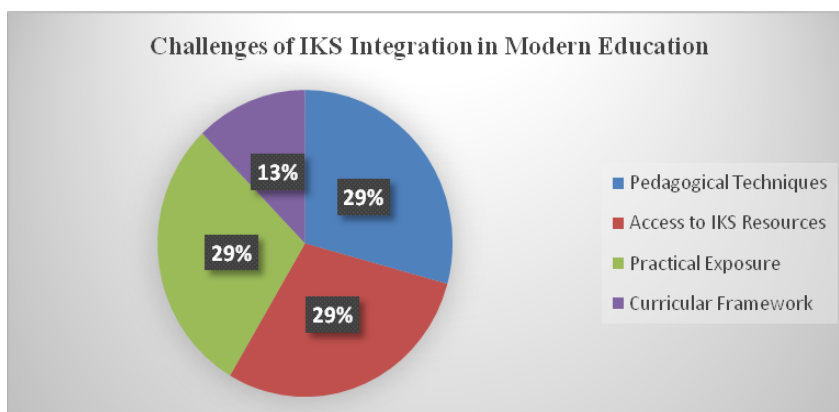
The study may limit the generalizability of the findings to broader populations. Only quantitative data may restrict the depth of qualitative insights. The limitations underscore the need for further studies with larger samples and varied methodologies to build on these initial findings.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation****Chart no. 1****Source: Primary Data**

**Interpretation:** Above given chart no. 1, revealed that the majority of respondents, i.e., 34.30%, strongly agree, whereas 31.40% agree that the IKS is relevant to modern education. Meanwhile, 20% remain neutral, while a smaller proportion—8.60% disagree and 5.70% strongly disagree.

**Chart no.2****Source: Primary Data**

**Interpretation:** Above given chart no. 2, disclosed that The majority of respondents, i.e., 38.60%, strongly agree, whereas 25.70% agree that IKS helps align education with Indian culture. Meanwhile, 17.10% remain neutral, while a smaller proportion—14.30% disagree and 4.30% strongly disagree.

**Chart no.3****Source: Primary Data**

**Interpretation:** Above given chart no. 3, highlighted that the major challenges in integrating IKS into modern education are pedagogical techniques (29%), access to IKS resources (29%), and practical exposure (29%). A relatively smaller challenge is the curricular framework (13%).

Following is the quantitative analysis including results from reliability test, normality test and correlation test.

Table 1: Reliability Test Results		
Sr.No.	Variables	Cronbach's Alpha Value
1	Holistic Development	0.841
2	Perception of students about pedagogical methods	0.823
3	Perception of students about access to IKS resources	0.876
4	Perception of students about practical exposure	0.842
5	Perception of students about educational curricular	0.825

**Source: compilation through JASP Software**

**Interpretation:** From the above table no. 1, it is observed that, Cronbach's Alpha value is above 0.7, values ranging from 0.823 to 0.876 which indicate that all measured variables exhibit strong internal consistency.

Table 2: Test of Normality					
Variable	Null Hypothesis for Normality Test	Shapiro-Wilk Test	p-value	Result of Normality Test	
Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in pedagogical techniques	The distribution of teaching methods is normal with mean = 3.700, SD = 1.108	0.865	< .001	Reject null hypothesis (non-normal)	
Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in access to IKS resources	The distribution of IKS resources is normal with mean = 3.371, SD = 1.253	0.898	< .001	Reject null hypothesis (non-normal)	
Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in Practical exposure	The distribution of Practical exposure is normal with mean = 3.600, SD = 1.134	0.879	< .001	Reject null hypothesis (non-normal)	
Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in curricular framework	The distribution of "curriculum is not well-aligned" is normal with mean = 3.629, SD = 1.132	0.883	< .001	Reject null hypothesis (non-normal)	
Holistic Development	The distribution of holistic development is normal with mean = 3.700, SD = 1.081	0.882	< .001	Reject null hypothesis (non-normal)	

**Source: compilation through JASP Software**

**Interpretation:** From the above table no. 2, it is observed that, the 'p' values for all the variables is less than 0.001 which is a less than critical 'p' value 0.005. It has been concluded that data is normally distributed. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected in above all cases.

**Table 3: Results from Correlation Analysis**

Variables	Test	Correlation Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)	Accept/ Reject Null Hypothesis
1.Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in pedagogical techniques in integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.	Kendall's Tau-b	0.634	<.001	Reject
	Spearman's rho	0.708	<.001	Reject
2.Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in access to IKS resources in integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.	Kendall's Tau-b	0.372	<.001	Reject
	Spearman's rho	0.433	<.001	Reject
Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in Practical exposure in integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.	Kendall's Tau-b	0.435	<.001	Reject
	Spearman's rho	0.480	<.001	Reject
Perception of undergraduate students about the challenges in curricular framework in integration of IKS and its relation to holistic development.	Kendall's Tau-b	0.604	<.001	Reject
	Spearman's rho	0.695	<.001	Reject

**Source: compilation through JASP Software**

**Interpretation:** Hence, we reject all the null hypothesis and concluded that there is a significant positive correlation between variables.

### Suggestions

1. IKS curricula should be aligned with students' specific discipline. For instance, management students could gain insights into leadership and strategy from Chanakya's Niti.
2. IKS should be a mandatory subject, and consistent exposure will ensure a steady and cumulative understanding of traditional knowledge.
3. Facilitators should adopt unique pedagogical methods that leverage AI and modern digital tools such as digital animations.
4. Institutions should provide a wide range of educational materials—including textbooks,



- research papers, libraries, digital repositories, and interactive platforms dedicated to IKS.
5. It should design a curriculum that bridges the gap between traditional IKS and modern educational practices. It enables students to relate ancient wisdom in addressing contemporary challenges.
  6. Institutions should integrate some elements of Vedic teachings, the Gurukul system, and Santiniketan's naturalistic approach into modern education.
  7. IKS curricula should include hands-on training, such as workshops, field visits, and community-based projects, which provide practical exposure to IKS and enhance students' holistic development.
  8. Institutions should encourage interdisciplinary research and collaboration among scholars from diverse disciplines to tailor integrative strategies that reflect both traditional and modern educational paradigms.
  9. Policy stakeholders should constantly refine strategies for IKS integration to remove bureaucratic and technical barriers, promoting a culture that values both traditional knowledge and modern innovation.
  10. Continuous assessment and feedback from educators and students helps to establish robust mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness of IKS integration initiatives.

## Conclusion

This study highlights the transformative potential of integrating IKS within the framework of modern education under NEP 2020. This study reveals undergraduate students perceive several challenges—ranging from outdated curricular frameworks and inadequate access to educational resources to lack of practical exposure and rigid pedagogical methods. A positive significant correlation was identified between holistic development and the four challenges of integration of IKS in modern education under NEP 2020. It reveals the necessity of a balanced, engaging, and culturally sensitive educational model. By embracing strategies such as curriculum innovation, adequate teacher training, enhanced educational resource access, and active stakeholder engagement, educational institutions foster an environment for students' holistic development. Ultimately, such integration is crucial in shaping a resilient and inclusive education landscape that aligns with India's rich cultural heritage and the evolving needs of the modern education system.

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GOEIIRJ

## A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONCEPT OF MIND IN PATANJAL YOGA SUTRAS AND WESTERN PSYCHOLOGY

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### Abstract

*The concept of mind has always baffled the humans since the very beginning. Mind is abstract, subjective and experiential which cannot be perceived directly. The faculty to study mind scientifically called as Western Psychology emerged in the recent 18<sup>th</sup> Century. In contrast Indian Knowledge Systems has documented the structure, functions and potentials of mind thousands of years ago. In the current era we see the amalgamation of both eastern and western perceptive of mind in the educational as well as therapeutic settings. Which is why there is a need to bridge the gap in the understanding of the concept of mind elaborated in 2500 B.C. scripture Patanjali Yoga Sutra, also known as Indian Psychology and Western Psychology. Models of Mind in Western Psychology are bound to scientific realms created in the recent years and are mainly subjected towards its application in distinguishing from what is normal and what is not normal with respect to societal norms. Concepts of mind in Western Psychology are heavily scrutinized in the scientific settings and laboratories where evidences are brought in the picture with the help of technology and psychometric tools. On the other hand, the concept of mind elaborated in the Patanjali Yoga Sutra is much wider and touches the zones of spirituality, transcendence, life beyond death, karmas and ultimately liberation of mind from karma. Patanjali Yoga Sutra focuses on the experiential aspect of the mind and its ultimate potential, how those hidden potentials can be enhanced by various techniques. Since presently Eastern Psychology is integrated and applied with the Western Psychology, it is crucial to analyze and compare the concepts elaborated in both faculties.*

**Keywords:** Indian Knowledge Systems, Patanjali Yoga Sutra, Western psychology, Eastern Psychology Mind

### Introduction

Mind is often mentioned in the scientific streams, philosophy and spirituality but it is not easy to define the mind since its existence is subtle, it is experience and expressed in different ways. Though the scientific study of mind emerged in 18<sup>th</sup> century in the West, the effects, structure and functions, potential of mind is documented since more than 10,000 years in the East. Sage Patanjali scripted one hundred and fifty verses and it is known as Patanjali Yoga Sutra. It is also known as the sixth Darshana in Indian Philosophy, where Darshana literally means a holistic experiential phenomenon. The text is also recognized as the Indian Psychology since it elaborates



in depth nature of mind, methods of enhancing its potential and going beyond the realms of physical world, into the ultimate transcendence state of mind. It is not just about psychology but also about spiritual living.

According to American Psychological Association, mind is broadly, all intellectual and psychological phenomena of an organism, encompassing motivational, affective, behavioral, perceptual, and cognitive systems; that is, the organized totality of an organism's mental and psychic processes and the structural and functional cognitive components on which they depend. Western Psychology till the date has focused more on the day-to-day interaction of mind with the environment, personality development and mind in the light of psychopathology. On the other hand, Patanjali Yoga Sutra emphasizes on the potentials of the mind and how those potentials can be developed. The concept of mind is more holistic, multifaceted, multifunctional and has a spiritual foundation to it. Many of the techniques to relax the mind mentioned in Patanjali Yoga Sutra including, omkar chanting are used in modern psychotherapeutic settings to alleviate the distress in mind. Western Psychology focuses on scrutinizing the mind in a scientific aspect with the help of laboratories, technology and psychometric tools. In contrast some of the potentials of mind mentioned Patanjali Yoga Sutra such as intuitive powers, deep states of transcendence can not be quantified by the modern tools since the aspects of mind given in Patanjali Yoga Sutra are much wider than the Western Psychology. Since both the aspects of mind mentioned in Western Psychology and Patanjali Yoga Sutra are integrated in modern therapeutic as well as educational practices, it becomes important to compare and analyze the concept of mind given in both.

### **Significance of the present study**

This study is significant for multiple reasons. First, it brings attention to the depth of Indian Knowledge Systems, particularly the yogic understanding of the mind, which has often been underrepresented in the academics well as scientific psychology. It is important to address intercultural dialogue by comparing Eastern contemplative traditions with Western scientific psychology since Yogic techniques are heavily applied in the mind management therapeutic techniques. Third, in light of rising global interest in mental health and mindfulness, this comparison provides a framework for integrated approaches that can serve educational, therapeutic, and spiritual needs. This research helps in bringing the focus on the concepts of mind given in the Patanjali Yoga Sutra. These concepts are analyzed on the scientific grounds.

### **Objectives of the Study**

To compare the concept of mind given in Patanjali Yoga Sutra and Western Psychology

### **Research Methodology**

This is a qualitative and comparative research. It includes textual analysis of the Patanjali Yoga Sutras and commentary interpretations within the Indian Knowledge System. Western perspectives are drawn from theories in psychoanalysis, cognitive psychology, and humanistic psychology. The paper relies on conceptual and interpretive summarization in order to compare



both yogic and western aspects of mind.

### **Nature of mind in Patanjali Yoga Sutra and Western Psychology**

According to Western Psychology mind and body are considered as two separate entities. The mind exists on the neurobiological basis of body including brain and nervous system. Patanjali Yoga Sutra interprets that the body is a gross manifestation of mind, which means the existence, nature and functions of the body are the reflection of mental states.

According to the psychoanalytical approach of Western Psychology, mind is divided into three levels mainly Unconscious, Preconscious and Conscious. Father of Psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud also mentions three levels of egos Id which works on pleasure principle, Ego works on rationality principle and Super Ego works on morality principle. The roots of Yoga are in Samkhya philosophy in which the origin of the universe is given with respect to Prakriti (nature and energy) and Purusha (ultimate consciousness). The Prakriti is made up of three Gunas, Raja, Satwa and Tamas. Hence the mind also has these three Gunas and consciousness.

According to Cognitive perspective of Western Psychology, focus is on the executive internal mental processes of the mind such as problem solving, decision making, language acquisition, creativity, intelligence. It focuses on the how sensory organs interact with the environment through sensation, perception and attention, how memories are formed. According to Yoga Sutra, mind has four components to it, Mann (mind), Buddhi (intellect), Chitta (storage of past karmas and imprints including previous births) and Ahamkar (ego). It talks about Samskara which are stied deep in the mind even from previous births. Patanjali Yoga Sutra gives the explanation about how mind perceives the word appropriately as well as inappropriately bringing either incorrect or correct understanding of the world. These are called five vrittis of the mind Praman (right knowledge), Viparya (wrong knowledge), Vikalapaimagination) , Nidra (absence of mind), Smriti (memory).

Behavioral perspective of psychology focuses on the stimulus response relationship and how it shapes our behavior. It focuses more on the functional aspect of the mind than internal processes. Patanjali Yoga Sutra in contrast focuses on how mind can be withdrawn from the external world and stimulus, shifting awareness inwards so that it can perform higher level mental activities such dhyana, dharana and samadhi, that is ultimate state of concentration and detachment from outside world. To achieve this Sage Patanjali describes the state of mind called as Pratyahara which literally means withdrawing the mind from sensory organs. When the mind is attached to the sensory organs, it is attracted to the external world and this becomes an hindrance in achieving the goal of samadhi which is transcendental state of mind.

The Humanistic perspective gets closer to the eastern psychology. Humanistic perspective focuses on the drive for self-actualization, congruence, concept of real self and living at one's fullest potential. The ultimate goal of Patanjali Yoga Sutra is to dissipate the vrittis that is modifications of mind so that it can achieve the state of liberalization which is one step ahead of self-realization, that is oneness in Purusha and Prakriti. Yogic perspective focuses on cultivating

the highest potentials of human mind and best virtues in the character building. Yama that is how to conduct in the society and yamas, how one should behave focuses on this aspect.

### **Presentation of Mental Afflictions in Patanjali Yoga Sutra and Western Psychology**

The foundation of Western Psychology is in finding and fixing the psychopathologies. It heavily relies on the dealing with the abnormal human behavior. It has standardized systems of categories of psychopathologies such as DSM-V and ICD-11. In these texts the criteria for what is considered as deviation from the normal is given for each disorder. The etiology of mental disorders is based on biopsychosocial model. The root cause is considered for some disorder genetic, sociocultural factors, developmental stage, prenatal history, childhood traumas, family structures and parenting styles.

According to Patanjali Yoga Sutra, mind has kleshasavidya (ignorance), asmita (egoism), raga (attachment), dvesha (aversion), and abhinivesha (fear of death, excess attachment to the worldly existence). These are seen as root causes of psychological and spiritual suffering. The mind suffers because it is identified with these afflictions rather than with the pure Self. These are also considered as the birthplace of karma.

### **Mind Management in Patanjali Yoga Sutra and Western Psychology**

Western Psychology focuses on the interventions based on either behavioral modification, cognitive modifications and recently have introduced relaxation-based activities in therapeutic settings. In behavior modification systematic desensitization, aversion therapies are used. These are centered around stimulus-response modifications. In cognitive modifications Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy and Cognitive Behavior therapy is used in which work is done to modify the irrational distorted thought patterns. Psychoanalysis focuses on tapping into the traumas and fears suppressed in the unconscious mind. It uses the techniques of word association, talk therapy.

The mind management approaches given in Patanjali Yoga Sutra are more holistic in nature focusing on welling. Sage Patanjali gives Ashtanga Yoga that is Eightfold Path yama (ethical disciplines), niyama (personal observances), asana (posture), pranayama (breath control), pratyahara (withdrawal of senses), dharana (concentration), dhyana (meditation), and Samadhi (equilibrium state). Sage Patanjali has also enlisted chittaprasadana, that is different ways to purify mind. Yoga Sutra has stated Kriya Yoga that is Tapa (austerity), Swadhyaya (self study) and Ishwara Pranidhana (surrender to God) for balancing the mind. Omakar chanting is mentioned in the text in order to remove the ripples in mind and to get into thoughtless quiet state of mind. These practices purify the mind and lead to spiritual freedom.

### **Concept of Karma in Patanjali Yoga Sutra and Western Psychology**

Western Psychology till the date does not recognize the existence of mind before birth or after death. Western Psychology mentions long term memory, unconscious mind but does not state the concept or law of karma or its relatedness to function of mind. In fact, in some school of psychology, mind is considered as tabula rasa, that is blank slate on which memories are imprinted after birth.

Patanjal Yoga Sutra states the existence of rebirths. It mentions that the samskaras (imprints of behavioral and emotional patterns) and karmas (actions) from all the previous births are stored in our chitta (deepest and widest part of mind). This storage of karma is the ultimate reason for the suffering of living beings. Karmas are formed because mind is not managed. Once the vrittis (patterns of mind) are dissipated then the true liberalization of soul will be achieved. The concept of Karma plays a key role in the foundations of Patanjali Yoga Sutra as well as Eastern Psychology.

### Conclusion

Present research compares the concept of mind in Patanjali Yoga Sutra and Western Psychology reflecting the valuable frameworks. Western psychology, meanwhile, investigates the abnormalities and functions of mind in order to bring it to normal functionality. Yoga has a broader perspective and sees the well managed mind as a tool for holistic development and ultimately reach the state of liberalization. Integrating insights from both can foster a richer and more inclusive approach to mental well-being. The implementation of Yogic Knowledge and wisdom along with research based scientific Western Psychology in educational and therapeutic settings has a great potential to flourish human minds at their maximum potentials.

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**STUDY OF THE IKS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****Mr. Premsing Kesa Vasave***Ph.D. Research Student***And****Dr. M.V.Patil***Research Guide*

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**Abstract :-**

*Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) are essential for sustainable rural development, providing time-tested, community-driven solutions to various socio-economic and environmental challenges. These knowledge systems encompass traditional agricultural techniques, natural resource management, healthcare practices, and informal education methods, all of which contribute to the resilience and well-being of rural communities. IKS is deeply embedded in cultural traditions and adapted to local ecological conditions, making it a valuable asset for addressing issues such as food security, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation.*

*Despite its significance, IKS faces several challenges, including marginalization in mainstream development policies, lack of proper documentation, intellectual property rights concerns, and the rapid erosion of traditional knowledge due to globalization and modernization. The dominance of Western scientific approaches often leads to the undervaluation of indigenous knowledge, limiting its potential integration into formal development strategies.*

*This review examines the role of IKS in rural development, exploring its contributions to key sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, environmental sustainability, and education. It also discusses the barriers to its recognition and utilization in policy-making and development programs. To ensure the effective incorporation of IKS into rural development, it is crucial to implement strategies such as formal documentation, community participation, knowledge-sharing platforms, and hybrid approaches that integrate traditional wisdom with modern scientific innovations. By recognizing and strengthening IKS, policymakers and development practitioners can foster more inclusive, culturally relevant, and sustainable rural development initiatives. Protecting and promoting indigenous knowledge not only enhances local livelihoods but also preserves valuable cultural heritage for future generations.*

**Introduction :-**

Rural development is a critical priority for many nations, particularly in developing regions, as it aims to improve livelihoods, enhance food security, and promote economic sustainability. Traditional development approaches often emphasize technological advancements and external interventions. However, Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) offer an alternative pathway by providing time-tested, community-driven solutions that are deeply rooted in local



cultural and environmental contexts.

Indigenous Knowledge Systems refer to the accumulated wisdom, skills, and practices of indigenous and rural communities, passed down through generations. These systems encompass a wide range of fields, including agriculture, natural resource management, healthcare, and education. IKS is often holistic, integrating social, economic, and environmental considerations into sustainable practices that support community resilience. For example, traditional agricultural methods such as intercropping, organic pest control, and seed preservation have sustained rural communities for centuries and continue to offer solutions to modern challenges such as climate change and food insecurity.

Despite the critical role of IKS in rural development, it remains underutilized and marginalized in mainstream policies. Many rural development strategies prioritize Western scientific approaches, often overlooking indigenous practices that are well-adapted to local conditions. The lack of formal documentation, intellectual property rights concerns, and the impact of globalization further threaten the preservation and application of indigenous knowledge.

This review explores the contributions of IKS to rural development, highlighting its role in key sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, environmental conservation, and education. It also examines the challenges that hinder the integration of IKS into formal development frameworks and suggests policy measures to bridge the gap between traditional knowledge and modern scientific approaches. By recognizing and promoting IKS, rural development efforts can become more sustainable, culturally relevant, and community-driven, ensuring long-term benefits for indigenous and local populations.

**KeyWords:-** Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS), Rural Development, Sustainable Agriculture,, Environmental Conservation, Knowledge Integration, Cultural Heritage.

#### **The Role of IKS in Sustainable Development:-**

IKS provides valuable insights into sustainable living, offering cost-effective and environmentally friendly solutions to modern development challenges. By integrating traditional knowledge with contemporary scientific approaches, rural communities can enhance resilience against climate change, improve food production, and maintain biodiversity. Recognizing and incorporating IKS into formal development policies can lead to more inclusive and effective rural development strategies.

However, the marginalization of indigenous knowledge, lack of documentation, and intellectual property rights concerns pose significant challenges. To preserve and promote IKS, it is crucial to engage local communities, support research on traditional practices, and create platforms for knowledge exchange between indigenous and scientific communities.

#### **Contributions of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) to Rural Development:-**

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) play a crucial role in rural development by providing sustainable, community-driven solutions to various socio-economic and environmental challenges. These traditional knowledge systems contribute to key sectors such as agriculture,



healthcare, environmental conservation, and education, enhancing resilience and self-sufficiency among rural populations.

### 1 Agriculture and Food Security

IKS has significantly contributed to agricultural practices that ensure food security and environmental sustainability. Traditional farming methods are often adapted to local conditions, making them more resilient to climate change and ecological challenges.

**Crop diversification and intercropping:** Indigenous farmers practice mixed cropping and intercropping to enhance soil fertility, reduce pests, and increase yields.

**Soil and water conservation:** Techniques such as terracing, mulching, and organic composting improve soil health and water retention.

**Indigenous seed preservation:** Communities maintain a diverse gene pool by saving and exchanging traditional seeds, ensuring crop resilience against pests and changing climate conditions.

### 2 Health and Traditional Medicine

IKS contributes to rural healthcare through the use of herbal medicine, spiritual healing, and traditional healing practices. Many indigenous medicinal plants have been scientifically validated for their health benefits.

**Herbal remedies:** Plants such as neem, turmeric, and aloe vera are widely used for treating various ailments.

**Holistic healing approaches:** Traditional medicine integrates physical, spiritual, and emotional well-being, often through the use of rituals and ancestral knowledge.

**Affordable and accessible healthcare:** In remote rural areas with limited access to modern medicine, traditional healers provide primary healthcare services.

### 3 Environmental Conservation and Natural Resource Management

Indigenous communities have long practiced sustainable natural resource management, ensuring the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

**Sacred groves and protected areas:** Many indigenous communities designate certain forests or water bodies as sacred, ensuring their conservation.

**Traditional water management systems:** Methods such as rainwater harvesting and indigenous irrigation systems help in water conservation.

**Sustainable forestry and wildlife management:** Practices like controlled burning, rotational grazing, and selective logging prevent deforestation and land degradation.

### 4 Education and Knowledge Transmission

IKS plays a fundamental role in informal education, ensuring the transmission of cultural values, survival skills, and ecological knowledge.

**Oral traditions and storytelling:** Knowledge is passed down through myths, legends, and proverbs that convey important lessons on social values and environmental stewardship.

**Apprenticeship-based learning:** Skills such as farming, hunting, and craftsmanship are learned

through direct observation and hands-on practice.

**Cultural identity and community cohesion:** Traditional knowledge strengthens social bonds and preserves indigenous heritage.

## **5 Economic Contributions and Livelihoods**

IKS-based practices contribute to local economies by supporting traditional crafts, artisanal industries, and sustainable resource use.

**Handicrafts and traditional industries:** Weaving, pottery, blacksmithing, and woodcarving provide employment and income for rural communities.

**Eco-tourism and cultural heritage preservation:** Indigenous knowledge contributes to tourism industries that showcase traditional lifestyles and conservation practices.

**Sustainable fisheries and animal husbandry:** Indigenous knowledge of fish migration patterns and traditional animal breeding enhances local livelihoods.

## **Challenges in Integrating Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) with Rural Development Policies:-**

Despite the significant contributions of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) to rural development, their integration into formal policies and development programs remains a challenge. Several structural, institutional, and socio-cultural barriers hinder the recognition and utilization of IKS in policy frameworks.

### **1 Marginalization and Lack of Recognition**

Many national and international development policies prioritize Western scientific knowledge, often overlooking IKS as outdated or unscientific. Indigenous knowledge holders are rarely included in decision-making processes, leading to a disconnect between policy formulation and local realities. The dominance of external development models results in the erosion of traditional knowledge systems and practices.

### **2 Lack of Documentation and Validation**

Most indigenous knowledge is orally transmitted, making it difficult to document and standardize for formal integration into development policies. The absence of scientific validation for many traditional practices leads to skepticism and reluctance in their adoption by policymakers. There is limited research on IKS within mainstream academic and development institutions, further reducing its visibility in policy discussions.

### **3 Intellectual Property Rights and Knowledge Exploitation**

Indigenous knowledge is often exploited by commercial industries (such as pharmaceuticals and agribusiness) without proper recognition or benefits to the local communities. The lack of legal protection for IKS results in biopiracy, where indigenous resources and knowledge are patented by external entities. Traditional knowledge holders often lack the legal literacy and institutional support to claim ownership over their intellectual property.

### **4 Influence of Globalization and Modernization**

The rapid spread of modern technology and urbanization has led to a decline in the practice

and transmission of traditional knowledge. Younger generations are increasingly adopting Western education and lifestyles, leading to reduced interest in indigenous knowledge and practices. Market-driven economic systems often favour commercial agriculture and industrial development, undermining traditional, community-based practices.

## **5 Climate Change and Environmental Degradation**

Many indigenous practices are closely tied to specific ecological conditions, making them vulnerable to environmental changes caused by climate change. Deforestation, pollution, and loss of biodiversity threaten traditional livelihoods and knowledge systems. Climate change adaptation policies often fail to incorporate IKS, despite its potential in sustainable resource management and disaster resilience.

## **6 Limited Government and Institutional Support**

Many governments lack clear policies for incorporating IKS into rural development programs. Funding for research, documentation, and promotion of indigenous knowledge remains inadequate. There is a gap between indigenous communities and formal institutions, limiting collaboration and knowledge exchange.

### **Strategies for Strengthening Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) in Rural Development:-**

#### **1 Policy Recognition and Institutional Support**

Governments should incorporate IKS into national rural development policies and frameworks. Establish dedicated institutions or departments to research, document, and promote indigenous knowledge. Engage indigenous leaders and knowledge holders in decision-making processes to ensure their voices are heard in policy formulation.

#### **2 Documentation and Knowledge Preservation**

Develop community-driven initiatives to record and archive indigenous knowledge through digital platforms, books, and audiovisual materials. Encourage collaboration between universities, research institutions, and indigenous communities to validate and refine traditional knowledge. Support oral history projects that capture indigenous knowledge through storytelling, interviews, and local archives.

#### **3 Strengthening Legal and Intellectual Property Rights**

Implement policies that protect indigenous intellectual property and prevent the exploitation of traditional knowledge by commercial entities. Develop benefit-sharing agreements to ensure that indigenous communities receive fair compensation for their contributions to industries such as pharmaceuticals and agriculture. Recognize and certify traditional healers, farmers, and artisans to provide legitimacy and economic benefits to their knowledge and skills.

#### **4 Education and Knowledge Transmission**

Integrate indigenous knowledge into formal education systems by including it in school curricula, particularly in rural areas. Encourage intergenerational knowledge transfer by creating mentorship programs between elders and youth. Establish community learning centers that promote traditional skills, such as sustainable farming, herbal medicine, and indigenous craftsmanship.

**5 Promoting IKS in Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Management**

Utilize indigenous conservation methods, such as agroforestry, water harvesting, and biodiversity protection, in rural development programs. Encourage participatory mapping and resource management techniques that involve local communities in decision-making. Develop policies that recognize the role of IKS in disaster preparedness, sustainable agriculture, and ecosystem restoration.

**6 Enhancing Economic Opportunities Based on IKS**

Support indigenous entrepreneurs in developing markets for traditional crafts, organic products, and eco-tourism. Provide funding and capacity-building programs for small-scale rural businesses based on indigenous knowledge. Create cooperatives that enable indigenous communities to collectively market their products and services.

**7 Bridging Indigenous Knowledge with Modern Science and Technology**

Promote collaborative research between indigenous knowledge holders and scientists to integrate traditional and modern practices.

Use digital technology to document, share, and preserve IKS, ensuring accessibility for future generations. Develop hybrid solutions that combine indigenous agricultural practices with scientific innovations to improve productivity and sustainability.

**Conclusion:-**

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) play a crucial role in rural development, offering sustainable, community-driven solutions to challenges in agriculture, healthcare, environmental conservation, and education. Rooted in generations of experience and adaptation, IKS provides effective strategies for food security, biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, and climate change resilience.

Despite its immense value, IKS continues to face marginalization, lack of documentation, and threats from globalization, modernization, and environmental changes.

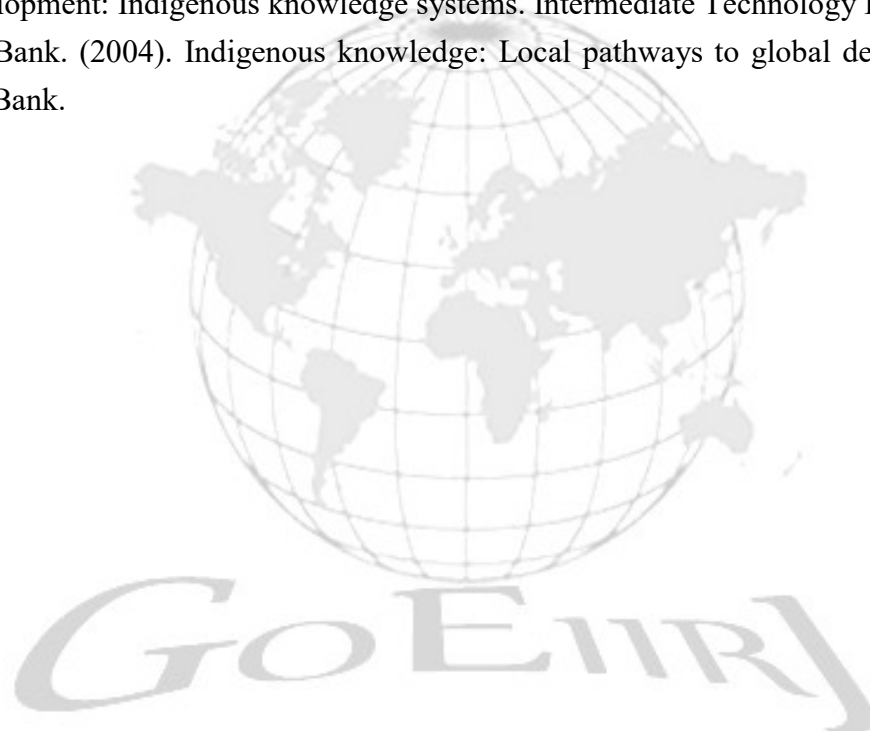
To fully integrate IKS into rural development, governments, researchers, and policymakers must prioritize its recognition, documentation, and protection. Strengthening legal frameworks, promoting knowledge-sharing platforms, and incorporating IKS into formal education and policy frameworks can ensure its sustainability. Additionally, fostering collaboration between indigenous knowledge holders and modern scientific communities can lead to innovative, hybrid solutions that enhance rural development outcomes.

By embracing and preserving indigenous knowledge, rural communities can enhance their resilience, sustain their cultural heritage, and contribute to a more inclusive and sustainable development model. Recognizing IKS as a valuable asset rather than an outdated practice is key to ensuring its continued relevance and impact in shaping the future of rural development.

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**ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHER EDUCATION UNDER NEP 2020****Prof. Kavita S. Deshmukh***I/C Principal,**Dr Varsha Patil Women's College of Home Science, Jalgaon*

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**Abstract**

*The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has introduced several changes in the Indian education system to make learning more inclusive, flexible, and technology-driven. One of its key focus areas is teacher education, as teachers play a fundamental role in shaping students' futures. NEP 2020 encourages the use of technology in teacher training, professional development, and classroom practices to improve the quality of education.*

*This paper explores the various ways in which technology is transforming teacher education under NEP 2020. It highlights digital tools, online platforms, artificial intelligence (AI), and blended learning models that are enhancing teacher training. The paper also discusses challenges like the digital divide, lack of digital literacy, and resistance to new teaching methods, along with possible solutions.*

*Technology is not just a tool but a bridge between traditional and modern educational practices. If used well, technology can improve teacher training while also helping to preserve India's traditional knowledge and teaching practices.*

**Introduction**

Teachers are at the heart of the education system. They shape young minds and prepare them for the future. However, in today's fast-changing world, teachers need continuous learning and skill development to keep up with new teaching methods, student needs, and technological advancements.

NEP 2020 recognizes this need and promotes the use of technology to improve teacher training, lesson planning, assessments, and professional development. It introduces blended learning models, online certification programs, and digital platforms that can help teachers upgrade their skills from anywhere.

NEP 2020 aims to transform India's education system by focusing on key aspects such as:

1. Improving the quality of teacher education.
2. Introducing multidisciplinary and flexible learning.
3. Promoting digital and online education.
4. Encouraging lifelong learning and professional development for teachers.

This paper looks at how technology is transforming teacher education, its benefits, the challenges it faces, and possible solutions.

**Use of Technology in Teacher Education**

NEP 2020 encourages the use of technology in various ways to improve teacher education. Some of the key methods include:

## 1. Online Platforms for Teacher Training

Technology has made teacher training accessible from anywhere through online learning platforms. Teachers no longer need to attend physical training sessions; they can now learn and upgrade their skills online.

Examples:

### A. SWAYAM and SWAYAM PRABHA

SWAYAM is a government-run Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform that provides free training courses for teachers in various subjects.

SWAYAM PRABHA broadcasts 24/7 educational TV channels so teachers in remote areas with no internet can still learn.

Example: A teacher in a village with no proper training center can now watch recorded lectures on SWAYAM PRABHA and improve their teaching skills.

### B. DIKSHA Portal

DIKSHA is a digital platform where teachers can find lesson plans, e-books, and interactive courses to improve their teaching methods.

Teachers can also upload their own teaching content and share best practices with others.

Example: A primary school teacher can use interactive lesson plans from DIKSHA to make math lessons more engaging.

## 2. Blended & Hybrid Learning Models

Blended learning is a mix of online and offline learning methods, allowing teachers to access training materials online while also attending workshops.

Examples:

Face-to-face workshops + Online courses: Teachers attend in-person workshops while also completing online training modules.

Recorded lectures + Live sessions: Teachers can watch recorded lessons at their own pace and also interact with trainers in live Q&A sessions.

Mobile learning apps: Apps like Google Classroom and Zoom allow teachers to attend virtual training programs.

Example: A high school science teacher can attend a live online session on innovative teaching methods and later watch recorded lectures to revise concepts.

## 3. Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Teacher Education

AI is making teacher education more personalized by analyzing a teacher's strengths and weaknesses and suggesting customized learning paths.

Examples:

AI-powered assessment tools help teachers track their teaching effectiveness.

Smart lesson planning tools recommend the best teaching strategies based on student performance data.

AI chatbots provide instant help on teaching-related questions.

Example: A teacher struggling with classroom management can use an AI-based app to get tips and solutions based on real-time student feedback.

#### **4. Virtual Reality (VR) & Augmented Reality (AR) for Training**

VR and AR provide hands-on teaching experiences without a real classroom.

Examples:

Virtual Classroom Simulations: Teachers can practice handling real classroom scenarios in a virtual environment.

Augmented Reality Apps: Teachers can use AR to explain difficult subjects using 3D models.

Example: A history teacher can use a VR-based tour of ancient monuments to make lessons more interactive for students.

#### **5. Digital Lesson Planning & Teaching Aids**

Teachers can now use digital tools to create, customize, and share lesson plans easily.

Examples:

Google Classroom & Microsoft Teams: Allow teachers to create digital lesson plans, assignments, and quizzes.

Khan Academy & Byju's: Offer pre-made video lectures that teachers can integrate into their lessons.

Example: A math teacher can use interactive simulations on Khan Academy to explain geometry concepts visually.

#### **6. E-Assessment & Feedback Mechanisms**

Traditional assessments take time and may not always provide detailed feedback.

Technology makes real-time assessment and feedback possible.

Examples:

AI-powered grading tools quickly evaluate assignments and provide instant feedback.

Digital portfolios help teachers track their own progress and achievements.

Example: An English teacher can use an AI tool to check grammar and writing skills in student assignments and get automated suggestions for improvement.

#### **7. Digital Tools for Preserving & Teaching Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)**

NEP 2020 promotes Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), and technology helps preserve and teach traditional Indian wisdom.

Examples:

E-books & digital archives store ancient texts on Vedic Mathematics, Ayurveda, and Indian Philosophy.

AI translation tools help convert Sanskrit texts into modern languages for easy understanding.

Online courses on IKS teach traditional arts, yoga, and Indian literature.

Example: A teacher can take an online course on Vedic Mathematics and use it to teach students

faster calculation techniques.

## 8. Addressing Challenges with Technology in Teacher Education

### A. Bridging the Digital Divide

Government programs like Digital India are expanding internet access to rural areas.

Offline learning solutions like SWAYAM PRABHA ensure that teachers in remote areas can still receive training.

Example: A school in a village with no internet can use pre-loaded educational content on tablets for teacher training.

### B. Increasing Digital Literacy Among Teachers

Regular training programs on how to use EdTech tools.

Hands-on workshops to make teachers comfortable with technology.

Example: A government school organizes monthly digital training sessions for teachers to learn how to use smartboards and online teaching tools.

### C. Data Security & Privacy

Strict policies to protect teacher and student data.

Secure online platforms for training and assessment.

Example: A teacher using Google Classroom ensures student data is protected by using secure login methods.

## Benefits of Technology in Teacher Education

Technology has many advantages for teachers. Some key benefits include:

### 1. Learning at Own Pace

Teachers can complete online courses at their convenience, without disrupting their teaching schedule.

### 2. Improved Teaching Methods

Digital tools help teachers explain difficult topics more easily and keep students engaged.

### 3. Personalized Learning

AI-powered platforms help teachers tailor lessons according to each student's needs.

### 4. Global Exposure

Teachers can learn from international experts and adopt global best practices.

### 5. Cost-Effective Training

Online training eliminates travel and accommodation costs, making teacher education more affordable.

## Challenges in Implementing Technology in Teacher Education

Despite its benefits, integrating technology in teacher education faces several challenges:

### 1. Lack of Digital Literacy: Many teachers are not familiar with digital tools and require additional training.

### 2. Limited Access to Internet and Devices: Rural areas face connectivity issues and a shortage of digital infrastructure.

3. Resistance to Change: Some teachers are hesitant to adopt new technologies.
4. Cybersecurity and Data Privacy Concerns: Online platforms must ensure the security of teacher and student data.
5. Quality of Digital Content: Ensuring high-quality and relevant digital content is essential.

### **Solutions to Overcome Challenges**

To make technology more effective in teacher education, the following steps should be taken:

1. **Government Support**  
The government should invest more in digital infrastructure and provide free or subsidized internet to teachers, especially in rural areas.
2. **Teacher Training Programs**  
Regular workshops should be conducted to help teachers gain digital skills. Hands-on training should be provided for using smartboards, AI tools, and online platforms.
3. **Affordable Technology**  
Technology companies and the government should work together to make digital tools affordable for all schools.
4. **Encouraging a Digital Mindset**  
Awareness campaigns should highlight the benefits of technology in education to encourage teachers to use digital tools.

### **Conclusion**

Technology is playing a major role in improving teacher education under NEP 2020. It provides flexible learning, better teaching methods, and access to global knowledge. However, challenges like poor infrastructure, lack of digital skills, and high costs need to be addressed. With proper government support, training programs, and affordable technology, India can ensure that teachers are well-equipped to use digital tools. This will not only improve the quality of teacher education but also enhance student learning outcomes, making India's education system more effective and future-ready.

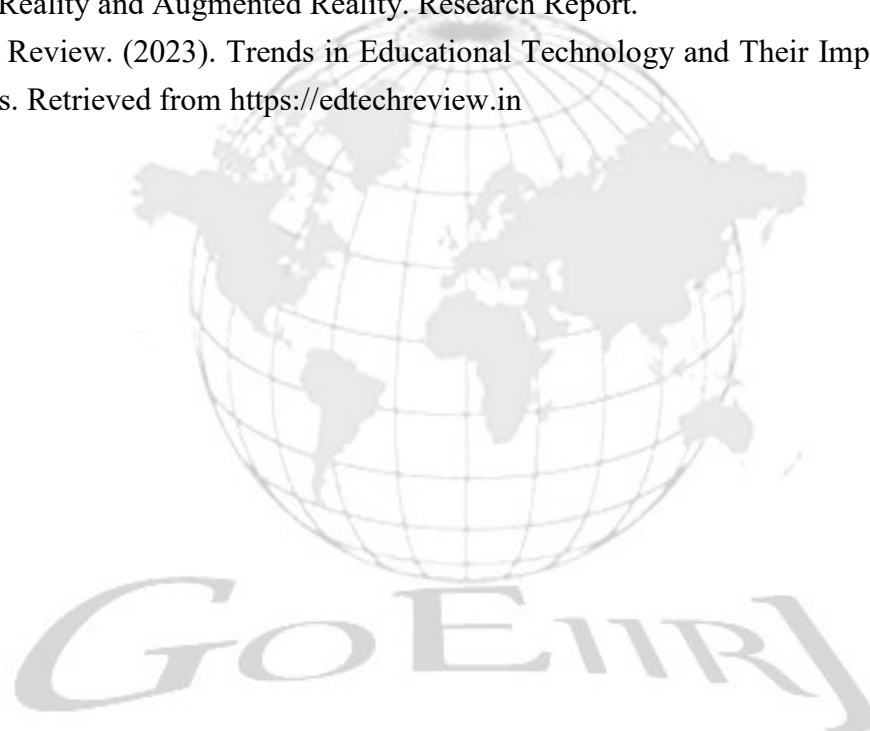
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**THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING IKS IN EDUCATION****Prof. Vinayak V. Lohar***Assistant Professor**Shri. Bapusaheb D. D. Vispute College of Education, New Panvel*

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**Abstract**

*IKS play a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage, fostering sustainable development, and enhancing learning experiences. Integrating IKS into modern education provides numerous benefits, including contextualized learning, environmental sustainability, and the promotion of cultural identity. However, challenges such as lack of institutional support, resource constraints, and epistemological biases hinder the effective inclusion of indigenous knowledge in formal curricula. This paper explores the benefits and challenges of promoting IKS in education and suggests strategies for effective integration.*

**Keywords :** IKS, Education, Cultural Preservation, Curriculum Integration, Epistemology, Sustainability, Pedagogy

**Introduction**

IKS encompass the wisdom, traditions, and practices developed by indigenous communities over generations. These knowledge systems are deeply rooted in local cultures and environments and provide valuable insights into sustainable living, ecological conservation, and holistic education. Recognizing the importance of IKS in education ensures a more inclusive and diverse learning system that respects multiple ways of knowing.

**Meaning of IKS in Education**

Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) in education refer to the integration of traditional knowledge, beliefs, skills, practices, and innovations developed by indigenous communities into formal and informal learning environments. It emphasizes learning that is deeply rooted in local cultures, histories, and environments, fostering a more holistic and context-based education. IKS provides an alternative perspective to the dominant Western knowledge system by recognizing the value of traditional wisdom in areas such as environmental conservation, agriculture, health, and social structures.

**Definition of IKS in Education**

IKS in education can be defined as:

- “The body of knowledge, skills, values, and practices developed by indigenous peoples over generations and passed down through cultural transmission, integrated into educational systems to support diverse and contextually relevant learning experiences.”
- “A holistic approach to education that incorporates indigenous ways of knowing, teaching, and learning, fostering respect for cultural diversity and promoting sustainable development.”
- “A system of knowledge that exists within indigenous communities, encompassing

traditional practices, beliefs, and skills, and its application in educational curricula to enrich learning and preserve cultural heritage.”

IKS in education promotes inclusivity, cultural identity, and sustainability by ensuring that indigenous perspectives and wisdom are acknowledged and utilized in academic settings.

### **Structure of IKS in Education**

The structure of **IKS in education** consists of several interconnected elements that facilitate the integration of traditional knowledge into formal and informal learning environments. This structure can be categorized into the following key components:

#### **1. Philosophical Foundations of IKS in Education**

- **Holistic Learning Approach** - Focuses on interconnectedness between nature, culture, and knowledge.
- **Oral Tradition and Storytelling** - Knowledge is passed down through narratives, folklore, and proverbs.
- **Spiritual and Ethical Values** - Indigenous education often includes moral teachings and respect for nature.
- **Experiential Learning** - Learning through hands-on experience rather than abstract theories.

#### **2. Curriculum Development and Integration**

- **Contextualized Learning** - Teaching subjects such as science, mathematics, and environmental studies using indigenous perspectives.
- **Multidisciplinary Approach** - Combining traditional ecological knowledge, agriculture, health, and arts with mainstream subjects.
- **Place-Based Education** - Rooted in local environments, ensuring relevance to learners' communities.
- **Flexible and Inclusive Curriculum** - Recognizes local variations in indigenous knowledge and allows for adaptation.

#### **3. Teaching and Learning Methods**

- **Community-Based Learning** - Involvement of elders, artisans, and local experts as educators.
- **Experiential and Hands-On Learning** - Use of storytelling, demonstrations, and apprenticeships.
- **Intergenerational Knowledge Transmission** - Learning passed from elders to younger generations.
- **Use of Indigenous Languages** - Teaching in local languages to maintain linguistic heritage.

#### **4. Educators and Knowledge Holders**

- **Role of Indigenous Elders and Experts** - Traditional knowledge bearers act as teachers and mentors.
- **Teachers' Training in IKS** - Formal educators undergo training in indigenous pedagogy

and methodologies.

- **Collaborative Teaching Models** - Encouraging partnerships between indigenous and formal education systems.
- 5. **Assessment and Evaluation**
  - **Holistic Evaluation Methods** - Emphasizing observation, participation, and demonstration of skills.
  - **Performance-Based Assessment** - Focusing on practical application of knowledge rather than written exams.
  - **Community Validation** - Involving elders and community members in evaluating students' learning progress.
- 6. **Institutional and Policy Framework**
  - **Government Policies and Legal Frameworks** - Recognition and inclusion of IKS in national education policies (e.g., NEP-2020 in India).
  - **IKS Research and Documentation Centres** - Institutions dedicated to recording and preserving indigenous knowledge.
  - **Collaborations with Universities and Schools** - Integration of IKS into formal education institutions.
- 7. **Challenges and Solutions in Implementing IKS in Education**
  - **Challenges:**
    - Lack of institutional recognition and support.
    - Western-centric curricula dominating education systems.
    - Shortage of trained teachers in IKS methodologies.
    - Risk of knowledge misrepresentation and appropriation.
  - **Solutions:**
    - Policy advocacy for inclusion of IKS in curricula.
    - Training programs for teachers in indigenous pedagogy.
    - Strengthening community participation in education.

### **Benefits of Promoting IKS in Education**

#### **1. Cultural Preservation and Identity Formation**

IKS helps maintain and transmit cultural heritage, ensuring that indigenous languages, traditions, and customs are preserved for future generations. By integrating IKS into education, students gain a stronger sense of identity and pride in their cultural roots.

#### **2. Contextualized and Relevant Learning**

IKS provides context-based learning that relates directly to students' lived experiences. This enhances comprehension and engagement, particularly in subjects such as environmental science, agriculture, and health.

#### **3. Environmental Sustainability**

Many indigenous practices are based on sustainable resource management and ecological

balance. Incorporating IKS into education can promote awareness and solutions for global environmental challenges, including climate change and biodiversity conservation.

#### **4. Enhancing Critical Thinking and Multidisciplinary Learning**

IKS encourages holistic and interdisciplinary approaches to knowledge. It integrates science, ethics, and social responsibility, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills among students.

#### **5. Bridging Western and Indigenous Knowledge**

Blending IKS with contemporary scientific knowledge can lead to innovative solutions in medicine, engineering, and agriculture. Recognizing the contributions of indigenous knowledge fosters a more inclusive academic environment.

### **Challenges of Promoting IKS in Education**

#### **1. Epistemological Bias and Dominance of Western Knowledge**

The current education system is primarily based on Western epistemology, often marginalizing indigenous knowledge. Overcoming deep-seated biases and misconceptions about the validity of IKS remains a challenge.

#### **2. Lack of Institutional Support and Policy Frameworks**

Many education systems lack clear policies for integrating IKS into curricula. There is also insufficient teacher training on indigenous pedagogies and methodologies.

#### **3. Resource Constraints**

Limited funding, inadequate learning materials, and the scarcity of indigenous knowledge experts in academic institutions hinder the effective implementation of IKS in education.

#### **4. Standardization vs. Localized Learning**

Balancing standardized national curricula with localized indigenous knowledge can be challenging. Educational institutions must find ways to integrate IKS without compromising core academic requirements.

#### **5. Risk of Knowledge Appropriation and Misrepresentation**

There is a concern that integrating IKS into mainstream education may lead to knowledge misrepresentation or exploitation, undermining the rights of indigenous communities.

### **Strategies for Effective Integration of IKS in Education**

- **Policy Development** - Governments should establish policies that recognize and institutionalize IKS in formal education.
- **Teacher Training** - Educators should be trained in indigenous pedagogies and methodologies to effectively integrate IKS into teaching.
- **Community Engagement** - Collaboration with indigenous elders and knowledge holders is essential for the accurate and respectful transmission of IKS.
- **Curriculum Adaptation** - Education systems should allow for flexible curricula that accommodate both indigenous and mainstream knowledge.
- **Research and Documentation** - More efforts should be made to document and validate



indigenous knowledge to ensure its longevity and academic credibility.

- **Role of Higher Education Institutions in Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)**

Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) play a crucial role in **preserving, promoting, and integrating Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)** into mainstream education. Their involvement ensures that traditional wisdom is documented, validated, and applied in contemporary education and research. The role of HEIs in IKS can be categorized into the following key areas:

1. **Preservation and Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge**

**Research and Archiving** - Universities and research institutions can document indigenous practices, languages, and traditions to prevent their loss.

**Digital Knowledge Repositories** - Creation of online databases and digital libraries for indigenous knowledge.

**Oral Tradition Preservation** - Recording oral histories and folklore through multimedia platforms.

2. **Integration of IKS into Curriculum and Pedagogy**

**IKS-Based Courses and Degree Programs** - Introducing specialized courses on indigenous knowledge in fields such as environmental science, agriculture, health, and ethics.

**Multidisciplinary Approach** - Incorporating IKS into mainstream subjects like science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

**Experiential and Community-Based Learning** - Encouraging students to learn directly from indigenous communities.

3. **Research and Innovation in IKS**

**Collaborative Research with Indigenous Communities** - Conducting joint studies that respect indigenous perspectives and contributions.

**Bridging Traditional and Modern Knowledge** - Integrating indigenous knowledge with contemporary scientific research to develop sustainable solutions.

**Funding and Scholarships** - Providing financial support for research on IKS and for indigenous students pursuing higher education.

4. **Capacity Building and Teacher Training**

**Training Educators in Indigenous Pedagogy** - Preparing teachers to incorporate indigenous perspectives into their teaching methods.

**Workshops and Conferences** - Organizing seminars, workshops, and discussions to promote awareness and understanding of IKS.

**Community Engagement in Higher Education** - Inviting indigenous elders and knowledge holders to collaborate as guest lecturers and advisors.

5. **Policy Advocacy and Institutional Support**

**Influencing National Education Policies** - Working with governments to develop policies

that support IKS inclusion in education.

**Establishing IKS Centres** - Creating dedicated centres within universities for the study and promotion of indigenous knowledge.

**Recognition of Indigenous Knowledge as Intellectual Property** - Advocating for legal frameworks to protect indigenous knowledge rights.

## 6. Promoting Sustainable Development through IKS

**Environmental Conservation Initiatives** - Using indigenous ecological knowledge to develop sustainable practices in land management and biodiversity conservation.

**Traditional Medicine and Healthcare Research** - Collaborating with indigenous healers to explore traditional healing practices and natural medicine.

**Economic Empowerment Programs** - Supporting indigenous artisans, farmers, and entrepreneurs through higher education initiatives.

## Conclusion

Promoting IKS in education offers significant benefits, including cultural preservation, sustainable development, and holistic learning. However, challenges such as epistemological bias, lack of institutional support, and resource constraints must be addressed for effective integration. A balanced approach that respects indigenous perspectives while leveraging contemporary educational practices is essential for fostering a truly inclusive and diverse education system. Higher Education Institutions serve as a bridge between traditional and contemporary knowledge systems. By **preserving, integrating, researching, and advocating for IKS**, HEIs contribute to a more inclusive and sustainable education system that values cultural diversity and indigenous wisdom. Strengthening the role of HEIs in IKS will help ensure that indigenous knowledge is recognized as a valuable part of global learning and innovation.

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**TRADITIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEMS, GURUKUL, PEDAGOGY  
AND NEP-2020****Quraishi Fakhera Khaleeqe***Assistant Professor,**Department of Education,**Swayam Siddhi Mitra Sangh College of Education, Bhiwandi.*

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**ABSTRACT**

*This paper delves into traditional Indian education systems, including the Gurukul, Upanishadic, and Buddhist systems, and juxtaposes them with the recommendations outlined in the New Education Policy (NEP). The paper explores the potential for integrating elements of these traditional systems into modern education, as envisioned by the NEP, to create a more holistic and inclusive learning experience.*

**KEYWORDS:** Traditional Indian Pedagogies, Gurukul Education System, Upanishad Education System, NEP 2020.

**INTRODUCTION:****About Ancient Indian Value-Based**

Education Ancient Indian education was value-based consisting of Gurukul (where students live in their teachers' home and study) system and world-famous Nalanda and Takshashila Universities (Vidyapeeth). The value-based education policy reforms were the basis for utilizing the knowledge for benefits of mankind. In ancient Bharat, there were knowledgeable personalities like Sushrut, Aryabhata, Panini, and Chanakya who set examples in front of the world—Aarti Sharma (2018) proposed that the student is expected to get value based education system to transform social, intellectual and political contexts.(1)

**Traditional Indian Pedagogies:****The Gurukul Education System:**

The curriculum in Gurukulas was comprehensive, covering not only academic subjects but also life skills and spiritual knowledge. Vedas, Upanishads, mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy were among the subjects taught (Rajput, 2019). Interestingly, a comparative study by Mehta et al. (2017) found that Gurukula graduates demonstrated 30% higher proficiency in critical thinking skills compared to their counterparts from conventional schools. Character development was a central focus of the Gurukula system. Daily routines included meditation, physical exercise, and participation in community service. (2)

**Curriculum of Buddhist Education:**

The emphasis was placed on the reading of the Tripitaka scriptures instead of folk wisdom of the Buddhist era (Roy, S. Bharater Shiksha O Shikshar Abhaijan. pp. 18-19). Acharya used to read and explain any timely chapter from Tripitaka or three baskets of teaching which are claimed

to contain his views as reported by his most intimate disciples (Chatterjee, S. & Datta, D., An Introduction to Indian Philosophy. 8th ed. pp. 114). He did not leave any subject unclear to the students. In the Buddhist education system, the rules of organization were originally organized for Buddhist monks. Five years after reading Vianayapitaka became proficient in lessons, the student would be separated from the Guru. But in any case, after mastering humility, one had to stay with a Guru for ten more years to receive education. Later, various Buddhist institutions included Hindu and Jain philosophy, Vedanta, Upanishads, Tantra, Grammar, Medicine, Logic and Astrology (Roy, S. Bharater Shiksha O Shikhshar Abhaijan. pp. 18-19). (3)

### **The Upanishad Education System:**

The Upanishads underline the unity of Man and Cosmos, and constitute a profound and sincere research into the nature of Reality. Quite often, this research is unveiled through the beautiful dialogue between master and pupil, imbibed with mutual love and respect, and total freedom of inquiry. Ultimately, Upanishad education is the search for the meaning of Life, and the realization of it in each one of us. In this genuine pedagogy, self-experience could never be replaced by any teaching coming from outside. (4)

### **Gurukul System and Modern Schooling System:**

The traditional Gurukul system is not widely practiced in contemporary society, however This system continues to inspire modern education systems due to its focus on holistic development and unique features (5). The Gurukul system teaches discipline good self and humanism \_ through various aspect approach his education like Student living in the Gurukul, the home of the guru or 'Acharya', is possible they Study from Teacher's example and values. Gurukul system in ancient India teach various eye lessons, incl astronomy, medicine, philosophy, science politics, economics, religion, yoga, education physical, studies defense , Vedic literature , Sanskrit , mathematics , and the sciences other Indian traditional . Discussion group play role important in Gurukul system, because discussion group is means for student For Study One each other and get involved in thinking critical, knowledge practical, and understanding analytical. System Gurukul education in ancient India offer a number of benefits, some of them Still relevant until moment This. This including Holistic Development, Emphasis on Knowledge Practical, Competition Healthy and Reducing Stress, Relationships Student -Teacher, Activities extracurricular, Development personality and Spiritual and Ethical Training. Implications from study This is that the education system Gurukula Still relevant used at the time this is necessary done adjustments and refreshing to the education system This still relevant and appropriate with development era and combined with IT will more optimal and newest (5).

### **Upanishad education system and Modern education System**

The Upanishads are a collection of ancient philosophical texts, have had a profound and lasting influence on education, both in ancient times and in the present day. These sacred scriptures offer various insights into the nature of reality, the self, and the ultimate truth, providing valuable principles that are significant and can be applied to education. From the Chandogya Upanishad's



emphasis on experiential learning to the Prasna Upanishad's focus on self-inquiry, each Upanishad presents unique teachings that can enrich modern education. The Upanishads' teachings emphasize the interconnectedness of knowledge and spirituality, urging a holistic approach to education that goes beyond mere intellectual learning. By integrating spiritual and moral education into the curriculum, modern education can foster the development of character, compassion, and ethical values alongside academic knowledge. The significance of the teacher-student relationship, as depicted in the Guru-Disciple dynamic, highlights the importance of mentorship and guidance in the educational journey. Modern education can benefit from promoting strong teacher-student connections, creating an environment where students can seek guidance, inspiration, and support from their mentors. Moreover, the Upanishads' emphasis on self-inquiry, critical thinking, and direct experience encourages educators to embrace experiential learning methodologies. By providing opportunities for students to explore and question, education can become a transformative journey of self-discovery and inner growth. Additionally, the Upanishads' teachings about the interconnectedness between all the beings in this world available and their respective environmental consciousness inspires a sense of global responsibility and empathy towards the environment and fellow human beings. Integrating these principles into the curriculum can foster a greater sense of interconnectedness and encourage students to be active participants in creating a harmonious and sustainable world. (6)

### **Compared to the stratified educational systems of the ancient Indians, NEP 2020**

An educational system should be able to preserve the past, enrich the present and provide guidelines for development in the future. NEP 2020 cater all-inclusive structure from basic level to higher, career oriented and skill based vocational & scientific education and emerging a new paradigm of information technology-based e-learning. Access, Equity, Affordability, Accountability, and Quality these are the plinth of this education policy and have been considered to scaffold such a system in the education sector to create a perfect consensus for continuous development as mentioned in 2030 agenda of United Nations (UN). However, it requires modified structure for the successful implementation of this policy in the present education system. (7)

### **NEP 2020: Key Provisions for Indian Knowledge Systems**

NEP 2020 outlines several key initiatives to integrate IKS into the modern education system:

1. Curriculum Development: Introducing IKS at various educational levels, from primary to higher education, ensuring students gain a comprehensive understanding of their cultural heritage.
2. Teacher Training: Special programs for educators to equip them with the knowledge and skills required to teach IKS effectively.
3. Research and Innovation: Establishing research centers dedicated to the study and advancement of IKS.
4. Language Preservation: Promoting classical languages like Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit

alongside contemporary languages.

5. Interdisciplinary Approach: Encouraging the blending of traditional knowledge with modern scientific and technological advancements. (8)

#### **Role of National Education Policy 2020 in the light of Indian knowledge tradition:**

The knowledge tradition of India is currently at the centre of discussion, as the new education policy 2020 of the central government has emphasized on knowing and understanding the cultural foundations of India. Under this, traditional knowledge, art, skills and values will be promoted. Recommendations have been made to connect it with education and its new experiments. Since India has an ancient tradition of acquiring knowledge through holistic and multi-disciplinary means. Therefore, in line with the rich tradition of ancient and eternal Indian knowledge and science, this education policy focuses on teacher training, holistic and multi-disciplinary education and education based on moral values. For its implementation, at present, the Indian Knowledge Tradition Cell has been created by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, whose goal is to promote and advance the indigenous knowledge and Vidya tradition. In this direction, the new National Education Policy adopted in the year 2020 emphasizes that various concepts of Indian knowledge tradition should be included in the curriculum of different levels of education. For this, in the budget of 2022-2023, the amount set aside for the study, promotion and research of Indian knowledge tradition was increased to ₹ 20 crore. Apart from this, the University Grants Commission will also provide training in Indian knowledge tradition to 15 lakh teachers by the year 2025. The Commission has currently started an online course at the undergraduate level of the university. Apart from this, provision has been made for its promotion through various other online mediums such as: Swayam Portal, Swayam Prabha, E-DIKTha, Gyan Diyan etc. as well as through open and distance education. The National Education Policy 2020 states that India needs to bring back the Indian knowledge tradition to produce capable and skilled students with multifaceted talents so that students can be equipped with moral and character qualities along with quality education from their early stage. Considering the rich diversity, culture and needs of India, this policy emphasizes on the development of social, cultural, ethical and creative learning along with mutual cooperation, unity and brotherhood among the youth, teachers and students of India (9)

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, refocusing the Indian education system in the perspective of the ancient Indian education system could present an opportunity to blend traditional wisdom with modern pedagogical methods. Revisioning education along these lines could serve to promote a holistic approach to learning, emphasizing the importance of character building, life values, and a deep understanding of the self, as was the practice in ancient Indian Gurukul system. Incorporating elements from the ancient education system should not imply a regressive step, but rather it should be seen as a strategic move to re-establish and foster a culturally tailored education system that meets the demands of the 21st century. By honoring its roots, the Indian education system can

indeed promote an educational framework that nurtures not just academically proficient individuals, but also socially and morally responsible citizens, thereby contributing to the formation of a well-rounded society. In essence, a refocusing effort would mean imbibing the valuable aspects of the ancient system to enhance the overall academic and cultural experience within the contemporary Indian educational landscape. (10)

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## FROM VEDAS TO MODERN CLASSROOMS: INTEGRATING TRADITION WITH CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION

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नहिज्ञानेनसदृशंपवित्रमिहविद्यते |

तत्स्वयंयोगसंसिद्धः कालेनात्मनिविन्दति || 4.38||

“na hi jñānenasadṛśhaṁpavitramihavidyate

tatsvayamyogasansiddhaḥkālenātmanivindati”

The *Bhagavad Gita* 4.38verse can be translated as: “In this world, there is nothing as purifying as divine knowledge. One who has attained purity of mind through prolonged practice of Yog, receives such knowledge within the heart, in due course of time”.Indeed, the verses 33-38 in Chapter 4 of the *Shrimad Bhagavad Gita* beautifully emphasize the transformative power of knowledge and its connection to spiritual purity.<sup>1</sup>

India boasts a rich and ancient history of educational traditions that have evolved over thousands of years. The traditional Indian education system, shaped by Vedic, Buddhist, and later medieval influences, emphasized not only intellectual learning but also holistic development, character building, and the acquisition of practical knowledge. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has its origins in the Vedic period (approximately 1500–500 BCE), a pivotal era during which the *Vedas* were compiled. The *Rigveda*, *Yajurveda*, *Samaveda*, and *Atharvaveda* encompass a wide range of subjects, including cosmology, spirituality, and ethics. Further exploration into metaphysics can be found in texts such as the *Upanishads*, which delve into the nature of the self (*Atman*) and the ultimate reality (*Brahman*).<sup>2</sup>

The principles and practices of this ancient system hold the potential to address several contemporary challenges in education, such as rote learning, the decline of moral values, and the increasing disconnect from nature. This paper explores the relevance of ancient Indian knowledge in today’s educational framework and emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary, practical learning in promoting sustainable development worldwide.

Education in ancient India was a profoundly transformative process that went beyond intellectual growth to encompass the holistic development of an individual’s mind, body, and spirit. The system was grounded in a unique approach, blending spiritual wisdom and a strong sense of ethical responsibility. Rooted deeply in the Vedic traditions, ancient IKS offer timeless insights on how education can shape individuals who are not only knowledgeable but also virtuous, compassionate, and balanced. Swami Vivekananda aptly expressed his view on education, stating, “True education may be described as development of faculty, not an accumulation of words, or as training to individuals to will rightly and efficiently”.<sup>3</sup> It was a deeply embedded and structured process, far beyond mere academic knowledge. From the Vedic period to the *Gurukul*



system, (Figure 1) the educational practices of ancient India provide valuable insights into how learning was conceptualized and applied in society, shaping well-rounded individuals capable of contributing to both their personal and societal growth.

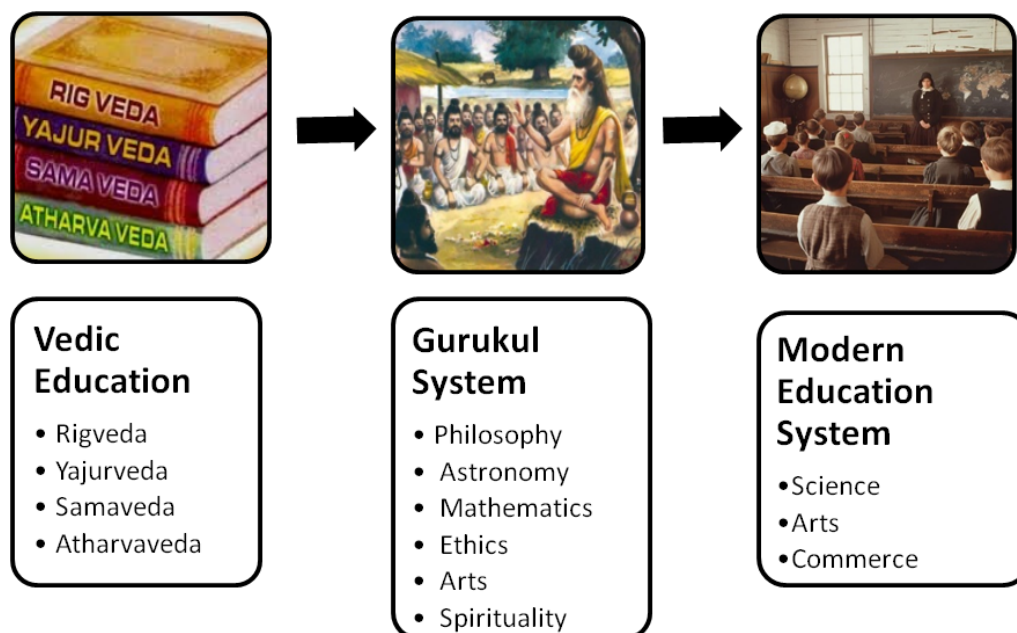


Figure 1: Evolution of Education: From Vedic Traditions to the Modern System.

The Vedas and Upanishads, India's oldest scriptures, encompassed not only religious teachings but also practical knowledge in science, astronomy, medicine, and governance, along with logical reasoning, critical questioning, and profound inquiries into life and the universe.<sup>4</sup> Renowned mathematicians and astronomers of the time made groundbreaking contributions, with texts such as the **Sulba Sutras** (focused on geometry) and the **Aryabhatiya** (which delved into astronomy) offering detailed insights into measurements, the structure of the cosmos, and the development of calendars. Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, and Bhaskaracharya pioneered revolutionary concepts like **zero**, the **decimal system**, and advanced **trigonometry**. Aryabhata's work introduced the idea of Earth's rotation and revolution, while Brahmagupta formulated rules for solving quadratic equations.

Ancient Indian education also emphasized experiential learning, where knowledge was gained through doing rather than merely listening or reading. The *Vedangas*, meaning "limbs of the Vedas," are six auxiliary disciplines developed to support the study, preservation, and understanding of the *Vedas*. These disciplines likely emerged toward the end of the Vedic period, around or after the middle of the 1st millennium BCE, as the language and content of the Vedic texts became increasingly complex for contemporary audiences.<sup>5-7</sup>

*The Six Vedangas:*

1. *Shiksha* (Phonetics): Focuses on pronunciation, phonology, and rules for reciting Vedic hymns correctly.<sup>2</sup>
2. *Chandas* (Meter): Deals with poetic meters and prosody, essential for composing and



reciting verses.

3. *Vyakarana* (Grammar): Provides linguistic analysis and grammar rules to ensure precise expression of ideas.
4. *Nirukta* (Etymology): Explains archaic words and their meanings, aiding in the interpretation of Vedic texts.
5. *Kalpa* (Rituals): Codifies procedures for rituals, rites of passage, and personal conduct.
6. *Jyotisha* (Astronomy/Astrology): Determines auspicious times for rituals based on celestial positions.

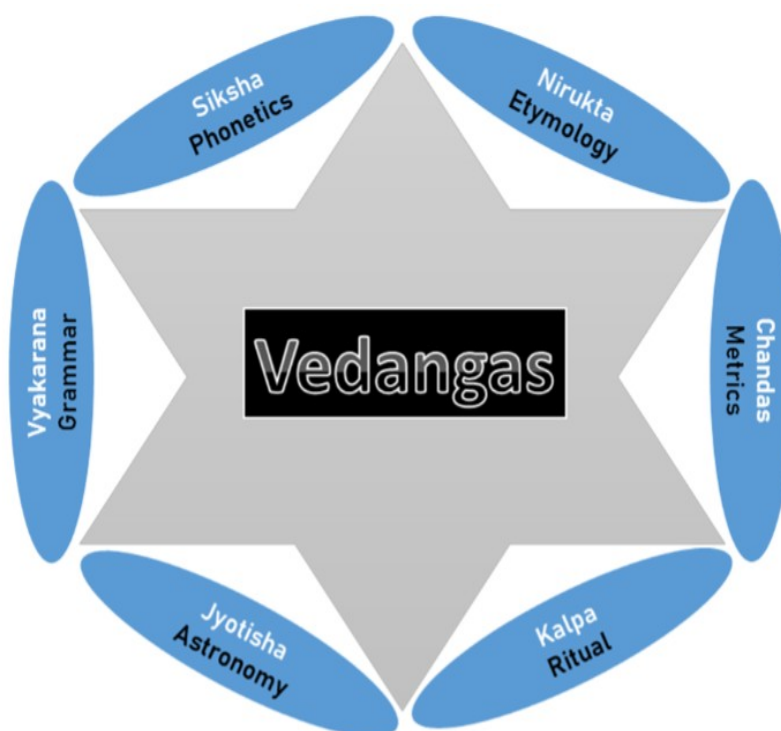


Figure 2: Transformation from Vedic to Modern Education System

Sanskrit was the primary language of ancient Indian education, offering numerous advantages for modern learning. Its highly structured and systematic nature helps improve cognitive abilities by enhancing logical thinking and precision. One of the key texts, Panini's *Ashtadhyayi*, a Sanskrit grammar work, is regarded as an early form of computational linguistics, showcasing its intricate rules and algorithmic approach to language.<sup>8</sup> Additionally, learning Sanskrit often facilitates the acquisition of multiple languages, as it shares roots with many modern languages, thereby boosting brain function and linguistic skills.

#### *Genetic References in Vedic Texts:*

Vedic texts do discuss hereditary traits and diseases, but they do so in philosophical or medical contexts (e.g., *Ayurveda*) rather than through the lens of modern genetics. There is no direct evidence that ancient Indian texts contained detailed knowledge of genetic disorders comparable to contemporary genetic science. Genetic studies, such as those examining tribal populations mentioned in the *Ramayana* (e.g., Bhil, Kol, Gond), focus on understanding

population structures and ancestry rather than validating mythological accounts as scientific evidence.

Practical skills, or *Pakvidya*, were an integral part of education. These included areas like Agriculture, Craftsmanship, Architecture, **governance**, **military strategy** and Medicine (*Ayurveda*). **Ayurveda**, India's ancient system of medicine, went beyond treating diseases to focus on **preventive healthcare** and promoting a balanced lifestyle. One of its core principles is the importance of **food habits tailored to an individual's body constitution** (*Prakriti*), which aligns closely with modern nutritional science, emphasizing personalized nutrition for optimal health. Practices like **Yoga**, **Meditation**, and **Pranayama** (breathing exercises) were integral parts of ancient Indian education and are now globally recognized for their physical, mental, and emotional benefits. Incorporating mindfulness, yoga, and stress management techniques into school curriculums can help foster well-being in students, offering them tools to manage stress and enhance focus and emotional resilience.

Ancient Indian texts like the *Arthashastra* (Kautilya's treatise on economics and governance) and the *Shilpa Shastra* (texts on craftsmanship) show that the application of knowledge was central to education. Ancient Indian education did not segregate theoretical knowledge from practical knowledge. These texts provided detailed instructions on governance, economics, architecture, and other practical arts, ensuring that education was closely linked to real-world applications.

The *Gurukul* system (from *Guru* meaning teacher and *Kul* meaning home or ashram) was the cornerstone of ancient Indian education. Learning in the *Gurukul* was viewed not just as an intellectual pursuit but as a spiritual and moral journey, where the teacher played a pivotal role in guiding the student's overall development. Traditional Indian education systems were designed not only to provide academic knowledge but also to cultivate essential life skills such as leadership, interpersonal skills, ethics, and emotional intelligence. These systems focused on character development and practical wisdom, preparing students to face real-world challenges. Guru-Shishya system encouraged a learning method rooted in debate and discussion. The concept of *Vaad-Vivaad* (debate) was a key pedagogical tool, promoting critical thinking, articulate expression, and the challenging of established ideas. These debates allowed students to refine their understanding, engage deeply with the material, and develop independent reasoning skills. Incorporating debate and discussion into modern classrooms can invigorate critical thinking and create a more interactive and engaging learning environment, moving beyond passive, lecture-based methods. After independence, education underwent significant changes, transitioning from the traditional Gurukul system to schools and colleges. One of the most notable changes was the compartmentalization of knowledge into distinct disciplines—Arts, Commerce, and Science—replacing the holistic and interdisciplinary approach of ancient Indian education. (Figure 1) A common teaching method developed, emphasizing rote memorization of definitions and theories, with little focus on understanding underlying processes.<sup>9</sup> This approach underscored the urgent need for a comprehensive transformation in education, including curriculum restructuring to foster

creativity, deeper understanding, and entrepreneurial skills, ensuring that India can effectively achieve its goals in various fields, such as science, technology, and beyond.<sup>10</sup>

The production of hydroelectric power is referenced in the *Purusha Sukta*, a Vedic hymn. While many devotees recite this hymn daily with devotion, they may not realize its encoded meaning. This encryption is achieved through the ancient *Katapayadi Sankhya* system, which uses a specialized numerical encoding technique. This method likely served as a way to safeguard intellectual property. Similarly, the *Sri Rudram* hymn contains encoded information about DNA structure, essential for human growth, reproduction, health, and intelligence. Chanting this hymn is believed to support human well-being and evolution.<sup>11</sup>

When discussing the topic of "Reexploring the Ancient IKS and its Application in Higher Education," it is crucial to first grasp the concept of higher education itself.<sup>12</sup> It's akin to someone memorizing a cookbook without ever stepping into the kitchen. Such theoretical knowledge of cooking is of no use in satisfying one's hunger. Over time, higher education recognized that this theoretical knowledge alone is insufficient; instead, there is a growing need to emphasize professional education and skill development. In response to the rapidly changing global economy, the Government of India launched the "Skill India Mission" on 15 July 2015, to enhance the employability of Indian youth and promote digital literacy. This initiative includes various skill development and training programs, such as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). The COVID-19 pandemic has also acted as a catalyst for rethinking various learning models, dramatically reshaping the global education landscape and underscoring the importance of flexibility, digital literacy, and equitable access. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduced by the Government of India aims to overhaul the Indian education system with a focus on making it more holistic, flexible, and accessible. This approach prioritizes skill development, creativity, and holistic learning.

The **Indian Knowledge System** is vast and deeply integrated into every aspect of human life, providing a framework for understanding all phenomena, from the most **mundane** to the **divine**. This system of knowledge does not compartmentalize disciplines into isolated silos but rather views all forms of knowledge as interconnected and complementary. The Indian education system must incorporate IKS into modern curricula through a multidisciplinary approach to cultivate responsible and accountable individuals rather than merely awarding degrees.

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**ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHER EDUCATION AS PER NEP 2020****Dr. Jitendra Subhash Shinde***Department of Education,**Dr. B.A.M. University, Sub-Campus, Dharashiv*

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**Abstract:**

*This is an age of Digital World and Technology has been a great impact on every sector of human life. Each and every profession has implemented technology while working. We have observed that Smartphone and social media brought massive changes in communication fasten the advancement drastically. The ways and methods of learning and teaching also had tremendous changes.*

*After COVID-19, the education system in the world and particularly in India has been groomed and based on technological advancements. During these advancements based on technology applications, the Government of India implemented NEP 2020 for entire education system in India. The NEP 2020 has brought massive changes at every stage of education system in India. It is expected that the teacher education system in India needed to be restructured according to the NEP 2020. The NCTE recently published regulation 2025 draft for restructuring teacher education in India and in this technology in Teacher Education would play a vital role for future developments in teacher training and preparation. This article aims to understand the role of technology in teacher education as per NEP 2020.*

**Keywords:** NEP 2020, Technology, Teacher education, MOOC, AI, etc.

**Introduction:**

We are living in the era of technology advancement and it is affected our daily life in various ways. The technology advancement included Block chain, AI, machine learning and robotics etc. This advancement has great impact on every working sector like Agriculture, Medicine, Engineering, Food Technology, Biotechnology, Research method and Data science. The education sector is also under the influence of these technological advancements. The online teaching-learning has become a part of formal education system from COVID-19. On the other hand, we have witnessed negative feedback about use of technology in teaching and learning of school student on the global level. Advancement has affected the brain and cognitive development of the children. In this Global situation about the use of technology in education, the NEP 2020 focused on the role of technology in education sector in India.

NEP 2020 has an aim of restructuring the education system of India and noted major changes in stages of education system as well as teacher education and higher education with specified focus on inclusive education. In NEP 2020, the integration of technology in education has been focused so as to provide equal access to education. For this, NEP 2020 recommended forming of National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) which would be enacted for the development



of required infrastructure and resources for education. NETF would be responsible for building institutional ET infrastructure and coordinate between Centre and State Government regarding integration of technology in education.

NEP 2020 not only asked for integration of technology but is also expected development of infrastructure and training/ preparation of human resources so as to implement technological aspects fully. As we know, there are so many discrepancies in using technology in education in present conditions. There are challenges for implementing technological aspects as lack of infrastructure, lack of trained teachers, sufficient technology devices, poor dissemination of resources, lack of massive platforms, accessibility of internet facilities, electricity access, and digital divide and above all the attitude of general population towards online education's quality etc.

Apart from all these challenges, NEP 2020 recommended the use of technology as a core part of making education accessible to all citizens in India. In this regard, the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) is an innovative step to ensure everyone for taking education at their own pace and time. There is also giving free hand in choosing subject cores by considering versatile choices of today's students and give them opportunity for searching their possible career paths as per their interests and capabilities.

#### **NEP 2020 and Technology in Education**

As we know, NEP 2020 has recommended formation of National Education Technology Forum to ensure the technology integration in education. It also ensures about development of educational programmes through Digital platforms and mass media tools like Television and Radio. The NEP 2020 also suggested the development of e-content and MOOCs which can be available in various languages through different platforms like SWAYAM and NPTEL. It also expected huge transformation in acquiring knowledge through formal education system by linking it with open and distance learning model. It is recommended and suggested by NEP 2020 the students can acquire two degrees at a time, one through formal education system & other through online courses or distance courses and it also ensures the transfer of credits for both the courses.

The Central Government has been provided facilities for developing e-content, e-books and also video lectures which made available through DIKSHA platform. Apart from this, there are so many courses through MOOCs available on SWAYAM & NPTEL platform. On these platform students can enrolled freely and acquire knowledge through e-content but whenever the student wants to claim the credits, he should be get certificate by giving online examination with minimum fees.

All these technological advancements are not only for Higher education opportunities but these are so many online courses for school education through National Institute of open schooling's MOOCs. The courses available through NIOS are related with various school subjects.

Thus, NEP 2020 not only started technology integration but make it possible to acquire knowledge and information as per individuals' needs. But are the available online resources sufficient which ensures development of Indian youth with 21st century skills? And

what is about teacher preparation and training for developing such online education system in India?

### **Teacher Education in NEP 2020**

Similar to previous Education commissions of India, NEP 2020 marked importance of teacher preparation through teacher education as it explained a whole section on Teacher Education. Any policy majorly depends on its implementers, as the teachers are ground level mentors directly linked with students. The teachers and their preparation for implementing educational policies ensure success of any government decisions. In this regard, the NEP 2020 recommended that teacher education programmes should be incorporated with education systems charging needs. In this it is expected that it should be available preservice as well as in-service mode and for these technological advancements should be used so as to accomplish the aim of preparation of teacher for new technologies in education.

### **Role of Technology in Teacher Education as per NEP 2020**

As NEP 2020 stated that the technology oriented teaching and learning would be future of education system and teachers would be content creators, facilitators and mentors of every stage. For achieving this, NEP 2020 recommended various initiatives like conducting pilot studies on online education, Developing online teaching-learning platforms, creating e-content and digital resources, use of online examination and assessment and training of teachers for all these technology advancements in education.

NEP 2020 envisions the role of technology in teacher education and preparing them for future through following ways:

#### **a) Online Teaching Methods and Tools of assessment**

As a part of teacher education, it is observed that online teaching has been adopted during pandemic and it affected teaching method and tools. The need of teacher training regarding online education has been focused after that and as a result of this there are so many initiatives has been taken up by NCERT, and SCERT's from developing objectives and learning outcomes for Online Education. Hence, as per NEP 2020, NCTE recommended online teaching methods and tools should be part of preservice and Inservice teacher training. Even some of the HEI guided to develop curriculum on online B.Ed. also.

#### **b) Creation of e-content and online resources**

The teacher education programme would be focused on preparing and creating of educational resources in the form of e-content and e-books. These resources would be made available for everyone for learning purpose freely or at minimum cost. Therefore, NEP 2020 also recommended training of teachers for creating such resources through institutes like NCERT, CIET, SCERT and SWAYAM etc. Even State Government of Maharashtra initiates MAHASWAYAM for achieving this goal of NEP 2020.

#### **c) Online Examination System**

NEP 2020 recommended online examination system on mass level, for that also

panel of trained teacher required so as to develop question banks and depositories of online exam papers and results.

d) **Training of Teachers and Incentives**

NEP 2020 and NCTE regulations 2025 draft discussed the training of teachers for implementing NEP 2020 as almost need of the hour. It recommended use of online platform like SWAYAM and DIKSHA for this purpose. It is also recommended specified incentive for promotion of teachers; if they undergo these trainings. It is also noted that teachers will get funds for creativity e-content as well as for taking trainings as resource persons through DIET's and SCERT.

e) **AI and future technologies**

It is observed that there are so many advancements in technology in the form of Artificial Intelligence and other disruptive technology which can be used in education. NEP 2020 focused on this also and recommended use of AI for teacher training and creating educational resources.

Thus, we can say that role of technology in teacher education would be a great step toward achieving 21<sup>st</sup> century skills among future generations through appropriate teacher training programmes disseminated through online platforms and online education.

## Conclusion

NEP 2020 has an aim of Digital Education in India which ensures access and availability of resources for education of all. It ensures us about digital literacy and training of teachers for achieving the goal of Inclusive Education Environment. It also offers access of education through initiatives like SWAYAM and DIKSHA platforms. The NEP 2020 and NCTE Regulations 2025 draft based on it has recommended inclusion of technology based teaching methods, tools and online examination as part of teacher education.

There are many challenges in achieving this recommendation about online education and online examination but the appropriate and systematic teacher preparation and their training is the only answer for it. Hence, the NEP 2020 recommended grooming of teacher education programmes in India so as to achieve aim of 'Digital India'.

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**IKS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****Dr. Jayshri Namdeo Tayade***Assistant Professor**Department of Rachana**Sharir Dr. D. Y. Patil college of ayurvedand Research center, Pimpri, Pune*

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**INTRODUCTION:**

IKS which is Indian knowledge system is an extensive collection of customary knowledge that has been sharpened over thousands of years in India. It is characterized by its holistic and experiential approach to knowledge acquisition and application. It encompasses a wide range of areas, such as agriculture, traditional medicine (Ayurveda) for health, Yoga for mental and physical health, Vastu Shastra (architecture), governance, Vedic mathematics for complex computations, and classical arts like dance and music. IKS is distinguished by its comprehensive methodology, which incorporates ideas from natural sciences, philosophy, and cultural practices to provide answers that support society's peace, individual well-being, and sustainable living.

IKS is encompassing traditional wisdom and practices, plays a vital role in rural development by offering sustainable solutions for various challenges, including agriculture, health, and resource management, while also promoting cultural preservation and community empowerment.

Rural Development as a process in complex and involves the interaction of economic, social, political, technological and other situational factors.

Use of indigenous knowledge has been seen as an alternative way of promoting development in poor rural and tribal communities in many parts of the world as formal knowledge transmitted through educational institutions to the community is particularly supported by the government. Hence the aim of this paper is to understand the indigenous knowledge system and its role in rural development.

**Aims and Objectives:**

**Aim :** To understand the indigenous knowledge system and its role in rural development.

**Objectives:**

- 1) To define indigenous knowledge system
- 2) To Evaluate Role and Contributions of Indigenous knowledge system in terms of Rural Development
- 3) Why is Rural Development important ?

**Methodology :**

**literature search and critical review of obtained facts**



### **CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM :**

- 1) Culturally Rich: Indian knowledge is influenced by the diverse cultural and spiritual traditions of India
- 2) Ancient Texts as Scriptural Foundations: Many aspects of Indian knowledge are documented in ancient texts, such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas.
- 3) Integration of Science and Spirituality: Indian systems often integrate spiritual belief with practical knowledge.
- 4) Institutionalized Learning: Traditional Indian knowledge systems have formalized institutions, such as Gurukuls (traditional schools) and Vedic schools

### **CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Rural Development as a process in complex and involves the interaction of economic, social, political, technological and other situational factors.

These have to be integrated with Government policies and plans with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people in the villages.

#### **Rural Development encompasses:**

- (i) Improvement in levels of living, including employment, education, health and nutrition housing and a variety of social services
- (ii) Decreasing inequality in distribution of rural incomes and in rural-urban balances in incomes and economic opportunities .

### **ROLE OF INDEGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM in RURAL DEVELOPMENT :**

#### **1. Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security:**

##### **Traditional Knowledge:**

IKS provides valuable insights into sustainable agricultural practices, including crop cultivation, soil management, and pest control, which are crucial for food security in rural areas.

##### **Local Resources:**

IKS leverages local resources and knowledge to develop appropriate technologies and practices for agriculture, enhancing productivity and resilience in the face of environmental challenges.

##### **Examples:**

**Water Management:** Traditional water harvesting techniques and irrigation systems can help address water scarcity in rural areas.

**Crop Varieties:** IKS often includes knowledge of local crop varieties that are well-suited to specific climates and soil types, promoting biodiversity and resilience.

**Pest Control:** Traditional methods of pest and disease management, using natural remedies and techniques, can reduce reliance on synthetic chemicals and promote sustainable agriculture

**2) Health and Well-being:****Traditional Medicine:**

IKS includes traditional healthcare systems like Ayurveda, which can provide accessible and affordable healthcare solutions in rural areas.

**Local Knowledge:**

Traditional knowledge about medicinal plants and natural remedies can be used for treating common ailments and promoting public health.

**Examples:**

Ayurveda: Traditional Indian medicine provides holistic approaches to health and wellness, addressing both physical and mental well-being.

**3. Cultural Preservation and Community Empowerment:****Cultural Identity:**

IKS helps preserve and promote the rich cultural heritage of rural communities, fostering a sense of identity and belonging.

**Community Participation:**

Integrating IKS into development initiatives empowers local communities by recognizing and valuing their knowledge and expertise.

**Education and Awareness:**

Integrating IKS into formal and informal education systems can enhance awareness and appreciation of local culture, traditions, and environmental knowledge among younger generation

**Herbal Remedies:** Traditional knowledge about medicinal plants can be used to create effective and affordable treatments for various diseases

Rural poverty reduces human capital by limiting access to education and healthcare, thereby perpetuating cycles of poverty across generations hence as a reason of development of rural areas some important remedies to reduce poverty has been given by our indigenous knowledge system .

Indian Knowledge Systems contribute significantly to poverty alleviation by promoting sustainable livelihoods, improving healthcare access, enhancing natural resource management, fostering entrepreneurship, empowering communities, and influencing policy for inclusive development. Recognizing and integrating IKS into development initiatives can lead to more holistic and sustainable approaches to poverty reduction in India.

Indian Knowledge Systems contribute significantly to rural development by offering sustainable solutions, preserving cultural heritage, supporting livelihoods, and fostering community resilience. Recognizing and integrating these systems into main stream development efforts can lead to more inclusive and effective rural development strategies.

**Challenges and Opportunities:****Integration:**

Successfully integrating IKS into Rural development initiatives requires a collaborative approach, involving local communities, researchers, and policymakers.

**Documentation and Preservation:**

It is crucial to document and preserve IKS to ensure its continuity and relevance for future generations.

**Research and Innovation:**

Further research and innovation are needed to validate and refine IKS, ensuring its effectiveness and sustainability.

**Policy Support:**

Government policies and programs should support the integration of IKS into rural development initiatives, providing resources and incentives for its preservation and application.

**CONCLUSION :**

**In India 64.84% population lies in rural areas means India lives in villages unless we are able to uplift the rural and tribal community ,India will face dark future.**

**And only Indigenous knowledge system which has approach to make rural community more develop .**

Farmers using indigenous knowledge to cultivate drought-resistant crops or manage water resources effectively. These have to be integrated with Government policies and plans with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people in the villages IKS have a profound impact on rural development and it plays a crucial role in rural development by leveraging traditional wisdom, practices, and local resources.

IKS can be leveraged to create sustainable livelihoods for rural populations by promoting traditional crafts, artisanal skills, and resource management practices.

The critical element in the Rural Development is improvement living standards of the poor through opportunities for better utilisation of their physical and human resources in the absence of this utilisation of rural resources has no functional significance.

**INTEGRATING INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS (IKS) AND THE EIGHTEEN  
STREAMS OF WISDOM INTO MODERN EDUCATION: A PATHWAY TO  
SUSTAINABLE LEARNING**

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**Abstract**

*The Indian Knowledge System (IKS), with its foundation in the 18 Vidyas, offers a multidimensional approach to education that integrates philosophy, science, ethics, and sustainability. Rooted in the Vedas, Vedangas, Upavedas, and Upaangas, these disciplines provide insights into governance, health, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation. As India progresses toward a knowledge-driven society, integrating IKS into modern education presents an opportunity to balance technological advancements with ethical wisdom. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 provides a framework for incorporating IKS into mainstream curricula, promoting interdisciplinary education that values both traditional wisdom and modern scientific advancements. Challenges such as standardization, pedagogical adaptation, and accessibility must be addressed to ensure effective implementation. However, by integrating Ayurveda's approach to well-being, Arthashastra's insights into governance, and Nyaya's logical reasoning into education, a more balanced and inclusive knowledge ecosystem can be cultivated. The fusion of ancient wisdom with modern education can lead to an ethically grounded, innovation-driven, and environmentally conscious society. As the Sanskrit verse states, "विद्याददातिविनयंविनयाद्यातिपात्रताम्। पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोतिधनाद्धर्मततःसुखम्॥"— Knowledge fosters humility, which leads to worthiness, prosperity, righteousness, and ultimately, well-being.*

**Keywords:** IKS, NEP2020, 18 Vidyas, Education, Sustenance

**Introduction**

The integration of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) with modern education fosters ethical, philosophical, and practical learning. It aligns with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, promoting sustainable living, cultural preservation, and holistic education.

**"विद्याददातिविनयंविनयाद्यातिपात्रताम्।**

**पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोति धनाद्धर्मततः सुखम्॥"**

(Vidya imparts humility, from humility comes worthiness, from worthiness wealth, from wealth righteousness, and from righteousness happiness.)

Education has played a transformative role in shaping human civilization. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS), a vast repository of wisdom spanning science, mathematics, medicine, arts, philosophy, and ecology, is rooted in ethical, spiritual, and scientific principles. It emphasizes holistic wellness, sustainability, and experiential learning. However, modern education, influenced by Western frameworks, has marginalized indigenous knowledge systems. NEP 2020 provides an opportunity to reintegrate IKS into contemporary education, ensuring the coexistence of ancient traditions with modern advancements.

**"सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।**

**सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद्दुःखभाग् भवेत्॥"**

(May all beings be happy, may all be free from illness, may all see auspiciousness, and may none suffer.)

IKS is deeply rooted in philosophies that emphasize holistic development, ethical consciousness, and knowledge acquisition through direct experience. The Eighteen Vidyas, including the Vedas, Vedangas, Puranas, Ayurveda, Arthashastra, and Shilpa Shastra, form a structured framework for intellectual and ethical growth. These disciplines promote theoretical understanding alongside experiential learning and practical application. By integrating these principles into contemporary education, learners develop critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and cultural identity. This fosters a balanced approach to science, ethics, and sustainability, encouraging interdisciplinary learning.

Modern education can benefit from IKS by integrating indigenous knowledge into mainstream curricula. The Gurukul system, promoting experiential learning and teacher-student interactions, can inspire modern pedagogical methods. The inclusion of Ayurveda and traditional healing practices in medical education offers alternative health perspectives. Yoga and mindfulness, globally recognized, can enhance mental and physical well-being.

**"न हि ज्ञानेन सदृशं पवित्रमिह विद्यते।"**

(There is nothing as purifying as knowledge.)

Despite the benefits, challenges remain. Standardization and documentation of traditional knowledge are complex due to oral transmission. Resistance from institutions and policymakers who prioritize modern scientific approaches hinders integration. The potential loss of authenticity when traditional knowledge is formalized is another concern. The lack of trained educators in IKS also poses difficulties. NEP 2020 emphasizes teacher training programs to effectively impart



indigenous knowledge.

NEP 2020 promotes a multidisciplinary approach to education, encouraging engagement with Indian philosophy, culture, and sciences. Multilingual education further strengthens IKS, as many texts are in Sanskrit and regional languages. The policy fosters an education system valuing both traditional and modern paradigms, creating an ecosystem where cultural heritage is preserved while equipping students for contemporary challenges. Research funding and institutional support for IKS bridge the gap between traditional wisdom and modern methodologies.

One of IKS's greatest contributions is its emphasis on sustainability. Traditional ecological knowledge and conservation strategies have been integral to Indian civilization for centuries. Ancient texts like Vrikshayurveda (science of plants) and Krishi Parashara (ancient agricultural sciences) provide insights into sustainable farming, organic agriculture, and conservation. Vedic wellness principles in Ayurveda emphasize preventive healthcare and natural healing. Integrating these concepts into curricula cultivates environmental consciousness and sustainable living practices.

**"धर्मणैव जगत्सर्वचक्रवर्तिसहापि च।"**

(The entire world moves forward through Dharma.)

IKS represents India's cultural heritage and identity. Preserving and promoting it through education ensures future generations remain connected to their roots while embracing modern advancements. Interdisciplinary research blending traditional knowledge with modern discoveries fosters innovation in healthcare, sustainability, artificial intelligence, and ethics. Collaboration among scholars, policymakers, and educators is essential for an inclusive educational ecosystem where IKS is valued and respected.

The integration of IKS with modern education aligns with the evolving demands of the 21st century. A well-rounded education must foster critical thinking, adaptability, and practical application. Ethical reasoning, experiential learning, and sustainability from IKS enhance modern education's holistic nature. Digital technologies such as AI and online documentation can help preserve and disseminate indigenous knowledge to a wider audience.

NEP 2020 advocates for inclusive education, reaching rural and marginalized communities. The implementation of localized learning models, digital platforms, and community-driven initiatives can bridge educational divides. Recognizing indigenous knowledge alongside scientific advancements makes education more equitable, fostering an inclusive learning environment where diverse perspectives are valued.

Beyond academics, IKS offers deep insights into human psychology, behavior, and conflict resolution. Ancient texts emphasize emotional intelligence, mindfulness, and ethical decision-making, contributing to a harmonious society. By incorporating these principles into curricula,

institutions can nurture individuals who are not only intellectually competent but also socially responsible and emotionally balanced. This approach cultivates a compassionate, ethical, and sustainable global community.

**"साविद्याविमुक्तये।"**

(True knowledge is that which liberates.)

### Literature Review

**Sharma, 2021, "Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems in Contemporary Education"**, through this paper researcher explores the relevance of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in modern education, emphasizing their role in holistic learning. The study highlights how IKS fosters ethical reasoning, sustainability, and interdisciplinary thinking. It argues that incorporating traditional knowledge into formal curricula enhances cultural preservation while promoting scientific inquiry and innovation.

**Patel, 2022, "Reviving Indigenous Wisdom: The Role of Indian Knowledge Systems in Sustainable Development"**, through this paper researcher examines the contribution of IKS to sustainable development by integrating ecological wisdom, ethical governance, and community well-being. The research finds that disciplines like Ayurveda, Vastu Shastra, and Dharma Shastra provide sustainable solutions in healthcare, architecture, and law. The study suggests that combining IKS with modern science can lead to more resilient and ethical development models.

**Singh, 2020, "Pedagogical Approaches to Indian Knowledge Systems: Challenges and Opportunities"**, through this paper researcher discusses the challenges and opportunities in incorporating IKS into mainstream education. The study identifies key obstacles such as the lack of structured curriculum frameworks and limited research integration. However, it also highlights opportunities, including the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which encourages the fusion of IKS with modern pedagogical methods to create a balanced and inclusive education system.

**Iyer, 2023, "The Eighteen Vidyas: A Framework for Multidisciplinary Learning"**, through this paper researcher presents a comprehensive analysis of the 18 Vidyas, illustrating their interdisciplinary nature and practical applications. The research demonstrates how each discipline contributes to critical thinking, ethics, and skill development. It suggests that integrating the 18 Vidyas into modern education can foster problem-solving abilities, cultural awareness, and holistic development among students.

**Chakraborty, 2019, "Traditional Knowledge and Technological Innovation: Bridging Ancient Wisdom with Modern Science"**, through this paper researcher investigates the intersection of traditional knowledge and technological advancements. The study emphasizes that IKS, particularly in fields like Ayurveda and Jyotisha, can complement modern scientific research. It finds that adopting traditional knowledge frameworks alongside emerging technologies can lead

to innovative solutions in healthcare, agriculture, and environmental conservation.

### Reflection

The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into modern education presents a unique opportunity to create a holistic, ethical, and sustainable learning framework. The reviewed literature highlights the interdisciplinary nature of IKS, emphasizing its contributions to sustainability, ethical governance, scientific inquiry, and cultural preservation. While challenges such as curriculum integration and research gaps remain, the studies suggest that policies like NEP 2020 can bridge the gap between traditional wisdom and contemporary education. By harmonizing ancient knowledge with modern advancements, education can evolve into a more inclusive and multidimensional system, equipping future generations with the skills and ethical consciousness needed to navigate an ever-changing world.

### Need of the Study

The need for this study arises from the growing recognition of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) as a vital resource for holistic education, ethical governance, sustainability, and cultural preservation. In an era where modern education often prioritizes technological advancements over traditional wisdom, integrating the 18 Vidyas into contemporary curricula can provide a balanced approach that nurtures scientific inquiry while fostering moral and environmental responsibility. Furthermore, globalization has led to the erosion of indigenous knowledge, making it imperative to document, preserve, and adapt these disciplines for modern applications. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes the importance of IKS, yet there remains a gap in research and implementation strategies. This study seeks to address these gaps by exploring the relevance, challenges, and practical approaches to integrating IKS into modern education, ensuring that future generations benefit from a well-rounded, culturally rooted, and sustainability-driven learning framework.

### Learning Outcome

#### Pupils will be able to.....

- enhances awareness of how the 18 Vidyas contribute to a holistic learning framework by integrating scientific inquiry, ethics, sustainability, and cultural preservation.
- gets highlights the importance of bridging traditional wisdom with contemporary education to foster intellectual growth and societal well-being.
- provides insights into the challenges and opportunities of incorporating IKS into modern educational frameworks, aligning with policies like NEP 2020.

### Statement of aim

This paper is significant as it bridges the gap between ancient Indian knowledge systems and modern education, fostering a holistic, sustainable, and culturally enriched learning environment. By exploring the integration of the 18 Vidyas into contemporary curricula, it

highlights their relevance in promoting ethical governance, scientific inquiry, artistic expression, and environmental sustainability. The study aligns with the objectives of NEP 2020, providing a framework for preserving India's intellectual heritage while preparing students for future challenges. It also offers practical insights for educators, policymakers, and researchers, ensuring that traditional wisdom complements modern pedagogical advancements, ultimately contributing to a more inclusive and knowledge-driven society.

### **Iks 18 Vidyas**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) encompasses a vast intellectual tradition, with the 18 Vidyas serving as foundational pillars of ancient Indian education. These disciplines, categorized into four Vedas, six Vedangas, four Upavedas, and four Upaangas, provide a structured approach to philosophy, science, medicine, governance, and the arts. Their relevance extends beyond historical significance, addressing contemporary challenges such as sustainability, ethical governance, and cultural preservation.

**"विद्याददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रताम्। पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोति धनाद्धर्मततः सुखम्॥"**

(Vidya imparts humility, from humility comes worthiness, from worthiness comes wealth, from wealth comes righteousness, and from righteousness comes happiness.)

By integrating these disciplines into modern learning, education fosters a holistic perspective that balances tradition with innovation. Ayurveda promotes natural healing, Arthashastra provides insights into ethical governance and resource management, and Vastu Shastra emphasizes eco-friendly architecture. The Vedas and Vedangas enhance linguistic precision and logical reasoning, while the Upavedas and Upaangas contribute to practical applications in health, governance, and the arts. Their incorporation into contemporary education ensures the preservation of India's intellectual heritage while fostering sustainable solutions for modern challenges.

### **1. The Four Vedas: The Pillars of Holistic Knowledge and Education**

The four Vedas—Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda—form the foundation of knowledge, ethics, and sustainability in the Indian Knowledge System (IKS). These sacred texts provide wisdom across philosophy, science, environmental conservation, and social well-being.

**"सत्यं वद, धर्मं चर।"**

(Speak the truth, follow righteousness.)

Rigveda emphasizes ecological wisdom, advocating reverence for natural forces like Agni, Varuna, Vayu, and Prithvi, reinforcing sustainable living. Yajurveda guides responsible resource consumption and minimal wastage, fostering respect for biodiversity. Samaveda highlights the role of arts in cultural sustainability, strengthening cognitive abilities through rhythm and melody. Atharvaveda integrates Ayurveda, disease prevention, and holistic health. By embedding the principles of the Vedas into contemporary education, a holistic, sustainable, and ethically driven



society can be cultivated.

## 2. The Six Vedangas: Scientific and Ethical Pillars of Vedic Knowledge

The Vedangas, regarded as the six limbs of the Vedas, provide a structured framework for preserving and understanding Vedic wisdom. They encompass phonetics, grammar, poetic meters, etymology, rituals, and astronomy.

**"न चोरहार्यं न च राजहार्यं न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकारी। व्ययेकृतेवर्धतएव नित्यं विद्याधनं सर्वधनप्रधानम्॥"**

(Knowledge is the greatest wealth; it cannot be stolen, taxed, divided, or burdened, and it grows when shared.)

Shiksha ensures linguistic precision, Vyakarana enhances logical reasoning, Chandas reveals mathematical structures in poetry, Nirukta deciphers word origins, Kalpa provides ethical frameworks, and Jyotisha aids in timekeeping and planetary movement studies. Integrating these disciplines strengthens linguistic mastery, analytical reasoning, ethical awareness, and scientific inquiry in education.

## 3. The Four Upavedas: Bridging Traditional Wisdom with Practical Sustainability

The Upavedas apply Vedic knowledge to practical fields, ensuring sustainability and well-being. Ayurveda emphasizes preventive healthcare, Dhanurveda promotes strategic thinking and ethical defense, Gandharvaveda preserves cultural heritage through performing arts, and Sthapatyaveda upholds sustainable architecture through principles like Vastu Shastra.

**"आरोग्यं परमं भाग्यं स्वास्थ्यं सर्वार्थसाधनम्।"**

(Health is the greatest fortune; it is the means to achieve all goals.)

Integrating these disciplines into education fosters a well-rounded approach that strengthens physical health, artistic expression, environmental responsibility, and ethical leadership, aligning ancient wisdom with contemporary sustainability goals.

## 4. The Four Upaangas: Foundations of Governance, Ethics, and Social Justice

The Upaangas provide essential philosophical and ethical foundations for governance, law, social justice, and cultural consciousness.

**"धर्म एव ह तोहन्ति धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः।"**

(One who destroys Dharma is destroyed by it; one who upholds Dharma is protected by it.)

Nyaya serves as the foundation for ethical governance and conflict resolution. Mimamsa fosters critical analysis, policy-making, and balancing tradition with modernity. The Puranas preserve historical wisdom, offering insights into past ecological and societal systems that inform sustainable living. Dharma Shastra establishes the framework for ethical leadership and social responsibility, ensuring justice and environmental consciousness in policymaking.

The integration of these disciplines into modern education nurtures logical reasoning,



philosophical inquiry, historical awareness, and civic responsibility, collectively fostering a just, inclusive, and sustainable society.

By embracing the 18 Vidyas within contemporary education, India can harmonize its ancient intellectual traditions with modern advancements, cultivating a knowledge-driven society rooted in sustainability, ethics, and holistic learning.

### Conclusion

The integration of the 18 Vidyas into modern education fosters a comprehensive learning ecosystem that harmonizes scientific inquiry, ethical governance, artistic expression, and sustainability. By embracing these ancient knowledge systems alongside contemporary advancements, education can become more holistic, inclusive, and innovation-driven. The NEP 2020 lays the groundwork for this synthesis, ensuring that traditional wisdom is not only preserved but actively applied to address present and future challenges. A balanced educational approach, rooted in both heritage and progress, will empower future generations with the knowledge, skills, and ethical foundation necessary to build a sustainable and enlightened society.

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**NEED FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN TEACHER EDUCATION  
INSTITUTIONS (TEIS) WITH REFERENCE TO NAAC AND NEP 2020 FOR  
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS**

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**Abstract:**

*Community participation in Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) has become a crucial aspect in the professional development of pre-service teachers. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasises on the active involvement of the community in the teaching-learning process. This paper aims to discuss the need for community participation in TEIs and its significance in the professional development of pre-service teachers. The study has reviewed relevant literature and explored the impact of community participation on pre-service teachers' learning outcomes. The research also discusses the challenges faced by TEIs in implementing community participation initiatives and suggests strategies to overcome these challenges. The study concludes that community participation in TEIs can promote effective teaching and learning practices and enhance the quality of teacher education.*

**Keywords:** community participation, Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs), National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), National Education Policy (NEP), pre-service teachers, professional development.

**Introduction:**

Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) play a vital role in shaping the future of education by preparing and training pre-service teachers to meet the challenges of the ever-changing educational landscape. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 have emphasised the need for community participation in the teaching-learning process to enhance the quality of education. Community participation refers to the active involvement of stakeholders, including parents, community members, and educational experts, in the decision-making process and implementation of educational programs. In this context, this paper aims to explore the need for community participation in TEIs and its significance in the

professional development of pre-service teachers.

- Importance of Community Participation in Teacher Education Institutions:

Community participation in TEIs is essential to promote effective teaching and learning practices, enhance the quality of teacher education, and ensure the relevance of education to the local context. The involvement of community members in TEIs can help pre-service teachers to gain a better understanding of the local culture, customs, and educational needs of the community. This understanding can help pre-service teachers to design and implement contextually relevant and effective teaching strategies.

Community participation in TEI can contribute to the professional development of pre-service teachers by providing them with experiential learning, exposure to diverse perspectives, and networking opportunities with experts in the field. The participation of community members in the evaluation and accreditation process of TEIs can ensure the quality of teacher education and promote accountability.

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 on Community Engagement:

NAAC is an autonomous body established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to assess and accredit institutions of higher education in India. NAAC emphasises the need for community participation in the process of evaluation and accreditation of educational institutions. NAAC encourages TEIs to involve community members including alumni, employers and students in the evaluation process to ensure the relevance and quality of education.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 also emphasises community participation in the teaching-learning process. To promote community participation and cooperation in education, the NEP suggests setting up school complexes with multiple schools and colleges. The NEP suggests the involvement of community members in the development of curriculum, pedagogy and assessment processes.

- Challenges in implementing community participation in teacher education institutions:

Despite the recognition of the importance of community involvement in teacher education institutions (TEIs) for the professional development of pre-service teachers, there are many challenges in implementing this approach. Following are some of the challenges that TEIs may face in incorporating community participation into their curriculum:

1. Lack of Awareness: Many TEIs may not be aware of the importance of community involvement in teacher education. This can lead to a lack of interest and commitment to community participation.
2. Resistance to change: TEIs may resist change and be reluctant to adopt new practices. Community engagement requires a shift in traditional approaches to teacher education, which can be challenging for some TEIs.



3. Resource Constraints: TEIs may not have the necessary resources, including funding and staff, to implement community engagement. This can limit the scope and effectiveness of community engagement activities.
4. Limited opportunities for community participation: Certain areas, especially rural and remote areas, may have limited opportunities for community participation. Providing meaningful community engagement opportunities for pre-service teachers can be challenging for TEIs.
5. Lack of Community Participation: Communities may not be willing to participate in TEI's activities. This may be due to various reasons, including lack of awareness, competing priorities and mistrust of TEI.
6. Ethical issues: TEIs may face ethical issues related to community involvement, such as issues of power, privilege and exploitation. TEIs must ensure that community engagement activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner.
- Strategies to overcome challenges in implementing community participation:  
To overcome the challenges of implementing community participation in TEI, the following strategies can be adopted:
  1. Develop awareness campaigns: TEIs can initiate awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of community involvement in teacher education. This may include working with local media, organising public events and engaging with key stakeholders in the community.
  2. Provide training and resources: TEIs can provide training and resources to help employees develop the skills and knowledge they need to engage with the community. This may include workshops, seminars and online training programs.
  3. Build partnerships with communities: TEIs can build partnerships with communities to facilitate community participation. This may include working with community organisations, local government agencies and other relevant stakeholders to identify opportunities for collaboration.
  4. Develop community-based learning activities: TEIs can design community-based learning activities that provide opportunities for pre-service teachers to engage with the community. This may include service learning projects, field trips, and internships.
  5. Ensure ethical practices: TEIs must ensure that community engagement activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. This may include establishing clear guidelines and protocols for community participation, obtaining informed consent from participants, and ensuring that participants are not exploited in any way.
  6. Integrate Community Engagement into the Curriculum: Teachers can integrate community engagement into the TEI curriculum to make it a core component of learning. This may



include revising the curriculum to include community-based learning activities, creating new courses or modules that focus on community engagement, and providing opportunities for reflection and feedback.

By adopting these strategies, TEIs can overcome the challenges of implementing community participation in teacher education. This can lead to a more effective and relevant teacher education system that better prepares pre-service teachers to work with and serve their communities.

### Objectives:

1. To explore the NEP 2020 guidelines for pre-service teachers' professional development
2. To analyze the current state of TEI educational practices for pre-service teachers' professional development
3. To evaluate the necessity of community participation and collaborations for the growth of pre-service teachers' professional skills.

### Research Methodology:

This study adopted the 'Survey method' to perform the research. Document Analysis, Interviews and questionnaire tools were used to collect the data.

To review the first objective a document analysis was done. The documents related to NEP 2020. Interviews with 3 Heads of Teacher Education Institutions and 03 School Principals, 30 teacher trainers for the third objective.

### Data Analysis:

The document analysis was done for objective one. The major observations from the NEP 2020 related to Teacher Education.

The inputs received through the interviews of 5 Heads / Principles of Teacher Education Institutions were analysed and evaluated thematically. Quantitative questions are examined using SPSS once the data from the self-designed questionnaire was entered. This study uses the mixed method research design for its research work.

### Objectives-wise description:

- **For Objective 1:** The researcher studied various policy documents and reviewed research articles regarding the new education policy NEP 2020 which is related to teacher education.

**Summary:** NEP 2020 in its motivation obviously expressed that all understudies at all degrees of school instruction are shown by energetic, spurred, exceptionally qualified, expertly prepared and exceptional educators. Educator instruction talks both about pre-administration and in-administration preparing for the school training. In this specific situation, NEP 2020 additionally suggests noteworthy arrangement changes in the educator school system to determine many

issues/challenges looked by the educators/educationists at various stages (establishment, preliminary, centre and auxiliary) of the school training both at pre-administration and in-administration.

Significant advances demonstrated in NEP 2020 for educator training are as per the following:

- Restoring integrity and credibility to the teacher education system.
- Moving teacher education into multidisciplinary colleges and universities
- Curriculum-pedagogical approaches to teacher education In terms of areas for further reform within the education component of the integrated B.Ed. program.
- Linking school experiences/internship/mentoring with pre-service teacher education programmes.
- Admission to Pre-Service Teacher Preparation Programme Admission to Pre-Service Teacher Preparation Programmes, by the National Testing Agency like all Higher Education Institutions.

The present study focuses on NEP 2020 recommendations for Teacher Education Institutions.

- For Objective 2: An interview of 5 Heads of Teacher Education by the researcher to understand the provisions in the present curriculum for the professional development of Pre-Service Teachers. They were also asked to recommend changes in the curriculum to improve the professional skill sets of the preservice teachers. The responses were analysed using Inductive Reasoning Analysis. The data is presented in the following tables:

Table 1: present activities in the curriculum for professional development of the preservice teachers

S. No	Present Curriculum Provisions for Professional Development of Pre-service Teachers
1	Use of Technology and tool wherever possible
2	Role Play / Street Plays
3	Participatory Learning
4	Extra-Curricular Activities
5	Internships
6	Guest Lectures
7	Celebration of Festivals

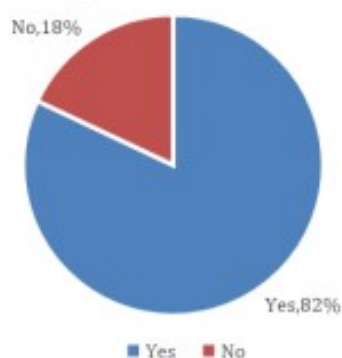
Table 2: Recommendations on the inclusion of additional practices/activities to improve the professional skill sets of preservice teachers.

S.No	Suggestions for Learner-Centric Innovative Teaching Practices in line with the Objectives of NEP 2020
1	More Practice Sessions, School Partnerships
2	Public Private Partnerships
3	Use of Active Teaching Learning strategies
4	Collaborations with Professional Bodies through NGOs
5	Problem-based Learning
6	University- Teacher Education Institutions Collaborations
7	Sharing of Knowledge Resources
8	Use Technology to Collaborate and Share Knowledge.

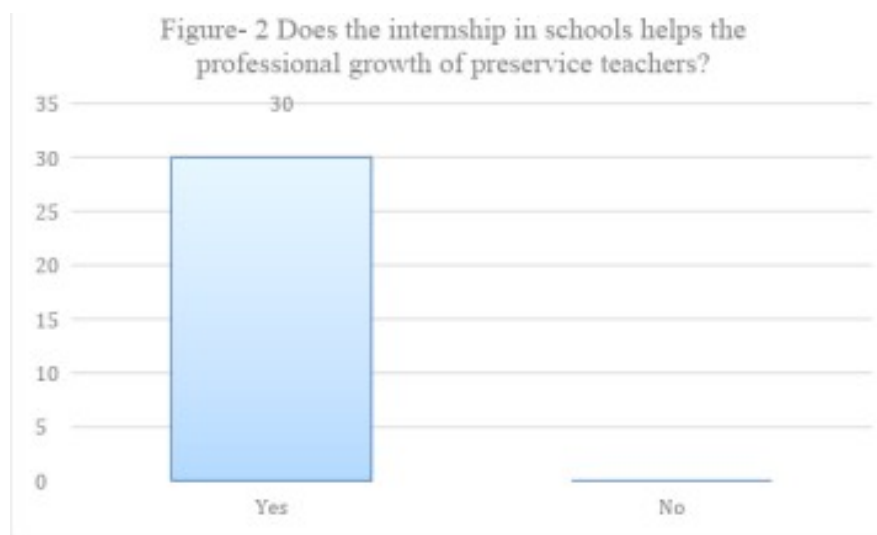
- For Objective 3: A questionnaire was designed by the researcher to assess the need for partnerships and collaborations for the professional skill development of pre-service teachers. The study's universe was created by the 30 teachers teaching at the Teacher Education Institutions. Google Forms were used to distribute the questionnaire.

The data collected through questionnaires were analysed using SPSS percentage & mean. The analysis highlights the need for evolving partnerships and collaborations among Teacher Education Institutions and Schools for improving professional skills. a) Respondents were asked if they think the existing curriculum has an adequate provision for the development of professional skill sets of pre-service teachers. 82% of teachers feel that traditional methods are not student-centric while 18% feel that it has the provision. In figure 1:

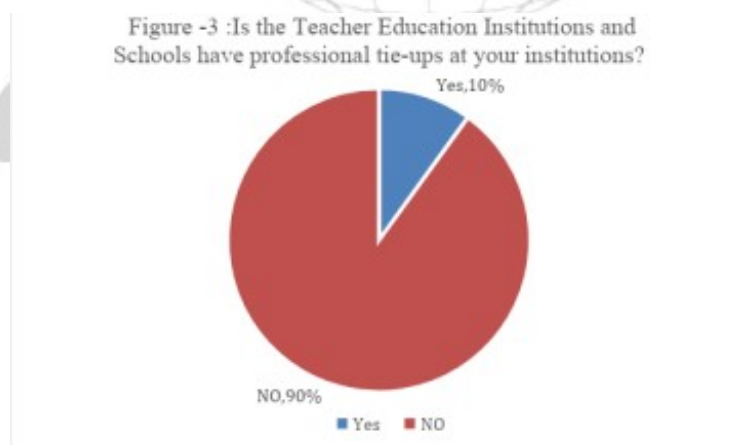
Figure 1: Do you feel the existing curriculum has the adequate provision for the professional development of preservice teachers?



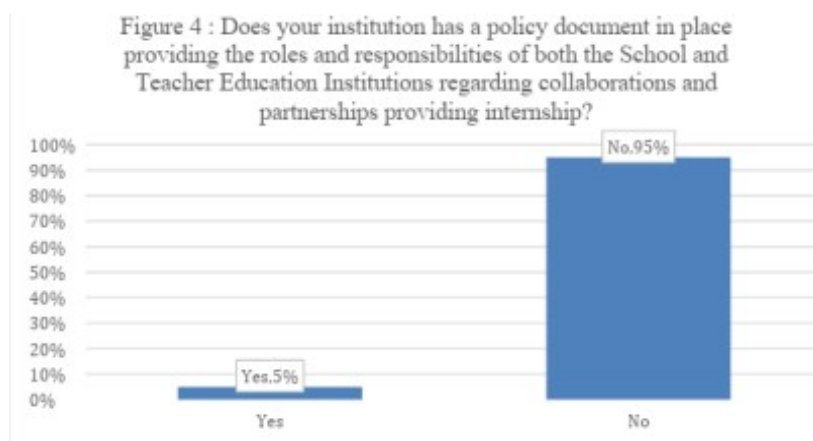
- b) The inputs were sought by the Respondents on whether the internships help in the professional growth of preservice teachers. 100% of respondents agreed on the contribution of internships in improving the professional growth of preservice teachers. Shown in figure 2



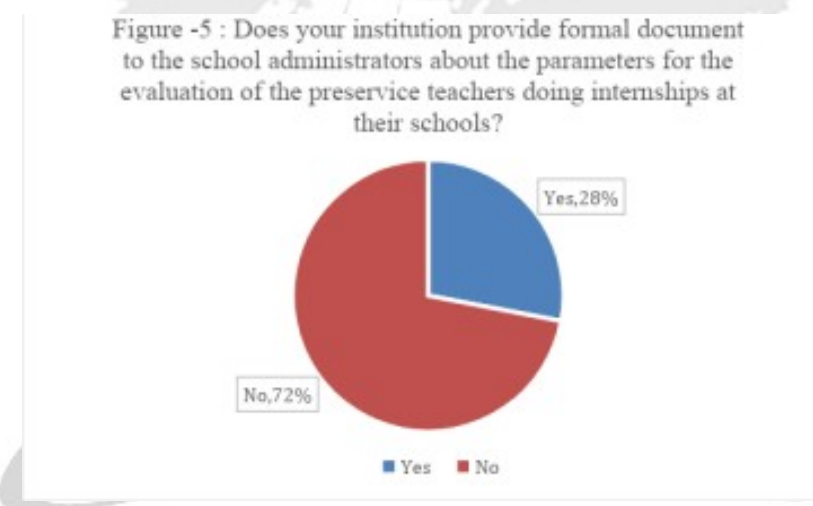
- C) The survey sought inputs about the professional tie-ups among the teacher education institution and the various schools where the teacher trainees are sent for the internships and only 10% of the respondents informed that they have formal professional tie-ups with the schools wherein 90% said is informal in nature. Shown in Figure 3.



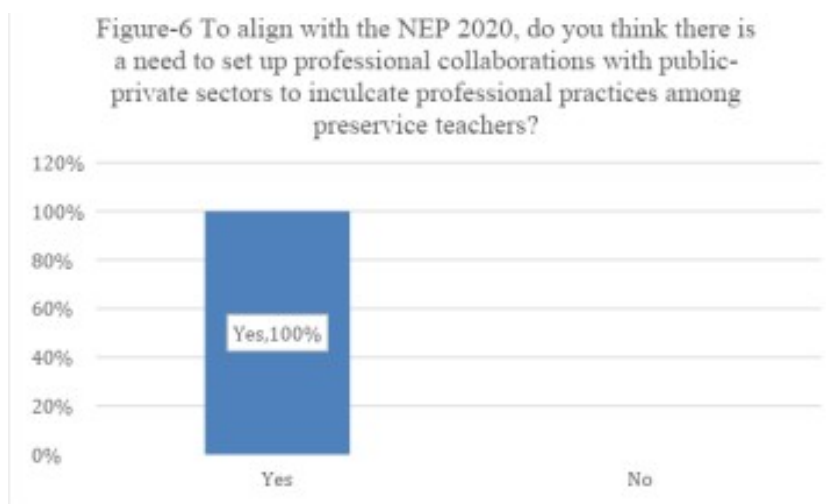
The respondents were asked to give their inputs on whether their institution has a policy document providing the details of roles and responsibilities of both the school as well as Teacher Education Institutions regarding the internship of the preservice teachers. The sad truth is that only 5% have documented the roles and responsibilities wherein 95% do not have documents in this regard however they provide a formal briefing to the teachers involved in the process. Shown in figure 4.



The survey was administered to the teachers teaching at the teacher education institutions who were asked to provide formal documents to the school authorities about the evaluation parameters and techniques for evaluation of preservice teachers doing internships at their schools. Shown in Figure 5.

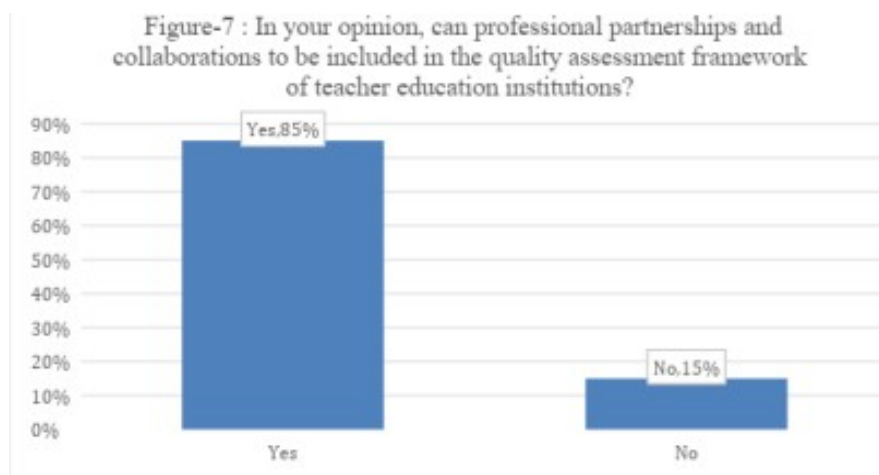


The inputs were sought on the need for Public-Private Partnerships for the enhancement of professional skills among the preservice teachers. 100% of the respondents feel that there is a need for the same shown in Figure 6.





The teachers were asked their opinion about the inclusion of professional partnerships and collaborations as one of the quality parameters for quality assessment of teacher education institutions to ensure the alignment towards the NEP 2020 objectives. 85% of the respondents agreed to the inclusion wherein 15% feel it is not required.



### Conclusion:

Finally, the professional development of pre-service teachers requires community involvement in TEI. However, there are many challenges in implementing this method. TEIs need to be aware of these challenges and take steps to address them. This may include providing training and resources to staff, building partnerships with communities, and ensuring that community engagement activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner. With the right approach, community involvement can enhance the quality of teacher education and improve the effectiveness of pre-service teachers. Analysis of formal collaboration data in this regard revealed that teacher education institutions should emphasise partnerships with schools, professional organisations and public-private partnerships for professional skill development of pre-service teachers. As recommended in NEP 2020, professional skill development of pre-service teachers needs to be continued through various activities and field experiences. It is also recommended to support and significantly expand these initiatives to improve professional practices and skills among teacher trainees and in turn improve the quality of education. NEP 2020 inspires training on the use of technology platforms to prepare preservice teachers for future challenges in the profession. To achieve this goal, educators need to focus on professional collaboration and partnerships for best clinical practices of pre-service teachers.

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**BRIEFLY DISCUSS THE 18 VIDYAS IN IKS****Prof. Yogita. R. Chaudhari***Assist.prof.**Rural foundation shikshanshastra mahila**Mahavidyalaya Akkalkuwa dist. Nandurbar***Introduction**

In the context of education IKS refers to indian knowledge systems , a division of the ministry of Education. of India that aims to promote and integrate indigenous Indian know ledge system into the education system, encompassing various disciplines and traditional practices.

**What it is**

IKS is a cell under the Ministry of Education (MOE) aahe at AICTE New Delhi, dedicated to promoting. preserving and disseminating traditional Indian knowledge for further research and societal applications. In order to discover the self of Bharat, the exploration of Indian wisdom is the only key. Since the inception of NEP 2020 in Indian Education. IkS the Indian knowledge System has been focal point of discussion for the last two centuries the western perception has been the leading influencing factor in our education. The Indian origin knowledge, is either rejected ar ignored in mainstream education. Indian World i view is totally, missing in the society "Living" with 'full of means'hasbecome"the lone obiective of current education whereas the "meaningful life", is the goal of Indian -education.

This change of direction remains. a challenging job until complete integration of Indian knowledge System take place in. nation'sEducation.

**Why IKS?**

According to Kautilya Education shall aim at three outcomes as Characteristics in graduates"

विद्या - Creation of New knowledge.

विवेक -Wisdom to use the right knowledge in right time and place for right purpose.

विचक्षणता - The skill sets to get the proper results of knowledge in real life..

These outcomes are possible.only when the Education Systems is properly balanced with the integration of knowledge and skills in an appropriate manner.

In today's Education, organisation of knowledge content "what to know", has taken over the best of knowledge seeking inquiry.

i.e."how to know". The entire Indian knowledge Tradition has always focused on 'how' rather than 'what' secondly, the advent of new technologies has pushed the humanity a big trouble. In order to handle this difficult situation, new skills sets are to be skillfully introduced in the Neo

education system. Not only the skills to use the technologies but also the life skills to use the knowledge in life, are very important. Ancient Indian wisdom plays very important role in this balancing act. Integration of IKS brings such a balance in Indian Education for life.

#### **The Four Vedas:- (4)**

- 1) Rigveda- 2) Yajurveda- 3) Samaveda- 4) Atharvaveda –

#### **The 4- subsidiary vedas -(4)**

- 1) Ayurveda -medicine 2) Dhanurveda – Weaponry 3) Gandharvaveda-music 4) Silpa-Architecture

#### **Other Disciplines - (4)**

- 1) purana – Mythology and History. 2) Nyaya – Logic and reasoning.  
3) Mimamsa – philosophy of ritual interpretation. 4) Dharmashastra – Science of law and ethics.

#### **Vedangas (six auxiliary Sciences)**

- 1) shiksha- phonetics 2) Kalpa –Rituals 3) Vyākarna- Grammar  
4) Nirukta – Etymology 5) chandah –Metrics 6) Jyotisha – Astronomy.

#### **1) The Rigveda**

The Rigveda is the oldest and most important of the four vedas, a collection of ancient Indian sacred. Texts, containing 1,028 hymns and. 10,600 verses organized into 10 books. (mandalas) in vedic Sanskrit, offering. Insights into early vedic society and It is a of collection hymns or suktas on various gods and goddess composed by different Rishis (329- male & 27 - females.)

#### **content**

Oldest vedic text- The Rigveda is considered the oldest of the four vedas and one of the oldest scriptures in the world. The hymns are composed in vedic Sanskrit, an ancient form of the - Sanskrit language. The hymns primarily praise and adore deities including Indra, Agni and soma, and explore themes of ritual, sacrifice, cosmology and the role of deities. Insights into Early vedic society ----The Rigveda provides valuable insights into the social, religious and economic life of early vedic society, which was pastoral and agrarian with a semi-nomadic tribal Structure. The Rigveda is a foundational text for Hinduism and continues to be an influential sacred text in modern Hinduism.

#### **First Mantra of Rigveda -**

- 1) **Agni suktam-** (Agnimilepurohitamyajnasadevamartrivijam/ hotaramratnadhatamam)

“ अग्निमिलेपुरोहित, यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजम् ! होतारं रत्नधातमम्॥ “

Which Translates to “ I invoke Agni, the Priest of the sacrifice, the god, the priest of the ritual, the presenter, the bestower of wealth.

**2) Yajurveda -**

It is a sacred Hindu scripture that describes how to perform rituals and ceremonies. It is primarily written in prose. It is into 2-parts.

**1) White Yajurveda & Black Yajurveda**

Yajurveda from यजुस् “Worship” and वेद-means knowledge” is the vedaprimasily. Of prose mantras for worship rituals. The exact century of Yajurvedas composition is unknown and estimated. By witzel to be between 1200 & and 1800 BCE, The Yajurveda text includes shukla Yajurveda of which about 16 recensions (known as shaakhaas) are known while the krishna Yajurveda may have had as many as 86 recensions.

**A) White Yajurveda -**

1) \*Madhyandina\* - --40 adhyayas -303 anuvakas 2) \*kanva\* --40 adhyayas-328, anuvakas

**B) shukla Yajurveda-\*(6)**

1) Shakha 2) Samhita 3) Brahmana-4) Aranyaka 5) Upanishad

**Organization\*** -Each regional edition of Yajurveda had samhita, Brahmana, Aranyakas, Upanishdas, as part of the text with shrautasutra Grhyasutras and pratishakhya attached to the text.

**Content-**

Most surviving manuscripts and recensions of Yajurveda samhitas. Aranyakas and Brahmanas remain untranslated into western languages. Devi Chand published a re-Inter-preted translation of yajurveda in 1965, reprinted as 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in 1980.

- **Focus on Rituals\*** - The Yajurveda is known as the “veda of Yagnas” and focuses on the practical aspects of religious rituals, including hymns and mantra. For the Adhvaryu priest who is responsible for performing the ritualistic actions in a sacrifice.
- **Mantras and verses-** The Yajurveda contains a collection of mantras and verses in both prose and verse forms. There are approximately 1975 mantras. In yajurveda.  
Ex---Gayatri mantra is a famous mantra in Hinduism.

**Importance of Yajurveda –**

- 1) Theyajurveda teaches us about Rituals, ceremonies, and mantras meant to invoke deities. It describes how to perform yajna rituals and more 2) It is still used today for such ceremonies like weddings, funerals, births and other events. 3) It represents a profound synthesis of spiritual knowledge, ritual precision, and practical-wisdom. 4) The power of prayer and the ability. In humans to make a better life for themselves by bowing to the powerful energies that govern them. -

**Sacrifices in Yajurveda-** 1) The **Ashvamedha**, a ritual in which a horse was allowed to roam freely for a year, then finally sacrificed.

- 2) In **Agnisomiya**, - a goat to be sacrificed to Agni and soma preceding the day of offering of nectar to the gods.



**First Mantra's in Yajurveda-** Ishe tvorijetvavayahstha, devo vahsavitaPrArpAyatusreshthatam Aya karmane)

(“इषेतुर्वोर्जेत्वावायवस्थदेवोवःसविताप्रार्पयतुश्रेष्ठतमायकर्मण”.)

- 3) **Samaveda\*** --The samaveda, meaning “veda of melodies and chants,” is one of the four vedas in Hinduism, a collection of ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, and a liturgical text primarily used for musical chanting and rituals.

The samaveda is a ‘collection of verses, primarily drawn from the Rigveda, intended for use in sacred songs and rituals, particularly the soma sacrifice. It consists of 1,875 verses with most of them taken from the Rigveda.

**Three recensions ---**

a) Kauthuma, b) Ranayaniya, c) Jaiminiya

The samaveda is known for its melodic and melismatic style of chanting, extending the range of tones beyond syllabic singing. The verses are meant to be chanted by the Udgatri priest at the soma-sacrifice and other rituals. The Samaveda is considered a foundational text for Indian classical music and dance, influencing the development of ragas and musical scales.

**Deities-** The samaveda primarily praises deities like Indra, Agni and soma, but also invokes the supreme Being.

**Upnishads:-** The samaveda contains important Upnishads like the Chandogya Upnishad and Kena upnishad, which are influential in Hindu philosophy. Samaveda means Lord Krishna. In Bhagavad Geeta Lord Krishna says,

वेदांनासामवेदोऽस्मिदेवानामस्मिवासवः। इन्द्रियाणां मनश्चास्मि भूतानामस्मीचेतना।। ( Bhagvad Gita, chap-10, verse-

22) **Saman Meaning-\*** The word “saman” (which means “song” or “melody”) is derived from the Sanskrit words “sa” (meaning “that”). And “man” (meaning “mind” or “thought”).

**Importance of Samaveda :-**

- 1) It is important for musical recitation. It consists of a collection of melodies -derived from the verses of the Rigveda
- 2) Samaveda added a musical and aesthetic dimension to the recitation of the Vedic hymns
- 3) It played a crucial role in the performance of Vedic rituals, especially the soma -sacrifices (soma means a sacred plant)
- 4) It played a significant role in the preservation and transmission of the Vedic knowledge and hymns.
- 5) Its ability to enhance the spiritual and devotional aspects of the Vedic hymns.

**First Mantra in samaveda -**

- 1) “Agnā yāhivitaṇe” (“अग्नयाहिवीतये”)

Which translates to “O Agni come to the feast” (found in samveda 1.1.1)

- 4) **Atharva Veda---**

It is a collection of hymns, spells, and incantations focusing on practical aspects of daily

life like health, rituals, and protection from harm, and it is considered the oldest literary monument of Indian medicine, believed to be the origin of Ayurveda. The Atharvaveda is a collection of ancient Hindu scriptures and is known as the “Veda of magical formulas” or “knowledge storehouse of procedures for everyday life.”

#### **Content -**

It contains hymns, spells, incantations, and charms addressing practical issues of daily life, including health, marriage, funerals, and protection from harm. The Atharva Veda is a collection of 20 books with 730 hymns and 6,000 stanzas. Unlike the other three Vedas, which primarily deal with rituals and sacrifices, it focuses on the practical aspects of daily life. It is considered the oldest literary monument of Indian medicine and is believed to be the origin of Ayurveda.

#### **Three Upanishads :**

1)Mundaka2)Mandukya3)Prashna Upanishad

**Two Versions :**1)Paippalada 2)Saunakhiya

**Who wrote Atharvaveda--**It is attributed to the rishis Atharvan and Angiras. The Atharvaveda is named after these two groups of rishis. It is also attributed to the Bhrigu and Angirasa rishis.

#### **Content:**

It contains a collection of hymns, spells, and prayers focusing on daily life, rituals, and addressing various problems like illness and misfortune. It mentions various deities, including those from other Vedic texts. It is also known as “Brahmaveda “ (the Veda of Brahma priest) or “Bhaisajyaveda” (the Veda of medicine and treatment)

There are 20 Kandas and 5,977 mantras in Atharvaveda.

**First mantra in Atharvaveda:** -- “Shanno devi rabhishtaye Apo bhavantupitayesamyorbhisravantu nah.

**Meaning:** This mantra is a prayer for well-being and peace, invoking divine protection and blessings. It is recited during the Brahma Yajna ritual.

#### **Importance of Atharvaveda**

1. It contains mantras for curing diseases, warding off illness, and enhancing longevity.
2. The Atharva hymns were created to establish harmony in family and village life.
3. Its mantras are related to the nature of supreme reality, time, and death.
4. It provides peace, protection, wealth, friendship, and long life.
5. It includes magical spells and incantations.
6. It contains insights into architecture, governance, and domestic rituals.
7. It shows the lifestyle of an early stage of human society.

#### **The 4 Subsidiary Vedas\*\***

- 1) **Ayurveda--** It is a traditional Indian system of medicine, considered an “Upaveda” of the Atharvaveda. It focuses on holistic health through natural therapies like diet, herbs, and

lifestyle changes. Ayurveda aims to prevent disease, promote health, and treat illness through natural therapies, emphasizing the unity of mind, body, and spirit. Ayurveda takes a holistic approach to health, considering an individual's unique constitution and lifestyle and aims to restore balance within the body and mind. Biological energies that govern various bodily functions. – Utilizes a wide range of herbs and natural substances for therapeutic purposes. Dietary choices, lifestyle habits, and yoga are integral to maintaining health and well-being in Ayurveda.

- 2.) **Dhanurveda---** It means “bow knowledge” and is an ancient treatise on archery and warfare. Considered an Upaveda of the Yajurveda, it focuses on the science of archery and

**Content-** Techniques of archery , Bow and arrow construction , Military strategies and tactics, Rules of warfare, Referred to as the Vedic “Art of War”

**Divisions of Dhanurveda - (Catuspadi – “four-footed”)**

The four main constituents of an army are chariots, elephants, horses, and men. It is divided into five parts:

- 1) Yantramukta – Use of machines in war (e.g., bow and arrow).
- 2) Panimukta – Use of hands (e.g., stone, mace).
- 3) Muktasandharita – Weapons like spears.
- 4) Amukta – Use of swords.
- 5) Bahuyuddha – Fighting with bare hands, without weapons.

**Various Postures (for combat)\*--**

- Samapada , Vaisakha, Mandals, Dhandyata, Alidha, Pratyalidha, jata, Vikata, Svastika
- Svaputa.

### 3. **Gandharvaveda (Music)**

- It means “The Science of Music” and is one of the four Upavedas, derived from the Samaveda. It focuses on music, dance, and drama, forming the foundation of Indian classical music

**Content---** Theory of Swaras (musical notes), Ragas, and Taals, forming the basis of Indian classical music. Aesthetics of dance, detailing various dance forms, gestures (mudras), postures (asanas), and expressions (abhinaya). Different musical scales (ragas) and rhythms (taals) have distinct effects on the mind, body, and emotions. Certain ragas are believed to influence specific moods or states of consciousness. Used to treat physical, mental, and emotional ailments. Sound therapy can help plants grow better and influence animals (e.g., cows producing more milk when exposed to certain music).

4. **Shilpa (Architecture)--** Focuses on architecture, iconography, and painting, alongside other arts and crafts. The Shilpa Sastras (texts written by sages) codify soul realization through Shilpa, focusing on architecture, iconography, and painting.

Vishwakarma (the architect of the universe) engaged in meditation (dhyana). Also known as sthapatya Veda, meaning “establishing” – the Veda of establishing a relationship between

dwelling and their dwellers. Deals with knowledge of designing, planning, and constructing temples, houses, cities, and other dwellings.

#### **Some Notable Shilpa Shastras\***

- 1) Maya Shastra\*\* – Image, painting, wall decoration. 2) Bimbamana – Painting.
- 3) Shukra-Niti – Pratima (murti/statue). 4) Suprabhedagama

**Shilpashastra**- deals with arts and crafts such as: Forming statues, icons, stone murals. Painting, carpentry, pottery, jewelry. Dying textiles and more.

**Vastushastra**-deals with building architecture: Construction of houses, forts, temples, etc.

#### **Other Disciplines**

##### **1) purana—**

Puranas are ancient Hindu texts, translated as “old” or “ancient” that contain myths, Genealogies and knowledge, and are revered as Important texts in Hinduism, playing a significant role in Indian history and culture. It is a genre of ancient Indian literature, serving as a bridge between vedic traditions. And the diverse forms of Hinduism practiced today.

#### **There are 18 major puranas known as Mahapuranas:-**

1. Brahma purana 2) Agni 3) Kurma 4) Padma 5) Bhavishya 6) Matsya 7) Vishnu purana 8) Brahma 9) Vayu purana 10) Linga 11) Garuda 12) Bhagavata purana 13) Varaha 14) Brahmand 15) Naradiya purana 16) Skanda 17) Markandeya 18) Vamana

Smriti puranas are part of the soni smriti tradition, which means memory in Sanskrit and are created by humans and passed down through generations. The Hindu Maha puranas are traditionally attributed to Vyasa

#### **Out of 18 puranas, the oldest puranas.**

Are Matsya and Markandeya puranas. Matsya around 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE & Markandeya around 250 CE. The most popular purana was is Bhagavata purana

##### **2) Nyaya**

It is a school of thought focused on logic epistemology and ethics, emphasizing the importance of valid means of knowledge like perception, inference, comparison and testimony. It means justice, rules, method, Judgement. The Nyaya school is attributed to the sage Akshapada Gautama. It is known as for its rigorous analysis of logic and epistemology, exploring how we can acquire true knowledge and distinguish from falsehood.

#### **Four Pramanas (valid means of knowledge)**

- 1) Pratyaksha- knowledge from direct sense 2) Anumana – knowledge from conclusions.
- 3) Upamana – Knowledge gain through comparison 4) Shabdapraman. Knowledge gain through pramāṇa

##### **3) Mimamsa-**

It is Sanskrit word that means “reflection” or “critical investigation”. This tradition also

known as purva- mimamsa because of it's focus on the earlier vedic texts dealing with ritual actions, and similarly as karma-mimameg due to focus on ritual action. Jaimini was an ancient Indian Scholar who founded the mimamsa school of Hindu philosophy, He is the son of parasara.

The aim of mimamsa is to give rules for the interpretation of the vedas, the earliest scriptures, of Hinduism. The goal of mimamsa is to provide-enlightenment on dharma, which in this school is understood as the set of ritual obligations and prerogatives that, if properly performed. It is a powerful intellectual force. It has also contributed to the direction, method and content of Hindu erudition.

#### 4) **Dharma sastra-**

It is genre of ancient sanskrit, texts, outlines Hindu dharma (religious and legal duty), including codes of conduct, social norms, and legal principles, forming the basis of Hindu law and ethics. The central concept is: "dharma" -means, duty and social order, Sutras and smritis. Dharma shastra texts are categorized into sutras and smritis. Dharmashastra served as the foundation. For Hindu law and ethics, influencing legal practices and social norms in ancient India. Vedic Dharmashastras are believed to draw from the vedas, which teach fundamental, ethical truths. It is also called guidebooks of dharma as they contain guidelines for individuals and social behaviour, ethical norms as well as personal, civil criminal law. They discuss the duties and rights of people at different stages of life. These stages are also called ashramas, They also discuss the rites and duties of kings, judicial matters, and personal law such as matters relating to marriage and inheritance.

#### Vedangas-(6)

- 1] **Shiksha-** This auxiliary discipline has focused on the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet, accent, quantity, stress - combination of words during a Vedic recitation. Because of its importance, the first chapter of Taittiriya Upanishad – shiksha -Valli- describes these six attributes in its very first, section
- 2) **Kalpa :-** It deals with the aspects inducing a person into Vedic action. The mastery in the other 5 vedangas mentioned so far is aimed to perform the actions. Mentioned in Kalpa successfully. It is a manual which will give details like, 1) How a ritual should be done. 2) What are the functions of brahmacharis, grihastas, sannyasis etc. 3) What ritual involves which mantra, devata, materials. 4) Kalpa sastra has been compiled by many sages like Apasthamba, Bhodayana
- 3] **Vyakarana – Grammar :-** The most important exposition of Grammar is that of sage Panini which is in the form of sutras or aphorisms. It is known as Ashtadhyayi, because it has 8. Chapter's. There is an interesting story relating to the origin of the Panini Sutras. At the end of the cosmic Dance, Lord Nataraja (Siva) clicked his damru 8-times and 5 times (14 times). The dance was witnessed by Samaka and other rishis, sage Panini also witnessed



the dance through ough it's 'divyadhrushti, Lord siva gives birth to vyakarana sutras or faelMahesvara sutras (Refer Sanskrit lesson of vol 1.1) They are recited at Sravana pournima. The commentary on the vyakarana. Is called Mahabhashya. Written by-patanjali. The other commentary written by vararuchi

- 4) **Nirukta**.- (Etymology) :-It is generally known as vedic dictionary or kosa. Amara kosa is one of the popular sanskrit dictionaries. Kasa I's actually the etymology where each word is split into syllables and gives the root from which the word is derived with -meaning. The root of word is called dhaatu. In Sanskrit all words have roots.
- 5) **chandah**.- (Metrics) :-Though the word chandas also means Vedas themselves, , the meaning here refers to the meter of vedic poetry Rig and samavedas are fully in the form of verses, whereas, Yajurveda, has prose and poetry. A sloka or veda mantra is generally a quartet with four quarters or paada, Anushtup (8 syllables), Brihati (g), Pankti (10), Trishtup (11), ushnik (4 padas of 7 syllable each = 28 syllable Chandah helps us to ensure the form of the mantra, Ho Each mantra is dedicated to a Devata has a specific chandaṣ and has a Rishi who brought it to the world. That is.why we touch our head as we recite the name of the Rishi, touch the nose when we recite the chandas, Touch our heart when reciting the name of the devata.
- 6) **Jyotisha**:- It deals with vedicAstrology / astronomy. It was mainly designed by to help in arriving at the most favorable time for the performance of vedic rituals, this is to indicate the measure of success or lack of it when vedic rituals gre performed under the influenceof a particular graha, nakshatra, tithi etc. It involves precise-nima concerning mathematical calculations concert the transit of planets etc...

**Skandha trayaatmakam**:-Siddhanta Skandham,HorgSkandham,SamhitaSkandham

It also cover's principle of gravitation, rotation of earth etc. Eg- Arya Bhatta, varahmihir.

### Importance in IKS

1. These disciplines were considered essential for a well-rounded education and integral to the holistic development of an individual.
2. The Ashtadashavidyasthama, reflects the profound intellectual and cultural heritage of ancient India, emphasizing, the inter connectedness of knowledge, ethics, and spirituality.
3. they they provide provide a framework for under-standing the vast and diverse -knowledge systems within the Indian. Tradition.
4. It represent foundational branches of knowledge, encompassing, spiritual, philosophical and practical disciplines/considered esses essential for a holistic education.

### Relevance to Modern Education→

1. The Iks, including the 18 vidyas, is gaining recognition for it's potential. To enrich modern education education by byincorpo-rating traditional knowledge and practices.

2. By understanding: these traditional Knowledge Towledge systems, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the rich-Intellectual, and cultural heritage of India.
3. The Iks can also help to d'address. Contemporary, challenges by drawing upon traditional knowledge and. Practices.
4. knowing how ancient individuals and cultures dealt with challenges in the past might help us recognise and prepare for our problems today and in the future.
5. Studying ancient history allows us to haved better grasp of our cultural heritage and intellectual growth.
6. It help us define our own identities

**Conclusion –**

If there's one place wherever all of humanity dreams have found a home from the earliest days of existence, it's India. Modern historians of ancient India thought to perceive the initial scientific culture the ir ancestors developed, create use of contemporary techno-logy to demonstrate their in-born skills and try for breakthroughs that may facilitate all of the society. The ancient puranas helps us to gived solution to our problems and guide us on how to live our life.And today's writers might have to rende today's the scientific history books once consulting Indian specialists. So later, exacavations coincided with a renewed interest in identifying. Other sites mentioned in Indian epics such as the Mahabharata and Sanskrit literature such as the Ramayana.

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## INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM & NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY-2020: REVIVING TRADITION FOR A MODERN WORLD

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### **Abstract**

*The Indian education system has a long-standing and rich tradition, evolving from ancient times to the present day. India's education system has deep roots in its Indian Knowledge System (IKS), which has shaped learning for centuries. Ancient institutions like Takshashila, Nalanda, and Vikramshila were centers of excellence, emphasizing holistic development, practical knowledge, and moral values. Traditional education wasn't just about memorization; on the contrary it encouraged critical thinking, problem-solving, and lifelong learning. However, British rule introduced a rigid, exam-focused system that distanced education from its indigenous roots.*

*IKS is all about interdisciplinary learning, sustainability, skill-based education, and cultural wisdom. It blends science, technology, philosophy, and the arts, offering a well-rounded approach to knowledge. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 reflects these principles strongly. By promoting multidisciplinary education, experiential learning, mother tongue as a medium of education, and a deeper connection with Indian heritage, NEP 2020 seeks to revive the spirit of IKS while making education more relevant to modern needs.*

*That said, implementing NEP 2020 comes with its challenges like infrastructure gaps, teacher preparedness, and resistance to change are major hurdles. Teachers play a pivotal role in bringing this vision to life. To successfully integrate IKS, they need proper training, digital literacy, and an open mindset to blend traditional wisdom with contemporary teaching methods. Their ability to inspire curiosity and nurture critical thinking will determine the success of NEP 2020. Ultimately, the Indian education system is moving from a traditional, science-based approach to a more inclusive, tech-focused, and student-centered one. Combining these approaches, as the National Education Policy (NEP) aims to do, can create a better, modern education system.*

**Keywords:** Indian Knowledge System, National Education Policy, student centered education, experiential learning, interdisciplinary approach.

### **Introduction**

India possesses an extremely old and rich history of education. Centuries ago, students

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stayed with the teachers in a setup known as Gurukul, in which they studied intensely and personally. While the British were governing India, they introduced English as the prominent language of education and emphasized science. Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) . is a vast corpus of ancient Indian knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, medicine, arts, and sustainable living. It has significantly impacted Indian culture and thought for thousands of years. Although with all this advancement, the education system of India still encounters issues such as lacking sufficient resources, providing a good quality of education to all, and ensuring education encompasses everyone. Therefore, it is crucial to integrate India's traditional forms of learning, such as the useful knowledge contained in IKS, with new teaching techniques and technology. This may assist in developing a strong and contemporary education system that can address existing issues and enable people to grow in all aspects. This paper will examine how Indian education has evolved over time, observe the existing improvements being implemented, and consider how to improve it further, particularly by examining how modern education may be merged with the knowledge of IKS.

### **The Indian Knowledge System and Scope**

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is the enormous corpus of knowledge that has evolved in the Indian subcontinent over the course of several millennia.

IKS encompasses a broad spectrum of subjects like Mathematics, Astronomy, Science, Technology, Medicine (Ayurveda), Architecture, Arts, languages, Literature, Cultural and Social practices and Traditions, Yoga and Philosophy

**Philosophy and Spirituality:** Delving into ancient works such as Vedas, Upanishads, and various schools of philosophy.

**Science and Technology:** Addressing early developments in mathematics (including zero and the decimal system), astronomy, metallurgy, medicine (Ayurveda), and sustainable approaches.

**Arts and Culture:** Including literature, performing arts, visual arts, architecture (Vastu Shastra), and crafts.

**Language and Linguistics:** Emphasizing Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, and their impact on world languages.

**Governance and Social Sciences:** Analyzing ancient Indian systems of governance (such as Arthashastra) and social ethics.

**Yoga and Well-being:** Exploring the physical, mental, and spiritual advantages of yoga and meditation.

**Agriculture and Ecology:** Investigating traditional agriculture practices, water management, and environmental conservation techniques.

### **Key Features and Aspects of IKS**

1. **Holistic Learning:** Both IKS and traditional Indian education emphasize the cultivation of

body, mind, and spirit—combining intellectual, moral, and physical education.

2. **Gurukula System & Personalized Teaching:** Education was teacher-oriented, with individualized mentorship and close teacher-student relationships—central to both systems.
3. **Value-Based Education:** Focus on ethics, discipline, respect, and duty (dharma) was prevalent in both IKS and traditional education.
4. **Practical & Life-Oriented:** Topics such as Ayurveda, farming, architecture, and arts in IKS were immediately related to everyday needs—just as early Indian education was focused on life skills.
5. **Integration of Multiple Disciplines:** IKS favored interdisciplinarity in learning, combining philosophy, science, arts, and logic—much like ancient education was not compartmentalized.
6. **Oral Tradition & Memorization:** Application of recitation, memory skills, and oral transmission was a primary teaching practice in both systems.
7. **Spiritual Base:** Education was strongly linked to spiritual development and self-discovery, frequently based in religious and philosophical frameworks.

#### **Evolution of Indian Education System( Post-Independence to Pre-NEP 2020 Period)**

Following independence in 1947, India persisted with most of the British colonial model of education, which was formal, exam-oriented, and emphasized rote learning. To increase access, the government formed pivotal commissions such as the Kothari Commission (1964), which initiated the 10+2+3 pattern. Public education expanded, particularly in rural regions, with a focus on enhancing literacy. Higher education witnessed the opening of elite institutions such as IITs, IIMs, and central universities to enhance technical and professional development.

Over the years, however, the system grew more examination-based, with little emphasis on skill acquisition, creativity, or vocational training. In spite of policy initiatives in 1968, 1986, and 1992 to enhance quality and equity, problems such as archaic teaching techniques, curriculum burden, and infrastructural shortages continued. The emergence of private schools and coaching centers during the 2000s underscored these weaknesses, as government schools trailed behind. Though some progress was made in ICT and skill development, the system remained rigid and fragmented, eventually necessitating a comprehensive reform—leading to the formulation of NEP 2020.

#### **Need of reformation in education system leading to the origination of NEP-2020**

For decades, the Indian education system faced several critical challenges that made it increasingly outdated and ineffective in meeting the needs of the 21st century. The system was highly theoretical and exam-oriented, with greater emphasis on rote learning than on conceptualization, critical thinking, and creativity. The curriculum was overburdened, irrelevant to practice, and did not foster necessary life skills or multidisciplinary learning. Further, vocational



education and skill development were given scant attention, and early childhood care and education (ECCE) was not dealt with systematically.

The disintegration of higher education, constrained research output, rigidity in course selection, and minimal use of technology also inhibited student development. Inequality and quality differentials between rural and urban schools, and public and private institutions, increased educational inequalities. Moreover, the lack of convergence between Indian traditional knowledge systems and modern education generated a cultural and intellectual divide.

Identifying these age-old problems, and seeking to bring education in line with international standards while retaining Indian values and diversity, the government undertook a broad overhaul—resulting in the development of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

### **Relevance of NEP features with IKS**

The national education policy (NEP 2020) acknowledges the rich heritage of ancient and timeless Indian knowledge and thought as a guiding principle

Some of its relevant features are-

#### **1. Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education**

IKS advocated a holistic method of knowledge, integrating subjects such as science, philosophy, arts, and health for cultivating a well-rounded intellect.

NEP 2020 advocates the same model by promoting interdisciplinary learning, where students can study a broad range of subjects, including vocational and creative ones, at every level.

#### **2. Value-Based and Ethical Education**

IKS was focused on ethical values such as dharma, self-discipline, and social responsibility.

NEP 2020 again focuses on ethics, values, and life skills education to bring up responsible and aware citizens.

#### **3. Mother Tongue and Regional Languages**

IKS followed Sanskrit and local languages in knowledge transfer.

NEP 2020 encourages teaching in mother tongue/regional language up to at least Grade 5, boosting understanding and intellectual growth.

#### **4. Experiential and Practical Learning**

Learning in IKS was experiential—through actual experience and apprenticeship.

NEP 2020 embraces experiential and skills-based learning, transcending rote memorization to practice and comprehension.

#### **5. Indigenization of Indigenous Knowledge**

IKS comprises rich knowledge systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, metallurgy, Vastu, and agriculture.

NEP 2020 emphasizes the inclusion and propagation of indigenous knowledge and Indian sciences in mainstream studies and research.

#### 6. **Teacher-Centric and Personalized Learning**

The guru-shishya model stressed intimate mentorship and personal development.

NEP 2020 cherishes teacher freedom, training, and customized learning sequences, taking support of the children as per their needs and capacity.

#### 7. **Focus on Research and Innovation**

Ancient India gave world-revolutionary research in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and logic.

NEP 2020 fosters the spirit of extensive research by having schemes like National Research Foundation (NRF) to drive innovations.

#### 8. **Environmental and Sustainable Knowledge**

IKS prioritized co-living with nature in an eco-friendly manner and utilized sustainable approaches.

NEP 2020 integrates environmental consciousness, sustainability, and ecological values into the curriculum to ensure responsible living.

### **Challenges in Implementation of NEP-2020**

- *Lack of Trained Teachers:* The majority of teachers are not trained to teach IKS-related subjects such as Sanskrit, Yoga, or Ayurveda.
- *Curriculum Design Issues:* Incorporating IKS into a contemporary, balanced curriculum is challenging and needs careful planning.
- *Infrastructure Gaps:* Most schools do not have resources for experiential, hands-on learning integral to IKS.
- *Language Barriers:* Establishing mother tongue instruction is hindered by the lack of good-quality materials and professionally trained local language teachers.
- *Resistance to Change:* Educators and schools could oppose a transition away from traditional exam-based to overall IKS-grounded instructional styles.
- *Standardization vs. Diversity:* IKS varies according to regions, posing difficulties for conforming to a uniform national system of education.
- *Limited Funding:* Implementation requires an outlay for training, provision, and study, which are generally in short supply.
- *Perception Problems:* IKS is at times perceived as being old-fashioned, lowering interest and acceptance among students and teachers.

### **Teachers role in successful implementation of NEP-2020**

Teachers are purely essential to the effective implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Their role is greatly transformed, going beyond being a simple conveyor of

facts to that of a competent facilitator, a supportive mentor, and an inspiring mentor who actively inculcates critical thinking, encourages creativity, and nurtures the overall development of every learner. This broader responsibility calls for a multi-pronged strategy, covering some of the key areas:

**Adopting and Putting into Practice Innovative Pedagogical Methods:** Teachers are also anticipated to leave behind rote learning and more adopt interactive and effective approaches like experiential learning, inquiry-based learning, project-based learning, and competency-based education. This calls upon them to come up with learning experiences that are experiential, meaningful in students' lives, mostly combining them in interdisciplinary manners.

**Strategic and Effective Use of Technology:** In today's digital world, teachers need to acquire competence in harnessing technology as an effective tool for improving teaching and learning. This involves using digital materials, web-based platforms to enhance learning as dynamic, interactive, personalized, and accessible. They also have to instruct students on the effective and proper use of technology for learning and knowledge acquisition.

**Prioritizing Foundation Literacy and Numeracy:** Acknowledging the utmost importance of foundational learning, educators in the early years have a critical role in ensuring all children attain basic literacy and numeracy proficiency by Grade 3. This involves using the effective strategies of language development, reading, and mathematics thinking, and early intervention to address gaps in learning.

**Promoting Multilingualism and the Power of Language:** NEP 2020 highlights the significance of the mother tongue in early education. Teachers must be proficient in employing the local language as the main medium of instruction in the foundational years and also enable the acquisition of other languages, encouraging linguistic diversity and cognitive growth.

**Embracing Holistic and Comprehensive Assessment Strategies:** The emphasis on assessment changes from summative testing of memorization to formative and ongoing assessments that monitor student progress along different dimensions, such as cognitive, affective, and psychomotor areas. Teachers must use varied assessment techniques to assess understanding, application of knowledge, critical thinking and problem-solving ability.

**Committing to Continuous Professional Development:** The ever-changing nature of education requires teachers to commit to continuous professional development to refresh their pedagogical skills, subject matter expertise, and technological competence. This involves taking part in workshops, training courses, and online studies to remain informed about new educational research findings and best practices.

**Establishing Inclusive and Equitable Learning Spaces:** Teachers play a critical role in establishing classrooms that are inclusive, supportive, and conducive to accommodating the varied learning needs of all learners, including students with disabilities and members of marginalized

communities. This involves knowing differences among individuals, adjusting instructional strategies, and creating a sense of belonging for all learners.

**Building Strong Connection with the Community:** Acknowledging that education is not solely a school, but rather everyone's responsibility, teachers should work actively with parents, members of the community, and local resources to enhance the learning process and make classroom learning connected to the outside world.

**Synthesizing Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and Cultural Values:** NEP 2020 highlights the need to link students with their cultural heritage and customary knowledge. Educators need to incorporate relevant elements of IKS, Indian culture, arts, and values judiciously into the education process, encouraging a sense of national pride and cultural awareness.

In order to perform these enhanced roles effectively, teachers do not only need extensive pre-service and in-service training but also an enabling and supportive education system.

This involves offering them adequate resources, independence in their teaching, room for collaboration, and recognition of their important role in creating the country's future. The success of NEP 2020 depends on the commitment, flexibility, and empowerment of its teaching staff.

## Conclusion

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 establishes a visionary guide to develop an education system, which is Indian in essence but international in scope. NEP 2020 focuses on weaving Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into national education to recapture and uphold India's historical wisdom. It seeks to ground education firmly within Indian ethos while making it as relevant internationally. It frames IKS not as a set of obsolete ideas, but as an alive tradition, developed over the centuries through systematic observation, inquiry, and ethical contemplation. In its emphasis on holistic, value-based, multilingual, and experiential learning, NEP also mirrors some salient aspects of IKS. But its rollout is encumbered with the attendant challenges of untrained teachers, difficulty in integrating into the curriculum, and a shortage of infrastructure, all of which require strategic solutions.

To conclude we can say NEP 2020 has the potential to enrich education in India by integrating KS principles into modern education will ensure that India's traditional wisdom is preserved, modernized and made relevant to **21st century learners**.

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## GYAN, VIGYAN, AND PRAGYAN IN (IKS): A YOGIC AND MEDITATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

*Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) emphasize a holistic and experiential approach to education, integrating spiritual wisdom with scientific inquiry. The foundational triad of Gyan (intellectual knowledge), Vigyan (experiential knowledge), and Pragyan (transcendental wisdom) serves as the basis for this integrated learning tradition. This paper explores the philosophical and practical dimensions of IKS, focusing on self-realization, spiritual growth, and cognitive development while examining their relevance in contemporary education and alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.*

*The research employs a qualitative methodology, incorporating textual analysis of Vedic literature, comparative studies with modern neuroscience and psychology, and an evaluation of educational frameworks. The findings suggest that integrating Yoga, Pranayama, and Meditation into educational practices enhances cognitive abilities, emotional intelligence, and holistic well-being. This scientifically validated approach not only fosters academic excellence but also nurtures self-awareness, ethical responsibility, and social consciousness, making it a transformative model for future education systems.*

*The study concludes by advocating for the revival of IKS principles in modern education to create a balanced, culturally enriched, and value-based learning environment. By bridging ancient wisdom with contemporary scientific perspectives, this research highlights the transformative impact of yogic practices on personal growth, stress management, and societal well-being.*

**Keywords :** Gyan, Vigyan, Pragyan, Indian Knowledge Systems, NEP-2020, Holistic Learning, Spiritual Growth, Yoga, Pranayama, Cognitive Development, Emotional Intelligence, Ethical Education.

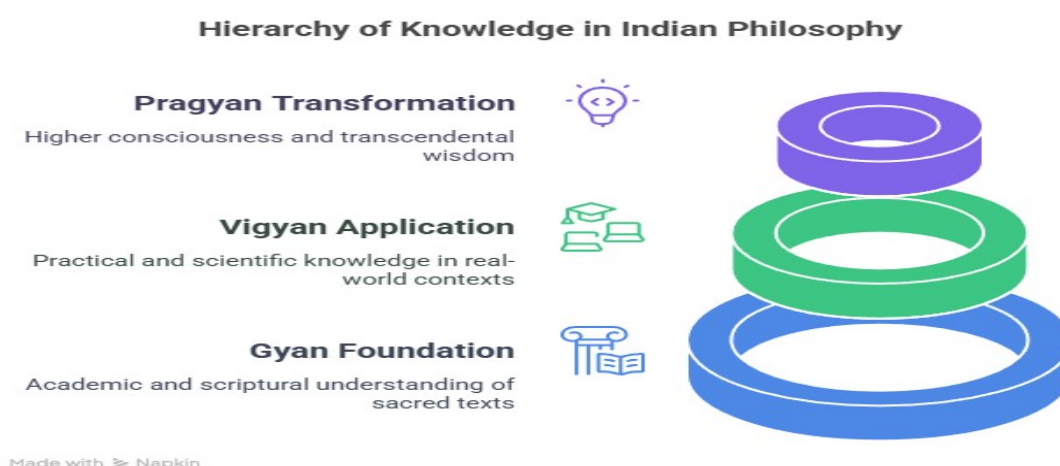
### Introduction

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) represents a blend of intellectual, experiential, and spiritual wisdom, offering a holistic approach to learning. Rooted in Vedic and Upanishadic traditions, it classifies knowledge into three interconnected dimensions—**Gyan** (theoretical knowledge), **Vigyan** (applied and scientific knowledge), and **Pragyan** (higher wisdom and self-realization). While conventional education primarily focuses on theoretical learning (Gyan) and

practical application (Vigyan), it often overlooks the deeper wisdom of **Pragyan**, which nurtures ethical values, inner awareness, and holistic well-being.

This paper explores how IKS can be integrated into modern education to promote a balanced approach to intellectual growth, scientific inquiry, and self-awareness. It examines the role of **Yoga, Pranayama, and Meditation** in enhancing cognitive abilities, emotional intelligence, and overall well-being. Additionally, it discusses how the principles of IKS align with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes value-based, experiential, and holistic education. By incorporating these traditional knowledge systems, education can evolve into a more meaningful process that fosters personal and societal transformation.

Gyan, Vigyan, Pragyan, and NEP-2020



The **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020** acknowledges the importance of a **holistic education system**, advocating for a **multidisciplinary learning approach** that integrates Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS). The policy emphasizes:

- **Value-based education (Gyan & Pragyan):** Incorporating **ethics, moral values, and Indian philosophical teachings** into academic curricula.
- **Experiential and skill-based learning (Vigyan):** Encouraging **hands-on projects, scientific exploration, and environmental education** for applied knowledge.
- **Holistic well-being and self-awareness (Pragyan):** Promoting **yoga, meditation, and mindfulness** to enhance **cognitive abilities, emotional resilience, and character development**.

Modern Applications of Pragyan: Pragyan has several contemporary applications, such as:

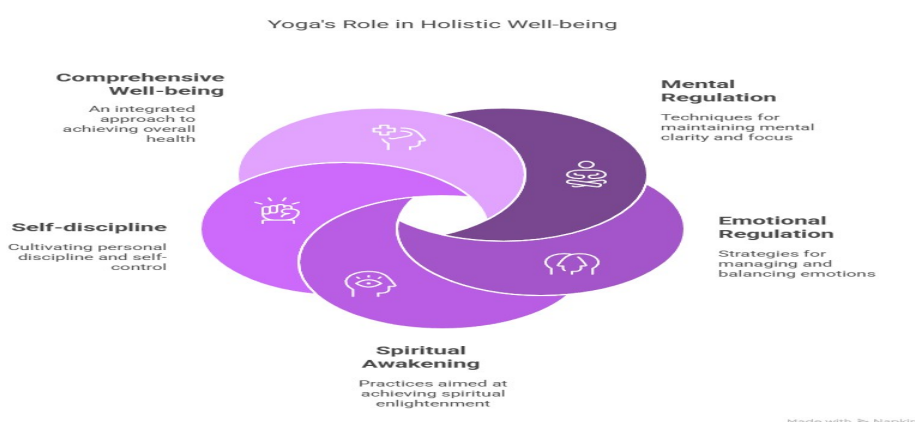
- **Mindfulness and Mental Health Practices:** Enhancing focus, emotional stability, and stress management.
- **Leadership Ethics Rooted in Self-Awareness:** Encouraging responsible decision-making and ethical governance.

- **Conflict Resolution Through Vedantic Principles:** Applying philosophical wisdom to resolve disputes harmoniously.

Yoga: A Pathway to Mindfulness and Well-being

Yoga serves as a **bridge to mindfulness and holistic well-being**, deeply embedded in **Indian philosophy, epistemology, and life sciences**. As an integral part of IKS, Yoga extends beyond physical exercise to encompass:

- **Mental and emotional regulation**
- **Spiritual awakening and self-discipline**
- **A comprehensive science of well-being**



Preserving the Authenticity of Yoga in the Modern Era

Despite its profound significance, Yoga faces **challenges such as commercialization, superficial practice, and a diluted understanding** in contemporary society. To preserve its **authenticity and transformative potential**, it is essential to:

- **Reintegrate traditional yogic wisdom into education and healthcare**
- **Promote research-backed, authentic yogic practices**
- **Balance modern innovations with ancient philosophical insights**

By restoring Yoga's **true essence**, we can ensure its continued relevance in **personal growth, education, and societal well-being** while preserving its deep-rooted cultural and spiritual legacy.

### Methodology

This research employs a blend of qualitative methods and experiential learning to examine the relationship between Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and modern scientific disciplines. The methodology is structured around two main components: student-centered experiential learning and comparative analysis with contemporary scientific fields. Through a mix of theoretical study, practical engagement, and reflective exercises, this study aims to demonstrate the relevance of IKS in modern education.

## 1. Student-Centered Experiential Learning

To bridge the gap between theoretical concepts and hands-on experience, students took part in structured activities aligned with the three levels of IKS:

### A. Gyan (Theoretical Learning)

- **Lectures and Discussions:** Sessions were conducted to introduce students to ancient Indian texts and philosophical concepts, emphasizing their applicability in present-day education.
- **Introduction to Vedic Sciences:** Students explored foundational aspects of Ayurveda and Yogic traditions to establish a strong theoretical base.

### B. Vigyan (Practical and Applied Learning)

- **Mindfulness and Meditation Practices:** Guided exercises in yoga, breathing techniques, and meditation were implemented to evaluate their effects on focus, emotional well-being, and cognitive clarity.
- **Cultural Engagement Activities:** Students participated in quizzes, storytelling sessions, and heritage explorations to gain a direct understanding of traditional Indian wisdom.

### C. Pragyan (Self-Realization and Reflective Learning)

- **Self-Assessment and Reflection:** Students engaged in continuous self-monitoring to evaluate their personal growth, ethical decision-making, and transformation through IKS principles.
- **Community Outreach Initiatives:** Learners applied ethical and spiritual teachings in real-world contexts through mentorship and value-based learning programs.

## 2. Comparative Analysis with Modern Scientific Disciplines: A comparative study was conducted to examine the connection between Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and modern fields such as neuroscience and psychology. This included:

- Exploring research on **cognitive development, mindfulness, and brain plasticity** to assess how knowledge progression from **Gyan (theoretical learning) to Pragyan (higher wisdom)** enhances intellectual and emotional well-being.
- Investigating the **scientific benefits of meditation, yoga, and breathing techniques**, particularly their role in improving **concentration, emotional resilience, and stress management**.

Implementation of IKS Principles in Student Activities: The research analyzed how IKS values were incorporated into various events organized by the Spiritual Minds Club at MITAOE:

- **Event Planning and Execution:** Activities were organized by students, **fostering teamwork, self-sufficiency, and community engagement**. Activities were carefully curated to encompass **historical learning, spiritual exploration, cultural appreciation, and social responsibility**.

- **Selection of Activities:** A variety of events were conducted to integrate **historical, spiritual, and cultural learning**, such as:
  1. **Food Exhibitions** showcasing indigenous cuisines during Food Mela.
  2. **Educational Heritage Visits** to culturally significant locations like Shivneri, Lenyadri, Pratapgad etc.
  3. **Drawing and Fort-Making Challenges** emphasizing ancient Art and Architectural techniques to learn and experience of recreation.
  4. **Yoga and Meditation Sessions** promoting mental well-being and self-discipline among the students along with their academics.
  5. **Knowledge-Based Competitions** encouraging learning from Vedic and constitutional teachings and literature.
- **Student Participation and Engagement:** Events were designed to be **inclusive, welcoming students from different academic disciplines** to foster interdisciplinary collaboration.
- **Assessment and Feedback:** Each event incorporated an **evaluation framework** to assess its effectiveness, including **faculty assessments, participant reflections, and expert reviews**.

### Outcomes

The successful execution of various initiatives within the **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)** framework resulted in notable academic, cultural, spiritual, and personal growth among participants. These outcomes highlight the transformative impact of integrating spiritual wisdom with scientific exploration and experiential learning.

#### 1. Educational and Cultural Enrichment

- **Revitalization of Indigenous Knowledge:** Activities such as historical site visits and model-making competitions deepened students' appreciation of India's architectural heritage, indigenous engineering techniques, and traditional sciences like Vastu Shastra.
- **Strengthening Ethical and Constitutional Understanding:** The Constitution Quiz reinforced fundamental concepts of Dharma (righteousness), Nyaya (justice), and governance models derived from ancient Indian texts, fostering a sense of civic duty and ethical awareness.

#### 2. Spiritual and Mental Well-being

- **Mindfulness and Emotional Resilience:** Regular yoga, meditation, and breathing exercises, enhanced concentration, stress management, and emotional stability.
- **Experiential Spiritual Growth:** Visits to spiritual sites such as ISKCON temple and Lenyadri temple provided students with insights into Bhakti (devotion), Dhyana (meditative focus), and Karma Yoga (selfless action), encouraging a deeper sense of purpose and self-



awareness.

### 3. Skill Development and Community Engagement

- **Enhanced Communication and Analytical Skills:** Activities such as debate competitions and open-mic sessions improved oratory, argumentation, and critical thinking skills, and develop public speaking and debate skills. Drawing competition gets inspiration from the ancient Indian tradition of Shastrarth (philosophical discourse).
- **Entrepreneurial Awareness and Ethical Living:** The food stall initiative not only developed entrepreneurial and management skills but also introduced students to Satvik and Ayurvedic dietary principles, promoting mindful eating habits.
- **Social Responsibility and Compassion:** The food donation drive and community outreach programs nurtured values of Seva -selfless service (Dharma) moral responsibility and collective well-being. Fostering empathy and a service-oriented mindset by embracing the joy of giving, sharing, and caring—offering what one has to those in need, and experiencing the fulfillment that comes from selfless generosity.

### Long-Term Impact of IKS-Based Learning

The structured integration of **Yoga, Meditation, and Pranayama** aligned with the three-tiered learning framework of **Gyan, Vigyan, and Pragyan**, yielding lasting benefits:

- **Gyan (Cognitive Enhancement):** Strengthened focus, retention, and analytical thinking through mindful learning practices.
- **Vigyan (Applied Knowledge):** Improved stress resilience, emotional intelligence, and decision-making through practical engagement with yogic techniques.
- **Pragyan (Holistic Growth):** Fostered self-awareness, leadership skills, and social empathy, contributing to long-term academic, professional, and personal development.

**Photographs:**(for reference of Students Activities)















By incorporating IKS principles into student engagement, these activities successfully blended academic, cultural, and ethical learning, shaping well-rounded individuals who are intellectually enriched, socially responsible, and spiritually aware.

## Conclusion

This study emphasizes the deep connection between **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)** and contemporary scientific perspectives, demonstrating their collective potential to **reshape education into a well-rounded, value-based, and experiential journey**. By integrating **intellectual knowledge (Gyan)**, **practical application (Vigyan)**, and **deeper wisdom (Pragyan)**, IKS fosters **intellectual growth, emotional intelligence, and social responsibility**, aligning effectively with the **National Education Policy (NEP-2020)**.

The inclusion of **Yoga, Meditation, and Pranayama** in student activities has proven to be an effective approach for improving **cognitive abilities, emotional stability, and ethical awareness**. Yoga, beyond its physical practice, offers a **holistic system for self-awareness, mental clarity, and overall well-being**.

The **Spiritual Minds Club at MITAOE** has actively contributed to this transformation by encouraging **self-awareness, ethical values, and social responsibility** among students. Through **experiential learning, cultural enrichment, and interdisciplinary collaboration**, the club has successfully demonstrated the **practical applications of IKS** in modern education.

In summary, integrating **IKS principles into education, health, and daily life** not only strengthens **academic excellence** but also nurtures **ethical leadership, emotional balance, and a strong sense of social responsibility**. By preserving and applying **India's ancient wisdom**, we can create a future where **knowledge, spirituality, and scientific progress coexist harmoniously**.

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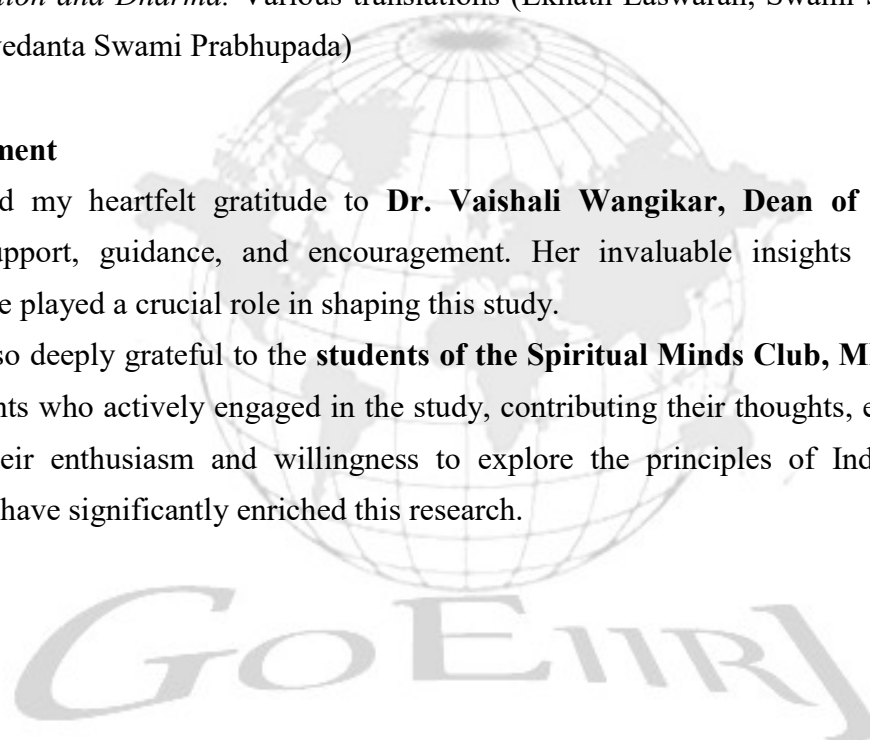
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## **PALI AND BUDDHIST STUDIES: PILLARS OF ETHICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT IN THE INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM**

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### **Introduction**

Buddhism, a transformative intellectual and spiritual movement in India, emerged in the 6th century BCE and influenced various fields, including medicine, logic, governance, and environmental ethics. Its teachings, such as the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path, emphasized reason over dogma and compassion over ritual. The Pali language, rooted in ancient India, serves as the primary conduit for accessing early Buddhist thought. This study aims to illuminate how Buddhist studies and Pali literature enrich the Indian Knowledge System by bridging spiritual and empirical domains, revitalizing ethical frameworks, and decolonizing knowledge. By analyzing primary Pali texts and their interdisciplinary applications, this research underscores Buddhism's enduring role in shaping India's intellectual and ethical future.

### **Historical Foundations**

Buddhism emerged in the 6th century BCE as a reformist movement, critiquing Vedic traditions and caste hierarchies. It prioritized rational inquiry and egalitarianism, offering spiritual liberation to all. Buddhism absorbed and refined indigenous practices, such as yoga and ayurveda, and incorporated the Pali Canon (Tipitaka) into its teachings. The Tipitaka, orally transmitted for centuries, ensured the survival of early Buddhist thought in India's changing political landscapes. Key figures in Buddhism include Ashoka (3rd century BCE), who institutionalized Buddhist ethics as state policy, and Nagarjuna (2nd century CE), who articulated the doctrine of Shunyata (emptiness) and influenced Nyaya and Vedanta schools. His works inspired later Indian mathematicians and astronomers to explore relativity and interdependence. Buddhism's integration into Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) exemplifies India's intellectual pluralism, where dissent and dialogue between traditions fueled advancements in ethics, science, and governance. The Pali Canon and figures like Ashoka/Nagarjuna highlight how Buddhist thought became a living thread in India's knowledge tapestry.

### **Philosophical Contributions to IKS**

Buddhism's ethical, logical, and psychological frameworks have significantly influenced Indian Knowledge Society (IKS). Ahimsa (non-violence) and Karuna (compassion) are the cornerstones of Buddhist ethics, advocating harmony across caste, gender, and species. Sila (moral conduct) codifies virtues like honesty and non-greed, forming the basis for societal ethics. Gandhi's legacy reinterpreted Ahimsa as active resistance to injustice, blending it with Satyagraha (truth-force) to shape India's anti-colonial movement and influence modern policies on poverty

alleviation and environmentalism. Buddhist logicians like Dignaga and Dharmakirti refined Pramana (valid knowledge sources), prioritizing direct perception and inference. At Nalanda University, Buddhist logic merged with Indian scientific inquiry, laying the foundations for formal logic and influencing mathematicians like Aryabhata. The Abhidhamma Psychology deconstructs consciousness into momentary mental states and factors, mapping cognitive processes with parallels to modern psychology. The doctrine of Pratītyasamutpāda (interdependent causality) prefigures systems theory in psychology and ecology. By blending empirical rigor with moral philosophy, Buddhism enriched India's intellectual diversity and shaped IKS into a system that values knowledge (jnana) and compassion (karuna), offering timeless tools for addressing modern challenges in education, governance, and mental health.

#### Scientific and Practical Knowledge

Buddhist monasteries served as early healthcare hubs, emphasizing preventive care through meditation and dietary rules. They also provided sanctuary for individuals with mental illnesses, blending spiritual and therapeutic care. Buddhist texts like the Bhesajjakkhanda detailed herbal formulations and surgical tools, enriching Ayurvedic treatises like the Charaka Samhita. Buddhist mental health practices were integrated into Ayurveda, such as meditation for treating mental disorders.

Monasteries relied on precise lunar-solar calendars for rituals and agricultural planning, reflecting shared knowledge systems in timekeeping. Buddhist scholars advanced numerology and geometry for constructing stupas and mandalas, aligning with Vedic Shulba Sutras. Nagarjuna's Rasavada alchemy texts indirectly contributed to metallurgical and mathematical innovations. Buddhist principles inform India's eco-spiritual movements, such as the Chipko Andolan and the UN's recognition of Vesak Day for ecological mindfulness. Buddhist medicine and environmental ethics reflect IKS's holistic ethos, bridging spirituality and pragmatism. Monasteries as early laboratories for integrating science with ethical governance and inspire global climate action, echoing India's traditional reverence for nature. Buddhism's role in fostering a science-ethics continuum within IKS offers timeless solutions for health, ecology, and equitable progress.

#### Educational Legacy

Monastic universities in Nalanda, Vikramshila, and Taxila integrate Buddhist studies with medicine, logic, and arts. Pali pedagogy preserves oral traditions and trains scholars in critical thinking. Modern relevance includes incorporating Buddhist ethics in India's National Education Policy and revitalizing Pali studies in universities like Delhi University, SPPU, Nav-Nalanda Mahavihara and Sarnath Institute.

#### Cultural and Artistic Influence

The Indian School of Thought (IKS) has been influenced by various cultural and artistic traditions. The Jataka Tales, which are 547 stories of the Buddha's past lives, served as moral

parables, shaping India's folklore and ethical imagination. These tales, such as the Sasa Jataka and Mahakapi Jataka, emphasized virtues like generosity, courage, and justice. Pali poetry, such as Theragatha & Therigatha, highlighted gender inclusivity and challenged patriarchal norms.

Art and architecture, such as Sanchi and Amaravati, embodied Buddhist cosmology, with the hemispherical dome representing the universe and the central pillar representing the axis mundi. Southeast Asian influences include Sri Lanka's Ruwanwelisaya stupa, Pali texts like the Mahavamsa, and Thailand and Cambodia's Thai temple architecture and Angkor Wat's bas-reliefs. Buddhist literature and art have become vehicles for democratizing knowledge, transcending elitist Sanskrit traditions. Stupas and Jataka narratives fuse spiritual symbolism with civic education, while Pali poetry preserves marginalized voices. These contributions underscore IKS's pluralism, where art and ethics coalesce to shape a pan-Asian cultural identity rooted in Indian thought.

#### Contemporary Applications

Buddhism, rooted in Buddhist practices like mindfulness and Vipassana, has been recognized for its effectiveness in reducing stress, anxiety, and depression. The AYUSH Ministry integrates Buddhist meditation into wellness programs, while institutions like the Vipassana Research Institute preserve and teach these techniques. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Navayana Buddhism, which reinterpreted Buddhism as a liberation theology, has inspired movements like the Dalit Panthers and modern anti-caste activism. Buddhist principles of equality and dignity have also inspired movements like the Dalit Panthers and modern anti-caste activism. Buddhist environmentalism, as exemplified by Thai "Ecology Monks," promotes sustainable farming and interdependence. Indian initiatives like the Chipko Movement and Bishnoi community reflect Buddhist-Hindu synergies in eco-ethics. The UN's Vesak Day resolutions highlight Buddhist ecology as a framework for climate action. Buddhist thought is also transforming ancient ethics into tools for modern crises, bridging India's heritage with global challenges, affirming the Integrative Knowledge System (IKS) as a living, evolving system.

#### Challenges & Debates

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) faces several challenges, including linguistic decline, fragmented access, secular-spiritual tensions, ethical dilution, cultural appropriation, and ethical stewardship. The decline of Pali scholarship, fragmented access to Pali manuscripts, and the lack of dedicated Pali departments in modern Indian academia contribute to these issues. Secular vs. spiritual tensions also play a role, with Buddhist studies often being reduced to philosophy or history, sidelining spiritual practices as "religious" rather than knowledge systems. Ethical dilution is another issue, with secular mindfulness programs often stripping Buddhist practices of their ethical frameworks, arguing it divorces IKS from its moral foundations. Cultural appropriation is another issue, with practices like mindfulness and yoga being commodified globally, ignoring their Buddhist ethical context. Debates over who owns Buddhist

knowledge, monastic communities, modern India, or global corporations, further marginalize its origins.

These challenges threaten the integrity of Buddhist contributions to IKS, as linguistic decline risks historical amnesia, secular-spiritual divides fragment knowledge, and appropriation disconnects practices from their ethical roots. Addressing these issues is crucial for preserving IKS as a living, ethically grounded system.

#### Case Studies

The Nalanda Revival Project aims to revive Nalanda University's interdisciplinary learning legacy by blending ancient Buddhist curricula with modern disciplines like AI, ecology, and sustainable development. This project reconnects India's intellectual heritage with global academia, fostering research on Buddhist epistemology's relevance to contemporary science. The Dhammachakra International Research Institute is digitizing fragile Pali manuscripts from India, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar, preserving texts like Tipitaka commentaries and rare medical treatises. This digitization enhances global access to Buddhist knowledge, aiding scholars in reconstructing India's philosophical and scientific history. Mindfulness in education is being implemented in Indian schools, such as the Delhi government's Happiness Curriculum, to improve focus, emotional regulation, and ethical reasoning. These case studies demonstrate how Buddhist knowledge is being revitalized and repurposed for modern contexts, highlighting the adaptability of IKS in preserving ancient wisdom while addressing contemporary educational, technological, and societal needs.

#### Methodological Approaches and Policy Recommendations

The study explores the relationship between Buddhist epistemology, ethics, and scientific thought through various methods. These include critical analysis of Pali suttas, Vinaya, and Atthakatha, linguistic tools like philology and hermeneutics, cross-traditional dialogue, ethnographic documentation, and participant observation. The study aims to bridge ancient texts and living practices, ensuring the study of IKS as a dynamic, context-sensitive system. Policy recommendations include strengthening Pali programs in Indian universities, integrating Pali into school curricula, incorporating mindfulness into national mental health initiatives, adopting Pratītyasamutpāda as a framework for sustainable development, and recognizing Buddhist sites as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. These policies would institutionalize Buddhist contributions to IKS, ensuring their preservation and application in solving modern challenges.

#### Conclusion

Buddhist studies and Pali literature are crucial to India's intellectual, ethical, and scientific heritage. They have enriched IKS through their contributions to ethics, logic, medicine, and environmental stewardship. Their holistic frameworks bridge spirituality and empiricism, offering timeless solutions to modern challenges. To preserve this legacy, efforts are needed to revitalize



academia by embedding Pali studies and Buddhist philosophy in university curricula, integrate Buddhist ethics into public health and sustainability agendas, and preserve culture by advocating for UNESCO recognition of Buddhist sites as IKS repositories and digitizing Pali manuscripts. By embracing Buddhist thought as a living tradition, IKS can reclaim its role as a global beacon of knowledge with conscience, harmonizing human progress with ecological and ethical balance.

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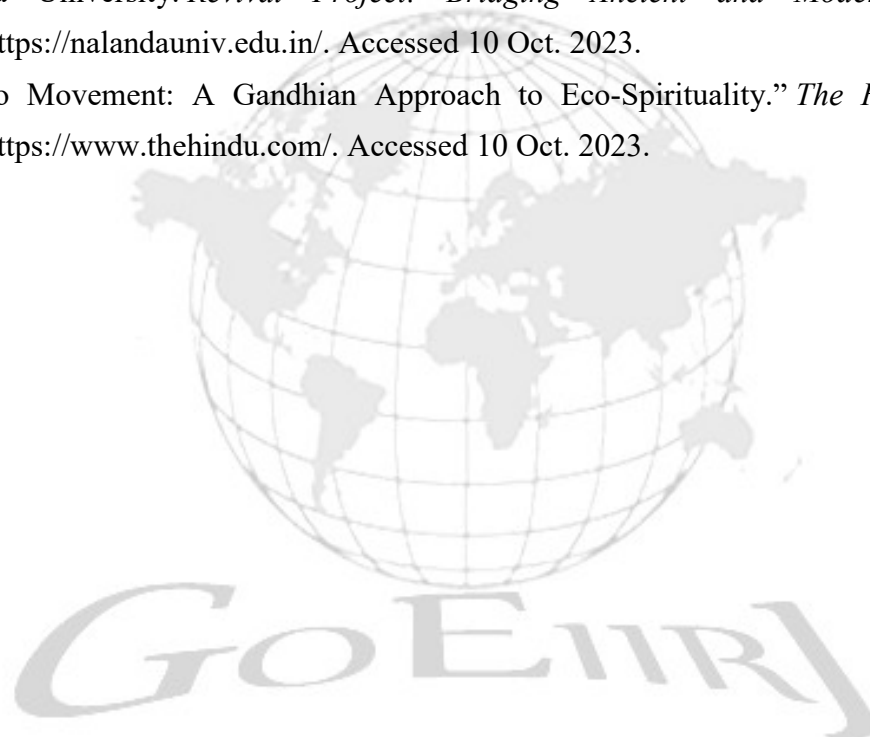
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## NEP २०२० यातून प्रतिबिंबित होणारे जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षण एक अभ्यास

डॉ. ज्योती आर लष्करी

प्राचार्य

शिक्षणशास्त्र महिला महाविद्यालय

अक्कलकुवा जिल्हा नंदुरबार

## 1. प्रस्तावना:

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) हे भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीसाठी एक महत्वाचे वळण आहे. या धोरणात विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर भर दिला गेला असून, केवळ अकादमिक ज्ञान नव्हे तर जीवनासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या कौशल्यांचाही अंतर्भाव करण्यात आला आहे. जीवन कौशल्ये म्हणजेच संवेदनशीलता, संवाद कौशल्य, समस्या सोडविणे, निर्णय घेणे, तणाव व्यवस्थापन, टीमवर्क इत्यादी, जे व्यक्तीच्या वैयक्तिक व सामाजिक विकासासाठी अत्यावश्यक असतात. NEP 2020 हे कौशल्ये आत्मसात करण्यावर भर देणारे धोरण आहे.

जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षणाचा इतिहास (History of Life Skills Education) खालीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतो:

## प्राचीन काळात:

- गुरुकुल प्रणालीत शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, सामाजिक आणि नैतिक मूल्यांचे शिक्षण दिले जात असे. यामध्ये शिस्त, संयम, संवादकौशल्य, निर्णय क्षमता, समस्या सोडविणे यांसारख्या कौशल्यांचा समावेश असे.
- जीवनासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या कौशल्यांचा समावेश शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत नैसर्गिकरित्या होत असे.

## मध्ययुगीन काळात:

- शिक्षणाचे स्वरूप धार्मिक आणि मूल्याधारित होते. जीवन कौशल्यांचा अप्रत्यक्षपणे सहभाग होता, विशेषतः नैतिक शिक्षण, सामाजिक जबाबदारी आणि पारिवारिक नातेसंबंध यांमधून.
- महिला व सर्वसामान्य जनतेला अशा प्रकारचे शिक्षण मिळण्याची संधी फार कमी होती.

## आधुनिक काळात (ब्रिटीश कालखंडानंतर):

- शिक्षण अधिक औपचारिक झाले. मात्र, जीवन कौशल्यांना फारसे महत्त्व दिले गेले नाही.
- शैक्षणिक प्रणाली परीक्षाकेंद्रित झाली, ज्यामुळे संवाद, नेतृत्व, निर्णय घेणे यांसारख्या कौशल्यांना दुय्यम स्थान मिळाले.

## जागतिक पातळीवरील बदल:

- 1990 च्या दशकात WHO (World Health Organization)ने जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षणाची गरज ओळखली.
- त्यांनी 10 मूलभूत जीवनकौशल्ये ठरवली, जसे की: आत्मज्ञान, संवादकौशल्य, भावनांचे व्यवस्थापन, ताणतणावावर नियंत्रण, समस्या सोडविणे, निर्णय घेणे इ.

## भारतातील विकास:

- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 1986 आणि सुधारित धोरण 1992 मध्ये व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासावर भर दिला गेला.
- NEP 2020 मध्ये जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षणाचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख आहे आणि त्याला शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात समाविष्ट करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे.

- NCERT, SCERT, आणि विविध राज्य बोर्डांनी जीवन कौशल्ये शाळांमध्ये शिकवण्यासाठी प्रशिक्षण आणि पाठ्यक्रम तयार करण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे.

सध्याची स्थिती:

- जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षण आताशाळा, महाविद्यालये आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षणामध्ये समाविष्ट केले जात आहे.
- अनेक NGO, UNICEF, आणि UNDP सारख्या संस्थांचा सहभाग आहे.
- जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण फक्त शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या नव्हे, तर व्यावसायिक व सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातूनही अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे ठरले आहे.

अभ्यासाचे उद्दिष्टे:

1. NEP 2020 मध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचे महत्त्व समजून घेणे.
2. NEP 2020 मध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचे समावेश कसा आहे हे स्पष्ट करणे.
3. शिक्षक व विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये या कौशल्यांचा विकास कसा साधता येईल याचे विश्लेषण करणे.
4. शाळा व शिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षणासाठी काय उपाययोजना होऊ शकतात हे जाणून घेणे.
3. संशोधन पद्धत:

या अभ्यासासाठी गुणात्मक (Qualitative) पद्धत वापरली आहे. NEP 2020 चा दस्तावेज, संबंधित शैक्षणिक अभ्यास, आणि शिक्षकांशी संवाद (संक्षिप्त मुलाखती/गटचर्चा) यांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

उद्दीष्ट क्र.1 चे वर्णन वयोगटानुसार जीवन कौशल्यांचे महत्त्व:

- प्राथमिक वयातील मुले (इयत्ता 1 ते 5): या वयोगटातील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी आत्मभान, शारीरिक स्वच्छतेची सवय, दुसऱ्यांशी मैत्रीने वागणे, आणि शिस्त पाळणे यासारखी मूलभूत जीवन कौशल्ये शिकवणे आवश्यक असते. उदा. खेळताना सामंजस्य ठेवणे, साधे निर्णय घेणे.
- माध्यमिक स्तर (इयत्ता 6 ते 10): या टप्प्यावर संवाद कौशल्य, समस्या सोडविणे, भावनांचे व्यवस्थापन आणि तणावाचे नियंत्रण यांचे शिक्षण आवश्यक असते. उदा. परीक्षेचा तणाव हाताळणे, मित्रांशी वाद न वाढवता तो सोडवणे, वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन.
- तरुण/प्रौढ विद्यार्थी (इयत्ता 11, 12 व महाविद्यालय): या वयोगटात करिअर निवड, आत्मनिर्भरता, निर्णय क्षमता, नेतृत्व, सहकार्य व सर्जनशीलता यांसारखी कौशल्ये अत्यंत महत्त्वाची ठरतात. उदा. गटात काम करताना जबाबदारी स्वीकारणे, यश-अपयशाला सामोरे जाणे.

उदाहरणार्थ:

- शालेय जीवनात, एखाद्या विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेचा तणाव येतो. अशावेळी तणाव व्यवस्थापनाचे कौशल्य त्याला शांत राहण्यास आणि योग्य तयारी करण्यास मदत करते. तसेच, वर्गात ग्रुप प्रोजेक्ट करताना सहकार्य आणि संवाद कौशल्यांची गरज भासते.
- कॉलेज जीवनात, करिअर निवडताना निर्णय क्षमता, विविध मतांशी सहमत-असहमत होण्याचे शहाणपण, आणि आत्मभान या कौशल्यांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरते. विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन आणि आत्मप्रेरणा यांचाही आधार लागतो.
- नोकरीत, सहकाऱ्यांसोबत संवाद साधणे, टीममध्ये काम करणे, समस्यांवर त्वरित निर्णय घेणे आणि

तणावाच्या परिस्थितीत शांत राहणे ही कौशल्ये आवश्यक असतात. कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात प्रभावी नेतृत्वगुण आणि सहानुभूतीचे महत्त्व अधिक वाढते.

शाळांमध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण दिल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास, सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन, व सामाजिक जबाबदारीची भावना निर्माण होते. तसेच, हे शिक्षण त्यांना पुढील शिक्षण, करिअर आणि वैयक्तिक आयुष्यात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी सक्षम बनवते.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) मध्येही जीवन कौशल्यांच्या शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. या धोरणानुसार विद्यार्थ्यांना अधिक सक्षम, आत्मनिर्भर आणि समाजाभिमुख नागरिक बनवण्यासाठी जीवन कौशल्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात.

म्हणूनच, जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण हे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे, जेणेकरून ते केवळ यशस्वी विद्यार्थीच नव्हे तर जबाबदार आणि सशक्त नागरिक देखील बनतील.

**वयोगटानुसार महत्त्व:**

- **प्राथमिक (इ.1-5):** स्वच्छता, शिस्त, मैत्री, साधे निर्णय
- **माध्यमिक (इ.6-10):** तणाव व्यवस्थापन, वेळ नियोजन, भावनांवर नियंत्रण
- **तरुण (इ.11-12, कॉलेज):** नेतृत्व, करिअर निर्णय, आत्मनिर्भरता, सर्जनशीलता

**उद्दिष्टे क्र 2 चे वर्णन NEP 2020 मध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे**

#### 1. शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट – संपूर्ण व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास करण्यासाठी

NEP 2020 हे धोरण फक्त परीक्षाफलावर भर न देता, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या भावनिक, सामाजिक, नैतिक आणि व्यावहारिक विकासाला प्राधान्य देते. यासाठी जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण मूलभूत आहे.

#### 2. कौशल्याधारित शिक्षणावर भर देण्यासाठी

NEP 2020 मध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचा समावेश स्पष्टपणे करण्यात आला आहे जसे संवाद कौशल्ये (communication skills), आत्मभान व आत्मविश्वास, नेतृत्व व टीमवर्क, सर्जनशीलता व समस्यांचे निराकरण, महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेणे, भावना आणि तणाव व्यवस्थापन, समाजातील विविधतेचा आदर आणि सहानुभूती

#### 3. शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश

- शाळांमध्ये "Holistic Report Card" चा वापर, ज्यामध्ये अकादमिक गुणांसोबत जीवन कौशल्यांचा परिपाकही नमूद केला जाईल.
- "Play-Based Learning" (खेळाच्या माध्यमातून शिकणे) आणि "Activity-Based Learning" यांद्वारे जीवन कौशल्ये शिकवली जातील.
- कला, नाटक, संगीत, योग, खेळामध्ये सहभागातून व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास साधला जाईल.

#### 4. शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण (Teacher Training)

- शिक्षकांना नव्या पेडागॉजी टेक्निकनुसार प्रशिक्षित केले जाईल.
- विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये Empathy, Ethics, Emotional Intelligence अशा कौशल्यांचा विकास करण्यासाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षण देण्यात येईल.

**5. Vocational Education चा समावेश**

- इयत्ता 6 वी पासून विद्यार्थ्यांनाहस्तकौशल्य, उद्योजकता, आर्थिक साक्षरता, डिजिटल साक्षरतायांचे शिक्षण देण्यात येईल.
- हे सर्वही कौशल्यांचे भाग आहेत आणि जीवन जगण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचे आहेत.

**6. 21व्या शतकातील कौशल्ये**

NEP 2020 मध्ये “21st Century Skills” या नावाने खालील कौशल्यांचा उल्लेख आहे:

1 Critical thinking 2 Creativity 3 Collaboration 4 Communication हे चारही C’s जीवन कौशल्यांचे आधुनिक स्वरूप मानले जातात.

**7. नवीन मूल्यांकन पद्धती**

- पारंपरिक गुणांच्या जोडीलाकौशल्य-आधारित मूल्यांकन (competency-based assessment).
- विद्यार्थ्यांच्यामुल्यमापनात जीवन कौशल्यांचा विचारकेला जाईल, जसे की संघटन कौशल्य, सहकार्य, नेतृत्व.

**उद्दिष्टे क्र 3 चे वर्णन शिक्षक व विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचा विकास कसा करावा याचे विश्लेषण शिक्षकांमध्ये कसं विकास साधता येईल.**

**अ. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण (Teacher Training):**

- जीवन कौशल्ये समजून घेण्यासाठी आणि ती शिकवण्यासाठी शिक्षकांनाविशेष प्रशिक्षण (Capacity Building)दिले पाहिजे.
- यामध्येEmpathy, Active Listening, Conflict Resolution, Critical Thinkingयांसारख्या कौशल्यांवर भर असावा.

**ब. शिक्षकांची भूमिका – मार्गदर्शक व सर्जनशील नेता:**

शिक्षकांनी स्वतः उदाहरण बनावे(Role Model).संवाद, सहकार्य, सहानुभूती यांचेस्वतःच्या कृतीतून दर्शन द्यावे.आणि विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये योग्य जीवनमूल्ये रुजवण्यासाठी प्रेरणादायक कथा, चर्चा, आणि कृतीशिक्षण वापरावे.

**क. सहशिक्षणात्मक क्रियाकलापांत सहभाग:**

शिक्षकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांसोबत खेळ, नाट्य, समूहकार्य, प्रकल्पयामध्ये सहभाग घ्यावा. यामुळे एक सामंजस्यपूर्ण, मैत्रीपूर्ण शिक्षण वातावरण तयार होते.

**विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचा विकास कसा साधता येईल?**

**अ. कृती-आधारित शिक्षण (Activity-Based Learning):**विद्यार्थ्यांना विविधगटक्रिया, चर्चा, खेळ, नाटक, रोल-प्ले, प्रश्नोत्तरयात सहभागी करून कौशल्यांचा अनुभव देणे.**ब. प्रकल्प व समस्या-आधारित शिकवणी (Project & Problem-Based Learning):**प्रश्न सोडवणे, निर्णय घेणे, आणि सहकार्ययांसारखी कौशल्ये प्रकल्पातून विकसित होतात.**क. विद्यार्थी नेतृत्व संधी (Student Leadership Opportunities):**

शाळेतील वृत्तपत्र, इव्हेंट मॅनेजमेंट, इको क्लब, स्काउट-गाइड, स्टुडंट कौन्सिलयामधून नेतृत्व कौशल्य विकसित होतात.



- ड. आत्मचिंतन आणि अभिप्राय (Reflection & Feedback): विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या कृतीवर विचार करण्यास प्रवृत्त करावे, म्हणजे स्वतःच्या भावना व विचार ओळखणे शक्य होते.
- ई. ICT आणि डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर: जीवन कौशल्यांचे डिजिटल साधनांद्वारे शिक्षण (Apps, Quizzes, Videos) विद्यार्थ्यांना आकर्षक आणि प्रभावी वाटते.
3. शिक्षक व विद्यार्थ्यांमधील परस्परसंबंधातून कौशल्य विकास

घटक	उपयोग
खुला संवाद (Open Communication)	पारदर्शकतेतून आत्मविश्वास वाढतो
एकमेकांची मदत व सहकार्य	सहानुभूती, मैत्री, आणि सामाजिक जाणीव वाढते
संवादात्मक शिकवणी	दोघांमध्ये समज आणि ऐकण्याचे कौशल्य वाढते
सकारात्मक अभिप्राय	विद्यार्थी व शिक्षक दोघेही सुधारतात, शिकतात

#### उद्दिष्टे क्र 4 चे वर्णन शाळा व शिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षणासाठी उपाययोजना

- जीवन कौशल्यांचे समावेश असलेला अभ्यासक्रम तयार करणे**
  - वर्गातील विषयांमध्ये (उदा. भाषा, सामाजिक शास्त्र, विज्ञान) जीवन कौशल्यांचे एकीकरण करणे.
  - प्रत्येक इयत्तेनुसार योग्य कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण देणारा वय-आधारित अभ्यासक्रम तयार करणे.
- कृती-आधारित अध्यापन पद्धती (Activity-Based Methods)**
  - रोल-प्ले, गटचर्चा, प्रकल्पकार्य, नाट्य, सर्जनशील लेखन, समस्या-निवारण्यांचा वापर करून जीवन कौशल्ये शिकवणे.
  - अनुभवातून शिकण्यावर भर – "Learning by Doing" नीती.
- शिक्षकांसाठी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (Teacher Capacity Building)**
  - शिक्षकांना Life Skills आधारित अध्यापन कौशल्यांचे प्रशिक्षण देणे.
  - शिक्षकांनी स्वतः उदाहरण बनून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये कौशल्ये विकसित करावीत.
  - नियमित workshops, refresher courses, mentoring उपक्रम राबवावेत.
- सहशिक्षणात्मक क्रियाकलापांचे आयोजन**
  - कला, संगीत, योग, खेळ, नाट्य, वादविवाद, स्टोरी टेलिंग यांसारख्या उपक्रमांमधून विद्यार्थ्यांचे संवाद, सहकार्य, नेतृत्व कौशल्य विकसित होते.
  - विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वतःचा शोध घेण्याची आणि आत्मविश्वास वाढवण्याची संधी मिळते.
- विद्यार्थी नेतृत्व संधी**
  - शाळांमध्ये विद्यार्थी परिषदा (Student Council), इको क्लब, आरोग्य क्लब, क्रीडा संघ, स्वयंसेवक गट तयार करणे.
  - विविध विभागांमध्ये नेतृत्वाची जबाबदारी देणे.
- पालकांचा सहभाग**
  - पालकांसोबत चर्चा सत्रे, मार्गदर्शन कार्यशाळा, सहभोजन, open day events इत्यादीतून जीवन कौशल्यांच्या महत्त्वाची जाणीव करून देणे.

- शाळा आणि पालक यांच्यातसकारात्मक संवादवाढवणे.
- 7. **मानसशास्त्रीय आणि सामाजिक सहाय्यता**
  - शाळांमध्ये Career Counselling, Mental Health Support, Peer Mentoring सुविधा निर्माण करणे.
  - विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्याभावनात्मक, सामाजिक अडचणींवर मार्गदर्शनमिळेल.
- 8. **तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर**
  - शैक्षणिक ॲप्स, जीवन कौशल्ये शिकवणारे व्हिडीओ, ऑनलाइन गटचर्चायांचा वापर करून शिक्षणात नवोपक्रम आणणे.
  - डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा भाग म्हणून आत्मसंवाद, सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन वर्तन यासारखी कौशल्ये शिकवणे.
- 9. **मूल्यमापन (Assessment) प्रणाली बदलणे**
  - फक्त गुणांकन न करता विद्यार्थ्यांच्याकौशल्यात्मक प्रगतीचे निरीक्षण आणि अभिप्रायदेणे.
  - 360° मूल्यमापन, peer feedback, self-reflection journals यांचा उपयोग.
- 4. **NEP 2020 आणि जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षण:जीवन कौशल्यांचा समावेश:**
  - **कौशल्य-आधारित शिक्षण (Skill-based Education):**शालेय शिक्षणात जीवन कौशल्ये समाविष्ट करून विद्यार्थ्यांना आत्मनिर्भर बनवण्याचा प्रयत्न.
  - **आंतरविषय अभ्यास (Multidisciplinary Learning):**विविध विषयांचे एकत्रीकरण हे समस्यांचे सर्जनशीलतेने निराकरण करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरते.
  - **प्रकल्प व कृती-आधारित शिक्षण (Project & Activity-based Learning):**हे विद्यार्थ्यांना निर्णय क्षमता, गटात काम करणे, संवाद कौशल्य यांचे प्रशिक्षण देते.
  - **मूल्य शिक्षण:**नैतिकता, सहिष्णुता, सहकार्य, इत्यादी सामाजिक जीवन कौशल्ये वृद्धिंगत होते.
- 5. **शिफारसी:**
  1. शिक्षकांना जीवन कौशल्यांवर आधारित प्रशिक्षण द्यावे.
  2. अभ्यासक्रमात अधिक कृती-आधारित आणि अनुभवात्मक शिक्षणाचा समावेश करावा.
  3. विद्यार्थ्यांना संवाद, सहकार्य, निर्णय क्षमता यावर आधारित उपक्रमांमध्ये सहभागी करून घ्यावे.
  4. पालक व शाळा यांच्यात समन्वय साधून या कौशल्यांचा विकास घडवावा.
- 6. **निष्कर्ष:**

NEP 2020 हे जीवन कौशल्यांना शिक्षण प्रक्रियेचा केंद्रबिंदू बनवते. हे धोरण विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बौद्धिक, सामाजिक, भावनात्मक व नैतिक विकासास चालना देते. त्यामुळे शिक्षण केवळ परीक्षेसाठी नसून जीवनासाठी उपयुक्त ठरते.शाळा ही फक्त ज्ञान केंद्र न राहता, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनाचे प्रयोगशाळा व्हावी. जीवन कौशल्ये ही "शिकवायची" नसतात – ती अनुभवातून विकसित करायची असतात. त्यामुळे शाळांमध्ये वातावरण, संसाधने, शिक्षकांचे दृष्टिकोन आणि अभ्यासक्रम – या सगळ्यांची पुनर्रचना हीच यशाची गुरुकिल्ली आहे.
- 7. **संदर्भ:**
  1. National Education Policy 2020 - Ministry of Education, Govt. of India
  2. UNICEF – Life Skills Education Modules

3. NCERT Framework on Life Skills Education
4. विविध शैक्षणिक मासिके व संशोधन निबंध
5. **Life Skills Education**” – By Dr. Asha Kalbag
6. **Life Skills for Success**” – By Mridula B (Oxford University Press)
7. **“Education for Life and Work”** – National Research Council (USA)
8. **“Teaching Life Skills to Children and Teens with ADHD”** – Vincent J. Monastra



## परंपरागत ज्ञानाचे आधुनिक स्वरूप

ॲड. डॉ. वर्षा रा. बोपचे (भोसे)

बॅरि. शेषराव वानखेडे महाविद्यालय खापरखेडा

## सारांश

भारतीय इतिहासात शिक्षणाला नेहमीच अत्यंत महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. प्राचीन काळातील शिक्षण पद्धती केवळ शैक्षणिक ज्ञानापुरत्या मर्यादित नव्हत्या तर त्या जीवनशैली, संस्कार, आणि मानसिक शांतीचा एक अविभाज्य भाग होत्या. गुरुकुल प्रणाली, स्मृती व श्रुती यांचा उपयोग, आणि विविध आध्यात्मिक व तात्त्विक तत्वे यांचा एकात्मिक संगम या पद्धतींच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अंतःकरणाची निर्मिती, नैतिकतेचा विकास, आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासाचा एक अनन्य अनुभव देण्यात येत होता.

## प्रस्तावना :-

पूर्वापार विचार केला असता पूर्वीचे ज्ञानदान किंवा शिक्षण प्रणाली हे केवळ मौखिक होते. तसेच ते साचेबद्ध होते जसे की ज्ञान हे केवळ गुरूने शिष्याला देणे. परंतु आज मात्र ज्ञान संकलनाकरिता विद्यार्थी हा केवळ गुरूवर अवलंबून न राहता तो इतर विविध माध्यमांमधून ज्ञान अर्जित करू शकतो. तसेच आज ज्ञानार्जनाच्या कडा संपूर्णतः वृंदावलेल्या आहेत. कारण पूर्वी ज्ञानग्रहण करण्याकरिता कुण्या अमुक जातीमध्येच जन्माला येणे अनिवार्य होते. तसेच ते गुरुगृही जाऊनच घेणे आवश्यक होते. परंतु आज मात्र कोणत्याही जाती धर्माच्या; पंथ व वंशाच्या कुबडयानंची गरज नाही, तर केवळ बुद्धिमत्तेच्या बळावर आज व्यक्ती हा त्याला हव्या त्या स्थानाप्रत पोहोचू शकतो. मात्र भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीवर आधारित शिक्षण प्रणालीची सुरुवात झालेली आहे. जीचे स्वरूप वरवर पाहता फार वेगळे, कठीण, गुंतागुंतीचे वाटते. परंतु त्याचा सखोल अभ्यास केल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, हे दुसरे तिसरे काहीही नसून आपलेच प्रचलित शिक्षण घेण्याची पद्धती आहे. केवळ त्यात थोडे परिवर्तन करून आधुनिक काळातील पिढीला त्याचे प्रत्यक्ष स्वरूपात ज्ञान देण्यावर भर दिलेला आहे.

## शिक्षणाचे व्यापक स्वरूप :-

भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये शिक्षणाला केवळ शैक्षणिक ज्ञान पुरवण्याचे साधन म्हणून नव्हे तर जीवनात अनुशासन, नैतिकता, आणि आत्मिक उन्नती साधण्याचा एक मार्ग म्हणून ओळखले गेले आहे. प्राचीन भारतीय समाजामध्ये शिक्षण ही एक सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रथा होती, ज्यात जीवनातील प्रत्येक पैलूचा विचार केला जात असे शारीरिक, मानसिक, आणि आध्यात्मिक विकास. या पद्धतीत, विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ पुस्तकीय ज्ञान नव्हे तर विचारशक्ती, तर्कशुद्ध विचार, आणि नैतिक मूल्ये यांचा समावेश देखील शिकवण्यात येत असे.

## गुरुकुल प्रणालीची वैशिष्ट्ये :-

गुरुकुल प्रणाली ही प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीची मुख्य ओढ होती. या प्रणालीत गुरु आणि शिष्य यांच्यातील अत्यंत घनिष्ठ नात्याला महत्त्व दिले जायचे. गुरुकुलमध्ये शिक्षण हा एक समग्र अनुभव असायचा, जिथे विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ शैक्षणिक विषय शिकवले जात नव्हते तर जीवनातील नैतिक मूल्ये, सामाजिक शिष्टाचार, आणि आत्मिक उन्नती देखील शिकवली जात असे. गुरुकुलमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना नित्य नियम, ध्यान, योग आणि विविध प्रकारच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक व्यायामाद्वारे संपूर्ण विकासाची शिकवण दिली जात असे.

**आधुनिक शिक्षणात प्राचीन तत्त्वज्ञानाचा महत्त्व :-**

आजच्या द्रुतगतीच्या आणि तंत्रज्ञानाधारित जगातही प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण तत्त्वज्ञानाचा प्रभाव अनेक शैक्षणिक धोरणांमध्ये दिसून येतो. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संपूर्ण विकासावर लक्ष केंद्रित करणाऱ्या या तत्त्वांमध्ये मानसिक शांती, आत्मविश्वास, आणि नैतिकतेचा समावेश होतो. आधुनिक शिक्षणातही या तत्त्वांचा वापर करून विद्यार्थ्यांचे सर्वांगीण विकास साधता येतो, ज्यामुळे शाळा, महाविद्यालये, आणि विविध शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ अकादमिक ज्ञानपुरते मर्यादित राहण्याऐवजी जीवनातील विविध पैलू समजावून सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो.

**प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षणाचा ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :-**

भारतीय उपखंडाचा इतिहास अत्यंत समृद्ध आहे आणि या इतिहासात शिक्षणाने सदैव महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली आहे. ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद आणि अथर्ववेद यांसारख्या प्राचीन ग्रंथांमध्ये शिक्षणाच्या विविध पैलूंवर प्रकाश टाकला आहे. या ग्रंथांमध्ये ज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान, शास्त्र, आणि जीवनशैली यांचा समावेश आहे. प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षणात शास्त्रीय ज्ञान आणि तात्त्विक विचार यांना प्रामुख्याने स्थान दिले गेले.

**गुरुकुल प्रणालीची सुरुवात आणि विकास :-**

गुरुकुल प्रणालीची सुरुवात वैदिक काळात झाली, जिथे प्रत्येक गुरु आपल्या शिष्या ला केवळ ज्ञानाचे बीजच नव्हे तर जीवनाची संपूर्ण प्रणाली शिकवत असे.

गुरुकुलमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध विषयांचे शिक्षण दिले जात असे. गणित, ज्योतिष, आयुर्वेद, न्यायशास्त्र, संगीत, कला आणि युद्धकला यांचा समावेश. या प्रणालीत प्रत्येक विद्यार्थीला वैयक्तिक लक्ष देऊन त्याच्या क्षमतेनुसार मार्गदर्शन केले जायचे. गुरुकुलची पद्धत एक प्रकारे 'अनुशासनात्मक शिक्षण' होती, ज्यामध्ये शिस्त, नियमितता, आणि आत्म-नियंत्रण या मूल्यांचा आदर केला जात असे.

**समाजातील शिक्षणाचे स्थान :-**

प्राचीन भारतीय समाजात शिक्षणाला अत्यंत प्रतिष्ठित स्थान प्राप्त होते. गुरुकुलमध्ये शिकणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना समाजातील विविध स्तरांवर विशेष स्थान प्राप्त होत असे. महान तत्त्वज्ञ, विचारवंत, आणि राजकारणी इत्यादी या प्रणालीतून जन्म घेत असत. त्यावेळी, शिक्षण हा केवळ बुद्धिमत्तेचे स्वरूप नव्हे तर सामाजिक आणि धार्मिक कर्तव्यांचे पालन करण्याचे माध्यम देखील मानले जायचे.

**शिक्षणातील धार्मिक व तात्त्विक दृष्टिकोन :-**

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानातील अनेक शास्त्र आणि ग्रंथांमध्ये शिक्षणाला एक आध्यात्मिक आणि तात्त्विक संदर्भ दिला गेलेला आहे. योग, ध्यान, आणि आध्यात्मिक साधने यांचा अभ्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठीच नव्हे तर आत्मिक शांती आणि मोक्षाच्या प्राप्तीसाठी देखील शिकवला जात असे. या पद्धतीत, शारीरिक, मानसिक, आणि आध्यात्मिक तत्त्वांचे संतुलन साधण्यावर भर दिला जात असे.

**प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण आणि तत्त्वज्ञान :-****ज्ञानाची व्याख्या आणि महत्त्व :-**

प्राचीन भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानानुसार, ज्ञानाची व्याख्या केवळ पुस्तकीय माहितीपुरती मर्यादित नसून आत्मज्ञान आणि सर्वव्यापी सत्याचा शोध घेणे देखील होते. 'ज्ञान' हा संकल्पना आत्मा, ब्रह्मांड, आणि सृष्टीच्या परस्पर संबंधांचे समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न असे.

यासाठी तत्त्वज्ञ, आचार्य, आणि गुरुंनी विविध पद्धतींनी विद्यार्थ्यांना सत्याच्या शोधात प्रवृत्त केले.



**गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा आणि त्याचे तत्त्वज्ञान :-**

गुरु आणि शिष्य यांच्यातील नाते हे प्राचीन शिक्षण तत्त्वज्ञानातील एक मूलभूत घटक होते. गुरु हा फक्त शिक्षक नव्हता तर मार्गदर्शक, सल्लागार, आणि आध्यात्मिक साथीही मानला जात असे. शिष्याने गुरूच्या उपदेशानुसार केवळ ज्ञान संपादन करणेच नव्हे तर जीवनातील सर्व पैलूंचा त्याचे अवलंबन करणे अपेक्षित असायचे. या नात्यामुळे शिष्याची अंतःकरणातील शुद्धता, एकाग्रता, आणि नैतिकता विकसित होत असे.

**आत्मशोध आणि स्वयंपूर्णता :-**

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात आत्मशोधाचा अत्यंत महत्त्व प्राप्त होते. शिष्याने स्वतःच्या आत्म्याशी संवाद साधून आत्मसाक्षात्कार साधण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे अपेक्षित असायचे. या प्रक्रियेत ध्यान, योग, आणि साधना यांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केला जात असे. या आत्मशोधामुळे शिष्याला आपले अस्तित्व, कर्म, आणि जीवनाचा उद्देश यांचा गहिरा अर्थ कळत असे.

**नैतिक मूल्ये आणि संस्कार :-**

प्राचीन शिक्षण तत्त्वज्ञानामध्ये नैतिक मूल्यांचा आणि संस्कारांचा विशेष उल्लेख केला गेला आहे. शुद्ध विचार, सन्मान, आदर, आणि सत्यनिष्ठा ह्या मूल्यांवर बल देऊन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा सर्वांगीण विकास सुनिश्चित केला जात असे. गुरुकुलमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध नैतिक कादंबऱ्या, पुराणे, आणि धार्मिक ग्रंथांच्या माध्यमातून संस्कारांची शिकवण दिली जायची. ह्या नैतिक मूल्यांमुळे विद्यार्थी केवळ शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्याच नव्हे तर सामाजिक आणि धार्मिक दृष्टीनेही प्रबुद्ध बनत.

**आधुनिक शिक्षणात प्राचीन भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा उपयोग :-****व्यक्तिमत्व विकासावर भर :-**

आजच्या आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धतीत विद्यार्थ्यांच्या केवळ शैक्षणिक यशावरच नव्हे तर त्यांच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक, आणि आध्यात्मिक विकासावरही लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे. प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीत या तिन्ही पैलूंचा विशेष भर दिला जात असे. आधुनिक शाळांमध्ये योग, ध्यान, आणि विविध शारीरिक व्यायामांचा समावेश केल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना तणावमुक्ती, एकाग्रता आणि मानसिक स्थिरता प्राप्त होऊ शकते. योग आणि ध्यानाच्या तंत्रांचा वापर करून विद्यार्थ्यांना शरीर आणि मन यांच्यातील संतुलन साधण्याची शिकवण दिली जाऊ शकते.

**नैतिक आणि सामाजिक मूल्ये :-**

प्राचीन तत्त्वज्ञानातील नैतिक मूल्ये जसे की सत्यनिष्ठा, परोपकार, सन्मान, आणि विनम्रता यांचा आधुनिक शिक्षणात समावेश अत्यंत उपयुक्त ठरू शकतो. शाळांमध्ये जीवनशैलीच्या या तत्त्वांचा समावेश केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांचा सामाजिक आणि नैतिक विकास सुनिश्चित होऊ शकतो. विविध नैतिक कार्यशाळा, चर्चासत्रे, आणि सामाजिक सेवाभावी उपक्रम यांच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना या मूल्यांची जाणीव करून दिली जाऊ शकते.

**विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता :-**

गुरुकुल पद्धतीने विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता, स्वावलंबन आणि समस्यांवर स्वावलंबी पद्धतीने विचार करण्याची क्षमता विकसित केली. आधुनिक शिक्षणातही, प्रोजेक्ट आधारित शिक्षण, टीमवर्क, आणि विचारमंथन सत्रांचा वापर करून विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वावलंबी बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. अशा प्रकारे विद्यार्थ्यांना फक्त शैक्षणिक ज्ञान नव्हे तर जीवनातील विविध समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्याची क्षमता देखील विकसित होते.

**स्मरणशक्ती आणि श्रवण पद्धतींचे आधुनिक रूप :-**

आजच्या डिजिटल युगात माहितीची भरभराट आहे परंतु ती माहिती दीर्घकालीन स्मरणशक्तीमध्ये परिवर्तीत करण्याची क्षमता कमी होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये रटण आणि स्मरण या पद्धतींचा विशेष उपयोग केला जात असे, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांची दीर्घकालीन स्मरणशक्ती विकसित झाली. आधुनिक शिक्षणात 'मेमोरी टिप्स', 'स्पेस रिव्हिजन', आणि 'स्मार्ट नोट्स' यांसारख्या तंत्रांचा वापर करून विद्यार्थ्यांना दीर्घकालीन स्मरणशक्ती विकसित करण्याची शिकवण दिली जाऊ शकते.

**श्रवण आणि संवाद कौशल्यांचे महत्त्व :-**

शिक्षणातील श्रवण पद्धतीचा आधुनिक शिक्षणातही महत्त्व आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना फक्त पुस्तकीय माहिती रटून ठेवण्याऐवजी, संवाद साधण्याची, विचार मांडण्याची, आणि इतरांच्या मतांचे श्रवण करण्याची क्षमता विकसित करणे आवश्यक आहे. शैक्षणिक चर्चासत्रे, सेमिनार्स, आणि डिबेट स्पर्धा विद्यार्थ्यांना या कौशल्यांचा विकास करण्यास मदत करतात. गुरुकुल पद्धतीच्या श्रवण प्रणालीचा आधुनिक शिक्षणात वापर केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांची शाब्दिक आणि संवादात्मक क्षमता वृद्धिंगत होऊ शकते.

**ध्यान आणि योगाचा अभ्यास :-**

प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीत ध्यान आणि योगाला एक अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त होते. या तंत्रांनी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिक स्थिरतेत भर घातली आणि त्यांच्या अंतःकरणात शांतीची अनुभूती निर्माण केली. आधुनिक शाळांमध्ये नियमित ध्यान सत्रे, योग कक्ष, आणि मानसिक आरोग्य कार्यशाळा आयोजित करून विद्यार्थ्यांना तणावमुक्त जीवन जगण्याची शिकवण दिली जाऊ शकते.

**स्ट्रेस मॅनेजमेंट आणि मानसिक आरोग्य :-**

आजच्या द्रुतगतीच्या आयुष्यात विद्यार्थ्यांवर तणावाचा प्रभाव वाढला आहे. प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना तणाव मुक्त जीवन जगण्यासाठी, स्व-साक्षात्कारासाठी आणि आध्यात्मिक साधनेसाठी प्रेरित केले जायचे. ध्यान, प्राणायाम, आणि मनोवैज्ञानिक तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून स्ट्रेस मॅनेजमेंटच्या पद्धती विकसित केल्या जाऊ शकतात. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या दैनंदिन आयुष्यात मानसिक शांती आणि संतुलन राखण्यास मदत मिळेल.

**# सकारात्मक विचार आणि जीवनदृष्टी**

गुरुकुल पद्धतीत विद्यार्थ्यांना सकारात्मक विचारसरणी, आशावाद, आणि जीवनदृष्टी विकसित करण्यावर भर दिला जात असे. हे तत्व आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धतीमध्ये देखील महत्वाचे ठरते, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ अकादमिकदृष्ट्या नाही तर मानसिक आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीनेही समर्थ बनवता येते. विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रेरणादायक भाषणे, आत्मविश्वासवर्धक कार्यशाळा, आणि सकारात्मक मानसिकतेच्या सत्रांद्वारे या तत्त्वांचा प्रसार केला जाऊ शकतो.

**शाळां म्हाविद्यालयांमध्ये नैतिक शिक्षणाची अंमलबजावणी गरजेची :-**

आधुनिक शिक्षण धोरणांमध्ये नैतिक शिक्षणाला अधिक महत्त्व देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतीत जे नैतिक आणि सामाजिक मूल्ये शिकवली जातात, त्यांचा आधुनिक शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश करून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या चरित्रनिर्मितीवर विशेष लक्ष दिले जाऊ शकते. नैतिक शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना समाजातील विविध भूमिका, कर्तव्य, आणि सामाजिक न्याय यांचा योग्य अभ्यास करून अधिक सजग नागरिक बनवता येतील.

**संवाद, चर्चासत्रे आणि परिसंवादाची आवश्यकता :-**

प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये संवाद आणि चर्चासत्रांचा विशेष उल्लेख आढळतो. गुरुकुलमध्ये विद्यार्थी आणि गुरु यांच्यातील संवाद, प्रश्नोत्तर सत्रे, आणि विचारमंथनामुळे ज्ञान अधिक सखोल आणि परिणामकारक होते. आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीतही या तत्वांचा समावेश केल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये संशोधनाची वृत्ती, तर्कशक्ती, आणि विचारसरणी विकसित केली जाऊ शकते. यामुळे केवळ पारंपारिक विषयांच्या मर्यादित ज्ञानाऐवजी समस्यांवर सखोल विचार करून नवे शोध लावण्याची प्रेरणा मिळेल.

**तांत्रिक आणि डिजिटल शिक्षणात प्राचीन तंत्रांचा संगम :-**

**डिजिटल साधनांद्वारे स्मृती पद्धतींचा उपयोग :-**

आजच्या डिजिटल युगात अनेक आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानांचा उपयोग करून प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींचा अवलंब केला जाऊ शकतो. उदाहरणार्थ, डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मवर स्मरणशक्ती वाढविण्यासाठी गेम्स, क्विझेस, आणि मेमोरी ट्रेनिंग्स अॅप्स विकसित केली जाऊ शकतात. या आधुनिक तंत्रांच्या मदतीने प्राचीन स्मृती पद्धतींचे नवीन रूप प्राप्त करून विद्यार्थी अधिक प्रभावी पद्धतीने शिकू शकतात.

**आभासी चर्चासत्रे आणि संवादात्मक शिकवण :-**

इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून आभासी चर्चासत्रे, वेबिनार्स, आणि ऑनलाइन सेमिनार्स आयोजित करून प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींचा आधुनिक संदर्भात वापर केला जाऊ शकतो. आभासी माध्यमांमध्ये विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक यांच्यातील संवाद अधिक सुलभ होऊन ज्ञानाचे आदान-प्रदान एका नवीन स्तरावर नेले जाऊ शकते. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना जागतिक स्तरावर विविध संस्कृती आणि तत्त्वज्ञानांची ओळख होईल.

**आव्हाने**

**सामाजिक स्तर आणि प्रवेशाची मर्यादा :-**

प्राचीन काळातील शिक्षण पद्धतीच्या सर्वात मोठ्या टीका म्हणजे शिक्षणाची प्रवेश प्रक्रिया केवळ विशिष्ट वर्ग किंवा समाजपुरती मर्यादित होती. गुरुकुलमध्ये प्रवेशासाठी काही विशिष्ट सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आणि आर्थिक निकष असत, ज्यामुळे सर्व समुदायांना समान शिक्षण मिळण्याची संधी नव्हती. हे आधुनिक समाजाच्या दृष्टीने एक मोठे आव्हान ठरते, कारण आजच्या समाजात सर्वांना समान संधी देणे हे अत्यंत आवश्यक मानले जाते.

**पारंपारिक पद्धतींचा आधुनिक संदर्भातील अडथळे :-**

प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये अनेक तत्वे आणि पद्धती अत्यंत प्रभावी होत्या, परंतु त्या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आणि बदलत्या सामाजिक गरजांच्या अनुरूप नव्हत्या. उदाहरणार्थ, गुरुकुल पद्धतीतील व्यक्तिगत शिक्षक-विद्यार्थी संबंध आजच्या मोठ्या शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये कायम ठेवणे अवघड आहे. तसेच, स्मृती व श्रुतीच्या पद्धतींमध्ये केवळ रटनावर जोर दिल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या चिंतनशील आणि विश्लेषणात्मक क्षमतेचा विकास कमी होण्याचा धोका होता.

**आधुनिक दृष्टीकोनातून :-**

**सुधारणा आणि नूतनीकरणाची गरज :-**

प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये असलेल्या अनेक तत्वांचा आधुनिक शिक्षणात समावेश करण्याची गरज आहे, परंतु त्यासाठी काही सुधारणा आणि नूतनीकरणाची आवश्यकता आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा आणि शैक्षणिक तंत्रांचा वापर करून या पद्धतींचे आधुनिक रूप निर्माण करणे शक्य आहे. उदाहरणार्थ, गुरुकुल प्रणालीतील वैयक्तिक मार्गदर्शनाची पद्धत डिजिटल माध्यमांद्वारे देखील राबवता येऊ शकते.

आधुनिक समाजातील सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक बदलांच्या दृष्टीने प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये सुधारणे आवश्यक आहे.

सर्व वर्ग, जाती आणि समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला समान शिक्षणाची संधी उपलब्ध करणे हे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. म्हणूनच, प्राचीन तत्त्वज्ञानातील नैतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक मूल्ये आधुनिक शैक्षणिक धोरणांमध्ये कसे अंमलात आणता येतील यावर विशेष लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### आधुनिकतेचा समावेश आणि तांत्रिक दृष्टीकोन :-

जरी प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये अनेक शाश्वत तत्त्वे आणि विचार होते, तरीही आधुनिक जगातील तंत्रज्ञान, इंटरनेट, आणि आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस यांसारख्या नव्या साधनांचा समावेश करणे अनिवार्य झाले आहे. या दोन्ही दुनियेतील गुणात्मक मूल्ये एकमेकांना पूरक ठरू शकतात. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साहाय्याने प्राचीन तत्त्वज्ञानाचा पुनरुज्जीवन करता येऊ शकतो ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना दोन्ही दुनियेतील उत्तम गुण मिळतील.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

##### एकात्मिक शिक्षण प्रणाली :-

प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये आत्मिक, शारीरिक, आणि मानसिक विकासाला एकात्मिक पद्धतीने महत्त्व देण्यात आले आहे. गुरुकुल प्रणाली, स्मृती आणि श्रुती पद्धती, तसेच नैतिक आणि तात्त्विक शिकवणीच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधला गेला. आजच्या आधुनिक शिक्षणात या तत्त्वांचा समावेश केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांचे शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक, आणि मानसिक जीवन अधिक समृद्ध होऊ शकते.

##### आधुनिक शिक्षणातील प्रेरणा :-

प्राचीन भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि शिक्षण पद्धतींचा आधुनिक संदर्भात उपयोग करणे म्हणजे केवळ इतिहासाचे अध्ययन करणे नव्हे तर त्यातून शिकवण घेऊन आधुनिक शैक्षणिक धोरणांमध्ये सुधारणा करणे आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आत्मिक उन्नतीसाठी, नैतिक मूल्ये, आणि तर्कशुद्ध विचारसरणी विकसित करण्यासाठी या तत्त्वांचा वापर करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

##### समाजाच्या विकासात शिक्षणाची भूमिका :-

प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये सामाजिक बांधिलकी, एकात्मिक विकास, आणि नैतिक मूल्ये शिकवली जात. या तत्त्वांचा आधुनिक समाजात उपयोग करून आपण एक सशक्त, सुसंस्कृत आणि विचारशील समाज निर्माण करू शकतो. सामाजिक न्याय, समानता, आणि एकात्मिक विकास हेच आधुनिक समाजाचे मुख्य स्तंभ असावेत आणि या उद्दिष्टांच्या प्राप्तीसाठी प्राचीन तत्त्वज्ञानाची पुनरुज्जीवन करणे गरजेचे आहे.

##### भविष्यातील दिशा :-

आजच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा, नव्या शैक्षणिक पद्धतींचा, आणि प्राचीन तत्त्वज्ञानातील सखोल विचारांचा संगम साधता येऊ शकतो. गुरुकुल पद्धतीतील वैयक्तिक मार्गदर्शन, नैतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक शिकवणी, आणि स्मृती-श्रुतीच्या संतुलनाचा आधुनिक शैक्षणिक संदर्भात वापर करणे यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनात एक नवा उजाळा येऊ शकतो. हा एक असा मार्ग आहे ज्याद्वारे आपण शिक्षणाला केवळ ज्ञानपुरते मर्यादित ठेवू नये तर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा सर्वांगीण विकास सुनिश्चित करू शकतो.

##### प्राचीन आणि आधुनिक शिक्षणातील सुसंगती :-

प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये असलेल्या शास्त्रीय, नैतिक आणि तात्त्विक पैलूंना आधुनिक शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने एकत्रित करणे ही एक महत्वाची गरज आहे. आधुनिक काळात, जिथे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये तांत्रिक ज्ञानाची भरपूर मागणी आहे, तिथेही आत्मिक आणि नैतिक मूल्ये कमी होऊ नयेत या दृष्टीने प्राचीन शिक्षण तत्त्वज्ञान एक प्रेरणादायक

स्रोत ठरू शकते.

**व्यापक सामाजिक प्रभाव :-**

एकीकृत शिक्षण पद्धती केवळ शैक्षणिक यशापुरते मर्यादित नसून त्याचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि मानसिक परिणाम देखील दिसून येतो. प्राचीन शिक्षणातील सामाजिक बांधिलकी, सहकार्य, आणि नैतिकता यांच्या मूल्यांचा आधुनिक शिक्षणात समावेश केल्यास समाजात एक सकारात्मक बदल घडवता येऊ शकतो. या तत्वांमुळे विद्यार्थी समाजातील विविध समस्यांवर सजग दृष्टिकोन ठेवून कार्य करण्यास समर्थ होतात.

**विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीन विकास :-**

आजच्या शैक्षणिक संस्थांना प्राचीन पद्धतींचा आधुनिक संदर्भात सुधारित उपयोग करणे आवश्यक आहे. नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून गुरुकुल पद्धतीतील वैयक्तिक मार्गदर्शन, नैतिक शिक्षण, आणि ध्यान व योग यांचा संगम साधता येईल. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ अकादमिक ज्ञान न मिळता तर जीवनातील प्रत्येक पैलूवर सखोल विचार करण्याची प्रेरणा मिळेल.

**संदर्भसूची :-**

- 1) भारतीय संस्कृती आणि शिक्षण :- पंडित नेहरू
- 2) गुरुकुल प्रणाली आणि तिचे महत्व :- क.ना.सुर्वे
- 3) भारतीय वेद आणि तत्वज्ञान :- स्वामी विवेकानंद
- 4) भारतीय शिक्षणप्रणालीतील सुधारणा :- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर
- 5) भारतीय सामाजिक प्रणाली :- बी.एम. कराडे



## भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील सामाजिकशास्त्राची समकालीन उपयुक्तता

डॉ. बालासाहेब चंद्रप्रकाश किलचे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

श्री नाथ शिक्षणशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, पैठण

जि. छत्रपती संभाजीनगर

### सारांश:

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील सामाजिकशास्त्र हे समाजव्यवस्थेच्या मूलभूत संकल्पनांवर आधारलेले आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून धर्म, न्याय, शासन, अर्थव्यवस्था, शिक्षण, आणि सामाजिक संरचनेविषयी विचार मांडले गेले आहेत. आजच्या काळात हे भारतीय ज्ञानापरंपरेतील पारंपरिक ज्ञान आधुनिक समाजशास्त्राच्या चौकटीत उपयुक्त ठरत आहे. कारण सामाजिकशास्त्राची व्याप्ती अभ्यासता पुढील गोष्टी साध्य होतात भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञांनी वर्णाश्रम, धर्म, आणि नैतिकतेवर भर दिला. समकालीन काळात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि महात्मा गांधींसारख्या विचारवंतांनी सामाजिक समतेच्या विचारांची पुनर्रचना केली. आजच्या लोकशाही आणि सामाजिक न्यायाच्या संकल्पनांसाठी हे विचार महत्त्वाचे आहेत. भारतीय प्राचीन गुरुकुल प्रणाली आणि तक्षशिला, नालंदा यांसारख्या विद्यापीठांची परंपरा आधुनिक शिक्षण व्यवस्थेसाठी प्रेरणादायक ठरते. आज शिक्षणामध्ये मूल्यशिक्षण, नैतिकता, आणि बहुशाखीय अभ्यास यावर भर दिला जात आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेत निसर्ग आणि मानवाच्या परस्परसंबंधांवर भर दिला आहे. योग, आयुर्वेद, आणि पंचतत्त्व संकल्पना पर्यावरणीय शाश्वतता आणि समकालीन पर्यावरणीय अभ्यासांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या ठरत आहेत. अहिंसा, सहिष्णुता, आणि सर्वधर्मसमभाव या भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानांमुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध आणि शांतता चर्चेत महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली जाते. आधुनिक जागतिक राजकारणात भारताचा वाढता प्रभाव याच विचारांवर आधारित आहे. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञांनी अध्यात्म आणि विज्ञान यांचा समतोल साधण्यावर भर दिला आहे. समकालीन डिजिटल क्रांती, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, आणि सामाजिक बदल यांचा अभ्यास करताना भारतीय विचारधारा महत्त्वाची ठरते. प्राचीन भारतीय समाजात स्त्रियांना ज्ञान, धर्म आणि प्रशासनात महत्त्वाचे स्थान होते. आजच्या स्त्रीसशक्तीकरणाच्या चळवळींसाठी हे विचार प्रेरणादायी ठरत आहेत. त्यामुळे भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील सामाजिकशास्त्र आजच्या काळातही अत्यंत उपयुक्त आहे. सामाजिक समता, शिक्षण, पर्यावरण, तंत्रज्ञान, आणि स्त्रीसशक्तीकरण यांसारख्या मुद्द्यांवर भारतीय पारंपरिक ज्ञान आधुनिक समाजशास्त्राच्या संकल्पनांशी समृद्ध संवाद साधते. त्यामुळे भारतीय समाजशास्त्राचे महत्त्व भविष्यातही कायम राहील.

महत्त्वाचे शब्द: ज्ञान, परंपरा, सामाजिकशास्त्रे, धर्म, व्यक्ती, समाज, कुटुंब, मानवविद्या, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, व्यवस्थापन

### प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही हजारो वर्षे जुनी असून, ती अनेक शाखांमध्ये समृद्ध आहे. या परंपरेत सामाजिक शास्त्रांचे महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. समाज, संस्कृती, धर्म, अर्थशास्त्र, न्याय, प्रशासन, आणि नैतिकता यांसारख्या विषयांवर भारतातील तत्त्वज्ञांनी आणि ऋषींनी विचारमंथन केले आहे. भारतीय सामाजिक शास्त्रांची मुळे वेद, उपनिषदे, स्मृतीग्रंथ,

महाभारत, रामायण आणि अर्थशास्त्र यांसारख्या ग्रंथांमध्ये दिसून येतात. भारतीय सामाजिक विचारसरणी ही सहअस्तित्व, धर्म (कर्तव्य), न्याय आणि समानता या मूल्यांवर आधारित आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून मनुस्मृती, याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृती, चाणक्यनीती, आणि कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र यांसारख्या ग्रंथांमध्ये समाजव्यवस्थेचे विविध पैलू मांडले गेले आहेत. वर वर्णव्यवस्था, आश्रमधर्म आणि राजधर्म या संकल्पनांनी सामाजिक संरचनेला दिशा दिली होती. बुद्ध, महावीर आणि संत परंपरेतील विचारवंतांनी सामाजिक समता आणि न्याय यांचा संदेश दिला. मध्ययुगात भक्तिसंप्रदाय आणि वारकरी संप्रदाय यांनी जातिव्यवस्थेच्या बंधनांना आव्हान दिले. आधुनिक काळात महात्मा गांधी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, पंडित नेहरू आणि इतर विचारवंतांनी भारतीय सामाजिक विचारांना आधुनिकतेचा स्पर्श दिला. भारतीय सामाजिक शास्त्रांमध्ये व्यक्ती आणि समाज यांचा परस्परसंबंध महत्त्वाचा मानला जातो. कौटुंबिक मूल्ये, ग्रामसंघटना, पंचायत व्यवस्था आणि न्याय प्रणाली हे याचे प्रमुख घटक आहेत. त्यामुळे आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगातही भारतीय सामाजिक विचारप्रवाह महत्त्वाचे ठरत आहेत.

#### शोधनिबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे:

"भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिकशास्त्राची समकालीन उपयुक्तता" या शोधनिबंधाच्या अभ्यासासाठी खालील उद्दिष्टे निर्धारित केलेली आहेत

1. भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्रांची संकल्पना समजावून घेणे.
2. सामाजिकशास्त्रांचे ऐतिहासिक आणि तात्त्विक विश्लेषण करणे.
3. भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवरील सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या प्रभावाचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. सामाजिक समता आणि न्याय यांसाठी सामाजिकशास्त्रांचे योगदान तपासणे.
5. आधुनिक समाजशास्त्राच्या संदर्भात भारतीय विचारांचा उपयोग तपासणे.
6. भारतीय सामाजिकशास्त्रांची आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील उपयुक्तता शोधणे.
7. भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक विचारांचे आधुनिक व्यवस्थापन आणि धोरण निर्मितीमध्ये योगदान समजून घेणे.
8. सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या अभ्यासातून नव्या संशोधनाच्या संधी शोधणे.

#### शोधनिबंधाचे गृहीतकृत्ये:

"भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्राची समकालीन उपयुक्तता" या विषयावरील शोधनिबंधासाठी आहे पुढील गृहीतकृत्ये निश्चित केलेली आहेत.

1. भारतीय सामाजिक शास्त्रांचे मूलतत्त्व आजही सामाजिक स्थैर्यास उपयुक्त ठरतात.
2. परंपरागत पंचायत आणि स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था प्रणाली लोकशाहीच्या बळकटीसाठी उपयुक्त आहे.
3. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानातील समता आणि सामाजिक न्यायाच्या संकल्पना समकालीन सामाजिक सुधारणा प्रक्रियेत महत्त्वाच्या आहेत.
4. भारतीय अर्थशास्त्रीय विचार आधुनिक आर्थिक धोरणांसाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरू शकतो.
5. परंपरागत भारतीय शिक्षणपद्धती आणि नैतिक मूल्ये आजच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेस पूरक ठरतात.
6. भारतीय सामाजिक विचार जागतिक स्तरावर शांतता आणि सहअस्तित्वाच्या संकल्पनेस हातभार लावू शकतात.
7. भारतीय नीतिशास्त्र आणि प्रशासन व्यवस्थापन आधुनिक प्रशासकीय सुधारणांस मदत करू शकते.

**संशोधन पद्धती आणि तथ्य संकलन:**

"भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्राची समकालीन उपयुक्तता" या विषयाच्या अभ्यासासाठी पुढील संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने वास्तविक (Empirical) संशोधन पद्धती, ऐतिहासिक (Historical) संशोधन पद्धती, तुलनात्मक (Comparative) संशोधन पद्धती, गुणात्मक (Qualitative) संशोधन पद्धती, परिमाणात्मक (Quantitative) संशोधन पद्धती. सदर संशोधन पद्धतीच्या वापरामुळे भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरीतील सामाजिक शास्त्राची उपयुक्तता या विषयावरील सखोल माहिती आणि विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी या संशोधन पद्धती उपयुक्त पडतात.

सदर शोधनिबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे आणि गृहीतकृत्याच्या परिपुर्ततेसाठी करण्यासाठी प्राथमिक आणि दुय्यम स्तोत्रांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

**भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या संकल्पना**

भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्रे ही समाजाच्या स्थैर्य, न्याय, आणि नैतिकतेवर आधारित आहेत. या शास्त्रांत समाजाच्या रचनेपासून ते शासन व्यवस्थेपर्यंत विविध संकल्पनांचा समावेश आहे.

**1. धर्म (कर्तव्यपरायणता):**

- वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक कर्तव्यांचे पालन करण्याची संकल्पना.
- चार आश्रम आणि वर्णव्यवस्थेवर आधारित सामाजिक जबाबदाऱ्या.

**2. अर्थ (आर्थिक जीवन आणि राज्यशास्त्र):**

- कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र आणि तिरुक्कुरल यांसारख्या ग्रंथांमध्ये सुशासन, अर्थव्यवस्था, आणि व्यापाराचे मार्गदर्शन.

**3. काम (इच्छा आणि समाजातील संतुलन):**

- वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक जीवनातील समतोल साधण्यासाठी आवश्यक संकल्पना.

**4. मोक्ष (सर्वोच्च उद्दिष्ट):**

- जीवनाच्या अंतिम मुक्तीसाठी सामाजिक आणि वैयक्तिक जबाबदारी महत्त्वाची.

**5. राजधर्म:**

- नीतिशास्त्रावर आधारित आदर्श शासनपद्धती.
- लोककल्याणकारी राजसत्ता (रामराज्य).

**6. सामाजिक न्याय आणि समता:**

- बौद्ध, जैन, आणि भक्तिसंप्रदायांनी सामाजिक समतेचा प्रसार केला.
- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी संविधानाच्या माध्यमातून सामाजिक न्यायाचा पाया रचला.

**7. पंचायतराज आणि स्थानिक स्वराज्य:**

- ग्रामसंस्था आणि पंचायत व्यवस्थेचा प्राचीन काळापासून समाजव्यवस्थेत महत्त्वाचा वाटा राहिलेला आहे.

**सामाजिक शास्त्राचे ऐतिहासिक आणि तात्विक महत्त्व**

सामाजिक शास्त्र हे समाजाच्या रचनेचा, विकासाचा आणि कार्यपद्धतीचा सखोल अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्र आहे. यामध्ये समाजातील विविध घटक, त्यांच्या परस्परसंबंध, आणि सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, तसेच राजकीय बाबींचे मूल्यमापन केले जाते. सामाजिक शास्त्राचे ऐतिहासिक आणि तात्विक महत्त्व पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येईल:

## १) ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व:

सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या ऐतिहासिक महत्त्वाचा विचार करताना विविध संस्कृती, राज्यव्यवस्था, आणि सामाजिक सुधारणांचा अभ्यास आवश्यक ठरतो.

## 1. प्राचीन समाजरचना आणि परंपरा:

- वेद, उपनिषदे, आणि स्मृतीग्रंथांमध्ये वर्णन केलेली समाजव्यवस्था.
- प्राचीन भारतातील वर्णव्यवस्था, आश्रमधर्म, आणि राजधर्म यांचा अभ्यास.

## 2. धार्मिक आणि नैतिक विचारसरणी:

- बौद्ध आणि जैन तत्त्वज्ञानाने अहिंसा, समता आणि सामाजिक न्याय यांना प्रोत्साहन दिले.
- भक्तिसंप्रदाय आणि संत परंपरेने समाजातील विषमता कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

## 3. राजकीय आणि आर्थिक व्यवस्थेचा विकास:

- महाजनपद काळात लोकशाही पद्धतीचा उदय.
- कौटिल्याच्या अर्थशास्त्रात राज्यशासन, अर्थव्यवस्था आणि प्रशासनाविषयी विचार.

## 4. सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळी:

- ब्रिटिश काळात समाजसुधारकांनी (राजाराम मोहन रॉय, महात्मा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर) सामाजिक विषमता आणि अन्यायाविरोधात चळवळी उभारल्या.
- स्त्री-शिक्षण, अस्पृश्यता निवारण, आणि आधुनिक लोकशाही मूल्यांचा प्रसार.

## 5. आधुनिक समाज आणि राज्यव्यवस्था:

- भारतीय राज्यघटनेत समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुता, आणि न्याय यांचे समावेश.
- लोकशाही, मानवाधिकार, आणि सामाजिक न्यायाच्या संकल्पनांचा आधुनिक व्यवस्थेत विस्तार.

## २) तात्विक महत्त्व:

सामाजिक शास्त्रांचा तात्विक पाया हा समाजाच्या मूलभूत तत्वांवर आणि त्यांच्या व्याख्येवर आधारित असतो.

## 1. समाज आणि व्यक्तीचा परस्परसंबंध:

- व्यक्ती आणि समाज यांचे नाते समजून घेण्यासाठी सामाजिक शास्त्र महत्त्वाचे ठरते.
- व्यक्तीच्या हक्कांबरोबरच त्याच्या जबाबदाऱ्यांवरही सामाजिक शास्त्र भर देते.

## 2. न्याय, समता आणि मानवाधिकार:

- सामाजिक शास्त्र न्याय आणि समतेच्या मूलभूत संकल्पना स्पष्ट करते.
- जातीयता, वर्गसंघर्ष, आणि सामाजिक विषमतेच्या समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यास मदत होते.

## 3. संस्कृती आणि परंपरांचा अभ्यास:

- विविध संस्कृती, त्यांची मूल्ये, आणि परंपरांचा अभ्यास करून सामाजिक एकात्मता आणि सहिष्णुतेला चालना दिली जाते.

## 4. राजकीय आणि आर्थिक विचारसरणी:

- लोकशाही, समाजवाद, राष्ट्रवाद, आणि भांडवलशाही यांसारख्या संकल्पनांचा अभ्यास सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून शक्य होतो.

**5. सामाजिक बदल आणि प्रगती:**

- समाजामध्ये सकारात्मक बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी सामाजिक शास्त्र दिशादर्शक ठरते.
- औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण, आणि जागतिकीकरणामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यासाठी हे महत्वाचे ठरते.

**भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवर सामाजिक शास्त्राचा प्रभाव**

भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवर सामाजिक शास्त्राचा मोठा प्रभाव आहे. सामाजिक शास्त्र समाजाच्या रचनेचे विश्लेषण करून त्यातील विविध घटक, तत्वे आणि बदलांची प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करते. त्याचा प्रभाव पुढील प्रकारे दिसून येतो.

**1. जातिव्यवस्था आणि सामाजिक बदल**

- भारतातील जातिव्यवस्थेचे अभ्यास समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी केले, ज्यामुळे सामाजिक सुधारणांसाठी चळवळींना गती मिळाली.
- संविधानाने अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन, आरक्षण व्यवस्था आणि सामाजिक समतेची संकल्पना रुजवली.

**2. शिक्षण आणि समाज सुधारणा**

- शिक्षण हा सामाजिक बदलाचा महत्वाचा घटक मानला जातो.
- शिक्षणामुळे महिलांचे हक्क, मागासवर्गीयांचे उत्थान आणि आधुनिक विचारसरणी समाजात रुजण्यास मदत झाली.

**3. कुटुंबिक व्यवस्था आणि स्त्री-पुरुष समानता**

- पूर्वीची संयुक्त कुटुंब पद्धती कमी होत आहे आणि एकल कुटुंबसंस्था वाढत आहे.
- सामाजिक शास्त्रामुळे महिलांच्या अधिकारांवर अधिक चर्चा झाली, ज्यामुळे स्त्रियांना शिक्षण, नोकरी आणि राजकारणात स्थान मिळाले.

**4. आर्थिक सुधारणा आणि शहरीकरण**

- औद्योगिकीकरण आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेतील बदलांमुळे ग्रामीण समाजाचा शहरीकरणाकडे प्रवास वाढला.
- समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी बेरोजगारी, स्थलांतर, झोपडपट्टी समस्या यांचा अभ्यास करून उपाय सुचवले.

**5. राजकीय आणि सामाजिक चळवळींवर प्रभाव**

- दलित चळवळ, मागासवर्गीय हक्क चळवळी, स्त्रीवादी चळवळी यांना सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या विचारधारांनी प्रेरणा दिली.
- लोकशाही, समता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता यासारख्या संकल्पनांना समाजशास्त्राने बळ दिले.

**6. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि समाज**

- समाजशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासामुळे डिजिटल युगातील बदल, सोशल मीडियाचा प्रभाव, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे सामाजिक परिणाम यावर लक्ष केंद्रित झाले.

**सामाजिक समता आणि न्यायासाठी सामाजिक शास्त्रांचे योगदान**

सामाजिक समता आणि न्याय यांना पुढे नेण्यासाठी सामाजिक शास्त्राने महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली आहे. सामाजिक शास्त्र समाजातील विषमता, अन्याय आणि शोषणाच्या समस्यांचा सखोल अभ्यास करून त्यावर उपाय सुचवते. त्याचे योगदान पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.



**1. सामाजिक विषमतेचे विश्लेषण आणि जागृती**

- जातीव्यवस्था, वर्गसंघर्ष, लिंगभेद, आर्थिक विषमता यांचा अभ्यास करून सामाजिक शास्त्रज्ञांनी त्यावरील उपाय मांडले.
- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, ज्योतिबा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले यांसारख्या विचारवंतांनी सामाजिक समतेसाठी मोलाचे योगदान दिले.
- अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन, स्त्रीशिक्षण, मागासवर्गीयांचे हक्क यासंदर्भात सामाजिक शास्त्रज्ञाने लोकांमध्ये जागृती निर्माण केली.

**2. न्याय व समतेसाठी धोरणे आणि कायदे**

- भारतीय संविधानाने सामाजिक न्यायासाठी आरक्षण, समान संधी कायदे, श्रम कायदे, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता यांसारखे कायदे स्वीकारले.
- सामाजिक शास्त्रज्ञांनी यासंदर्भात संशोधन करून सरकारला योग्य धोरणे आखण्यासाठी मदत केली.

**3. सामाजिक चळवळींना प्रेरणा**

- दलित चळवळ, महिला सशक्तीकरण चळवळी, आदिवासी हक्क चळवळी यांना सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या विचारधारांनी प्रेरणा दिली.
- मार्क्सवाद, आंबेडकरी विचारधारा, स्त्रीवादी चळवळी यामुळे समाजातील दुर्बल गटांना न्याय मिळवण्यासाठी आधार मिळाला.

**4. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून समता प्रस्थापित करणे**

- शिक्षणामुळे सामाजिक बदल आणि न्याय मिळवणे शक्य होते, हे सामाजिक शास्त्र सिद्ध करते.
- सर्वांसाठी शिक्षणाचा आग्रह धरून समतेची भावना निर्माण केली जाते.
- राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणे (NEP) आणि सामाजिक शास्त्रातील संशोधन यामुळे गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण सर्वांना उपलब्ध करून दिले जात आहे.

**5. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेसाठी योगदान**

- सामाजिक शास्त्रज्ञाने पितृसत्ताक व्यवस्थेचा अभ्यास करून महिलांच्या हक्कांवर भर दिला.
- स्त्री शिक्षण, स्त्रीआरक्षण, कार्यस्थळी लैंगिक शोषणविरोधी कायदे यांसाठी चळवळींना आधार मिळाला.

**6. न्यायव्यवस्थेच्या सुधारणा**

- गुन्हेगारी, सामाजिक शोषण आणि अन्याय यांचा अभ्यास करून समाजशास्त्र न्यायव्यवस्थेला अधिक प्रभावी बनवण्यासाठी योगदान देते.
- सुधारात्मक न्याय (Restorative Justice), तडजोडीची न्यायप्रणाली (Mediation), आणि पुनर्वसन (Rehabilitation) यांसारख्या संकल्पना पुढे आल्या.

**7. शोषित आणि मागासवर्गीयांसाठी विकास कार्यक्रम**

- ग्रामीण आणि आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम, महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळ (महिला सशक्तीकरणासाठी), रोजगार हमी योजना यांसारखे उपक्रम सामाजिक शास्त्राच्या अभ्यासावर आधारित आहेत.
- विविध धोरणांमुळे समाजातील दुर्बल घटकांना न्याय मिळतो.

**भारतीय सामाजिकशास्त्रांची आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील उपयुक्तता**

भारतीय सामाजिकशास्त्राने समाजाच्या विविध पैलूंवर केलेला अभ्यास आणि संशोधन जागतिक स्तरावर महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरले आहे. सामाजिक बदल, जातीव्यवस्था, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, लोकशाही, धर्मनिरपेक्षता आणि आर्थिक विषमता यासारख्या मुद्द्यांवर भारतीय समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी केलेल्या संशोधनाचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मोठा प्रभाव आहे. त्याची उपयुक्तता खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

**1. जातीव्यवस्थेचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय अभ्यास**

- भारतीय जातीव्यवस्था आणि तिचे सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम याचा अभ्यास जागतिक पातळीवर महत्वाचा ठरला आहे.
- अमेरिकेत आणि युरोपमध्ये वंशभेदावर (Racial Discrimination) होणाऱ्या संशोधनासाठी भारतीय जातीव्यवस्थेचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास केला जातो.
- इव्हान्स-प्रिचर्ड, लुई ड्युमाँ आणि मिल्टन सिंगर यांसारख्या पाश्चिमात्य समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी भारतीय जातीसंस्थेचा सखोल अभ्यास केला आहे.

**2. लोकशाही आणि बहुसांस्कृतिक समाजव्यवस्थेचा आदर्श**

- भारताची लोकशाही व्यवस्था बहुसांस्कृतिकतेचा आदर्श मानली जाते.
- विविध जात, धर्म, भाषा आणि प्रांतांच्या सहअस्तित्वाचे तत्व आंतरराष्ट्रीय समाजशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासासाठी महत्वाचे ठरते.
- धर्मनिरपेक्षता, सहिष्णुता आणि लोकशाही यांसारख्या संकल्पना भारताच्या सामाजिक व्यवस्थेच्या अभ्यासातून जागतिक चर्चेत आल्या.

**3. सामाजिक चळवळी आणि मानवी हक्क**

- दलित चळवळ, स्त्रीवादी चळवळी आणि सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळींचा अभ्यास जागतिक स्तरावर केला जातो.
- आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मानवी हक्क आणि सामाजिक न्याय यांसाठी भारतातील सामाजिक चळवळी मार्गदर्शक ठरल्या आहेत.
- महात्मा गांधींच्या अहिंसेच्या तत्वांवर आधारित चळवळींनी (जसे की मार्टिन ल्यूथर किंग यांचे नागरी हक्क आंदोलन) जागतिक स्तरावर प्रभाव टाकला.

**4. ग्रामीण आणि विकास समाजशास्त्राचा जागतिक महत्त्व**

- ग्रामीण भारताचा अभ्यास करताना केलेले संशोधन आफ्रिका, आशिया आणि लॅटिन अमेरिकेतील देशांसाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरले आहे.
- हरिजन, भूमिहीन शेतकरी आणि आदिवासी समाजाच्या विकासासाठी केलेले संशोधन विविध विकसनशील देशांमध्ये लागू केले जाते.

**5. स्त्री-पुरुष समानता आणि सशक्तीकरणाच्या संकल्पना**

- भारतीय समाजातील महिलांच्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर महत्वाचा ठरतो.
- भारतातील स्वयं-सहायता गट (Self-Help Groups - SHG), माइक्रोफायनान्स मॉडेल आणि स्त्रीसशक्तीकरण कार्यक्रम आफ्रिका आणि दक्षिण आशियातील देशांनी अवलंबले आहेत.

**6. धर्म, संस्कृती आणि आधुनिकीकरणाचा अभ्यास**

- भारतीय समाजात धर्म, परंपरा आणि आधुनिकीकरण यांचा अनोखा संगम आहे.
- पाश्चिमात्य विद्वान भारतीय समाजातील धर्माच्या भूमिकेचा अभ्यास करून जागतिक स्तरावर सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक बदल समजून घेण्यासाठी त्याचा उपयोग करतात.

**7. तंत्रज्ञान आणि सामाजिक माध्यमांचा परिणाम**

- भारतातील डिजिटल परिवर्तन, सोशल मीडियाचा प्रभाव आणि तंत्रज्ञानामुळे होणारे सामाजिक बदल हे विषय जागतिक अभ्यासासाठी महत्वाचे ठरत आहेत.
- आधार कार्ड (Biometric Identity System), डिजिटल पेमेंट आणि ई-गव्हर्नन्स यासारखी मॉडेल्स इतर विकसनशील देशांसाठी आदर्श आहेत.

**8. पर्यावरणीय सामाजिकशास्त्र आणि शाश्वत विकास**

- भारतातील पर्यावरणीय समस्या आणि त्यावर उपाय शोधण्यासाठी केलेल्या संशोधनाचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मोठा प्रभाव आहे.
- जलसंधारण, पारंपरिक कृषी पद्धती आणि जैवविविधता संवर्धन या विषयांवर भारतीय समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी जागतिक विचारांमध्ये भर घातली आहे.

**सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या अभ्यासातून नव्या संशोधनाच्या संधी**

सामाजिक शास्त्रांचा अभ्यास समाजाच्या विविध अंगांचा सखोल शोध घेण्यास मदत करतो. बदलत्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, आणि राजकीय परिस्थितीमुळे संशोधनासाठी नवनवीन संधी निर्माण होत आहेत. पुढील क्षेत्रांमध्ये संशोधनाच्या संधी उपलब्ध आहेत.

**1. डिजिटल समाज आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव**

- कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) आणि समाजावर होणारा परिणाम.
- सोशल मीडियाचा लोकशाही, निवडणुका आणि जनमतावर प्रभाव.
- डिजिटायझेशनमुळे शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य क्षेत्रात होणारे बदल.
- ऑनलाईन गुन्हेगारी आणि सायबर सुरक्षेच्या सामाजिक बाजू.

**2. लिंग आणि लैंगिकता अभ्यास**

- समलिंगी, तृतीयपंथीय आणि इतर लिंग ओळखींशी संबंधित सामाजिक स्वीकार.
- महिलांच्या सशक्तीकरणासाठी नवीन धोरणे आणि त्याचा परिणाम.
- कार्यस्थळी लैंगिक शोषण आणि धोरणात्मक उपाय.
- ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागांतील स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेतील तफावत.

**3. शहरीकरण आणि स्थलांतर अभ्यास**

- महानगरांमध्ये स्थलांतरित मजुरांच्या समस्या आणि त्यावरील उपाय.
- झोपडपट्टी सुधारणा, परवडणाऱ्या गृहनिर्माणाच्या योजना.
- शहरीकरणामुळे होणारे पर्यावरणीय आणि सामाजिक परिणाम.
- नवीन स्मार्ट सिटी मॉडेल्स आणि त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने.

**4. पर्यावरण आणि शाश्वत विकास**

- हवामान बदल आणि सामाजिक परिणाम।
- पारंपरिक कृषी व्यवस्थेतील सुधारणा आणि शाश्वत शेती.
- पाणी संकट, जलसंधारण आणि स्थानिक उपाययोजना.
- नैसर्गिक आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन आणि समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन.
- 5. **आरोग्य आणि समाज**
  - मानसिक आरोग्य आणि समाजातील कलंक.
  - सार्वजनिक आरोग्य सेवा आणि त्यातील असमानता.
  - औषध आणि आरोग्यसेवा क्षेत्रातील धोरणात्मक सुधारणा.
  - नवीन साथीचे आजार (Pandemics) आणि समाजावर होणारा परिणाम.
- 6. **ग्रामीण विकास आणि सामाजिक समता**
  - ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षणाच्या संधी आणि त्यातील अडचणी.
  - शेतीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेत तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर आणि त्याचा सामाजिक परिणाम.
  - सामाजिक वंचित गटांसाठी शासकीय योजनांची प्रभावीता.
  - स्वयं-सहायता गट (SHG) आणि ग्रामीण महिला सशक्तीकरण.
- 7. **सामाजिक न्याय आणि मानवी हक्क**
  - दलित, आदिवासी आणि इतर वंचित गटांच्या हक्कांसाठीच्या चळवळी.
  - अल्पसंख्याकांच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी धोरणे.
  - आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क चळवळी आणि भारताची भूमिका.
  - गुन्हेगारी न्याय प्रणालीतील सुधारणा आणि सामाजिक पुनर्वसन.
- 8. **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आणि नीतिशास्त्र**
  - AI आणि मानवी हक्कांवर होणारा परिणाम.
  - स्वयंचलित निर्णयप्रणाली (Automated Decision Making) आणि सामाजिक भेदभाव.
  - डेटाच्या गोपनीयतेबाबत कायदे आणि समाजातील परिणाम.
  - तंत्रज्ञानाचा लोकशाहीवर होणारा प्रभाव.
- 9. **शिक्षण आणि सामाजिक परिवर्तन**
  - ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आणि डिजिटल डिव्हाइड.
  - बहुभाषिक शिक्षण प्रणाली आणि सामाजिक परिणाम.
  - नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणे आणि त्याचा ग्रामीण भागावर परिणाम.
  - शिक्षण आणि रोजगाराच्या संधींमधील असमानता.
- 10. **बहुसांस्कृतिक समाज आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध**
  - जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारतीय संस्कृतीतील बदल.
  - स्थलांतर आणि विविधतेतील सहअस्तित्व.
  - आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थलांतर धोरणे आणि सामाजिक परिणाम.
  - धार्मिक संघर्ष आणि शांतता प्रक्रिया.

**निष्कर्ष:**

वरील गृहीतकृत्यांच्या आधारे हे अभ्यासले जाईल की भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्रे आजच्या काळातही विविध क्षेत्रांत प्रभावी आणि उपयुक्त ठरू शकतात.

- सामाजिक शास्त्रामुळे भारतीय समाजातील परंपरा आणि आधुनिकता यांच्यात समतोल साधण्याचा प्रयत्न होतो. त्यामुळे सामाजिक सुधारणा, न्याय, समता आणि लोकशाही मूल्ये रुजण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
- भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्रे ही नैतिकता, न्याय, आणि लोककल्याणाच्या तत्त्वांवर आधारित असून, ती आजही समाजव्यवस्थेसाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरतात.
- सहअस्तित्व, कर्तव्य (धर्म), न्याय आणि नैतिकता या तत्त्वांवर आधारित भारतीय विचारसरणी आजच्या समाजातील मूल्यव्यवस्थेस मदत करते.
- महात्मा गांधींच्या ग्रामराज्य संकल्पनेप्रमाणे, पंचायतराज प्रणाली आजही स्थानिक स्वराज्य व्यवस्थेसाठी प्रभावी ठरत आहे.
- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी सामाजिक न्याय आणि समतेसाठी भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा वापर केला. आजही हे विचार धोरणनिर्मितीसाठी उपयुक्त ठरतात.
- कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र आणि लोककल्याणकारी राज्याच्या संकल्पना आजच्या आर्थिक विकास धोरणांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या ठरू शकतात.
- गुरुकुल प्रणालीतील नैतिक शिक्षण व व्यावहारिक ज्ञान यांचा आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीत समावेश केल्यास मूल्याधिष्ठित शिक्षण बळकट होईल.
- 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्' आणि 'सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः' यासारख्या तत्त्वज्ञानांचा जागतिक सहकार्य आणि शांततेसाठी प्रभावी उपयोग होऊ शकतो.
- राजा आणि प्रशासन याविषयी दिलेले भारतीय ग्रंथांमधील मार्गदर्शन आधुनिक सुशासनाच्या संकल्पनेला पूरक ठरते.
- सामाजिक शास्त्राचा ऐतिहासिक आणि तात्विक अभ्यास केल्याने समाजाच्या विकासाचा मागोवा घेता येतो. हे शास्त्र समाजातील समस्या, विषमता, आणि बदल समजून घेण्यास मदत करते. त्यामुळेच सामाजिक शास्त्र हे केवळ भूतकाळाचा अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्र नसून, समाजाच्या वर्तमान आणि भविष्यासाठीही ते उपयुक्त आहे.
- सामाजिक शास्त्र समाजातील समतेसाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरले आहे. त्याच्या मदतीने लोकशाही मुल्यांची रुजवणूक, समान हक्क, सामाजिक न्याय आणि लोकजागृती शक्य झाली आहे. त्यामुळे सामाजिक न्याय आणि समतेसाठी सामाजिक शास्त्राचा प्रभाव अनन्यसाधारण आहे.
- भारतीय सामाजिकशास्त्राची आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मोठी उपयुक्तता आहे. लोकशाही, सामाजिक न्याय, स्त्रीसशक्तीकरण, ग्रामीण विकास आणि पर्यावरणीय समाजशास्त्र यासारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये भारताने महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले आहे. त्यामुळे जागतिक सामाजिक अभ्यासात भारतीय समाजशास्त्राला विशेष स्थान आहे.
- सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या अभ्यासातून समाजाच्या विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये नव्या संशोधनाच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतात. बदलत्या काळानुसार तंत्रज्ञान, पर्यावरण, आरोग्य, न्याय, शिक्षण, आणि लिंगसंबंधी विषयांवर अधिक संशोधन होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळे सामाजिक समस्या सोडवण्याच्या दृष्टीने नव्या संशोधनाला अधिक महत्त्व मिळत आहे.



**समारोप:**

या शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्रांचे विविध पैलू अभ्यासून त्यांची आधुनिक समाजातील उपयुक्तता तपासलेली आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील सामाजिक शास्त्रे ही केवळ प्राचीन परंपरा नसून, ती आजही उपयुक्त ठरतात. त्यामध्ये समाजातील स्थैर्य, न्याय, समता आणि आदर्श व्यवस्थेचा विचार आहे. आधुनिक सामाजिक शास्त्रांच्या अभ्यासासाठी ही परंपरा महत्त्वाची मार्गदर्शक ठरते.

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श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ शिक्षण संस्थेने शिक्षण प्रचार व प्रसारासाठी राबवलेल्या उपक्रमाच्या  
परिणामकारकतेच्या अभ्यास

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संस्थामाता सुशीलादेवी साळुंखे महिला  
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**प्रस्तावना :**

शिक्षण हे समाज परिवर्तनाचे प्रभावी साधन आहे. समाजाच्या सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक विचार प्रवाहांना सुयोग्य वळण देण्याचे काम शिक्षणाचे आहे. शिक्षण हे मानवाला सुखाने, स्वाभिमानाने, स्वावलंबनाने जगण्याचा मार्ग दाखविण्याचे काम करते. व्यक्ती ही एक समाजाचा घटक आहे. त्यामुळे शिक्षणातून व्यक्तीच्या क्षमतांचा व व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास जसा घडतो तसेच व्यक्तीचे गुण समाजाला उपयुक्त ठरतात म्हणून शिक्षण हे व्यक्तीला दिशा देण्याचे काम करते. शिक्षणाचा संबंध हा उपजीविकेशी जोडण्यात आला. देशातील खरी संपत्ती म्हणजे त्या देशातील मनुष्यबळ. विकासाचा ध्यास घेतल्यास देश स्वयंपूर्ण बनू शकेल म्हणून शिक्षण हेच देशातील मनुष्यबळाला उत्पादनक्षम बनवू शकेल. म्हणून हरी जॉन्सन यांनी समाज परिवर्तनाची व्याख्या समाजरचनेत घडून येणारा बदल म्हणजे समाज परिवर्तन होय अशी केली आहे. शिक्षणातील थोर विचारवंत रा. तु. भगत (२००१ पा.नं. ३०) जीवनाचा कायापालट करण्याचे सामर्थ्य शिक्षणात आहे. शिक्षण सामाजिक क्रांतीचे एक प्रमुख साधन आहे. बुरसटलेल्या विचारांना व अनिष्ट चालीरीतींना सर्वात मोठा धक्का देण्याचे सामर्थ्य शिक्षणात आहे. मानवी हक्क आणि मानवी कर्तव्ये यांची जाणीव करून देण्याचे माध्यम शिक्षण आहे. समाज परिवर्तनाची व सामर्थ्याची बीजे शिक्षणात

Page 1 / 378  
भारतीय शिक्षणाचा हक्क संरक्षक कायदा १८५४ मध्ये (वुडचा खलिता) लार्ड डलहौसी. झाली प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासून ते विद्यापीठीय स्तरापर्यंतच्या शिक्षणाचा विचार अत्यंत सूत्रबद्ध मांडला आहे. वेगवेगळ्या स्तरावर शिक्षण संस्था स्थापन करण्याची शिफारस केली आहे.

देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारतीय शिक्षणाची पुनर्रचना करण्याचे ठर विद्यापीठीय शिक्षणाचा विचार करणाऱ्या विद्यापीठ आयोगाची स्थापना १९४८ साली झाली आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन हे होते. त्यावेळी त्यांनी ग्रामीण विद्यापीठाची शिफारस केली. या आयोगाने अहवालामध्ये विद्यापीठ शिक्षणाची ध्येये दिली आहेत.

- १) राजकीय बदलाचा प्रभाव
  - २) विद्यापीठ संस्कृतीची साधने
  - ३) बौद्धिक साहस
  - ४) जीवनाचा एकात्मिक मार्ग
- कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील गारगोटीमध्ये झाला.

श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ शैक्षणिक संस्थेचा प्रारंभ १९४६ साली गारगोटी येथे झाला. मौनी महाराज हे लोकसेवा करणारे शिवकालीन संत होते. त्यांचेच नांव या संस्थेला दिले. प्रिन्स शिवाजी एज्युकेशन सोसायटी, कोल्हापूर या संस्थेने सुरू केलेल्या श्री मौनी विद्यामंदिर या माध्यमिक शाळेपासून झाला. १९४८ च्या सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन शिक्षण आयोगाने मांडलेल्या ग्रामीण विद्यापीठाच्या संकल्पनेला प्रायोगिक स्वरूपात साकार करण्यासाठी प्रिन्स शिवाजी

एज्युकेशन सोसायटी कोल्हापूर. इंडियन इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ एज्युकेशन, मुंबई आणि कोरगांवकर धर्मादाय संस्था, कोल्हापूर या तीन संस्थांनी एकत्र येऊन १९५२ मध्ये कोल्हापूरला एक विचार मंथन परिषद बोलविण्यात आली. तिच्यात महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व राजकीय पक्षांचे वैचारिक नेते, शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ आणि प्रत्यक्ष लोकसेवेला वाहून घेतलेले कार्यकर्ते सहभागी होते. या परिषदेत वेदांगना नदीच्या काठी असलेल्या पडीक टेकडीवर मौनी विद्यापीठ ही संस्था स्थापन करण्यात आली. या संस्थेच्या स्थापनेत आणि उभारणीत संस्थेचे संस्थापक अध्यक्ष रावसो व्ही. टी. पाटील, संस्थेचे संस्थापक, थोर शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ पद्मभूषण डॉ. जे. पी. नाईक आणि श्री. प्रभाकरपंत कोरगांवकर यांचे योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. सूर्यबद्ध ठरविले झाली शिफारस प्रयत्न केले.

**संशोधकांनी संशोधनेने संशोधनाची पुढील उद्दिष्टे मांडले आहेत.**

1. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाने उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी केलेल्या कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे
2. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाच्या या उपक्रमामुळे शैक्षणिक विकासावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.

**संशोधकाने संशोधनासाठी पुढील गृहीतके मांडली आहेत.**

1. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ संस्थेने समाज शिक्षणासाठी विविध प्रयोग व उपक्रम राबवले गेले आहे.
2. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ संस्थे शिक्षण संस्था शैक्षणिक सामाजिक प्रयोग व उपक्रम राबविलेले
3. शैक्षणिक संस्थांचा तत्कालीन समाजाच्या शैक्षणिक विकासावर परिणाम होतो.

**संशोधनाची गरज-**

1. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाची स्थापने नंतर संस्थेने शैक्षणिक प्रयोग उपक्रमांची ओळख सर्वांना होणे गरजेचे आहे.
2. केवळ पुस्तकी शिक्षणावर भर न देता तंत्रज्ञान विषयक प्रयोग कृषी मधील नवनवीन प्रयोग सक्षम शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणासाठी केलेल्या सर्व प्रयोगांचा परिचय होण्यासाठी संशोधन आवश्यक आहे
3. उपक्रमशील शिक्षकांना प्रेरणा मिळण्याच्या दृष्टीने सदरचे संशोधन महत्वाचे आहे.

**संशोधनाचे महत्त्व-**

1. या संशोधनाने शैक्षणिक प्रयोग राबवणाऱ्या संस्थांना मार्गदर्शन होणार आहे.
2. ग्रामीण भागातील उपक्रमशील व प्रयोगशील संस्थांना मार्गदर्शन होईल.
3. देशपातळीवर राबवल्या जाणाऱ्या उपक्रमांची मुळे ही येथीलच आहेत.
4. संस्थेच्या विकासाच्या संख्यात्मक माहितीपेक्षा गुणात्मक माहिती सर्वांना उपयुक्त होईल.

**संशोधनाची व्याप्ती—**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात श्री मौनी विद्यापीठामुळे राबवलेल्या उपक्रमांचा झालेला शैक्षणिक विकासावर झालेल्या परिणामाचा अभ्यासलेला आहे.

**संशोधनाच्या मर्यादा-**

- श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाने शिक्षण संस्थेने जे कार्य केले उपक्रम राबविले त्या कार्याशी निगडित आहे.

**संशोधनाची पद्धती-**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी संशोधकीन सर्वेक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे. माहिती नमुना निवड माहिती संकलनासाठी प्रश्नावली चा वापर केला आहे.

**नमुना निवड –**

संशोधनेने संशोधनासाठी सहेतुक नमुना निवड पद्धतीचा वापर केलाय एकूण भुदरगड तालुक्यातील. 16

गावची माहिती संकलित केली आहे. एकूण 150 लोकांची माहिती संकलित केली आहे.

**संख्याशास्त्रीय साधने –**

माहितीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी टक्केवारी काढण्यात आली आहे.

- \* श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ शिक्षण संस्थेने भुदरगड तालुक्यातील खेडोपाड्यांचा विकास व्हावा या हेतूने मौनी विद्यापीठाची स्थापना करून अनेक विभाग सुरू केले. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाची स्थापना २० मे १९५२ इ. रोजी केली. (श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाची घटना)
- \* श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ संस्था रजिस्ट्रेशन नंबर भारत सरकारचा संस्था नोंदणी बदलचा सन १८६० चा कायदा आणि मुंबई राज्य सरकारचा सार्वजनिक विश्वस्त निधीचा सन १९५० चा कायदा या दोन्ही खाली नोंद झालेली संस्था.
- \* श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ शिक्षण संस्थेचा उद्देश हाच की ग्रामीण भागातील मुलांनी शिकावे, खेड्यांचा विकास व्हावा या उद्देशाने १९४६ मध्ये मौनी विद्यामंदिराची स्थापना केली. नंतर विविध कोर्स सुरू केले. या शिक्षणामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील जनता साक्षर झाली. तसेच त्यांचा आर्थिक स्तर उंचावला. ग्रामीण विद्यापीठाने गरीब व होतकरू मुलांच्यासाठी विद्यार्थी साहाय्यक निधी व वसतिगृहाची सोय केली.
- \* महाराष्ट्र राज्य शिक्षण मंडळानुसार संस्थेचा कार्यभार चालतो.

श्री मौनी विद्यापीठात राबविलेले उपक्रम

अ. पूर्वप्राथमिक विभाग

१. सौ. लक्ष्मीबाई कोरगांवकर शिशुभवन
२. श्री मौनी बालवाडी गारगोटी

ब. प्राथमिक शिक्षण विभाग

१. जवाहर बाल भवन गारगोटी
२. बालभवन पाटमाव
३. ग्रामीण प्रौढ महिलांचा संक्षिप्त प्राथमिक वर्ग

क. माध्यमिक शिक्षण विभाग

१. श्री शाहू कुमार भवन गारगोटी
२. दौलत विद्यामंदिर, मडिलगे
३. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ कुमार भवन शेणगांव

सरकारी सेवेतील कर्मचारी गाव तालुका व जिल्हा पातळीवरील लोकप्रतिनिधी

इ. प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण विभाग

१. श्री उदाजीराव अध्यापक भवन, गारगोटी
२. आचार्य जावडेकर विनय भवन, गारगोटी

फ. सरकारी सेवेतील कर्मचारी गाव तालुका व जिल्हा पातळीवरील लोकप्रतिनिधी प्रशिक्षण विभाग

१. समाज शिक्षण संघटक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, संयुक्त प्रशिक्षण केंद्र गारगोटी
२. ग्रामसेवक प्रशिक्षण, केंद्र

३. पंचायती राज प्रशिक्षण, केंद्र
- य. समाजकल्याण लोककार्य व प्राथमिक शाळा विस्तार योजना विभाग
१. समाजकल्याण केंद्र
२. लोककार्य क्षेत्र
३. प्राथमिक शाळा विस्तार सेवा योजना केंद्र
४. प्रौढ महिलांचा संक्षिप्त वर्ग
५. घरकाम करणाऱ्यांचा वर्ग
- सहकार विभाग
१. श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ पगारदार नोकर लोकांची विविध कार्यकारी सहकारी सो गारगोटी
२. श्री मौनी सहकारी भांडार लि. गारगोटी
- ई. विद्यापीठात इतर संस्था व विभाग
१. रा.वि.परुळेकर ग्रंथालय, गारगोटी
२. वसतिगृह
३. शेती विभाग
४. बांधकाम विभाग
५. दृक्श्राव्य शिक्षण विभाग
६. आरोग्य विभाग
७. श्री मौनी पंचायत
- ई. विद्यापीठात इतर संस्था व विभाग
१. रा.वि.परुळेकर ग्रंथालय, गारगोटी
२. वसतिगृह
३. शेती विभाग
४. बांधकाम विभाग
५. दृक्श्राव्य शिक्षण विभाग
६. आरोग्य विभाग
७. श्री मौनी पंचायत
८. पुरवठा विभाग
९. सांस्कृतिक व लोकरंजन विभाग
१०. महिला मंडळ
११. विद्यार्थी साहाय्यक निधी

पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षण विभाग :

उद्दिष्ट क्रमांक ३ : श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाचा भुदरगड तालुक्यातील शैक्षणिक विकासावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे

\* श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाशी सलग्न वर्ग माझे विद्यार्थी, कर्मचारी वर्ग व सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी प्रस्तुत सर्वेक्षणात



प्रतिसाद देताना दिसतात.वर्षपिक्षा अधिक संबंध असणारे संख्येने अधिक आहेत.

श्री मौनी विद्यापीठात इंजिनिअरिंग डिप्लोमा, डी.एड., बी.एड., डिप्लोमा इन सल सर्व्हिस सारखे अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करणाऱ्यांची संख्या अधिक प्रमाणात होती.

काही ठिकाणी फक्त प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची सोय होती.

गावात प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची सोय अधिक व माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची सोय कमी प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होती हे दिसून येते.

\* बहुतेक लोक पायी प्रवास करून श्री मीनी विद्यापीठ संस्थेत येते होते.

गारगोटी व गारगोटी परिसरातून बहुतेक कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींनी अधिकांशाने शिक्षणाचा लाभ घेतलेला आहे.

\* प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक अडचण व दळणवळण सुविधांचा अभाव ही मुख्य समस्या होती.

खेड्यांचा विकास, समाज परिवर्तन हा मौनी विद्यापीठ स्थापनेचा हेतू होता हे दिसून येते.

श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाची उभारणी जमीनदान, श्रमदान, धान्यदान, देणगी तून झालेली आहे असे बहुतेकांचे म्हणणे आहे.

प्रामुख्याने अज्ञान, रूढी, परंपरा, आर्थिक स्थिती, दळणवळण सुविधांचा अभाव व त्री शिक्षणाबद्दलची अनास्था या शिक्षण घेण्यातील अडचणी होत्या.

मुलांना शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाने दृक्श्राव्य साधनांचा वापर, भेट उपक्रम, प्रौढ साक्षरता वर्ग, वसतिगृह सुविधा, आर...

\* विविध सुविधांची उपलब्धता, माध्यमिक शाळांची स्थापना, विविध संशोधन केंद्राची स्थापना यामुळे विविध प्रशिक्षण वर्ग इ. संस्थांची स्थापना करून संस्थेचा विस्तार केला.

\* स्त्रियांना बाहेरगावी पाठविण्यास नकार, बाल विवाह, पालकांचा पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोन, स्त्री शिक्षणास कमी महत्त्व इ. स्त्री शिक्षणातील प्रमुख समस्या होत्या.

\* स्त्री कौशल्याचे विविध उपक्रम राबवून मुलींना मोफत शिक्षण देऊन संक्षिप्त प्राथमिक वर्ग सुरू करून स्त्री शिक्षणाची सोय केली.

\* मौनी विद्यापीठाने गावोगावी शिक्षणाची सोय केल्यामुळे लोकांच्यामध्ये शिक्षणाची आवड निर्माण होऊन उच्च शिक्षितांची संख्या वाढली. लोक कौशल्याधिष्ठित बनले,

\* श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाने ग्रामीण भागात विविध संशोधन प्रकल्प राबवून ग्रामीण समस्या सोडविल्या.

\* भुदरगड तालुक्यात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व प्रचार मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला आजूबाजूच्या खेड्यातील तसेच शहरातील लोक शिक्षणासाठी येऊ लागले. १) श्री मीनी विद्यापीठ संस्थेने भुदरगड तालुक्यातील खेडेगावांत काही शाखा, माध्यमिक शाळा सुरू केल्या. पण काही शाळा हस्तांतरित करण्यात आल्या पण त्या गावामध्ये व्यवसाय शिक्षणाचे कोर्स सुरू करावेत.

**संशोधनाचे प्रमुख निष्कर्ष :**

१) श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ शिक्षण संस्था पारंपरिक शिक्षणापेक्षा कालसुसंगत उपक्रमांवर भर देते.

२) श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ संस्था स्थापनेपासून हळूहळू शाखा विस्तार होऊन गुणात्मक व संख्यात्मक वाढ झालेली आहे.

३) श्री मौनी विद्यापीठ शिक्षण संस्थेने स्त्री शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व ओळखून मुलींच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी विविध

उपक्रम सुरू केले.

- ४) श्री मीनी विद्यापीठ शिक्षण संस्थेने ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षणाचा विस्तार करून सामाजिक बांधीलकी जोपासली आहे.

#### शिफारशी

- 1) श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाने कुशल मनुष्य बळाची आवश्यकता आहे त्यासाठी जास्तीत जास्त I कौशल्य शिक्षणावर भर द्यावा.
- 2) ग्रामीण भागात संशोधन विभाग सुरू करावेत.
- 3) श्री मीनी विद्यापीठाने त्रैमासिक ग्रामीण शिक्षण अंक सुरू करावा. कारण आज देशाला दिशा देण्यासाठी त्याची गरज आहे.

श्री मौनी विद्यापीठाने मौनी पत्रिका हे मासिक वार्तापत्र सुरू करावे जेणेकरून प्रत्येक शाखेत चाललेले उपक्रम, प्रगती समजण्यास मदत होईल.

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## कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता : व्यावसायिक संधी आणि आव्हाने

डॉ. लता अ. चव्हाण

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## गोष्टवारा:

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ही आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानातील एक क्रांतिकारी प्रगती असून अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये तिचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उपयोग होत आहे. वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रात AI- आधारित निदान साधने, भविष्यातील रोगांचा अंदाज व व्यक्तिगत उपचार योजना रुग्णांचे आरोग्य सुधारत आहेत व खर्च कमी करत आहेत. बँकिंग क्षेत्रात फसवणूक शोधणे जोखीम मूल्यांकन आणि ग्राहक सेवा सुधारण्यासाठी AI उपयोगी ठरत आहे. व्यापार क्षेत्रात, बाजार विश्लेषण, पुरवठा साखळी व्यवस्थापन आणि मागणीचा अंदाज लावण्यात AI महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे. शेतीत अचूक शेती, पिकांची देखरेख उत्पादनाचा अंदाज यासाठी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता उपयुक्त ठरत आहेत. त्यामुळे अन्नसुरक्षेची समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी मदत होत आहे. शिक्षण क्षेत्रात वैयक्तिक शिक्षण, स्वयंचलित मूल्यांकन. व्यावसायिक समुपदेशन, स्वयंचरित मूल्यांकन आणि अनुकूल शैक्षणिक सामग्री उपलब्ध करून शिक्षण अनुभव सुधारत आहेत. याशिवाय दैनंदिन जीवनात आभासी सहाय्यक, स्मार्ट फोन डिवाइस आणि थेट भाषा अनुवाद यासारख्या सोयीसाठी वापरला जात आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखा मध्ये वैद्यकीय क्षेत्र, बँकिंग, व्यापार, शेती, शिक्षण आणि दैनंदिन जीवनातील कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या उपयोगाचा आढावा घेतला आहे. आणि AIच्या वापरामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या संधी आणि आव्हाने यावर चर्चा केली जात आहे. तसेच वैद्यकीय तेथील नैतिकता, डेटा गोपनीयता आणि समान प्रवेश यासारख्या बाबींचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करण्यात आलेले आहे. जेणेकरून कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता चा लाभ समाजातील सर्व स्तरापर्यंत पोहोचेल.

**ठळक संज्ञा :** वैद्यकीय क्षेत्र, बँकिंग व्यापार शेती, शिक्षण दैनंदिन जीवन.

## प्रस्तावना :

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आणि प्रगतिशील क्षेत्र असून याचा विचार 1950 च्या दशकात एलन ट्युरिंग यांनी “ट्युरिंग टेस्ट” या संकल्पनेचे प्रतिपादन केले, ज्यामध्ये एका संगणकाला मानवासारखे विचार आणि कृती करणारे बनवणे आवश्यक आहे असे त्यांचे मत मांडले. 1956 मध्ये जोन मैककार्थी, मोर्वीन मिन्स्की, नाथनियल रोचेस्टर आणि क्लिफोर्ड शान यांनी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता या संज्ञेचा वापर केला आणि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता म्हणून या क्षेत्राची मांडणी केली. विज्ञान आणि अभियांत्रिकी यांचे मिलन करून अशी एक मशीन बनवणे की जी माणसाप्रमाणे बुद्धिमान असावी. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ही संगणक शास्त्रातील शाखा असून मानवाचे कार्य कमी व सुलभ करण्यासाठी वापरली जाते. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता म्हणजे स्वयंचलित यंत्र होय. आर्टिफिशियल या शब्दाचा अर्थ हा कृत्रिम म्हणजे आभासी असा होतो. तसेच मनुष्य प्राण्यांची आयुष्य बदलणारे तंत्रज्ञान म्हणजे हे कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता होय. मनुष्याप्रमाणेच काम करणारे मशीन म्हणजे कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता होय. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर, निर्माण होणाऱ्या संधी आणि आव्हाने यावर चर्चा केलेली आहे.

## उद्दिष्ट :

विविध क्षेत्रातील कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या वापराचे महत्त्व जाणून घेऊन ते समजणे.

तथ्य संकलन:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात द्वितीय तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व :

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा योग्य वापर केल्यामुळे व्यक्तीच्या ज्ञानात भर, कार्यक्षम कार्य, कार्य सुलभता व सहजता येते. विविध क्षेत्रात वापरण्यात आलेल्या संगणक प्रणालीमुळे मानवाकडून केली जाणारी बरीच कार्य ही मशीनद्वारे केली जातात. म्हणजेच मानव आणि अशा प्रकारे यंत्र निर्माण केले आहे की त्या ठिकाणी मानव कार्यरत नसला तरी यंत्राला दिलेल्या माहितीनुसार किंवा सूचना केलेल्या माहितीच्या प्रणालीनुसार ते कार्यरत राहते. मानव अशा पद्धतीने कार्य करत आहे, तशाच पद्धतीने कार्य अचूकरित्या पार पाडते. त्यामुळे या कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ताचा विविध ठिकाणी वापर व त्याचे योग्य फायदे होतात याची चर्चा करणं महत्त्वाची आहे. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर आजच्या युगात पाहिला तर मानवासाठी अत्यंत गरजेचा व महत्त्वपूर्ण झाला आहे. इंटरनेटचा शोध हा संगणकाचा शोधाबरोबरच एक महत्त्वाचा शोध ठरला आहे. ओन्डरॉईड फोन यासारख्या शोधामुळे मानवाच्या जीवनात गतिमानता आलेली दिसून येते.

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर:

#### 1. ज्ञानांजनासाठी उपयुक्त

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता हे माहिती मिळवण्याचे विशाल विस्तृत आणि सखोल असे क्षेत्र आहे जी माहिती आपणास हवी असेल त्यासाठी वाचन परीक्षण करावे लागते. परंतु या कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता GPTChat, Google, youtube यासारख्या उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या सोयीमुळे माहिती मिळवण्यास किंवा आत्मसात करण्यास फायदा होत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या ज्ञानात जाण्यासाठी AI प्रणाली अतिशय उपयुक्त ठरत आहे. कोविड महामारीच्या अगोदर ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हे काही विशिष्ट महाविद्यालय, विद्यापीठे काही ठराविक क्षेत्रातच उपलब्ध करून देत असत, परंतु कोविड महामारीमुळे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात वापरलेले दिसून येते. विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यासक्रमातील विविध घटक त्यांचे सखोल ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी कृत्रिम AI प्रणाली उपयुक्त ठरत आहे. संशोधक विद्यार्थ्यांना जागतिक पातळीवरील माहिती मिळवणे त्याचबरोबर ती आकडेवारी प्राप्त करून त्यांचे विश्लेषण करणे या AI प्रणालीमुळे सोपे झाले आहे. संशोधकांनी मिळवलेल्या प्राथमिक माहितीची विश्लेषण, वर्गीकरण करणे संशोधकांसाठी फायदेशीर ठरत आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील प्रकाशने, पुस्तके, अहवाल, राष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील पुस्तके व राष्ट्रीय शासकीय अहवाल हे उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे त्याचा अभ्यास करणे, माहिती मिळवणे, त्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण करणे, संदर्भानुसार ती माहिती वापरणे शक्य झाले आहे. ज्ञान प्राप्त करीत असताना विद्यार्थ्यांना ज्या ज्या अडचणी येतात त्यावेळेस विद्यार्थ्यांचा कल अलीकडच्या काळात शिक्षक उपलब्ध नसताना कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेकडे म्हणजेच AI प्रणालीकडे झुकताना दिसत आहे.

या AI प्रणालीमुळे स्वतःच्या अभ्यासाच्या कक्षेबाहेरही इतर शाखांची किंवा कक्षांची माहिती सहज मिळवता येते. ज्ञान प्राप्तीसाठी व ज्ञानात भर घालण्यासाठी AI याचा खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर ज्ञानार्थी किंवा विद्यार्थ्यांकडून वापर करून घेतला जात आहे. उदा: अगदी लहान मुले शाळेत प्रवेश घेण्याआधी पासूनच त्यांचे पालक त्यांना कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) मार्फत बऱ्याच अभ्यासक्रमांची ओळख वेगवेगळ्या व्हिडिओ मार्फत करून देतात. या लहान मुलांना स्वतःच्या बोलीभाषा व्यतिरिक्त वेगवेगळ्या भाषांची माहिती AI प्रणाली द्वारे करून देत आहेत. त्यामुळे मनामध्ये नवीन नवीन गोष्टी माहित करून घेण्याची इच्छा निर्माण होते आणि त्याचा कल ज्ञानप्राप्तीकडे वाढतो बरेच अभ्यासक्रम गोष्टी रूपात त्यांच्या पुढे मांडले जातात.

## 2. शेती व्यवसाय:

शेती असणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांच्या शेतीशी संबंधित ज्ञान मार्गदर्शन आणि माहिती देण्यासाठी वेगवेगळे ॲप्स या कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेमुळे विकसित केले गेले आहेत. या ॲप्समुळे शेतकऱ्यांना शेती संबंधित ज्ञान मार्गदर्शन आणि माहिती मिळतेच, त्याचबरोबर शेतीविषयक समस्यांचे निराकरण, नवीन तंत्रज्ञान, सरकारी योजना, हवामान माहिती विषयक व पीक व्यवस्थापन आणि बाजारपेठे विषयक माहिती मिळते. शेतकऱ्यांसाठी वेगवेगळे ॲप्स आपणास कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीमुळे उपलब्ध झालेले दिसून येतात.

1. **कृषी ज्ञान पोर्टल ॲप्स** - पिकांच्या योग्य लागवड पद्धती बदल माहिती, आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, खताचे प्रमाण, पाण्याचा वापर व तसेच शेती संबंधित वैज्ञानिक माहिती या ॲप्स द्वारे मिळते. उदा. ऋषी ज्ञान.
2. **हवामान माहिती ॲप्स** - हवामान विषयक चॅनल ॲप्स शेतकऱ्यांना पाऊस, तापमान, वारा याबद्दल पूर्व सूचना देते. शेतकऱ्यांना प्रत्यक्ष हवामान परिस्थितीची अचूक माहिती देऊन हवामानाशी सुसंगत पिक घेण्याचे मार्गदर्शन केले जाते.
3. **पीक संरक्षण आणि रोग नियंत्रण ॲप्स** - शेतकऱ्यांना पिकांवरील रोग आणि कीटकांचा शोध घेऊन योग्य औषध व खताचा सल्ला मिळवता येतो आणि नैसर्गिक कीटकनाशकांबद्दलची माहिती या ॲप्स द्वारे सहज मिळत असते. उदा. Plantix व DeHaat.
4. **संपर्क आणि नेटवर्किंग ॲप्स** - शेतकऱ्यांना शेती तज्ञाची थेट संवाद साधता येऊन त्यांचे अनुभव व विचार शेतकऱ्यांना मिळावेत व त्यांच्या शेती संबंधित प्रश्नांची उत्तरे मिळावेत म्हणून हा ॲप आहे.
5. **मंडई भाव आणि बाजार किंमत माहिती ॲप्स** - या ॲप्समुळे शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांच्या पिकांची बाजारातील किंमत समजते, त्याचप्रमाणे मंडईतील पिकांचा कल समजतो व शेतकऱ्यांना स्वतःच्या उत्पादन विक्रीसाठी योग्य वेळ आणि ठिकाण निवडण्यासाठी खूप मदत होते. तसेच हा ॲप शेतकऱ्यांना ऑनलाइन विक्रीसाठी मदत करतो.
6. **सरकारी योजना सहाय्य व अनुदान माहिती ॲप्स** - शेतकऱ्यांना योजनेसाठी अर्ज कसा करावा, कोणत्या योजनेसाठी करावा, सबसिडी, शेतकरी सवलत माहिती व कर्ज योजना कोणकोणत्या आहेत या संदर्भात याद्वारे माहिती दिली जाते. उदा. किसान सुविधा किंवा पीएम किसान ॲप्स.
7. **कृषि प्रशिक्षण आणि व्हिडिओ ॲप्स** - शेतकऱ्यांना वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपाचे प्रशिक्षण व्हिडिओद्वारे दिले जाते व त्यांना तंत्रज्ञानाची माहिती व त्यांच्या हाताळण्याच्या पद्धतीची माहिती दिली जाते. उदा. youtube, एग्रीकल्चर चॅनल्स आणि ॲग्री ॲप इत्यादी.

दैनंदिन आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेती करण्याच्या कामात वरील ॲप्स अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण जबाबदारी पार पाडतात. शेतकऱ्यांना या ॲप्समुळे शेती अधिक वैज्ञानिक आधुनिक आणि फायदेशीर बनवता येईल व त्यांचा वेळ श्रम आणि खर्च सुद्धा बचत होऊन त्यांच्या उत्पादनामध्ये भरघोस वाढ होऊ शकते. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ऋषी उत्पादनात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापरली जाते शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांच्या उत्पादनाच्या संबंधित निर्णय घेण्यास मदत करते. कृषी क्षेत्रात अधिक कार्यक्षम पारदर्शक आणि फायदेशीर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मुळे बनलेले आहे. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या मदतीने शेतकऱ्यांना बाजारात कोणत्या वस्तूची मागणी अधिक आहे आणि कोणत्या वस्तूच्या किंमती वाढत आहेत, याची माहिती मिळाल्यामुळे उत्पादनाची विक्री अधिक फायदेशीर होते. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित प्रणाली शेतकऱ्यांना स्मार्ट सल्ला देते तो म्हणजे शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांचे पीक कुठे विक्रीसाठी योग्य असून जास्तीत जास्त फायदा कोणत्या बाजारात मिळेल



याबद्दल माहिती देते. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या मदतीने कृषी उत्पादन गुणवत्ता तपासली जाते आणि मार्केटमधील फसवणुकीचा शोध घेतला जातो आणि त्याच प्रमाणे उत्पादनाच्या गुणवत्तेत अपुऱ्या गोष्टींवर लक्ष ठेवून शेतकऱ्यांना त्यावर योग्य मार्गदर्शन करता येते.

### 3. बँकिंग क्षेत्र

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता हे बँकिंग सेवांचा अनुभव अधिक प्रभावी सुरक्षित आणि ग्राहकांसाठी सुलभ बनवते. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेमुळे बँका ग्राहक सेवा दर्जेदार स्वरूपाच्या देऊ शकतात. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर चाट बॉक्स आणि व्हायस असिस्टंट मध्ये केला जातो. त्यामुळे बँकात ग्राहकांना 24x7 तास सेवा देतात. उदा. ग्राहकांनी विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे, खाते तपासणी व केलेल्या व्यवहाराची माहिती देणे होय. जोखीम व्यवस्थापनासाठी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर केला जातो. धोके ओळखणे, फसवणुकीचा शोध घेणे, आर्थिक जोखमीचा अंदाज लावणे इत्यादी कार्यांमध्ये कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मदत करत असते. बँक व्यवहाराचे विश्लेषण करून संशयित व्यवहार शोधून त्यावर कारवाई करता येते. बँकांना त्यांच्या ग्राहकांना कर्ज मंजूर करून देण्यासाठी ग्राहकांचा वित्तीय व्यवहाराचा इतिहास आणि त्यांच्या आर्थिक पार्श्वभूमी कशी आहे हे शोधून काढणे यासाठी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेची मदत होते. ग्राहकांना कर्ज द्यायची की नाही आणि दिले तर किती द्यायचे हे यावरून बँका ठरवतात. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर करून बँक आणि वित्तीय संस्थांनी स्वयंचलित पैशांची देवाण-घेवाण प्रणाली विकसित केली आहे. त्यामुळे पैशाची देवाणघेवाण अधिक सुरक्षित सुलभ होते. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेमुळे बँका त्यांच्या कागदपत्रांची योग्य ती माहिती ठेवते आणि प्रशासकीय कार्यांची कार्य सुलभता आणि कुशलता वाढवते. व्यवस्थापन विषयक कार्यांमध्ये त्रुटी राहत नाहीत. बँका आपले कार्य कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेमुळे अधिक कार्यक्षम व दर्जेदार करत असल्यामुळे त्यांचे कार्य सुरळीत आणि कमी वेळेमध्ये योग्य तेने होत आहे, याचा फायदा बँकेच्या ग्राहकांना पर्यायाने सर्व जनतेला आणि देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला देखील होत आहे.

### 4. वैद्यकीय क्षेत्र

वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रामध्ये कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीचा खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर केला जात आहे की, ज्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्य सुधारण्यात व योग्य ती काळजी घेण्यात उपयुक्त ठरत आहे. उदा. Covid- सारख्या महामारीच्या काळात प्रत्येक व्यक्ती या महामारीचा प्रसार कसा थांबवता येईल ते प्राथमिक उपचार काय करता येतील या संदर्भातील माहिती मिळवून स्वतःची स्वतः काळजी घेत होती, आरोग्य विषयक माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी व रोगाचे निदान उपचार करण्यासाठी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर वैद्यकीय या क्षेत्रात वाढला आहे. वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रातील नवनवीन शोध संपूर्ण जगापर्यंत पोहोचले जातात त्यामुळे सर्व जगाला त्याचा फायदा होतो.

वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रातील विविध चाचण्या प्रक्रियेसाठी कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत आहे नव्याने येणाऱ्या विविध रोगांची माहिती, त्यांची लक्षणे, त्यावरील औषधी उपचार पद्धती, शस्त्रक्रिया यासारखे सर्वांचे काम अचूक सुलभ व कमी वेळेत कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणाली करते. याचा फायदा मानव जातीला तर झालाच आहे पण त्याचबरोबर मानवी या ज्ञानाचा वापर प्राणीमित्रांसाठी सुद्धा करत आहे. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर वैद्यकीय प्रतिमांच्या एम आर आय, एक्स-रे अशा सारख्या विश्लेषणात वापरला गेल्यामुळे रोगाचे निदान करणे व उपचार करणे सुलभ होऊ लागले आहे. वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रातील विविध घटकांची माहिती कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेमुळे सर्वसामान्यांना सुद्धा मिळू लागली आहे आणि त्यामुळे प्राथमिक उपचार त्यांच्याकडून केले जात असल्यामुळे स्वतःच्या आरोग्याची काळजी सर्वसामान्य जनता स्वतः करू लागलेली आहे.

## 5. व्यापार

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीमुळे ई व्यापाराचे जाळे जगभर पसरले आहे. याचा फायदा म्हणजे घरातून सुद्धा व्यक्ती व्यापार करू लागले आहेत. ऑनलाइन डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोअर्स आजकाल खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चालवली जात आहेत. केवळ औद्योगिक उत्पादनातील वस्तूच्या व्यापाऱ्यांमध्ये कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेने आपले जाळे विस्तृत केले नाहीत तर शेती वस्तूच्या व्यापाराचेही झाडे विस्तृत केले आहे. उदा. सेंद्रिय शेती उत्पादनाचा प्रचार व प्रसार खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झालेला आहे. झोमटो, ब्लिंक इट, ऍमेझॉन, मॅत्रा, झेप्टो, फ्लिपकार्ट इत्यादी सारख्या खरेदी विक्रीच्या ॲप्समुळे ग्राहक व विक्रेते यांचा वेळ, पैसा यांची बचत होते. ग्राहकांना प्रत्यक्ष बाजारपेठेपर्यंत जाण्याची व विक्रेत्यांना प्रत्यक्ष ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याची आवश्यकता उरलीच नाही. या सर्व ॲप्समार्फत व कोणत्या वस्तू उपलब्ध आहेत, त्यांच्या किमती त्यांचा दर्जा याच बरोबर त्या वस्तूच्या बदल ग्राहकांचे मत इत्यादी संदर्भातील माहिती मिळते ऑर्डर केलेली वस्तू कोणत्या वेळेत मिळणार आहे, या सर्वांची माहिती मिळू लागल्यामुळे प्रत्यक्ष खरेदी पेक्षा अप्रत्यक्ष खरेदीने बाजारपेठ व्यापली आहे. या कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीमुळे देशी व विदेशी वस्तू ग्राहकांना प्राप्त होत आहेत व या व्यापारातून विक्रेते देखील त्यांचा फायदा करून घेत आहेत.

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीमुळे ग्राहकांच्या वर्तनाचा, त्यांच्या आवडीनिवडीचा अभ्यास करून शिफारसी करता येतात. त्यामुळे कंपन्यांना अशा प्रकारच्या वस्तू व त्या वस्तूची जाहिरात करण्यासाठी मदत होते. व्यापारी कंपन्यांना कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या मदतीने बाजारातील बदलाचे कल, ग्राहकांची मागणी, कच्च्या मालाच्या किमतीचे अंदाज घेऊन भविष्यातील धोरणांची आखणी करून योग्य असे व्यवस्थापन करता येते. व्यापारी कंपन्यांना कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेद्वारे बाजारातील प्रतिस्पर्धी, त्यांच्या वस्तू, त्यांच्या किमती, एकूण मागणी आणि पुरवठा यांचा अंदाज घेऊन उत्पादन किती? आणि कोणत्या? किमतीला याबाबतचे निर्णय घेण्यात सहज कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणाली उपयुक्त ठरते.

## 6. सर्वसामान्य फायदे

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीचा वापर सर्वजण करत आहेत परंतु ही कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आपण वापरत आहोत याची जाणीव सुद्धा प्रत्येक व्यक्तीमध्ये असेलच याची शाश्वती कमी असलेली दिसून येते. घरातील गृहिणींपासून ते अगदी जागतिक पातळीवरील वेगवेगळे जागतिक अहवाल मांडणी पर्यंत वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपातील माहिती या कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीमुळे माहित होत आहे. आपल्या गरजेनुसार प्रत्येक जण या कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीचा वापर करत आहे. youtube, Google यासारख्या ॲप्समुळे विचारलेली माहिती ही आपणास उपलब्ध होताना दिसते. गुगल असिस्टंट आणि अलेक्सा लोकांचे दैनंदिन कार्य सोपे करते. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ते आधारित स्मार्ट घरगुती उपकरणे याचा वापर आपण कार्य सुलभतेसाठी करतो. उदा. स्मार्ट रेफ्रिजरेटर. तसेच GPS Map मुळे प्रवास करताना जाण्याचा मार्ग, पोहोचण्याची वेळ रस्त्यावरील असणारी गर्दीची ठिकाणे, अचूक रस्त्याची निवड अशा सारख्या गोष्टी या तुम्हाला कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालीमुळे प्राप्त होतात. अशा प्रकारची मदत दररोजच्या जीवनामध्ये सर्वसामान्यांना अतिशय उपयुक्त ठरत आहे.

**कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या मर्यादा:**

### 1. मानवी भावनांची समज नाही

AI ला मानवी भावना, सहानुभूती, आणि नैतिक निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता नाही, त्यामुळे ती मानव-केंद्रित सेवा क्षेत्रात पूर्णतः उपयुक्त नाही.

### 2. डेटावर आधारित मर्यादा

AI चं कार्य डेटावर अवलंबून असतं. चुकीचा, अपूर्ण किंवा पूर्वाग्रहदूषित डेटा दिल्यास निर्णयही चुकीचे होऊ

शकतात.

3. नोकरांचा अपाय

ऑटोमेशनमुळे अनेक पारंपरिक नोकऱ्या कमी होण्याचा धोका आहे, विशेषतः उत्पादन, सेवा, आणि ट्रान्सपोर्ट क्षेत्रात.

4. गोपनीयता आणि सुरक्षेचे प्रश्न

AI वापरून वैयक्तिक डेटा संकलन व विश्लेषण केला जातो, ज्यामुळे गोपनीयतेचा भंग होऊ शकतो.

5. स्पष्टीकरणाची कमतरता (Black Box Problem)

अनेक AI प्रणाली 'कशी' निर्णय घेतात हे स्पष्ट सांगता येत नाही, ज्यामुळे विश्वास ठेवणे कठीण होते.

6. नैतिक व कायदेशीर मुद्दे

AI वापराचा चुकीचा किंवा गैरवापर झाल्यास जबाबदारी कुणाची हे ठरवणे कठीण असते.

7. साधनांची असमान उपलब्धता

केवळ मोठ्या कंपन्यांकडे प्रगत AI तंत्रज्ञान असते. लहान उद्योगांना त्याचा फायदा घेणे कठीण जाते.

निष्कर्ष :

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ही तंत्रज्ञानातील एक क्रांतिकारी प्रगती आहे जी वैद्यकीय क्षेत्र, बँकिंग, व्यापार, शेती, शिक्षण आणि दैनंदिन जीवन अशा विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये मोठे योगदान देत आहे. त्यामुळे कार्यक्षमता वाढली असून वेळ आणि सहसाधनांची बचत झाली आहे. मात्र, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेच्या प्रभावी उपयोगासाठी नैतिकता, डेटा गोपनीयता आणि सर्वसमावेशकता यावर भर देणे आवश्यक आहे. योग्य नियोजन धोरणे आणि जबाबदारीने वापर केल्यास कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ही मानवी जीवनात सुधारण्यासाठी एक महत्वाचे साधन ठरू शकते आणि भविष्यामध्ये एका नैतिक दृष्टिकोनातून त्याकडे पाहिले जाऊ शकते.

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## शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचे जतन आणि संवर्धन करण्याचे फायदे व आव्हाने

डॉ. संजय जिभाऊ अहिरे

प्राचार्य

शिक्षण शास्त्र महाविद्यालय

नवापूर जिल्हा नंदुरबार

### १ प्रस्तावना

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (IKS) म्हणजे भारताच्या प्राचीन ग्रंथांमध्ये, तत्त्वज्ञानात, परंपरांमध्ये, तसेच विविध वैज्ञानिक आणि कलात्मक क्षेत्रांमध्ये आढळणाऱ्या पारंपरिक आणि स्वदेशी ज्ञानाचा संग्रह. हे ज्ञान हजारो वर्षांपासून विविध शाखांमध्ये विकसित झाले आहे आणि आजही आधुनिक जगासाठी उपयुक्त ठरू शकते.

**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या प्रमुख शाखा:**

- अ. **गणित आणि खगोलशास्त्र** : आर्यभट्ट, ब्रह्मगुप्त, भास्कराचार्य यांसारख्या विद्वानांनी शून्याचा शोध, अंकगणित, बीजगणित, त्रिकोणमिती आणि खगोलशास्त्रात मोलाची भर घातली व पंचांग आणि ग्रहगतीचा अभ्यास खगोलशास्त्रात महत्त्वाचा ठरतो.
- ब. **आयुर्वेद आणि आरोग्यशास्त्र** : चरक संहिता आणि सुश्रुत संहिता या ग्रंथांमध्ये वैद्यकीय शास्त्र, शस्त्रक्रिया आणि आरोग्य व्यवस्थापनावर विस्तृत माहिती आहे. योग आणि ध्यान हे मानसिक आणि शारीरिक आरोग्यासाठी फायदेशीर आहेत.
- क. **स्थापत्यशास्त्र आणि वास्तुशास्त्र** : मंदिरनिर्मिती, नगररचना, पाणी व्यवस्थापन, लोखंडी खांबांची निर्मिती यांसारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये प्राचीन भारताने मोठी प्रगती केली. वास्तुशास्त्र आणि शिल्पकला अद्यापही आधुनिक स्थापत्यशास्त्राला दिशा देतात.
- ख. **साहित्य आणि भाषा** : संस्कृत, तमिळ, पाली, प्राकृत यांसारख्या प्राचीन भाषांमध्ये ज्ञानाचा प्रचंड साठा उपलब्ध आहे. महाभारत, रामायण, उपनिषदे, वेद, पुराणे यांसारखी ग्रंथसंपदा तत्त्वज्ञान आणि नैतिक शिक्षण देते.
- ग. **पर्यावरणशास्त्र आणि शेती** : ऋषी परंपरेत निसर्गसंवर्धनाला मोठे स्थान होते. पंचमहाभूत संकल्पना (पृथ्वी, जल, अग्नी, वायू, आकाश) पर्यावरणपूरक जीवनशैली शिकवते. प्राचीन भारतात जैविक शेती, जलसंधारण आणि हवामानशास्त्रावर विशेष संशोधन झाले आहे.
- घ. **नाट्यशास्त्र आणि कला** : भरतनाट्यम, कथक, कुचिपुडी यांसारख्या नृत्यशैली भारतीय नाट्यशास्त्रावर आधारित आहेत. संगीतशास्त्रात भरत मुनींचे "नाट्यशास्त्र" आणि संगीत क्षेत्रातील विविध राग प्रणाली आजही महत्त्वाच्या आहेत.

### २) भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे आधुनिक शिक्षणात महत्त्व:

आत्मनिर्भर भारतासाठी स्वदेशी ज्ञानाचा प्रभावी उपयोगी पडणार आहे. जागतिक स्तरावर भारतीय संशोधन आणि परंपरांचे पुनरुज्जीवन होवू शकते, पर्यावरणपूरक आणि शाश्वत विकासासाठी पारंपरिक ज्ञानाचा उपयोग होईल व योग, आयुर्वेद, ज्योतिषशास्त्र यांसारख्या विषयांमध्ये संशोधन आणि नवकल्पना. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही विज्ञान, कला, आरोग्य, भाषा आणि पर्यावरण या सर्व क्षेत्रांत मोलाची भूमिका बजावते. आधुनिक काळात IKS चा योग्य तो

वापर केल्यास तो जागतिक स्तरावरही उपयुक्त ठरू शकतो. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा आणि नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP 2020) या दोघांचा संबंध भारताच्या समृद्ध शैक्षणिक आणि सांस्कृतिक वारशाशी आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण हे शिक्षण प्रणालीत मूलभूत सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी तयार केलेले आहे आणि त्यात भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेला विशेष महत्त्व दिले गेले आहे.

**नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP 2020) आणि भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा**

**NEP 2020 मध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचे जतन आणि संवर्धन करण्यासाठी विविध उपाय सुचवले आहेत:**

1. स्थानिक भाषा आणि संस्कृतीचा समावेश करण्यात आले आहे शिक्षणामध्ये मातृभाषेचा वापर करण्यावर भर. भारतीय भाषा, साहित्य, इतिहास आणि संस्कृती यांचा अभ्यास अनिवार्य केला आहे.
2. गणित आणि विज्ञानातील योगदान आर्यभट्ट, भास्कराचार्य, चरक, सुश्रुत यांसारख्या भारतीय विद्वानांचे कार्य अभ्यासक्रमात समाविष्ट करणे. भारतीय गणितातील शून्याचा शोध, दशमान पद्धती, आर्यभट्ट आणि ब्रह्मगुप्त यांच्या कार्यावर भर.
3. योग आणि आयुर्वेद शारीरिक शिक्षणात योगशास्त्राचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, युनानी, होमिओपॅथी यांसारख्या पारंपरिक वैद्यकीय पद्धतींना महत्त्व.
4. प्राचीन शिक्षणपद्धतींचा वापर गुरु-शिष्य परंपरेच्या मूल्यांवर आधारित शिक्षण प्रणाली. समग्र (holistic) शिक्षण प्रणाली विकसित करणे.
5. संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रम भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेवर आधारित संशोधन प्रकल्पांना प्रोत्साहन. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, पर्यावरणीय शास्त्र, आणि नैतिक शिक्षणावर भर.

**फायदे:**

1. **संस्कृती आणि परंपरांचा जतन व संवर्धन** – भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, योग, आयुर्वेद, ज्योतिषशास्त्र यांसारख्या पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालींचा अभ्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल्या सांस्कृतिक मुळांशी जोडतो.
2. **समग्र शिक्षण दृष्टिकोन** – IKS आधारित शिक्षण विद्यार्थींच्या बौद्धिक, मानसिक आणि आध्यात्मिक विकासाला चालना देते.
3. **स्वदेशी संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमाला चालना** – आयुर्वेद, स्थापत्यशास्त्र, गणित, खगोलशास्त्र यांसारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये IKS च्या मदतीने नवीन संशोधन व नावीन्यपूर्ण तंत्रज्ञान विकसित करता येते.
4. **पर्यावरणपूरक तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास** – IKS मध्ये निसर्गस्नेही आणि शाश्वत उपाययोजनांवर भर दिला जातो, ज्यामुळे पर्यावरणपूरक जीवनशैली रुजवता येते.
5. **संपन्न ज्ञानाचा लाभ** – भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील योग, आयुर्वेद, वास्तुशास्त्र, नाट्यशास्त्र आणि विविध भाषाशास्त्र यांसारख्या क्षेत्रांमधील संपन्न ज्ञानाचा उपयोग आधुनिक शिक्षणात करता येतो.

**आव्हाने:**

1. **आधुनिक विज्ञान आणि IKS यामधील समन्वय** – पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि आधुनिक विज्ञान यांचा समतोल साधणे हे एक मोठे आव्हान आहे.
2. **प्रामाणिकता आणि वैज्ञानिक सत्यता** – IKS आधारित माहितीचे वैज्ञानिक सत्यापन करणे आणि त्याचा दर्जा सुनिश्चित करणे आवश्यक आहे.
3. **शैक्षणिक प्रणालीतील समावेश** – वर्तमान शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये IKS चा समावेश करताना अभ्यासक्रम



- आणि शिक्षण पद्धतीत आवश्यक सुधारणा कराव्या लागतील.
4. **प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकांची कमतरता** – IKS शिकवण्यासाठी प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक उपलब्ध करणे हे आव्हानात्मक ठरू शकते.
  5. **ग्लोबल मानकांसोबत स्पर्धा** – आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर स्पर्धात्मक शिक्षण देण्यासाठी भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेच्या आधुनिक संदर्भात पुनर्रचना करावी लागेल.
  6. **विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये स्वीकारार्हता निर्माण करणे** – IKS चे महत्त्व आणि उपयोगिता विद्यार्थ्यांना पटवून देणे हे एक मोठे आव्हान आहे.

#### भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेची वैशिष्ट्ये आणि महत्त्व

8. **आध्यात्मिक आणि तत्त्वज्ञानिक विचारसरणी**
  - उपनिषदे, भगवद्गीता, बौद्ध आणि जैन तत्त्वज्ञान यांनी जगाला शांती, मोक्ष आणि आत्मज्ञानाच्या संकल्पना दिल्या. योग आणि ध्यान यांसारख्या भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानावर आधारित तंत्रज्ञानाचा आज जागतिक स्तरावर प्रभाव आहे.
9. **विज्ञान आणि गणितातील योगदान**

**गणित:** शून्याचा शोध (आर्यभट्ट), दशमान पद्धतीचा विकास. त्रिकोणमिती आणि बीजगणितातील महत्त्वपूर्ण शोध (भास्कराचार्य, ब्रह्मगुप्त).

  - **खगोलशास्त्र:** ग्रहांच्या गतीविषयी माहिती (आर्यभट्ट, वराहमिहिर), पृथ्वी स्वतःभोवती फिरते आणि तिचा परिभ्रमण काळ (सिद्धांत शास्त्र).
3. **वैद्यकशास्त्र आणि आरोग्य विज्ञान**
  - **आयुर्वेद:** चरकसंहिता आणि सुश्रुतसंहिता हे जगातील सर्वात प्राचीन वैद्यकीय ग्रंथ.
  - शस्त्रक्रियांचे तंत्र (सुश्रुत यांनी प्लास्टिक सर्जरीची संकल्पना मांडली).
  - योगशास्त्राचा आरोग्यवर्धक प्रभाव – आजच्या काळात मानसिक आणि शारीरिक आरोग्यासाठी योगाचा महत्त्वपूर्ण उपयोग केला जातो.
4. **शिक्षण आणि विद्यापीठे**
  - तक्षशिला, नालंदा, विक्रमशिला आणि वल्लभी यांसारख्या प्राचीन विद्यापीठांनी जगभरातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण दिले.
  - विविध विषयांवर संशोधन आणि ज्ञाननिर्मिती यामुळे भारत हा शिक्षणाचा जागतिक केंद्र होता.
5. **पर्यावरणीय आणि कृषी ज्ञान**
  - पंचमहाभूत (पृथ्वी, अग्नी, जल, वायू, आकाश) यांचे संतुलन राखण्यावर भर.
  - जैविक शेती आणि आयुर्वेदीय कृषिपद्धतींचा उपयोग.
6. **भाषा, साहित्य आणि कला**
  - संस्कृत, प्राकृत, तमिळ यांसारख्या भाषांमधून मौलिक साहित्यनिर्मिती.
  - महाभारत, रामायण, नाट्यशास्त्र आणि संगीतशास्त्र यांचा जागतिक स्तरावर प्रभाव.

#### समारोप

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ प्राचीन इतिहासापुरती मर्यादित नसून, आजच्या युगातही ती अत्यंत उपयुक्त

आहे. विज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान, आरोग्य, शिक्षण आणि संस्कृती या सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये तिची छाप दिसून येते. आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा समावेश केल्यास, भारताला जागतिक ज्ञानसंपन्न राष्ट्र बनवण्यास मोठी मदत होईल.

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा आणि NEP 2020 यांचा मुख्य उद्देश हा जागतिक शिक्षणात भारताला महत्त्वाचे स्थान मिळवून देण्याचा आहे. पारंपरिक ज्ञान आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानासोबत जोडून विद्यार्थ्यांना सर्वांगीण शिक्षण देणे हे या धोरणाचे ध्येय आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (IKS) शिक्षणात समाविष्ट केल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल्या परंपरांचे ज्ञान मिळेल तसेच त्यांना संशोधन आणि नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रमांसाठी प्रेरणा मिळेल. मात्र, यासाठी शिक्षण पद्धतीत योग्य तो समतोल साधणे, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन ठेवणे आणि शिक्षकांचे सक्षम प्रशिक्षण करणे गरजेचे आहे.

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## NEP २०२० अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका

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## सारांश:

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी वापर शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या सुधारणेसाठी महत्वाचा ठरतो. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षकांसाठी डिजिटल साधने, ऑनलाईन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, आभासी प्रयोगशाळा आणि ई-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्म उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आले आहेत. या धोरणात शिक्षकांना तंत्रज्ञान साक्षर बनवण्यासाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिले जाणार आहे, जेणेकरून ते आधुनिक अध्यापन पद्धतींचा अवलंब करू शकतील. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, डेटा अॅनालिटिक्स आणि स्मार्ट तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून शिक्षक आपल्या अध्यापन क्षमतांमध्ये सुधारणा करू शकतात. याशिवाय, दूरस्थ शिक्षण आणि हायब्रिड शिक्षण प्रणालीमुळे शिक्षकांना जागतिक स्तरावर अद्ययावत ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्याची संधी मिळेल. अशा प्रकारे, NEP 2020 शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात तंत्रज्ञान समृद्धीला चालना देऊन शिक्षकांना सक्षम बनविण्याचा मार्ग मोकळा करते.

**KEY WORDS :** NEP २०२०, शिक्षक शिक्षण, तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका

## • प्रस्तावना

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP) 2020 ही भारताच्या शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण सुधारणा आहे. या धोरणाने शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरांवर आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी वापर करण्यास प्रोत्साहन दिले आहे. विशेषतः शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेवर भर देण्यात आला आहे. या संशोधन लेखात NEP 2020 अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेचे सविस्तर विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे. भारताची नवीन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (NEP) 2020 शिक्षण क्षेत्रात मूलभूत बदल घडवून आणणारी आहे. या धोरणाचा मुख्य उद्देश शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरांवर गुणवत्ता वाढवणे, नवोन्मेषाला चालना देणे आणि विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अधिक समावेशक तसेच तंत्रज्ञान-सक्षम शिक्षणव्यवस्था उभारणे हा आहे. शिक्षक शिक्षण हा शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. NEP 2020 अंतर्गत शिक्षकांसाठी नवीन प्रशिक्षण पद्धती, डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर आणि अध्यापनाच्या आधुनिक तंत्रांची ओळख करून देण्यावर भर दिला आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षकांना अधिक प्रभावीपणे शिकवण्यास मदत होते, तसेच ते शिक्षणप्रक्रियेत नव्या कल्पनांची अंमलबजावणी करू शकतात.

या धोरणात शिक्षकांसाठी ऑनलाईन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI), आभासी आणि मिश्र वास्तव (VR/AR), तसेच डिजिटल लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्मचा समावेश केला आहे. परिणामी, शिक्षकांना आपल्या ज्ञानसंपत्तीला सतत अद्ययावत ठेवण्याची संधी मिळते आणि त्यांची अध्यापन कौशल्ये सुधारली जातात. NEP 2020 अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेचा विचार करताना त्याचे विविध पैलू अभ्यासणे आवश्यक आहे. या प्रस्तावनेत आपण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षक शिक्षणात होणाऱ्या सकारात्मक बदलांवर आणि त्याच्या प्रभावावर प्रकाश टाकणार

आहोत.

• शिक्षक शिक्षणातील तंत्रज्ञानाची गरज

आजच्या डिजिटल युगात गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण देण्यासाठी शिक्षकांना तंत्रज्ञानासह सुसज्ज करणे आवश्यक आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी, उपयुक्त आणि विद्यार्थी-केंद्रित बनते. शिक्षकांसाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश केल्याने त्यांना अध्यापन कौशल्ये सुधारण्यास, नाविन्यपूर्ण पद्धती स्वीकारण्यास आणि शिक्षण अधिक आकर्षक व संवादात्मक बनविण्यास मदत होते. शिक्षक हे शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा केंद्रबिंदू असतात. त्यांच्या अध्यापन कौशल्याचा थेट परिणाम विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिकण्याच्या प्रक्रियेवर होतो. आधुनिक युगात शिक्षण हे केवळ परंपरागत वर्गाखोल्यांपुरते मर्यादित राहिलेले नाही; तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षण अधिक सुलभ, आकर्षक आणि परिणामकारक बनले आहे. त्यामुळे शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश करणे अनिवार्य झाले आहे.

१. बदलत्या शैक्षणिक गरजांसाठी तंत्रज्ञान आवश्यक

शिक्षणक्षेत्र सतत विकसित होत असल्यामुळे शिक्षकांनीही त्यांच्या अध्यापन पद्धतींमध्ये सातत्याने सुधारणा केली पाहिजे. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI), डेटा अॅनालिटिक्स, आणि डिजिटलीकरण यामुळे शिक्षकांना अध्यापनाचे नवीन दृष्टिकोन समजून घेता येतात आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजांनुसार शिकवण्याचे धोरण ठरवता येते.

२. शिक्षकांसाठी सुलभ आणि सतत शिक्षण

तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षकांना कुठेही आणि कधीही शिक्षण घेण्याची संधी मिळते. ऑनलाईन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, वेबिनार्स, मोबाइल ॲप्स आणि इतर डिजिटल साधनांमुळे शिक्षकांना नव्या अभ्यासक्रमांची आणि अध्यापन तंत्रांची माहिती मिळते.

३. अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत नाविन्य आणि सर्जनशीलता

तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने शिक्षक विविध मल्टीमीडिया साधनांचा वापर करून शिकवू शकतात. ॲनिमेशन, सिम्युलेशन, आभासी प्रयोगशाळा (Virtual Labs), आणि इंटरएक्टिव्ह लर्निंग टूल्स यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे लक्ष वेधून घेता येते आणि शिकण्याचा अनुभव अधिक प्रभावी ठरतो.

४. व्यक्तिगत आणि समावेशक शिक्षणाला चालना

तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने शिक्षक प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रगतीचा मागोवा घेऊ शकतात आणि त्यांच्या गरजेनुसार अध्यापन पद्धती बदलू शकतात. तसेच, विशेष गरजा असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी (Divyang) तंत्रज्ञान हे एक महत्वाचे साधन ठरते, जसे की टेक्स्ट-टू-स्पीच, ऑडिओबुक्स, आणि ब्रेल टेक्नॉलॉजी.

५. शिक्षणाचा जागतिक स्तरावर विस्तार

तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शिक्षकांना जागतिक स्तरावरील उत्तम अभ्यासपद्धती शिकण्याची संधी मिळते. वेबिनार्स, ऑनलाईन अभ्यासक्रम, आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील शिक्षक व अभ्यासक्रम विकसन संस्था यांच्याशी संवाद साधून ते आपले ज्ञान वाढवू शकतात.

६. मूल्यांकन आणि अभिप्राय प्रक्रिया सुलभ करणे

ऑनलाईन चाचण्या, इ-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्मवरील ॲनालिटिक्स, आणि ऑटोमेटेड असाइनमेंट मूल्यांकन यामुळे शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रगतीचा अचूक अंदाज लावता येतो आणि त्यानुसार मार्गदर्शन करता येते.

शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश केल्याने शिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी, सर्जनशील आणि सर्वसमावेशक होते. NEP 2020 ने तंत्रज्ञानाचा शिक्षणात प्रभावी वापर करण्यावर भर दिला आहे, ज्यामुळे शिक्षकांना सतत नवीन कौशल्य आत्मसात करता येतात आणि शिक्षणाच्या गुणवत्तेत वाढ होते. त्यामुळे, तंत्रज्ञानाधारित शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण हे आधुनिक शिक्षणव्यवस्थेचे अनिवार्य अंग बनले आहे.

#### • NEP 2020 मधील तंत्रज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेची वैशिष्ट्ये

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) शिक्षण क्षेत्रात मूलभूत बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी वापर करण्यावर भर देते. शिक्षणव्यवस्थेच्या सर्व स्तरांवर तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश करून अध्यापन अधिक सुलभ, सर्वसमावेशक आणि परिणामकारक बनवण्याचे उद्दिष्ट या धोरणाने ठेवले आहे. खाली NEP 2020 मधील तंत्रज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेची काही महत्त्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये दिली आहेत.

#### १. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि व्यावसायिक विकासासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर

- ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण प्लॅटफॉर्म: शिक्षकांसाठी स्व-गतीने शिकता येईल असे ई-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्म तयार करण्याचा भर.
- वेबिनार आणि व्हर्चुअल कार्यशाळा: तज्ज्ञ मार्गदर्शन आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील शिक्षणशैली आत्मसात करण्याची संधी.

- डिजिटल संसाधनांची उपलब्धता: ई-पुस्तके, व्हिडिओ ट्यूटोरियल्स आणि मल्टीमीडिया कंटेंटचा वापर.

#### २. अध्यापन आणि शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत नवकल्पना

- संगणकीकृत शिक्षण पद्धती: कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI), मशीन लर्निंग (ML), आणि बिग डेटा अॅनालिटिक्सद्वारे वैयक्तिकृत शिक्षण.
- ऑनलाइन आणि मिश्रित शिक्षण (Blended Learning): पारंपरिक आणि डिजिटल शिक्षणाची सांगड घालणे.
- VR (Virtual Reality) आणि AR (Augmented Reality): विज्ञान, गणित, आणि तांत्रिक शिक्षणासाठी आभासी प्रयोगशाळांचा (Virtual Labs) वापर.

#### ३. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंच (NETF) ची स्थापना

- उद्दीष्ट: शिक्षकांना आणि संस्थांना तंत्रज्ञान-संबंधित संसाधने आणि प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करणे.
- सहकार्य: शिक्षण तज्ज्ञ, संशोधक, आणि उद्योगतज्ज्ञ यांच्यातील संवाद वाढवण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान-आधारित मंच उपलब्ध करणे.
- अद्ययावतता: शिक्षणातील नव्या तंत्रज्ञानांचा स्वीकार आणि त्यांच्या प्रभावीतेचे मूल्यांकन.

#### ४. डिजिटल साधनांच्या मदतीने शिक्षण सर्वांसाठी उपलब्ध करणे

- ई-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्मचा विस्तार: SWAYAM, DIKSHA, आणि अन्य राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील ऑनलाइन शिक्षण मंचांचा प्रसार.
- बहुभाषिक शिक्षण: विविध भारतीय भाषांमध्ये डिजिटल शिक्षण सामग्रीची उपलब्धता.
- संपर्क तुटलेल्या भागांसाठी उपाययोजना: ग्रामीण आणि दुर्गम भागांत तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षण पोहोचवण्यासाठी रेडिओ, टेलिव्हिजन, आणि मोबाइल टेक्नॉलॉजीचा वापर.

#### ५. मूल्यमापन आणि विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रगती मोजण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर



- ऑनलाईन परीक्षा आणि मूल्यांकन प्रणाली: विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रगतीचा अचूक मागोवा घेण्यासाठी डिजिटल मूल्यांकन तंत्रज्ञान.
- डाटा अॅनालिटिक्सचा वापर: विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कामगिरीचे विश्लेषण करून त्यांना आवश्यक त्या क्षेत्रात अधिक मार्गदर्शन.
- ६. दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी समावेशक शिक्षण
  - सहायक तंत्रज्ञान: स्क्रीन रीडर, टेक्स्ट-टू-स्पीच साधने, आणि ब्रेल सुलभ शिक्षण सामग्री.
  - डिजिटल लर्निंग टूल्स: दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विशेष ॲप्स आणि ऑनलाईन संसाधने.
- ७. संशोधन आणि नवकल्पना क्षेत्रात तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर
  - शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील संशोधनाला चालना: डेटा सायन्स आणि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमतेच्या मदतीने शिक्षण क्षेत्रात नवीन शोध आणि सुधारणा.
  - संशोधनासाठी डिजिटल डेटाबेस: विद्यमान संशोधनांची सहज उपलब्धता आणि नवीन संशोधनाला मदत.

NEP 2020 मध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाला शिक्षण व्यवस्थेच्या प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर महत्वाची भूमिका दिली गेली आहे. शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण, विद्यार्थ्यांचे व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण, मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया, आणि शिक्षणातील समावेशकता वाढवण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान हे एक प्रभावी साधन ठरले आहे. भविष्यात शिक्षण अधिक तंत्रज्ञानाधारित आणि सर्वसमावेशक होईल, आणि त्यामुळे भारताच्या शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थेचा दर्जा जागतिक स्तरावर उंचावला जाईल.
- शिक्षक शिक्षणातील तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराचे फायदे
 

NEP 2020 अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी वापर केल्यामुळे अध्यापन प्रक्रिया अधिक आधुनिक, सुलभ आणि परिणामकारक बनते. शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने अधिक समृद्ध होत असल्यामुळे त्याचा थेट फायदा विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिकण्याच्या प्रक्रियेलाही होतो. खाली शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराचे प्रमुख फायदे दिले आहेत.
- १. शिक्षकांना सातत्याने अद्ययावत ठेवणे
  - शिक्षण क्षेत्रात सतत बदल होत असतात. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षक नवीन अध्यापन तंत्रे, शिक्षणातील संशोधन आणि नावीन्यपूर्ण कल्पना आत्मसात करू शकतात.
  - ऑनलाईन कोर्सेस, वेबिनारस, आणि ई-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्ममुळे शिक्षकांना सतत प्रशिक्षण घेता येते.
- २. अध्यापन कौशल्यांमध्ये सुधारणा
  - मल्टीमीडिया साधनांचा वापर (व्हिडिओ, ऑडिओ, ॲनिमेशन) करून शिक्षकांना शिकवण्याच्या विविध पद्धती आत्मसात करता येतात.
  - व्हर्चुअल आणि मिश्र वास्तव (VR/AR) यांसारख्या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे जटिल संकल्पना अधिक सुलभतेने समजावता येतात.
- ३. सुलभ आणि लवचिक प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रिया
  - डिजिटल साधनांमुळे शिक्षक कधीही आणि कुठेही शिक्षण घेऊ शकतात.
  - पारंपरिक वर्गव्यवस्थेपेक्षा ऑनलाईन प्रशिक्षण अधिक वेळसंपन्न आणि किफायतशीर ठरते.
- ४. विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत प्रभावी शिक्षण पोहोचवण्यास मदत
  - शिक्षक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अधिक आकर्षक आणि संवादात्मक शिक्षण सामग्री तयार करू

शकतात.

- ऑनलाइन चाचण्या आणि विश्लेषण साधनांच्या मदतीने विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घेता येतो.

#### ५. व्यक्तिगत शिक्षणास चालना

- कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) आणि शिक्षण विश्लेषणाच्या मदतीने शिक्षक प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याच्या गरजेनुसार शिकवण्याचे तंत्र अवलंबू शकतात.
- विशेष गरजा असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी (Divyang) तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून शिक्षण अधिक समावेशक बनवता येते.

#### ६. मूल्यांकन आणि अभिप्राय प्रक्रिया सुधारते

- ऑनलाइन चाचण्या आणि स्वयंचलित मूल्यमापन प्रणाली यामुळे शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रगतीचा त्वरित अहवाल मिळतो.
- अभिप्राय प्रक्रियेत सुधारणा होऊन विद्यार्थ्यांना तातडीने आवश्यक मदत मिळते.

#### ७. ज्ञानाची देवाण-घेवाण आणि जागतिक स्तरावरील संवाद

- शिक्षक जगभरातील शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ आणि संशोधकांशी संवाद साधू शकतात.
- ऑनलाईन मंचांवरून शिक्षक नवीन अध्यापन पद्धती शिकू शकतात आणि त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करू शकतात.

#### ८. शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता आणि परिणामकारकता वाढवणे

- तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने शिक्षण प्रक्रियेतील दोष दूर करता येतात आणि अधिक प्रभावी शिक्षण देणे शक्य होते.
- शिक्षकांना विविध डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर करून आपल्या शिकवण्याच्या शैलीत नावीन्य आणता येते.

#### ९. दूरस्थ आणि ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षकांसाठी शिक्षण सुलभ करणे

- इंटरनेट आणि मोबाईल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षकांना गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रशिक्षण घेता येऊ शकते.
- डिजिटल साधनांच्या वापरामुळे दुर्गम भागातील शिक्षकही राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय शिक्षण स्रोतांशी जोडले जातात.

#### १०. आत्मनिर्भर भारताच्या उद्दीष्टाला गती

- डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षक स्वयंपूर्ण आणि आत्मनिर्भर बनतात.
- तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित शिक्षणामुळे नव्या पिढीला आधुनिक कौशल्ये शिकवण्यात मदत होते.

शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश केल्याने शिक्षक अधिक सक्षम, सर्जनशील आणि प्रभावी बनतात. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचा शिक्षणाचा अनुभवही अधिक चांगला होतो. NEP 2020 अंतर्गत तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रभावी वापरामुळे शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता वाढेल आणि संपूर्ण शिक्षणव्यवस्था आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाशी सुसंगत बनेल.

- शिक्षक शिक्षणातील तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरातील अडचणी आणि त्यावरील उपाय

NEP 2020 अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरावर भर दिला आहे. तथापि, तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अंमलबजावणीत काही अडचणी येतात. या अडचणींवर योग्य उपाय केले तर तंत्रज्ञानाचा अधिक प्रभावी उपयोग करता येईल.

**अडचणी आणि उपाय**

१. तंत्रज्ञान संसाधनांची कमतरता

अडचण:

- अनेक शाळा, विशेषतः ग्रामीण आणि दुर्गम भागातील शाळांकडे योग्य डिजिटल साधने, संगणक, इंटरनेट सुविधा आणि आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची कमतरता आहे.
- शिक्षकांकडे वैयक्तिक उपकरणे (लॅपटॉप, टॅब्लेट) नसणे.

उपाय:

- सरकारने स्मार्ट क्लासरूम आणि डिजिटल लर्निंग सेंटर स्थापन करावेत.
- CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) माध्यमातून खाजगी कंपन्यांनी शाळांना डिजिटल उपकरणे पुरवावीत.
- सर्व शिक्षकांना शाळांमार्फत इंटरनेट आणि तंत्रज्ञान साधने पुरवली जावीत.

२. शिक्षकांचे तांत्रिक ज्ञान आणि कौशल्याची कमतरता

अडचण:

- सर्व शिक्षकांना डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान आणि ऑनलाइन अध्यापन पद्धतींचे पुरेसे प्रशिक्षण नाही.
- नवीन तंत्रज्ञान आत्मसात करण्यास काही शिक्षकांना अडचणी येतात.

उपाय:

- राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंच (NETF) द्वारे शिक्षकांसाठी नियमित ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सुरू करावेत.
- शिक्षकांना तंत्रज्ञानाशी जुळवून घेण्यासाठी हाताळणी सत्रे (Hands-on Training) द्यावीत.
- शिक्षकांसाठी प्रोत्साहन आणि प्रमाणपत्र कार्यक्रम राबवावेत.

३. इंटरनेट आणि वीजपुरवठ्याची समस्या

अडचण:

- ग्रामीण आणि दुर्गम भागात वेगवान इंटरनेट आणि सतत वीजपुरवठा उपलब्ध नसतो.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्लॅटफॉर्मस योग्यरित्या वापरण्यासाठी मजबूत नेटवर्क आवश्यक आहे.

उपाय:

- ऑफलाइन शिक्षणसाधने (Offline Learning Tools) विकसित करावीत, जसे की ई-पुस्तके, पीडीएफ, प्री-लोडेड लर्निंग डिव्हाइसेस.
- सरकारने उच्चगती इंटरनेट आणि वीजपुरवठा सुधारण्यासाठी विशेष योजना आणाव्यात.
- 5G आणि सॅटेलाइट इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून इंटरनेट पोहोचवण्याच्या प्रयत्नांना गती द्यावी.

४. आर्थिक अडचणी आणि निधीची कमतरता

अडचण:

- अनेक शाळांकडे तंत्रज्ञानासाठी आवश्यक आर्थिक संसाधने उपलब्ध नाहीत.
- शिक्षकांना वैयक्तिकरित्या डिजिटल शिक्षणासाठी खर्च करणे कठीण जाते.

उपायः

- सरकार आणि स्थानिक प्रशासनाने शिक्षणासाठी विशेष निधी उपलब्ध करून द्यावा.
- CSR निधी आणि सार्वजनिक-खाजगी भागीदारी (PPP Model) च्या माध्यमातून शाळांना आर्थिक सहाय्य मिळावे.
- कमी खर्चिक आणि मुक्त-स्रोत (Open-Source) डिजिटल शिक्षण साधनांचा अधिकाधिक वापर करावा.
- ५. भाषिक अडचणी आणि स्थानिक गरजांकडे दुर्लक्ष

अडचणः

- बहुतांश डिजिटल शिक्षण सामग्री इंग्रजीत असल्यामुळे अनेक शिक्षकांना आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना समजण्यात अडचणी येतात.
- स्थानिक पातळीवरील गरजेनुसार तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग कमी प्रमाणात होतो.

उपायः

- DIKSHA आणि SWAYAM यांसारख्या प्लॅटफॉर्म्सवर बहुभाषिक शिक्षण सामग्री विकसित करावी.
- प्रादेशिक भाषांमध्ये व्हिडिओ लेक्चर्स, ई-पुस्तके, आणि इतर संसाधने उपलब्ध करून द्यावीत.
- स्थानिक पातळीवर शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांच्या गरजा ओळखून तंत्रज्ञान सुलभ करावे.
- ६. ऑनलाईन शिक्षणातील संवादाची मर्यादा

अडचणः

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धतीमुळे शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांमधील प्रत्यक्ष संवाद कमी होतो.
- अनेकदा शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अडचणी समजून घेणे कठीण जाते.

उपायः

- मिश्रित शिक्षण (Blended Learning) पद्धती अवलंबावी, जिथे ऑनलाईन आणि ऑफलाईन अध्यापनाचा समतोल राखला जाईल.
- व्हर्च्युअल वर्गांमध्ये चर्चा, क्विझ, आणि संवादात्मक उपक्रम वाढवावेत.
- AI-आधारित परस्परसंवादी शिक्षण प्रणाली विकसित कराव्यात.
- ७. गोपनीयता आणि सायबर सुरक्षेचा अभाव

अडचणः

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या ॲप्स आणि प्लॅटफॉर्म्समधील डेटा सुरक्षित नाही.
- शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वैयक्तिक माहितीसंदर्भात सायबर सुरक्षेच्या समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकतात.

उपायः

- सुरक्षित शिक्षण प्लॅटफॉर्म्स आणि सरकारी प्रमाणित ॲप्स वापरण्यावर भर द्यावा.
- शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना सायबर सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण देण्यात यावे.
- मजबूत डेटा संरक्षण धोरणे आणि सुरक्षित लॉगिन प्रणाली लागू कराव्यात.

शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी उपयोग करण्यासाठी वरील अडचणींवर योग्य उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. NEP 2020 च्या माध्यमातून शिक्षकांना तंत्रज्ञानासोबत जुळवून घेण्यासाठी अधिक संधी आणि साधने उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येत आहेत. तंत्रज्ञानाचा समतोल आणि प्रभावी उपयोग केल्यास शिक्षक शिक्षणाची

गुणवत्ता वाढेल आणि संपूर्ण शिक्षणव्यवस्था अधिक आधुनिक आणि परिणामकारक बनेल.

### निष्कर्ष

NEP 2020 अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेने शिक्षण क्षेत्रात मोठे बदल घडवून आणण्याची क्षमता आहे. यामुळे शिक्षकांचे व्यावसायिक कौशल्य वाढेल, शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता सुधारेल आणि विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अधिक प्रभावी अध्यापन प्रणाली तयार होईल. तंत्रज्ञानाचा योग्य प्रकारे वापर करून शिक्षक शिक्षण क्षेत्रात क्रांती घडविता येऊ शकते. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) अंतर्गत शिक्षक शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश हा शिक्षण प्रणालीतील एक महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने शिक्षकांना अद्ययावत प्रशिक्षण, अध्यापन कौशल्ये सुधारण्याच्या संधी, तसेच व्यक्तिगत आणि परस्परसंवादी शिक्षण पद्धती आत्मसात करता येतात.

तथापि, तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये काही अडचणी आहेत, जसे की तांत्रिक सुविधा आणि संसाधनांची कमतरता, शिक्षकांचे मर्यादित तांत्रिक ज्ञान, इंटरनेट आणि वीजपुरवठ्याच्या समस्या, तसेच सायबर सुरक्षेच्या चिंता. या अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी सरकार, खाजगी क्षेत्र, आणि शैक्षणिक संस्थांनी एकत्रितपणे प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे.

### भविष्यातील दृष्टीकोन

- शिक्षकांसाठी सातत्यपूर्ण डिजिटल प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम राबविणे.
- ग्रामीण आणि दुर्गम भागात तंत्रज्ञान-सुसज्ज शाळांची संख्या वाढवणे.
- बहुभाषिक आणि समावेशक डिजिटल शिक्षण संसाधने विकसित करणे.
- शिक्षणाच्या मूल्यांकन आणि फीडबॅक प्रणालीत तंत्रज्ञानाचा अधिक प्रभावी उपयोग करणे.

यामुळे शिक्षकांचे शिक्षण अधिक सुलभ, तंत्रज्ञानस्नेही आणि गुणवत्तापूर्ण होईल. परिणामी, भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली अधिक आधुनिक आणि सर्वसमावेशक बनेल, ज्याचा सकारात्मक परिणाम संपूर्ण समाजावर होईल.

### संदर्भ

तंत्रज्ञानाचा शिक्षणात प्रभावी उपयोग आणि शिक्षक शिक्षणासाठी महत्वाचे ठरणारे विविध सरकारी धोरणे, संशोधन अहवाल, आणि ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्लॅटफॉर्म यांचे अधिक संदर्भ पुढीलप्रमाणे:

1. भारत सरकार आणि शैक्षणिक संस्थांचे अहवाल आणि धोरणे
1. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) – शिक्षण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार  
<https://www.education.gov.in/nep2020>
2. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंच (NETF) – डिजिटल शिक्षणातील संधी आणि धोरणे  
<https://www.niti.gov.in>
3. शिक्षण मंत्रालयाचा "Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA)" उपक्रम  
<https://diksha.gov.in>
4. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आणि शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणासाठी SWAYAM प्लॅटफॉर्म  
<https://swayam.gov.in>
5. AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) चा शिक्षणातील तंत्रज्ञानविषयक अहवाल  
<https://www.aicte-india.org>
6. NCTE (National Council for Teacher Education) चा शिक्षक शिक्षणावरील अभ्यास  
<https://ncte.gov.in>



2. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थांचे संशोधन अहवाल आणि धोरणे
7. UNESCO चा "Technology in Education" अहवाल  
<https://www.unesco.org/en/education>
8. World Bank चा "EdTech for Teacher Training" अहवाल  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/education>
9. OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) चा "Digital Education Outlook" अहवाल  
<https://www.oecd.org/education/>
3. शैक्षणिक आणि संशोधन संस्थांचे प्रकाशन
10. NCERT च्या "ICT in Education" मार्गदर्शक तत्वे  
<https://ncert.nic.in>
11. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) आणि National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) चे संशोधन निबंध  
<https://www.iit.ac.in>, <https://www.niepa.ac.in>
12. Harvard University - Teaching with Technology  
<https://www.harvard.edu>
13. MIT Open Learning – शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व  
<https://openlearning.mit.edu>
4. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील उपयुक्त ऑनलाइन साधने आणि कोर्सेस
14. Coursera – "Technology in Education" कोर्सेस  
<https://www.coursera.org>
15. edX – "Digital Learning for Teachers" प्रमाणपत्र कोर्सेस  
<https://www.edx.org>
16. Google for Education – शिक्षकांसाठी डिजिटल साधने आणि प्रशिक्षण  
<https://edu.google.com>
17. Microsoft Education – शिक्षकांसाठी ऑनलाइन शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञान साधने  
<https://education.microsoft.com>
18. Khan Academy – शिक्षणात डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर  
<https://www.khanacademy.org>
5. भारतातील डिजिटल शिक्षण उपक्रम आणि तंत्रज्ञान आधारित शिक्षण स्रोत
19. E-Vidya – भारत सरकारचा डिजिटल शिक्षण उपक्रम  
<https://www.education.gov.in/en/pm-evidya>
20. NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) – IIT आणि IISc तर्फे तांत्रिक शिक्षणासाठी डिजिटल स्रोत  
<https://nptel.ac.in>

**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि ग्रामीण विकास यांचा सहसंबंध: एक अभ्यास****डॉ. रत्ना लाला जवरास****कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय****बोदवड, जि.जळगाव****प्रस्तावना**

भारतीय उपखंड हा प्राचीन संस्कृती, परंपरा आणि ज्ञानाने समृद्ध असा प्रदेश आहे. हजारो वर्षांपासून चालत आलेल्या पारंपरिक ज्ञानप्रणाली, ज्या आज 'भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली' (Indian Knowledge System - IKS) म्हणून ओळखल्या जातात, त्या केवळ धार्मिक किंवा तात्त्विक नाहीत, तर त्या व्यावहारिक, समाजोपयोगी आणि पर्यावरणाशी सुसंगत आहेत.

ग्रामीण विकास म्हणजे केवळ आर्थिक प्रगती नाही, तर तो समाज, पर्यावरण आणि संस्कृतीचा समन्वय साधणारा शाश्वत विकास असतो. यामध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा मोठा वाटा आहे. भारत हा एक प्राचीन संस्कृतीचा देश आहे, ज्याची शिक्षण प्रणाली जगातील सर्वात जुनी व समृद्ध मानली जाते. पारंपरिक भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली केवळ पाठमोरे ज्ञान देणारी नसून ती जीवनशैली शिकवणारी होती. ही शिक्षणपद्धती समाजाच्या सर्व स्तरांना स्पर्श करणारी होती आणि विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात तिचा प्रभाव फार मोठा होता. पारंपरिक भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली आणि ग्रामीण विकास यामधील संबंध अत्यंत गूढ आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. दोघांचाही उद्देश समाजाचे सर्वांगीण कल्याण व प्रगती आहे. खाली त्याचे सविस्तर विश्लेषण दिले आहे:

**संशोधन उद्दिष्टे (Research Objectives)**

- भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे विविध घटकांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ग्रामीण भागातील विकास प्रक्रियेत या प्रणालीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि ग्रामीण विकास यांचा सहसंबंध अभ्यास करणे.
- भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि ग्रामीण विकासाठी उपाय योजना व शिफारशी सुचविणे.

**"भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा" म्हणजे काय?**

भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून चालत आलेली विविध ज्ञानशाखांची, तत्त्वज्ञानांची, आणि अनुभवाधिष्ठित शास्त्रांची एक समृद्ध परंपरा होय. ही परंपरा विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये विखुरलेली असून ती वेद, उपनिषदे, पुराणे, आयुर्वेद, ज्योतिष, गणित, खगोलशास्त्र, वास्तुशास्त्र, संगीत, नाट्य, योग, अध्यात्म इत्यादींमध्ये दिसून येते.

**भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेची वैशिष्ट्ये:**

1. **संपूर्णतावादी (Holistic) दृष्टिकोन:** जीवन, ब्रह्मांड, आणि आत्मा यांचं एकसंध व समग्र आकलन.
2. **अनुभवाधिष्ठित ज्ञान:** केवळ सिद्धांत नव्हे, तर प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवावर आधारित शिक्षण.
3. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा:** ज्ञानाचे हस्तांतरण शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांमधील वैयक्तिक नात्यावर आधारित.
4. **स्वधर्म आणि मोक्षमार्ग:** वैयक्तिक कर्तव्य पालन आणि आत्मोन्नती हे केंद्रस्थानी.
5. **नैसर्गिक विज्ञानाची समज:** आयुर्वेद, योग, वास्तु यांमध्ये निसर्गाशी सुसंवादी जीवनशैलीचा आग्रह.
6. **भाषेचा अभ्यास:** संस्कृत ही मुख्य भाषा असून तिच्यातील व्याकरण, छंदशास्त्र, आणि भाषाविज्ञानाची परंपरा अत्यंत सखोल.

### ३ ग्रामीण विकास म्हणजे काय?

ग्रामीण विकास म्हणजे ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक जीवनमान उंचावण्याची एक प्रक्रिया आहे. यामध्ये ग्रामीण लोकांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी विविध योजना, कार्यक्रम आणि उपक्रम राबवले जातात, जेणेकरून त्यांना अधिक चांगले जीवन, रोजगार, शिक्षण, आरोग्य सेवा, पायाभूत सुविधा आणि स्वावलंबन मिळू शकेल.

#### ग्रामीण विकासाचे मुख्य घटक:

**कृषी आणि शेतकरी विकास** – आधुनिक शेतीतंत्रज्ञान, सिंचन व्यवस्था, खतांचा पुरवठा, बाजारपेठ.

**पायाभूत सुविधा** – रस्ते, वीज, पाणीपुरवठा, घरे, स्वच्छता.

**शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य सेवा** – शाळा, प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रे, महिला व बालकांचे आरोग्य.

**स्वयंरोजगार आणि उद्योजकता** – स्वयं-सहायता गट (SHG), ग्रामीण उद्योग, कौशल्य विकास.

**समाजकल्याण** – सामाजिक न्याय, महिला सक्षमीकरण, मागासवर्गीयांचे उत्थान.

2. **ग्रामीण विकासाशी याचे नाते** : ग्रामीण भारताचा कणा म्हणजे शेती, हस्तकला, कुटीरोद्योग आणि सहजीवन. पारंपरिक शिक्षण या गोष्टी शिकवत असल्यामुळे ग्रामीण जीवनशैली अधिक सशक्त होत होती.

१. **कृषि व पर्यावरणज्ञान** गुरुकुलांमध्ये निसर्गावर आधारित ज्ञान दिले जाई. पावसाचे अंदाज, जमिनीचा प्रकार, बियाण्यांची निवड, जलसंवर्धन याचे ज्ञान आजच्या पर्यावरणीय संकटातही उपयोगी आहे.

२. **कुटीरोद्योग व कौशल्य विकास** विणकाम, मातीची भांडी, लोकर उद्योग, लाकडाची कामे – हे सारे शिक्षण ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना देणारे होते. स्त्री-पुरुष दोघांनाही रोजगाराच्या संधी यामुळे मिळत असत.

३. **नैतिक मूल्ये व सामाजिक ऐक्य** पारंपरिक शिक्षण सामाजिक बांधिलकी, सहजीवन, सत्य आणि अहिंसा यांचा प्रचार करत असे. यामुळे ग्रामसमूह मजबूत बनत असे.

४ **ग्रामीण विकासासाठी पारंपरिक शिक्षणाची उपयुक्तता**

**कृषी आणि पर्यावरणाचे ज्ञान**: पारंपरिक शिक्षणात निसर्गाशी सुसंवादी जीवनशैली शिकवली जात होती, जे ग्रामीण विकासासाठी अत्यावश्यक आहे. पाणी व्यवस्थापन, जैविक शेती, बियाण्यांची स्थानिक जात यांचे ज्ञान आजही उपयुक्त आहे.

**स्थानिक उद्योगांचे संवर्धन**: हस्तकला, विणकाम, लोकर उद्योग, मातीची भांडी तयार करणे अशा कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना देऊ शकते.

**सामाजिक मूल्यांचे संवर्धन**: ग्रामीण समाजात एकोपा, परस्पर साहाय्य आणि नैतिक मूल्यांचे पालन हा पारंपरिक शिक्षणाचा मोठा वाटा होता.

५ **ग्रामीण विकासातील शिक्षणाचे योगदान:**

**कृषी शिक्षण आणि कौशल्यविकास**: शेतकऱ्यांना आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान शिकवून उत्पादनक्षमता वाढवता येते. कृषी विद्यापीठे, प्रशिक्षण केंद्रे हे महत्त्वाचे ठरतात.

**स्वयंरोजगार व उद्योजकता**: ग्रामीण भागातील तरुणांना व्यवसायासाठी प्रशिक्षण दिल्यास स्थलांतर कमी करता येते. आणि महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी शिक्षण हे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

**सामाजिक परिवर्तन**: शिक्षणामुळे बालविवाह, जातिव्यवस्था, अंधश्रद्धा यावर प्रबोधन होते. स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण ग्रामीण विकासाचे एक बळकट साधन आहे.

**६ आधुनिक काळात याची पुनर्स्थापना का आवश्यक आहे?**

- आज ग्रामीण भारताला बेरोजगारी, स्थलांतर, शेतीतील संकटे आणि शिक्षणाचा अभाव अशा अनेक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. पारंपरिक शिक्षणाचे तत्व पुन्हा आत्मसात केल्यास ग्रामीण समाज पुन्हा सक्षम होऊ शकतो.
- नवीन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (NEP 2020) हे मातृभाषा, व्यावसायिक शिक्षण व कौशल्य विकासावर भर देत असल्याने, पारंपरिक शिक्षणपद्धतीला एक नवसंजीवनी मिळू शकते.
- सौर ऊर्जा, जैविक शेती, नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचे व्यवस्थापन यासारख्या गोष्टी ग्रामीण भागात शिकवल्यास विकास शक्य आहे.

**७ भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि ग्रामीण विकास यांचा सहसंबंध****कृषी व नैसर्गिक संसाधन व्यवस्थापन:**

- पारंपरिक शेती पद्धती (उदा. नांगर, सेंद्रिय खते) मुळे मातीची गुणवत्ता सुधारते. नैसर्गिक कीड नियंत्रण, बीज बँका आणि पाणलोट व्यवस्थापन हे आजही वापरण्याजोगे आहेत. भारतीय पारंपरिक कृषी पद्धती, जसे की सेंद्रिय शेती, पंचगव्य, बीज संरक्षण, जलसंधारण या सर्व तत्वांनी ग्रामीण भागात शाश्वत शेतीला चालना दिली आहे. उदाहरणार्थ, राजस्थानातील जोहर जलसंधारण प्रणाली किंवा महाराष्ट्रातील पाणलोट क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन ह्या पारंपरिक ज्ञानावर आधारित आहेत.
- उदा. विदर्भातील "संजीवनी कृषी समूह" यांनी पारंपरिक ज्ञान वापरून शेती फायद्याची केली.

**आरोग्यसेवा किंवा आरोग्य व आयुर्वेद**

- आयुर्वेद, घरगुती उपाय आणि योग यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात कमी खर्चात आरोग्य सुधारते. आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, युनानी ही भारतीय वैद्यक परंपरा ग्रामीण भागात आजही प्रभावी आहे. वनस्पती-आधारित औषधं, घरगुती उपचार यामुळे आरोग्य सेवा अधिक सर्वसमावेशक आणि स्वस्त होते.
- उदा. आदिवासी भागांमध्ये वनस्पतींच्या उपयोगाने सामान्य आजारांवर उपचार.

**रोजगार आणि उद्यम**

- हस्तकला, कातकरी शिल्प, मातीची भांडी, विणकाम या कौशल्यांवर आधारित लघुउद्योग, महिला बचत गटांमधून लोककलेच्या माध्यमातून रोजगार.
- उदा. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील "लोककला महिला मंडळ".

**पर्यावरण पूरक जीवनशैली:**

सण, पूजा व परंपरांमधून पर्यावरण संरक्षणाचा संदेश देतात वृक्षपूजन, जलपूजन या परंपरा निसर्गाशी नाते जोडतात. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील पर्यावरणाशी सुसंगत जीवनशैली –

उदा. सण-उत्सवांमधून नैसर्गिक चक्रांचे पालन, पूजाअर्चा मध्ये नैसर्गिक घटकांचा समावेश – हे पर्यावरण संतुलनासाठी महत्वाचे आहे.

**धोरणात्मक दृष्टीकोन**

- नवभारत शिक्षण मंडळ, AICTE, UGC सारख्या संस्थांनी IKS अभ्यासक्रमात समाविष्ट केला आहे.
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 मध्ये पारंपरिक ज्ञानाला महत्त्व
- ग्रामविकास मंत्रालयाच्या योजनांमध्ये स्थानिक ज्ञानाचे दस्तावलीकरण सुरु आहे.

**शिक्षण व जीवन कौशल्यः**

- गुरुकुल प्रणाली, हस्तकला शिक्षण, लोककलांमधून मूल्यशिक्षण, रोजगारक्षम प्रशिक्षण – हे ग्रामीण युवकांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता वाढवतात. उदाहरणार्थ, हस्तकला, विणकाम, मातीची भांडी, गंधर्व संगीत यांचे शिक्षण ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळकट करते.

**सामाजिक संस्था व परंपरा:**

- पंचायत व्यवस्था, गावसभा, कुटुंब व्यवस्था यांसारख्या परंपरागत संस्था ग्रामीण विकासासाठी सामूहिक निर्णय घेण्याची पद्धत शिकवतात. सामाजिक सलोखा आणि सहकार्य यांना चालना मिळते.

**८. अडथळे व आव्हाने**

1. डिजिटायझेशनचा अभाव – बरेच ज्ञान आजही मौखिक रूपात आहे, लेखन व डिजिटायझेशन झालेले नाही.
2. वैज्ञानिक पडताळणीचा अभाव – काही पारंपरिक ज्ञानाचे वैज्ञानिक आधार सिद्ध करणे गरजेचे आहे.
3. तरुणांमध्ये जागरूकतेचा अभाव – आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धतीत पारंपरिक ज्ञान दुर्लक्षित.
4. ग्रामिण भागात संशोधन संसाधनांचा अभाव – ज्ञानाचे नवोपयोग शोधणे कठीण होते.

**ग्रामीण विकासातील अडथळे व आव्हाने:****मुख्य अडथळे:**

1. शिक्षण व कौशल्याचा अभाव – गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण आणि व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षणाचा अभाव.
2. आरोग्य सेवा कमकुवत – ग्रामीण भागात डॉक्टर, रुग्णालये, आरोग्य सुविधा अपुऱ्या.
3. कृषीवर अवलंबित्व – शेती अजूनही पारंपरिक, हवामानावर अवलंबून.
4. वाय-फाय/इंटरनेट सुविधा अभाव – डिजिटल गॅपमुळे माहिती आणि सेवा मिळण्यात अडचण.
5. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची मर्यादित भूमिका – निधी व अधिकारांमध्ये कमतरता.

**९. उपाय व शिफारसी**

- शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन अभ्यासक्रमात IKS चा समावेश करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- स्थानिक लोकांचे ज्ञान संकलित करून डेटाबेस तयार करणे गरजेचे आहे.
- स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमार्फत IKS वापर प्रोत्साहित करणे महत्वाचे आहे.
- संशोधन व नवोपक्रम यांना आर्थिक पाठबळ असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- नवीन शिक्षणप्रवाह : गांधीजींनी प्रस्तावित केलेल्या 'बेसिक एज्युकेशन'मध्ये कामाच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण हे विचार पुढे नेणं गरजेचं आहे.
- NEP 2020 (राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण): व्यावसायिक शिक्षण, मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण यांद्वारे ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षणाचा दर्जा वाढवता येईल.
- स्थानिक ज्ञानावर आधारित अभ्यासक्रम तयार करून विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल्या समाजाच्या गरजांशी जोडले जाऊ शकते.

**सारांश**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही केवळ भूतकाळातील परंपरा नाही, ती ग्रामीण भारताच्या भविष्यासाठी एक प्रकाशवाट आहे. पारंपरिक ज्ञान, स्थानिक गरजा आणि शाश्वत दृष्टिकोन या त्रिसूत्रीने आपण ग्रामीण भारताला आत्मनिर्भर बनवू शकतो. ग्रामीण विकासासाठी IKS ही एक स्थानिक, प्रभावी व टिकाऊ साधनव्यवस्था ठरू शकते.



भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही ग्रामीण विकासाच्या मूलभूत अंगांपैकी एक आहे. ती केवळ परंपरा नव्हे, तर शाश्वत विकासाचे आधुनिक मार्गदर्शक तत्व आहे. तिचे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानासोबत समन्वय करून ग्रामीण भागात स्थानीय संसाधनांचा जपणूक व उपयुक्त उपयोग, रोजगार निर्मिती, आणि समाजमूल्यांचे जतन करता येते

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## भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा - एक समृद्ध बौद्धिक वारसा

डॉ. संजय माधवराव मराठे

प्रभारी प्राचार्य,

पश्चिम खांदेस भगिणी सेवा मंडळाचे महिला शिक्षणशास्त्र महाविद्यालय,

नंदूरबार

## सारांश:

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही मानवजातीच्या प्राचीन आणि व्यापक बौद्धिक परंपरांपैकी एक मानली जाते. वेद, उपनिषद, आयुर्वेद, गणित, ज्योतिष, योग, नाट्यशास्त्र आणि तत्त्वज्ञान यांसारख्या विविध शाखांमध्ये ही परंपरा विकसित झाली. या परंपरेचा आधार नैतिकता, आत्मज्ञान, आणि प्रकृतीशी सुसंगत जीवनशैली यावर आहे. गणितात शून्याची संकल्पना, खगोलशास्त्रातील शोध, आयुर्वेदातील चिकित्सा पद्धती, योगाचे मानसिक-शारीरिक संतुलन, तसेच तत्त्वज्ञानातील अद्वैतवाद व कर्मसिद्धांत या साऱ्या गोष्टी आजही आधुनिक जगासाठी उपयुक्त ठरत आहेत. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा दृष्टिकोन केवळ माहिती देणारा नाही, तर जीवनाला दिशा देणारा आहे.

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही मानवजातीच्या प्राचीनतम बौद्धिक परंपरांपैकी एक असून, ती केवळ आध्यात्मिकच नाही तर वैज्ञानिक, तात्त्विक आणि सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोनातूनही अत्यंत समृद्ध आहे. या लेखामध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा उगम, विविध शाखा, तिचे मूलभूत मूल्य, आणि आजच्या काळातील उपयुक्तता यांचा सखोल आढावा घेतला आहे.

## • प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय संस्कृती आणि तिची ज्ञानपरंपरा हजारो वर्षांपासून अखंडपणे विकसित होत आलेली आहे. 'सा विद्या या विमुक्तये' या तत्त्वज्ञानावर आधारलेली ही परंपरा वेदांपासून आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानापर्यंत विस्तारित आहे. आजच्या बदलत्या जागतिक संदर्भात या परंपरेचे पुन्हा मूल्यांकन करणे गरजेचे झाले आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही जगातील सर्वात प्राचीन आणि सर्वसमावेशक बौद्धिक परंपरांपैकी एक मानली जाते. हजारो वर्षांपूर्वी वेदांपासून सुरू झालेली ही परंपरा उपनिषदे, स्मृती, पुराणे, दर्शने, आयुर्वेद, ज्योतिष, गणित, नाट्यशास्त्र, योगशास्त्र आणि साहित्य यामध्ये विस्तारली गेली आहे. या परंपरेचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे ती केवळ धार्मिक वा आध्यात्मिक विचारांपुरती मर्यादित नाही, तर ती मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या प्रत्येक ज्ञानशाखेला स्पर्श करते. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा पाया अनुभवाधारित ज्ञान, नैतिक मूल्ये, सार्वत्रिक तत्त्वे आणि पर्यावरणाशी सुसंगत जीवनशैलीवर आधारित आहे. 'सा विद्या या विमुक्तये' म्हणजेच 'तीच विद्या जी मुक्ती देते' हा दृष्टिकोन संपूर्ण परंपरेत दिसून येतो. भारतीय विचारसरणीने आत्मा, ब्रह्म, सृष्टी, समाज आणि माणसाच्या अंतरंगाचा सखोल शोध घेतला आहे.

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात, जेव्हा माणूस वेगाने प्रगती करत आहे, तेव्हा मूल्याधिष्ठित आणि पर्यावरणपूरक ज्ञानाची गरज अधिक भासत आहे. अशा काळात भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा नव्याने समजून घेणे, अभ्यासणे आणि आधुनिक संदर्भात तिचा वापर करणे हे काळाचे आव्हान आणि संधी दोन्ही ठरते.

## • भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा उगम

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा प्रारंभ वेदांपासून मानला जातो. वेद हे केवळ धार्मिक ग्रंथ नाहीत, तर त्यात विज्ञान,

तत्त्वज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र, वैद्यक, संगीत इत्यादींचे मूलतत्त्व आढळते. 'ऋग्वेद' मधील सृष्टीचे वर्णन, 'अथर्ववेद' मधील औषधी ज्ञान, हे या परंपरेच्या व्यापकतेचे उदाहरण आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा उगम अत्यंत प्राचीन काळात, वैदिक संस्कृतीच्या उदयापासून झाला मानला जातो. ही परंपरा सुमारे पाच हजार वर्षांहून अधिक कालखंड व्यापून आहे. ऋग्वेद हे जगातील सर्वात प्राचीन लिखित साहित्य मानले जाते, आणि तेच भारतीय ज्ञानपरंपरेचे मूळ स्रोतही ठरते.

१. वैदिक युग (सुमारे इ.स.पू. 1500 – 500):

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेची सुरुवात वेदांपासून होते. वेद म्हणजे ज्ञान — 'विद्' धातूपासून निर्माण झालेले. चार वेद — ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद आणि अथर्ववेद — हे जीवनाच्या विविध पैलूंवर प्रकाश टाकतात. या ग्रंथांत सृष्टीचा उगम, देवतांचे स्वरूप, यज्ञविधी, समाजरचना, आरोग्य, संगीत आणि तत्त्वज्ञान यांचा उल्लेख आहे.

याच काळात ब्राह्मण ग्रंथ, आरण्यके आणि उपनिषदे यांची रचना झाली. उपनिषदांनी भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा पाया घातला — आत्मा, ब्रह्म, पुनर्जन्म, मोक्ष यांसारख्या संकल्पना मांडल्या.

२. स्मृतीकालीन साहित्य आणि शास्त्रपरंपरा:

वेदानंतरची परंपरा स्मृती ग्रंथांमधून पुढे आली. मनुस्मृती, याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृती यांसारख्या ग्रंथांमध्ये समाजव्यवस्था, कायदे, आचारधर्म यांचा उल्लेख आहे. या काळातच षड्दर्शनांचा — म्हणजे भारतीय तात्त्विक शाळांचा — विकास झाला. न्याय, वैशेषिक, सांख्य, योग, मीमांसा आणि वेदांत हे भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचे सहा प्रमुख दृष्टिकोन होते.

३. विविध ज्ञानशाखांचा विकास:

भारतीय परंपरेत ज्ञान केवळ अध्यात्माशी मर्यादित नव्हते. पुढील शतकांमध्ये आयुर्वेद (चरक, सुश्रुत), गणित (आर्यभट्ट, भास्कराचार्य), खगोलशास्त्र, नाट्यशास्त्र (भरतमुनी), संगीत, वास्तुशास्त्र, भाषा-विज्ञान (पाणिनी) अशा अनेक क्षेत्रांत मौलिक विचार आणि अभ्यास झाला.

४. गुरुकुल व मौखिक परंपरा:

प्रारंभी ज्ञान हे मौखिक स्वरूपात, गुरुकुल प्रणालीतून पिढ्यान्पिढ्या पोहोचवले जात होते. उच्चार, छंद, स्वर, आणि भाव यांचा अत्यंत काटेकोर पद्धतीने अभ्यास केला जात असे. हे ज्ञान शिष्याला केवळ माहिती म्हणून नव्हे, तर अनुभवाच्या आधारे दिले जाई.

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा उगम हा वेदांपासून होतो, पण त्यानंतरही हजारो वर्षे विविध क्षेत्रांत सातत्याने विकसित होत आलेला हा एक सजीव वारसा आहे. तो केवळ भारतापुरताच मर्यादित राहिलेला नाही, तर त्याचा प्रभाव आशियातील, तसेच जगभरातील संस्कृतींवरही पडलेला आहे. त्यामुळे या परंपरेचा अभ्यास हा केवळ ऐतिहासिक नव्हे, तर मानवी विचारशक्तीच्या उत्क्रांतीचा अभ्यासही ठरतो.

• प्रमुख ज्ञानशाखा

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ अध्यात्माशी मर्यादित नसून तिचा आवाका तात्त्विक, वैज्ञानिक, वैद्यकीय, सांगीतिक, कलात्मक आणि सामाजिक अशा अनेक ज्ञानशाखांमध्ये विस्तारलेला आहे. या शाखा एकमेकांशी सुसंगत असून मानवी जीवनाच्या सर्व पैलूंना स्पर्श करतात.

१. वेद व उपनिषदे (श्रुती साहित्य)

वेद हे भारतीय ज्ञानाचा पाया मानले जातात. वेदांमध्ये निसर्ग, जीवनशैली, यज्ञ, ऋतुचक्र, देवता, वाणी, आणि ब्रह्म या संकल्पनांचा समावेश आहे. उपनिषदांमध्ये आत्मा, ब्रह्म, अद्वैत, मोक्ष यासारख्या तत्त्वज्ञानावर केंद्रित विचार

आढळतो. वेद म्हणजे ज्ञानाचे मूळ स्रोत. उपनिषदांमधून आत्मा, ब्रह्म, मोक्ष यांसारख्या तत्त्वज्ञानाची मांडणी झाली आहे. "अहं ब्रह्मास्मि", "तत्त्वमसि" यांसारखी वाक्ये आत्मज्ञान आणि सार्वत्रिक सत्य दर्शवतात.

#### प्रमुख संकल्पना:

- आत्मज्ञान (आत्मा = ब्रह्म)
- मोक्षमार्ग
- तत्त्वमसी, अहं ब्रह्मास्मि

#### २. षड्दर्शन – भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या सहा प्रणाली

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात सहा प्रमुख दर्शनशाखा मानल्या जातात:

दर्शन	प्रणेते	वैशिष्ट्ये
न्याय	गौतम	युक्तिवाद, तर्कशास्त्र
वैशेषिक	कणाद	पदार्थाचे वर्गीकरण
सांख्य	कपिल	प्रकृती-पुरुष सिद्धांत
योग	पतंजली	अष्टांग योग
पूर्वमीमांसा	जैमिनी	वेदांतील कर्मकांड महत्त्व
वेदांत	बादरायण	आत्मा व ब्रह्म यांचे ऐक्य

#### ३. आयुर्वेद व वैद्यकशास्त्र

भारतीय वैद्यकशास्त्राचा उगम चरकसंहिता व सुश्रुतसंहितांमध्ये होतो. या ग्रंथांमध्ये शरीरशास्त्र, रोगांचे निदान, औषधोपचार, आहार-विहार यांचे सविस्तर विवेचन आहे. भारतीय वैद्यकशास्त्राचा पाया 'चरकसंहिता' आणि 'सुश्रुतसंहिता' यांमध्ये सापडतो. योगशास्त्र हे मानसिक आणि शारीरिक आरोग्याच्या संतुलनासाठी आजही अत्यंत प्रभावी माध्यम आहे.

#### आधारभूत तत्त्वे:

- त्रिदोष सिद्धांत (वात, पित्त, कफ)
- पंचमहाभूत सिद्धांत
- जीवनशैलीवर आधारित चिकित्सा

#### ४. गणित व खगोलशास्त्र

भारतीय गणितज्ञांनी दशमान पद्धती, शून्याची संकल्पना, बीजगणित, त्रिकोणमिती, वर्तुळाचे परिघमान (π) यामध्ये मौलिक कार्य केले. आर्यभट्ट, भास्कराचार्य, ब्रह्मगुप्त यांनी दशमान प्रणाली, शून्य, बीजगणित आणि ग्रहगती यावर मौलिक संशोधन केले. त्यांचे विचार आजच्या गणित शास्त्रातही मान्य आहेत. खगोलशास्त्रात ग्रहांची गती, सूर्यग्रहण, कालगणना इत्यादी विषयांत सखोल अभ्यास झाला.

#### महत्त्वाचे विद्वान:

- आर्यभट्ट – आर्यभटीय
- भास्कराचार्य – लीलावती, सिद्धांत शिरोमणी

- ब्रह्मगुप्त – ब्रह्मस्फुटसिद्धांत

#### ५. योगशास्त्र

पतंजलीच्या योगसूत्रांतून योगाची आठ अंगे – यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारणा, ध्यान, समाधी – यांचे विवेचन झाले आहे. योग ही मानसिक, शारीरिक व आध्यात्मिक समतोल साधणारी प्रणाली आहे.

#### ६. नाट्यशास्त्र व रससिद्धांत

भरतमुनीचे नाट्यशास्त्र हे अभिनय, नृत्य, संगीत, नाट्यकला यांचा समन्वय करणारे प्राचीन ग्रंथ आहे. रससिद्धांतानुसार साहित्य वा नाट्यप्रयोगात नव रसांचा अनुभव होतो – शृंगार, वीर, करुण, रौद्र, हास्य, भय, बीभत्स, अद्भुत व शांत. भरतमुनीचे ‘नाट्यशास्त्र’ हे एक अद्वितीय ग्रंथ असून त्यात रससिद्धांत, अभिनय, संगीत यांचे सखोल विवेचन आहे. कालिदास, भवभूती, बाणभट्ट यांसारख्या साहित्यिकांनी संस्कृत साहित्यात अमूल्य भर घातली.

#### ७. भाषा व व्याकरणशास्त्र

पाणिनीच्या अष्टाध्यायी या ग्रंथात संस्कृत व्याकरणाची वैज्ञानिक रचना केलेली आहे. ही व्याकरणपद्धती अत्यंत सुसूत्र आणि गणनाशील मानली जाते.

#### ८. अर्थशास्त्र व राजधर्म

कौटिल्याच्या अर्थशास्त्र या ग्रंथात राज्यव्यवस्था, अर्थनीती, गुप्तचर व्यवस्था, न्याय व प्रशासन यांचे सविस्तर वर्णन आहे. धर्म, अर्थ, काम आणि मोक्ष या चतुर्विध पुरुषार्थांची ही शाखा अंगीकार करते.

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील विविध ज्ञानशाखा परस्परपूरक आहेत. या शाखांचे उद्दिष्ट केवळ माहितीपुरते नसून जीवनाचा संपूर्ण अभ्यास करून मानवाच्या अंतःकरणापर्यंत पोहोचणे हे आहे. या शाखांचा समतोल विकास म्हणजेच भारतीय विचारसरणीचा आत्मा आहे.

- भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेची वैशिष्ट्ये

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ माहिती देणारी नसून ती जीवनविवेक, आत्मानुभव, मूल्यसंस्कार आणि सर्वांगीण विकासावर आधारलेली आहे. या परंपरेची वैशिष्ट्ये अत्यंत व्यापक, सार्वकालिक आणि सार्वत्रिक स्वरूपाची आहेत. तिच्यात केवळ तात्त्विक आणि आध्यात्मिकच नव्हे तर वैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक आणि व्यावहारिक आयामांचाही समावेश आहे.

#### १. समग्र (होलिस्टिक) दृष्टिकोन

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेत मानवी जीवनाकडे केवळ शरीर किंवा मनाच्या पातळीवर न पाहता, शरीर, मन, बुद्धी, आत्मा व समाज यांचा समन्वय साधणाऱ्या दृष्टिकोनातून विचार केला गेला आहे.

**उदाहरण:** योगातील अष्टांग मार्ग, आयुर्वेदातील त्रिदोष सिद्धांत, वेदांतातील अद्वैतवाद

#### २. नैतिक मूल्यांवर आधारित शिक्षण

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेमध्ये धर्म, सत्य, अहिंसा, संयम, करुणा, त्याग यांसारख्या नैतिक मूल्यांना अत्यंत महत्त्व दिले गेले आहे. शिक्षण हे केवळ कौशल्यांसाठी नसून चरित्र घडवणारे असावे, हा तिचा मूलमंत्र आहे.

**सूत्र:** सा विद्या या विमुक्तये – तीच विद्या जी आत्ममुक्ती देईल.

#### ३. अनुभवाधारित आणि अंतर्ज्ञानप्रधान दृष्टिकोन

भारतीय ज्ञान हे अनुभवसिद्ध आहे. उपनिषदांमधील तत्त्वज्ञान, योगातील ध्यानप्रक्रिया, आयुर्वेदातील उपचार – हे सर्व प्रयोगशील आणि स्वतःच्या अनुभवावर आधारित आहेत.



**म्हण:** "अनुभव एव परमं प्रमाणम्" – अनुभव हेच सर्वोच्च प्रमाण

#### ४. पर्यावरणाशी सुसंवादी जीवनदृष्टी

भारतीय परंपरेत निसर्गाशी सुसंवादी जीवनशैलीवर भर दिला जातो. नद्या, वृक्ष, पर्वत, प्राणी यांच्यात दैवत्व पाहण्याची ही संस्कृती आहे. पर्यावरणरक्षण हे केवळ विज्ञानाचे नव्हे, तर धार्मिक आणि नैतिक कर्तव्य मानले गेले आहे.

**उदाहरण:** वृक्षारोपणाला पूजास्वरूप मानणे, गोसंवर्धन, पंचमहाभूतांचे महत्त्व

#### ५. विविधतेत एकता (Unity in Diversity)

भिन्न भाषा, पंथ, प्रांत असूनही भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेत एकता जाणवते. उपनिषद, बौद्ध, जैन, सांख्य, वेदांत अशा विविध तत्त्वज्ञानांचा परस्पर सन्मान आणि समन्वय आढळतो.

**तत्त्व:** एकं सद्रिप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति — सत्य एकच आहे, पण ज्ञानी त्याचे विविध प्रकारे वर्णन करतात.

#### ६. सतत परिवर्तनशील पण मूलतत्त्वाशी निष्ठावान

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा काळानुरूप नवी मते स्वीकारते, पण तिच्या मूलतत्त्वांपासून दूर जात नाही. वेदांपासून तंत्रज्ञान युगापर्यंत ती जशी टिकली आहे, तशीच पुढेही चालू शकते.

**उदाहरण:** आयुर्वेदाचे आधुनिक संशोधन, योगाचे जागतिकीकरण

#### ७. स्वशिक्षण व चिंतनशीलतेवर भर

भारतीय परंपरेत स्वाध्याय (स्वतः अभ्यास करणे), मनन (चिंतन), आणि निदिध्यासन (अंतर्मनात शाश्वत करणे) या शिक्षणपद्धतीवर भर होता.

**सूत्र:** श्रवण – मनन – निदिध्यासन हे तीन टप्पे

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेची वैशिष्ट्ये केवळ तिच्या प्राचीनतेत नाहीत, तर ती आजही समकालीन गरजांशी सुसंगत आहेत. तिला वैश्विक मूल्ये, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन, जीवनशैलीशी सुसंगती, आणि आत्मोन्नतीसाठी दिशादर्शकता लाभलेली आहे. त्यामुळेच ही परंपरा कालातीत असून, आजच्या आधुनिक जगातही तिचे महत्त्व अधिकच वाढले आहे.

#### • आधुनिक काळातील उपयोगिता

(भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेची आजच्या युगातील उपयुक्तता आणि योगदान)

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ प्राचीन ग्रंथपुराणांमध्ये सीमित नसून, तिचा आजच्या आधुनिक जगातही व्यापक आणि सुसंगत उपयोग आहे. विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, आरोग्य, जीवनशैली, तत्त्वज्ञान, पर्यावरण, शिक्षण अशा अनेक क्षेत्रांमध्ये या परंपरेतील तत्त्वे नव्या संदर्भात उपयोगी ठरतात.

#### १. आरोग्य आणि जीवनशैली (योग व आयुर्वेद)

• योगशास्त्र हे मानसिक, शारीरिक आणि आध्यात्मिक स्वास्थ्य टिकवण्यासाठी एक प्रभावी साधन बनले आहे. आता ते जागतिक स्तरावर स्वीकारले गेले असून, जागतिक योग दिन (21 जून) हे त्याचे प्रमाण आहे.

• आयुर्वेद ही पर्यावरणस्नेही, दुष्परिणाममुक्त आणि सर्वांगीण उपचारपद्धती आहे. आधुनिक वैद्यकीय शास्त्राला पूरक ठरणारी ही एक समग्र उपचार प्रणाली म्हणून उदयास आली आहे.

**उदाहरण:**

- योग आधारित स्ट्रेस मॅनेजमेंट
- आयुर्वेदिक इम्युनिटी बूस्टर्स

## २. शिक्षणातील मूल्याधिष्ठित दृष्टिकोन

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेत चरित्र निर्माण हा शिक्षणाचा मुख्य हेतू मानला जातो. आज जेव्हा मूल्यांचे अधःपतन दिसते, तेव्हा शिक्षणामध्ये भारतीय परंपरेतील ध्यान, शांती, सहअस्तित्व यांसारखी मूल्ये महत्त्वाची ठरतात.

## उपयोग:

- नैतिक शिक्षण (Value Education)
- नवदुर्गा, रामायण, महाभारत यांमधून नेतृत्व, कर्तव्य, नीतिमत्ता यांचे धडे

## ३. पर्यावरणस्नेही जीवनशैली

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेनुसार प्रकृती ही पूजनीय आहे. आजच्या पर्यावरणीय संकटाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर अशी दृष्टी अत्यंत उपयुक्त ठरते.

## उदाहरण:

- पंचमहाभूतांवर आधारित पर्यावरणदृष्टी
- जैवविविधतेची जपणूक (वृक्षारोपण, गोसंवर्धन)

## ४. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य व ताणतणाव व्यवस्थापन

ध्यान, प्राणायाम, मंत्रोच्चार, भगवद्गीतेतील मनोविकार निवारणाचे तत्त्वज्ञान — हे सर्व मानसिक आरोग्यासाठी उपयोगी आहेत. आजच्या तणावयुक्त जीवनशैलीमध्ये या पद्धती सांस्कृतिक थेरेपीसारख्या कार्य करतात.

## उदाहरण:

- कॉर्पोरेट योग, माईंडफुलनेस ट्रेनिंग
- भगवद्गीता आधारित काउन्सेलिंग

## ५. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वीकार व संशोधन

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, योग, संस्कृत व्याकरण (पाणिनीचे सूत्र) यावर जागतिक विद्यापीठांमध्ये संशोधन सुरू आहे. अनेक तज्ज्ञ भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेला विज्ञानाशी जोडून पाहतात.

## उदाहरण:

- पाणिनीच्या व्याकरणावर आधारित NLP (Natural Language Processing)
- सांख्ययोग व न्यूरोसायन्स यांचे संबंध

## ६. आत्मचिंतन व आत्मोन्नतीचा मार्ग

आजच्या भौतिकवादी आणि तात्काळ समाधानाच्या जगात, भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आत्मशोध, कर्तव्यनिष्ठा, आणि मुक्तीच्या दिशेने वाटचाल यांची शिकवण देते.

## तत्त्व:

- कर्मयोग (कर्म करत रहा, फळाची अपेक्षा नको)
- समत्वयोग (सुख-दुःख समान मानणे)

## निष्कर्ष:

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ ऐतिहासिक ठेवा नसून आजच्या समस्यांना उत्तर देणारा एक प्रगत मार्गदर्शक आहे. तिचे मूलतत्त्वे कालातीत असून ती विज्ञानाशी संघर्ष न करता त्याला पूरक ठरतात. त्यामुळे, भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा पुनर्विचार, नव्याने अभ्यास आणि आधुनिक संदर्भात पुनर्प्रस्तुती ही काळाची गरज आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ

प्राचीन संस्कृतीचा एक भाग नसून, ती मानवजातीच्या बौद्धिक, नैतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक प्रगतीचा एक अमूल्य वारसा आहे. वेद, उपनिषदे, आयुर्वेद, योग, गणित, तत्त्वज्ञान, संगीत, नाट्य, आणि सामाजिक तत्त्वे अशा विविध ज्ञानशाखांद्वारे या परंपरेने मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण उन्नतीसाठी मार्गदर्शन केले आहे.

या परंपरेचे विशेषत्व म्हणजे तिची **समग्रता, अनुभवसिद्धता, आणि नैतिक मूल्याधिष्ठान**. ती केवळ ज्ञानार्जनापुरती मर्यादित न राहता, **आचरण व अंतर्बोध** यांवर भर देते. आजच्या आधुनिक, गतिमान आणि बहुआयामी जीवनातही तिची उपयुक्तता अबाधित आहे.

मानवतेच्या समोरील अनेक समस्या जसे की मानसिक ताण, नैतिक अधःपतन, पर्यावरणीय संकटे, आणि आत्मिक रिकामपण यांसाठी भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील तत्त्वे उपयोगी ठरू शकतात. त्यामुळे या परंपरेचा **अध्ययन, संशोधन आणि नव्याने मांडणी** करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

**"भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ भूतकाळात रमणारी नाही, तर भविष्यकाळासाठी दिशादर्शक ठरणारी आहे."**

संदर्भ:

1. **वेद आणि उपनिषदे**
  - ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद, अथर्ववेद
  - प्रमुख उपनिषदे: ईश, कठ, मुंडक, तैत्तिरीय, बृहदारण्यक
2. **भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान**
  - "Indian Philosophy" – डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन
  - "A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy" – चंद्रधर शर्मा
3. **आयुर्वेद**
  - चरक संहिता, सुश्रुत संहिता
  - "Foundations of Ayurveda" – डॉ. डी. एल. भंडारकर
4. **गणित आणि खगोलशास्त्र**
  - "The Crest of the Peacock" – जॉर्ज जोसेफ
  - आर्यभटीय, लीलावती (भास्कराचार्य)
5. **योग व दर्शनशास्त्र**
  - पतंजली योगसूत्रे
  - भगवद्गीता – अध्याय २, ४, ६ (कर्मयोग, ज्ञानयोग, ध्यानयोग)
6. **नाट्य व सौंदर्यशास्त्र**
  - नाट्यशास्त्र – भरतमुनी
  - "The Mirror of Gesture (Abhinaya Darpana)" – नंदिकेश्वर
7. **शिक्षण व संस्कृती**
  - "भारतीय संस्कृती आणि वारसा" – रामचंद्र गुहा
  - "Education in Ancient India" – A.S. Altekar

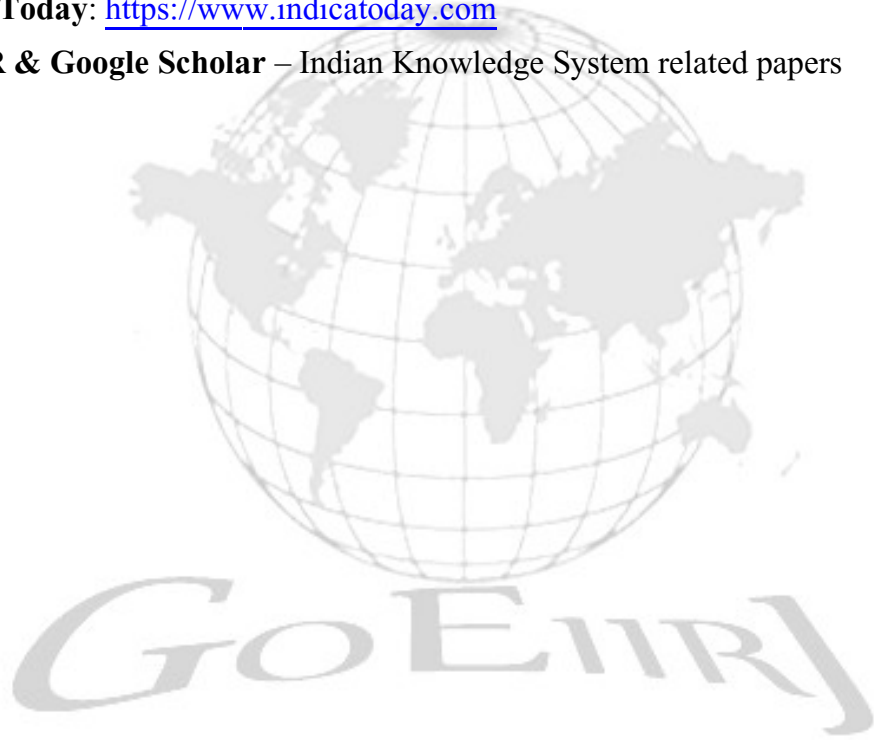
8. इतर शोधनिबंध व शासकीय दस्तऐवज

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- Digital Library of India: <https://www.dli.gov.in>
- Bharatavani Project: <https://www.bharatavani.in>
- Sanskrit Documents Collection: <https://sanskritdocuments.org>
- Indica Today: <https://www.indicatoday.com>
- JSTOR & Google Scholar – Indian Knowledge System related papers



## सातपुड्यातील काठी व अक्राणी संस्थानिकांचे राजकीय इतिहासातील योगदान

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### सारांश :

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारतात जवळपास ६०० लहानमोठी संस्थाने होती. संस्थानिकांना अंतर्गत कारभारात कमी अधिक स्वायत्तता होती. १९४७ मध्ये भारत स्वतंत्र होताच त्यांच्यावरील इंग्रजी सार्वभौमत्व संपुष्टात आले. त्या काळात मध्यभारतात महाराष्ट्रात खानदेशात नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील सातपुडा पर्वत व सातपुडा पर्वताच्या सपाटी प्रदेशात काही छोटी-मोठी आदिवासी भिल्ल जमातीच्या लोकांची स्वतंत्र संस्थाने आपले अस्तित्व टिकवून होती. त्यात काठी व अक्राणी संस्थानाचे नाव प्रामुख्याने घेतले जाते. विशेषता ही संस्थाने सातपुडा पर्वताच्या दुर्गम भागात असल्याकारणाने मध्यवर्ती सत्तेचा फार कमी प्रमाणात संबंध आला असेल. प्राचीन आणि मध्ययुगीन भारतातील ग्रामीण जीवनाचे खास वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे मध्यवर्ती सत्तेचा ग्रामीण जीवनाची कमी संबंध आला होता त्याच काठी व अक्राणी ही आदिवासींची संस्थाने अपवाद नव्हती. आपापली संस्कृती राखण्यासाठी ही संस्थाने आपल्या अमलाखालील प्रदेशात शांतता आणि सुव्यवस्था राखून राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवनात मोठा प्रभाव निर्माण केला होता. नंतरच्या काळात मध्यवर्ती सत्तेच्या साम्राज्यविस्तारच्या कारणास्तव या संस्थानाच्या संबंध आलेले होता. तरीही ही संस्थाने आपले अस्तित्व टिकवून होते हे विशेष.

### प्रस्तावना :

पश्चिम खानदेशात नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील उत्तरेला सातपुडा पर्वतरांगामध्ये सर्वात मोठे मेवासी संस्थान म्हणजे काठी संस्थान होय. या संस्थानाची इ. स. १२४६ पूर्वी म्हणजे दिल्लीच्या सुलतानशाही काळात स्थापना झाली असे सांगितले जाते. या संस्थानाचे मूळ पुरुष विकाजी पाडवी व टिकाजी पाडवी हे दिल्लीचा सुलतान उल्लाउद्दीन खिलजीच्या कालखंडात होऊन गेल्याचे सांगितले जाते. काठी संस्थानच्या प्रमुखाला ब्रिटिशांनी चिफ्टन व संस्थानला स्टेट किंवा इस्टेट म्हटल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. या काठी व अक्राणी संस्थानात अनेक कर्तबगार पुरुषांनी वेगवेगळ्या सत्ताधीशांशी संघर्ष अथवा संबंध प्रस्थापित केले होते. तसेच आपल्या प्रजेच्या संरक्षणासाठी प्रयत्न केले होते. त्याच बरोबर प्रजेच्या उपजीविकेच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न करताना त्यांची शेती, व्यापार, उद्योगधंदे तसेच लोकसंस्कृती, सण, उत्सव, परंपरा यांनाही तेवढेच महत्त्व दिलेले होते. त्यांना स्थानिक आदिवासी प्रजेने विरोध केलेला दिसत नाही

### संशोधनाची पार्श्वभूमी :

#### काठी संस्थान :

काठी संस्थानच्या अधिकार क्षेत्रात ३०० चौरस मैल प्रदेश होता. संस्थानच्या उत्तरेला छोटा उदेपूरचा रेवाकांत प्रदेश, पूर्वेला अक्राणी महल, दक्षिणेला गंगथा, चिखली व सिंगपूर ही संस्थाने आणि पश्चिम दिशेला राजपिपालाचा



रेवाकांत प्रदेश आणि गव्हाळी इस्टेट ( रायसिंगपूर) आहे.काठी संस्थानाचा प्रमुख रणजितसिंग यांच्या एका पत्र व्यवहारात काठीचे प्रमुखाला इ. स. १८०६ पासून ब्रिटिशांकडून 'राजा' पदवी ही मिळाल्याचा उल्लेख आला आहे. तेव्हापासून ते आजतागायत काठीचा प्रमुखाला स्थानिक आदिवासी लोक 'काठीचे राजे' म्हणून संबोधतात.काठी संस्थानातील राजांनी सुरु केलेला 'दसरा'आणि 'राजवाडी होळी' हे सांस्कृतिक वारसा असलेले सण मोठ्या आनंदाने दरवर्षी साजरे केले जातात.या संस्थानमध्ये जाण्यासाठी दोन मुख्य रस्ते होते.पहिला कुकरमुंडा अक्कलकुवा- आमलीबारी- मोलगी-काठी व दुसरा खानदेशच्या शहादा-म्हसावद-अक्राणी या मार्गाने जाता येत होते. काठी संस्थानच्या डोंगराळ भागातील लोक मथवाडी भिल्ल भाषा बोलतात. मथवाडी भिल्ल यांनी मथवाड (नर्मदेजवळ) प्रदेशातून स्थलांतर केल्याचा उल्लेख आहे.

काठी संस्थानचा प्रमुख रणजितसिंग पाडवी याने जुलै १९२१ साली ब्रिटिश सरकारला पाठविलेल्या निवेदनात काठी संस्थानच्या राज्यकर्त्यांची वंशावळ दिली आहे.ती अशी, विकाजी पाडवी (अल्लाउद्दीनचा काळ) - नानाजी पाडवी- वाकाजी पाडवी- कालुजी पाडवी- दामजी पाडवी- सोनजी पाडवी- रासजी पाडवी- कानाजी पाडवी- लक्ष्मणजी पाडवी इत्यादी. काठीच्या प्रमुखांनी स्वबळावर या संस्थानची स्थापना केली असून त्यांना पेशव्यांनी किंवा ब्रिटिशांनी कोणत्याही प्रकारची सनद अथवा जहागिरी दिलेली नव्हती. खानदेशात पेशवे आणि ब्रिटिश या दोन्ही सत्ता स्थापन होण्यापूर्वी काठीचे प्रमुख स्वतंत्रपणे आपल्या संस्थानचा कारभार करीत होते. या संस्थानात अनेक संस्थानिक प्रसिद्धीस आले आहेत. **लक्ष्मण काना पाडवी** : लक्ष्मण पाडवीपासून काठी संस्थानची माहिती उपलब्ध होते. लक्ष्मण पाडवी हा काठी संस्थानचा कर्तबगार शासक होता. त्याच्या काळात इंग्रजांना संस्थानच्या कारभारात हस्तक्षेप करण्याची हिंमत झाली नाही उलट इंग्रजांना त्याच्याशी बरोबरीने करार करावा लागला. सन १८१८ मध्ये खानदेशचा कलेक्टर कॅ. जॉन ब्रिग्स आणि काठी संस्थानचा प्रमुख लक्ष्मण पाडवी यांच्यात करार झाला. या करारामध्ये लक्ष्मण पाडवीने चोर व लुटारूंपासून ब्रिटिश प्रदेशाचे संरक्षण करावे असे ठरले होते. **उमेद लक्ष्मण पाडवी** : लक्ष्मण पाडवीनंतर त्याचा मुलगा उमेद पाडवी काठीचा प्रमुख झाला. लेफ्ट. सी. एस. रिग्बी हा पश्चिम भिल एजेंट असताना त्याने दि. २८ मे १८४६ रोजी मि. अलेक्झांडर एल्फिन्स्टन खानदेशचा मॅजिस्ट्रेट व कलेक्टर याला काठीप्रमुखाची माहिती देताना रिग्बी म्हणतो, "Omed Parvee the present Chief of Kathi resides at the villaage of Kathi situated about 40 miles from kukarmunda by the Amlibari pass a very difficult track. He has no fort or Stronghold within his terroitorise, the Chief states that the principal part of his debts was incurred by his having for several years had feud with the Chief of Bhudhawal, to protect himself from whose attacks he kept up a number of Arab and Makrani mercenaries all of whom had been since discharged." "उमेद पाडवी हा हल्लीचा काठी संस्थानचा प्रमुख असून कुकरमुंड्यापासून ४० मैलांवर हे ठिकाण आहे. काठी येथे जाण्यासाठी आमलीबारी नावाचा अतिशय कठीण चढउताराचा मार्ग आहे. उमेद पाडवीने या प्रदेशाच्या संरक्षणासाठी एखादा किल्ला अथवा मजबूत अशी व्यवस्था केलेली दिसत नाही. काठी स्टेटचे बऱ्याच वर्षांपासून बुधावल प्रमुखाशी संबंध चांगले नव्हते. त्यामुळे त्याच्याच आक्रमणाच्या भीतीने उमेद पाडवीने स्वतःच्या संरक्षणासाठी काही प्रमाणात अरब आणि मक्राणी असे भाडोत्री सैनिक ठेवले होते, ते अलीकडे विसर्जित करून टाकले आहेत." या पत्रावरून संस्थानिक उमेद लक्ष्मण पाडवी आणि अतिशय दुर्गम भागातील काठी संस्थान यांवर प्रकाश पडतो. उमेद पाडवीनंतर काठी येथे तीन मजली राजवाडा बांधण्यात आला होता.रोतू पाडवी : उमेद पाडवी नंतर त्याचा मुलगा रोटू पाडवी, दि.३ एप्रिल, १८६९ मध्ये काठी संस्थानचा प्रमुख झाला. ४७ वर्षे वय असलेला रोटू पाडवी हा

गुजराती चांगली लिहू व बोलू शकत होता. तो काठी येथेच राहत होता. ऑक्टोबर १८८१ मध्ये रोटू पाडवीचा मृत्यू झाल्यानंतर काठी संस्थान ब्रिटिशांच्या नियंत्रणाखाली गेले. (१८८१-१८८८) रोटू पाडवीला चंद्रसिंग व सूरजसिंग अशी दोन मुले होती.

**जालमसिंग पाडवी :** रोटू पाडवी जिवंत असतानाच चंद्रसिंग गादीवर आला होता. परंतु चंद्रसिंग अज्ञान असल्यामुळे रोटूचा भाऊ जालमसिंग याची दिनांक २१-१-१८८२ रोजी नियुक्ती झाली. त्याने केवळ पाच महिने कारभार सांभाळला. त्याच्या मृत्यूनंतर कलेक्टरचे दि.६-५-१८८२ रोजी ब्रिटिश शासनाने संस्थानचे व्यवस्थापन आपल्या ताब्यात घेतले. ही व्यवस्था चंद्रसिंग सज्ञान होईपर्यंत होती. **चंद्रसिंग रोटू पाडवी (१८८८-१९०५) :** दि. २१ ऑगस्ट, १८९४ यांत खानदेश ब्रिटिशांनी उल्लेख केल्याप्रमाणे सर्व संस्थानांमध्ये काठी हे महत्त्वपूर्ण संस्थान असून या संस्थानचा प्रमुख चंद्रसिंग हा काठी संस्थानचा उत्कृष्ट प्रशासक असून तो अतिशय बुद्धिमान आहे' असे म्हटले आहे. चंद्रसिंगने दि. २२-११-१९०४ रोजी आपल्या संस्थानच्या अबकारी कराच्या नुकसान भरपाईसाठी खानदेशच्या कलेक्टरला मोडी लिपीतून सही केलेले पत्र पाठविले होते. चंद्रसिंगाच्या काळापासून इंग्रजांनी काठी संस्थानच्या अंतर्गत कारभारात हस्तक्षेप करण्यास सुरुवात केली होती. दि. ३१ जाने १९०५ मध्ये चंद्रसिंगचा मृत्यू झाला. **सूरजसिंग रोटू पाडवी (१९०५ - १९१०) :** सूरजसिंग हा चंद्रसिंगचा भाऊ होता. दि. १७ ऑक्टो.१९०५ अन्वये संस्थानिक म्हणून त्याची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. त्याने पाच वर्षे काठी संस्थानचा कारभार सांभाळला. दि. २-१२-१९१० रोजी त्याचा मृत्यू झाला. यानंतर त्याची पत्नी रोडवीबाई सूरजसिंग पाडवी हिने काही काळ काठी संस्थानचा कारभार केला होता. रोडवीबाई ही पावरा समाजाची असून कर्तबगार स्त्री म्हणून नावारूपाला आली होती. या काळात संस्थानवर ब्रिटिशांचे नियंत्रण होते. (१९११-१९१५) पहिले महायुद्ध सुरू असताना रोडवीबाईने इंग्रजांना आर्थिक सहकार्य केले होते. त्यामुळे दि. १४ ऑक्टोबर, १९१४ रोजी कलेक्टर प. खानदेश यांनी मे. रोडवीबाई भ्रतार सूरजसिंग पाडवी संस्थान काठी या नावाने पत्र पाठवून आभार व्यक्त केले आहेत. **कुवरसिंग उमेद पाडवी :** कुवरसिंग हा सूरजसिंगचा काका होता. मृत पावलेल्या चिफ्टनची मुले व मुली यांचा पालक म्हणून कुवरसिंगची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. **रणजितसिंग सूरजसिंग पाडवी (१९१५- १९२५) :** १९११ साली हा अज्ञात असल्यामुळे सन १९११ ते १९१५ पर्यंत काठी संस्थानावर under minority administration होते. याचा अर्थ या काळात संस्थानवर इंग्रज सरकारचे सन १९१५ साली काठी संस्थानवरील इंग्रज सरकारचे नियंत्रण रद्द करण्यात आले. त्यामुळे रणजितसिंगाची कारकीर्द खऱ्या अर्थाने १९१५-१९२५ पर्यंतच आढळून येते. रणजितसिंगानेदेखील अबकारी कराचा नुकसान भरपाईकरिता शासनाकडे १९२१ साली निवेदन सादर केले होते. परंतु ब्रिटिश सरकारने त्याची फारशी दखल घेतलेली दिसून येत नाही. रणजितसिंग एक कर्तबगार शासक होता. रणजितसिंगाला इंग्रजी, मराठीचे चांगले ज्ञान होते. काठी संस्थानिकांमध्ये सर्वात जास्त पत्रव्यवहार रणजितसिंगाच्या कारकिर्दीत झालेला आढळून येतो. **रघुवीरसिंग रणजितसिंग पाडवी :** १९२५ साली वयाच्या चौथ्या वर्षी रघुवीरसिंग काठी संस्थानच्या गादीवर आला. रघुवीरसिंग संस्थानचा कारभार सांभाळण्यास बौद्धिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम झाल्यानंतर १९५६ आहे खऱ्या अर्थाने राजकीय करकीर्त सुरू होते. सन १९४२ ते १९४७ धुळे येथील राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळाची इमारत बांधण्यासाठी काठीच्या राजकुमारने ५०० रु. देणगी दिल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. रघुवीरसिंगाने धुळे येथील आपली शेतजमीन श्री शिवाजी विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ धुळे या संस्थेला दान दिल्यामुळे तेथील एका शाळेला चिफ्टन रघुवीरसिंग रणजितसिंग पाडवी नूतन विद्यालय, धुळे असे नाव देण्यात आले आहे. रघुवीरसिंग हा इंग्रजी चांगली बोलू-लिहू शकत होता. रघुवीरसिंग हे अजमेर येथील लॉर्ड मेयो कॉलेजचे पदवीधर होते. ते निपुत्रिक असल्याने त्यांचा मृत्यूनंतर रघुवीरसिंगाचा काका मानसिंग सूरजसिंग पाडवी सन १९६० ते १९८३ या कालावधीत

चिफ्टन झाला. हा काठी संस्थानचा शेवटचा संस्थानिक होता. यानंतर सन १९६१ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने प. खानदेश मेवासी इस्टेट मालमत्ता हक्क खालसा कायदा पास करून सरकारने जमीन महसूल वसूल करण्याचा अधिकार आपल्या हातात घेतला. यानंतर मानसिंग सूरजसिंग पाडवी यांचा १९८३ साली मृत्यू झाला. तरी संस्थानिकांचा वंश आजही आहे.

#### अक्राणी महल/संस्थान :

नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील धडगांव तालुक्यातील अक्राणी हे एक संस्थान असून त्याला अक्राणी महल असे म्हटले जाते. 'महल' म्हणजे सुभा किंवा प्रांत होय. महलचा दुसरा अर्थ तालुक्याचा पोटभाग असाही होतो. अक्राणी महल हा किल्ला उत्तर नंदुरबार भागात तळोदा तालुक्यात धडगांवपासून 28 कि. मी. अंतरावर आहे. नंदुरबार ते अक्राणी महल हे अंतर 83 कि. मी. असून नंदुरबार – प्रकाशा – म्हसवाद – काकडदा – खामलामार्गे तेथे जाता येते. खामला गावापासून 7 कि. मी. अंतरावर अक्राणी गांव आहे तेथेच अक्राणीचा किल्ला आहे. अक्राणीचा किल्ला धडगांवचा किल्ला म्हणून ओळखला जातो. आज भग्नावस्थेत असलेला हा अक्राणीचा किल्ला संपूर्ण विटांमध्ये बांधकाम केलेला होता. किल्ल्याचा मधला भाग पूर्णपणे कोसळलेला आहे. महालाच्या पूर्वेला वर्षभर वाहणारा पाण्याचा झरा असून त्याच्या काठावर एक मंदिर आहे. या मंदिराच्या प्रवेशद्वारावर श्रीगणेशाची मूर्ती कोरलेली असून स्थानिक लोक याला राणी काजलचे मंदिर असे म्हणतात. अक्राणी महालवर अक्का नावाची राणी राज्य करित होती असे सांगितले जाते. परंतु पुरावा उपलब्ध होत नाही. या संस्थानचे आम्ही वारसदार आहोत, असे सांगणारे तळोदा तालुक्यातील प्रतापपूर येथील रहिवासी राणा यज्ञदेवसिंग व त्यांची मातोश्री हर्षेद्र कुमारीजी यांनी अक्काराणीची आख्यायिका ही बनावट असल्याचे सांगून "हमारे खानदान में अक्काराणी नाम की कोई राणी नहीं थी" असे म्हटले आहे. खानदेश गॅझेटियरमध्येही अक्का राणीच्या नावाचा उल्लेख सापडत नाही. सेक्रेटरी, बॉम्बे गॅझेटियर कमिटीने ऑक्टोबर १८६८ साली सातपुड्यातील भौगोलिक व ऐतिहासिक माहिती प्राप्त करण्यासाठी खानदेश कलेक्टरला पत्र पाठविले होते. तत्कालीन डेप्युटी कलेक्टर विनायक दिनकर यांनी या पत्रान्वये दि. ४ नोव्हेंबर १८६८ साली तळोद्याचे बारगळ जहागीरदार आनंदराव यांना पत्र पाठवून भौगोलिक व ऐतिहासिक माहिती पुरवण्याचा आदेश दिला होता. त्याप्रमाणे बारगळ जहागीरदारांनी सातपुड्याच्या भौगोलिक आणि लोकजीवनाची माहिती संकलित केली होती. त्यात बारगळांनी अक्राणीचे वर्णन केले आहे. ते असे "अखराणी महल हा हल्ली जे प्रतापपूरचे राणा अनंतसिंग आहेत, त्यांच्या वंशाकडे चालत होते. त्यांची जुबानी म्हणोन तळोद्यापासून पांच-सहा कोस गाव आहे. त्याचे जवळ एक किल्ला बांधून धडगावास एक गढी बांधिली आणि त्या प्रांतातील लोकांवर आपला अंमल बसविला. या घराण्यातील राणा प्रतापसिंग म्हणोन एक पुरुष होऊन गेला. त्यास अलमगीर बादशहाचे वेळेस (औरंगजेब) सनद मिळाली. त्यात तळोदा गांव दिले आहे म्हणोन लिहिले आहे. ते प्रतापसिंगापासून हल्ली कायम आहे. हा राणा ८ वा पुरुष आहे व ही सनद त्यांचेपासोन कायम आहे. पण सरकारचा अंमल सन १८१७/१८ चे साली झाला व अखराणीला सोडचिठ्ठी द्यावी लागली" या संदर्भाप्रमाणे राणा अनंतसिंग हा या संस्थानचा ८ वा पुरुष होता. प्रतापसिंगाला औरंगजेब बादशहाने अक्राणीसह तळोदा गावाची सनद दिली होती. राणा अनंतसिंग हा या संस्थानाचा शेवटचा संस्थानिक असून पुढे इंग्रजांचा अंमल प्रस्थापित झाल्यावर अक्राणी परगणा खालसा करण्यात आला.

खानदेश गॅझेटियरमध्येही अनंतसिंग आणि प्रतापसिंग यांचा उल्लेख सापडतो, परंतु यांच्या अगोदर अक्राणीवर राज्य करणाऱ्या इतर सत्ताधीशांचीही माहिती उपलब्ध आहे. त्यात वर्णन केल्याप्रमाणे अक्राणी संस्थानावर मुसलमानांची नाममात्र सत्ता होती. स्थानिक प्रमुखच या संस्थानचा कारभार पाहत होता. (स्थानिक आदिवासी कारभार

करीत होते.) इ.स. १७०० मध्ये मुस्लीम राजवटीच्या ऱ्हासाला सुरुवात झाली. त्या वेळी अक्राणी संस्थानचा कारभार पाहणारा कोणी शासकच नव्हता. अशा वेळी नर्मदेच्या जवळील दसवईचा राणा चाऊजी याने अक्राणीचा परिसर ताब्यात घेतला व येथे शांतता प्रस्थापित केली. याशिवाय गॅझेटियरमध्ये दुसरी शक्यता अशीही वर्तवलेली आहे की, या कुटुंबाचे संस्थापक प्रतापसिंग याला औरंगजेबाने अक्राणीचा प्रदेश बक्षीस दिला. तो या अटीवर की, तत्कालीन भिल्लांच्या आक्रमणापासून तळोद्यासह सुलतानपूर व जिल्ह्यातील इतर प्रदेशाचे संरक्षण करावे, असा उल्लेख आहे. याचा अर्थ मोगलकाळात सुलतानपूर हे महत्त्वाचे ठाणे असावे. चाऊजी राणाच्या मृत्यूनंतर त्याचा मुलगा राणा गुमानसिंग सत्तेवर आला. त्यानेच अक्राणीचा किल्ला बांधला. यानंतर त्याचा मुलगा हिम्मतसिंग याने २८ वर्षे अक्राणी संस्थानचा कारभार सांभाळला. त्याला राणा बाबू व राणा गुमान अशी दोन मुले होती. राणा बाबू वडिलांच्या अगोदरच मरण पावला. वडिलांच्या मृत्यूनंतर राणा गुमान हा १२ वर्षे अक्राणी संस्थानचा शासक राहिला. राणा गुमान हा निपुत्रिक होता. त्याच्या मृत्यूनंतर अक्राणी संस्थानात पुन्हा अशांतता पसरली. राजकीय परिस्थिती अस्थिर झाल्यामुळे बरीच प्रजा उदेपूरला पळून गेली. या वेळी नर्मदेच्या काठावरील मथवाड प्रदेशाचा राणा भाऊसिंग याने अक्राणीचा भाग ताब्यात घेतला व धडगाव येथे किल्ला बांधला. हा किल्ला रोषमाळ या गावात येत असल्यामुळे त्याचा रोषमाळचा किल्ला असा उल्लेख केला आहे. भाऊसिंगानंतर त्याचा मुलगा भिकाजी भाऊ सत्तेवर आला. या संस्थानचा शेवटचा वारसदार आनंदसिंग (अनंतसिंग) यांनी मात्र नंतर जी आठवण लिहून ठेवली आहे. त्यात भिकाजी भाऊ राणा नव्हे, तर भिमसिंगजी राणा असे नमूद केले आहे. पूर्वीच्या धामधुमीच्या काळात उत्तरेकडून आलेल्या राजपुतांनी रोषमाळचा किल्ला स्वतःच्या संरक्षणासाठी बांधला. या राजपुतांना आपल्या अमलाखाली आणण्यासाठी मोगलांनी बरेच प्रयत्न केले, पण त्यांना यश आले नाही. असाही एक मतप्रवाह आहे. १८१८ नंतर खानदेशात इंग्रजांची सत्ता मजबूत होण्यास सुरुवात झाली होती यास दरम्यानच्या काळात अक्राणीचा वारसदार आनंदसिंग या अल्पवयीन मुलाने बडोद्याला मेजर जार्डीनचा आश्रय घेतला होता. पुढे कॅ. जान ब्रिज यांनी आनंदसिंगाला दोन गावे इनाम देऊन अक्राणी व धडगाव घाट ताब्यात घेतला. ही दोन गावे म्हणजे प्रतापपूर व गोपाळपूर असून आनंदसिंगाने प्रतापपूर हे गाव वसवल्याचे सांगितले जाते. सन १८२० पासून राणा कुटुंब प्रतापपूर व गोपाळपूरला स्थायिक झाले. आनंदसिंगजी नंतर जसवंतसिंग (मृत्यू १८८३), गैमलसिंग, गुलाबसिंग, जयदेवसिंग, कालिकाकुमार (मृत्यू दि. ४ डिसे. २००२) असे वारसदार होऊन गेले. कालिकाकुमार यांना जयदेवसिंग व शक्तीदेवसिंग अशी दोन मुले आहेत. अक्राणी महालचे वारसदार राणा जयदेवसिंग प्रतापपूर येथे राहत होते. जयदेवसिंग जिल्ह्याच्या राजकारणात भाग घेत होते. ते सन १९४९ साली धुळे लोकल बोर्डचे चेअरमन होते. त्यांचा सन १९७६ मध्ये मृत्यू झाला.

### निष्कर्ष :

अशा प्रकारे आदिवासी लोकसंस्कृती या संस्थानिकांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली विकसित झाली, तिला अधिक वाव मिळाला. परंतु हे संस्थानिक दुर्गम भागात असल्यामुळे यांच्या नागरी संस्कृतीची कमी संबंध आला होता, या संस्थानावर संशोधन कार्य करण्यासाठी मोठी कसरत करण्याची गरज आहे. या संस्थानाचा इतिहास देश- प्रदेश आणि जगाला माहित असणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यावेळेस या संस्थानातील प्रजा कमी शिकली असल्याकारणाने म्हणावे तसे लिखित कार्य झाले नाही, परंतु जल, जंगल आणि जमिनीवर नितांत प्रेम असणारा आदिवासी जमीन सोडून कुठे गेला नाही, आजच्या सुशिक्षित तरुण पिढीने पुढाकार घेऊन आदिवासी असल्याची ओळख जगाला पटवून देण्यासाठी या ऐतिहासिक संदर्भाचा चांगले अथवा वाईट परिणाम लक्षात घेऊन पुढे प्रयत्नशिल असणे आवश्यक आहे.



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## नागरिक स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेतील राजकीय सहभागाचा अभ्यास

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Research Guide

गोषवारा:-

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था या भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्थेतील एक महत्वाचा स्तंभ आहेत. या संस्थांद्वारे नागरिकांना स्थानिक प्रशासनात थेट सहभाग घेण्याची संधी मिळते. या लेखात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांचा राजकीय सहभाग कसा असतो, त्याचे स्वरूप काय आहे, त्याचे महत्त्व, त्यात येणाऱ्या अडचणी आणि त्या अडचणींवर उपाय काय असू शकतात, याचा सखोल आढावा घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

राजकीय सहभाग हा केवळ मतदानापुरता मर्यादित नसून तो अनेक प्रकारे दिसून येतो—प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग (सभा, चर्चांमध्ये सहभाग, आंदोलने), अप्रत्यक्ष सहभाग (प्रचार, पाठिंबा), तसेच आधुनिक काळात डिजिटल सहभाग (ई-गव्हर्नन्स, सोशल मीडिया) इत्यादी. नागरिकांचा हा सहभाग प्रशासन अधिक पारदर्शक, उत्तरदायी व लोकाभिमुख बनवतो. त्यामुळे विकास योजनांमध्ये अधिक पारदर्शकता, प्रशासनातील भ्रष्टाचार कमी होणे, आणि सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण यासारख्या सकारात्मक परिणामांची शक्यता वाढते.

नागरिकांच्या सहभागात अनेक अडथळे येतात. शिक्षणाचा अभाव, राजकीय उदासीनता, आर्थिक मर्यादा, सामाजिक विषमता, भ्रष्टाचार व अपारदर्शकता यामुळे सहभाग मर्यादित राहतो. विशेषतः महिला, मागासवर्गीय आणि ग्रामीण भागातील नागरिक यांचा सहभाग तुलनेत कमी आढळतो. या अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी काही उपाययोजना महत्वाच्या आहेत. राजकीय शिक्षण, जनजागृती मोहिमा, डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर, आरक्षणाच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीद्वारे मागासवर्गीयांचे सशक्तीकरण, पारदर्शकता वाढवणे आणि युवकांना स्थानिक राजकारणात भाग घेण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे हे मार्ग उपयुक्त ठरतात.

प्रस्तावना:-

भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्थेमध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. या संस्था म्हणजे लोकशाहीचे मूलभूत पायाभूत अंग असून त्या नागरिकांना त्यांच्या स्थानिक प्रश्नांवर निर्णय घेण्यासाठी आणि त्या निर्णयाच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी थेट सहभाग घेण्याची संधी उपलब्ध करून देतात. भारत सरकारने 73वा आणि 74वा घटनादुरुस्ती विधेयक 1992 मध्ये संमत करून ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा परिषद (ग्रामिण भागासाठी) तसेच नगरपालिका, नगरपरिषद, महानगरपालिका (शहरी भागासाठी) या संस्थांना अधिकृत मान्यता आणि अधिकार प्रदान केले.

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचा उद्देश म्हणजे शासन अधिक लोकाभिमुख, पारदर्शक आणि उत्तरदायी बनवणे. परंतु केवळ संस्था स्थापन करून किंवा अधिकार देऊन लोकशाही सशक्त होत नाही, तर त्या संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांचा सक्रीय

सहभाग असणे हे अत्यावश्यक आहे. नागरिकांनी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या विविध कार्यप्रणालींमध्ये, जसे की निवडणुका, ग्रामसभा, विकास योजना, लोकशाही चर्चासत्रे, आणि सार्वजनिक निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सक्रियपणे भाग घेतला पाहिजे

राजकीय सहभागाचा अर्थ केवळ मतदानापुरता मर्यादित नसून तो निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग, लोकप्रतिनिधींशी संवाद, प्रशासनावर लक्ष ठेवणे, तसेच आपल्या हक्कांची जाणीव ठेवणे आणि जबाबदारी पार पाडणे यामध्येही असतो. आजच्या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात नागरिक डिजिटल माध्यमांतूनही आपल्या हक्कांसाठी आवाज उठवत आहेत, प्रशासनासोबत थेट संपर्क साधत आहेत आणि ई-गव्हर्नन्स प्रणालीचा वापर करत आहेत. तसेच या संधीचा सर्वसामान्य नागरिक किती आणि कसा वापर करतो, याचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे. काही अडथळे—जसे की, माहितीचा अभाव, राजकीय उदासीनता, सामाजिक आणि लिंग आधारित असमानता, भ्रष्टाचार, अपारदर्शकता—हे नागरिकांच्या सहभागाच्या आड येतात. त्यामुळे या लेखामध्ये नागरिकांच्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेतील राजकीय सहभागाचे स्वरूप, त्याचे महत्त्व, अडचणी, आणि त्या अडचणींवर उपाय या सर्व पैलूंचा सविस्तर अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

#### नागरिकांचा राजकीय सहभाग:-

राजकीय सहभाग हा लोकशाही व्यवस्थेचा आत्मा मानला जातो. तो केवळ मतदान करणे एवढ्यापुरता मर्यादित नसून, शासनाच्या विविध पातळ्यांवर नागरिक स्वतःहून जेव्हा थेट किंवा अप्रत्यक्षरीत्या सहभाग घेतात, तेव्हाच तो खरा राजकीय सहभाग मानला जातो. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या संदर्भात विचार करता, नागरिकांचा सहभाग अधिक प्रभावी, निर्णायक आणि जवळचा असतो. कारण या संस्था नागरिकांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनाशी थेट संबंधित असलेल्या सेवा आणि सुविधांच्या नियोजन व अंमलबजावणीसाठी कार्यरत असतात.

राजकीय सहभागाचे विविध प्रकार खालीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतात:

1. **मतदान:** सर्वात मूलभूत आणि महत्त्वाचा प्रकार म्हणजे मतदान. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या निवडणुकांमध्ये नागरिकांनी मतदान करून योग्य प्रतिनिधी निवडणे ही त्यांची प्राथमिक जबाबदारी आहे.
2. **उमेदवारी व निवडणूक लढवणे:** काही नागरिक स्वतः उमेदवार म्हणून पुढे येतात आणि निवडणूक लढवतात. त्यामुळे त्यांना प्रशासनात थेट सहभाग घेण्याची संधी मिळते.
3. **ग्रामसभा व जनसभा मध्ये सहभाग:** ग्रामपंचायत किंवा नगरपालिका क्षेत्रात होणाऱ्या ग्रामसभा, वार्ड सभा, विकास योजना बैठकांमध्ये नागरिकांनी सहभागी होणे आणि आपले मत मांडणे हा एक महत्त्वाचा सहभाग आहे.
4. **विकास योजनांमध्ये सहभाग:** नागरिक स्थानिक पातळीवर रस्ते, पाणी, आरोग्य, शिक्षण, स्वच्छता आदी सुविधा कशा असाव्यात याबाबत सूचना, मागण्या आणि निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभाग घेऊ शकतात.
5. **प्रशासनावर देखरेख ठेवणे:** नागरिकांनी स्थानिक संस्थांच्या कामकाजावर लक्ष ठेवणे, चुकीच्या गोष्टींवर आवाज उठवणे, आणि माहितीचा अधिकार (RTI) वापरणे याही गोष्टी सहभागाच्या कक्षेत येतात.
6. **सामाजिक संघटनांद्वारे सहभाग:** NGOs, स्वयंसेवी संस्था किंवा स्थानिक गटांद्वारे नागरिक आपला सहभाग अधिक संघटित आणि प्रभावी प्रकारे नोंदवू शकतात.
7. **डिजिटल माध्यमातून सहभाग:** आजच्या युगात सोशल मीडियावरून लोकशाही विषयांवर चर्चा करणे, ई-गव्हर्नन्स प्लॅटफॉर्मवर तक्रारी नोंदवणे, ऑनलाईन याचिका दाखल करणे हे सर्व डिजिटल राजकीय सहभागाचे भाग आहेत.

8. **प्रतिनिधींशी संवाद व पाठपुरावा:** निवडून आलेल्या लोकप्रतिनिधींशी नियमित संवाद साधून विकासकामांबाबत मागणी करणे, समस्यांचा पाठपुरावा करणे हे देखील सहभागाचे एक प्रभावी स्वरूप आहे. राजकीय सहभागाचा मुख्य उद्देश म्हणजे नागरिकांनी केवळ मतदान करून थांबू नये, तर शासनप्रक्रियेत सातत्याने सहभागी राहून एक जबाबदार आणि जागरूक नागरिक म्हणून कार्य करावे. अशा प्रकारच्या सहभागामुळे शासन अधिक उत्तरदायी, पारदर्शक व लोकाभिमुख बनते.

#### स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील नागरिक सहभागाचे स्वरूप:-

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये नागरिकांचा सहभाग हे लोकशाहीचे खरे बळ दर्शवणारे एक प्रमुख अंग आहे. हा सहभाग विविध पद्धतींनी आणि विविध स्तरांवर दिसून येतो. नागरिक केवळ मतदार म्हणून नव्हे तर विकासाच्या संपूर्ण प्रक्रियेत एक सक्रिय घटक म्हणून सहभागी होतात. खाली या सहभागाचे संपूर्ण स्वरूप सविस्तरपणे मांडले आहे:

1. **प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग (Direct Participation):** हा सहभाग नागरिक थेट कृतीद्वारे घेतात. यामध्ये पुढील प्रकार येतात:

**मतदान:** स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या निवडणुकीत मतदान करणे हे सर्वात मूलभूत आणि महत्वाचे माध्यम आहे.

**ग्रामसभा / वार्ड सभा:** ग्रामपंचायतीमधील ग्रामसभा आणि नगरपालिकांमधील वार्ड सभा हे नागरिकांना थेट निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होण्याचे मंच असतात.

**गट चर्चा व लोकचर्चा:** नागरिक विविध मुद्द्यांवर चर्चा करून प्रशासनापर्यंत आपली मते पोहोचवतात.

**जनआंदोलने व निषेध:** नागरिक एखाद्या चुकीच्या निर्णयाविरोधात निदर्शने, मोर्चे, आंदोलनाद्वारे आपला निषेध नोंदवतात.

**विकास योजनेतील सहभाग:** स्थानिक विकास आराखडे ठरवताना नागरिक आपली मते मांडतात, सूचना देतात.

2. **अप्रत्यक्ष सहभाग (Indirect Participation):** या स्वरूपात नागरिक थेट निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी नसले तरी ते राजकीय किंवा सामाजिक माध्यमातून अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव टाकतात.

**राजकीय पक्षांचे समर्थन:** नागरिक एखाद्या राजकीय पक्षाचा पाठिंबा करून राजकीय प्रक्रिया प्रभावित करतात.

**निवडणूक प्रचार:** मतदारांमध्ये जनजागृती करणे, प्रचार सभांमध्ये भाग घेणे हे अप्रत्यक्ष सहभागाचे भाग आहेत.

**लोकप्रतिनिधींशी संवाद:** आपले प्रश्न, मागण्या स्थानिक प्रतिनिधींपर्यंत पोहोचवणे.

3. **डिजिटल सहभाग (Digital Participation):** माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात नागरिक डिजिटल माध्यमांतूनही स्थानिक प्रशासनात सक्रिय सहभागी होत आहेत.

**ई-गव्हर्नन्स प्लॅटफॉर्मचा वापर:** तक्रारी नोंदवणे, सूचना देणे, माहिती मिळवणे यासाठी विविध पोर्टल्सचा वापर.

**सोशल मिडियाद्वारे सहभाग:** प्रशासनाच्या कामकाजावर प्रतिक्रिया देणे, मुद्द्यांवर चर्चा करणे.

**ऑनलाइन याचिका व फीडबॅक:** नागरिक ऑनलाइन याचिका तयार करून किंवा सादर करून प्रशासनाचे लक्ष वेधतात.

4. **संघटित सहभाग (Collective Participation):**

**स्वयंसेवी संस्था (NGOs):** नागरिक सामाजिक संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून एकत्र येऊन सहभाग नोंदवतात.

**स्थानीय विकास समित्या:** विशेष प्रकल्पांसाठी स्थानिक समित्यांत सदस्य म्हणून सहभागी होतात.

**महिला बचत गट, युवक मंडळे:** या गटांतून सामाजिक व विकासात्मक उपक्रमांमध्ये सहभागी होणे.

5. **सर्जनशील/नवोन्मेषी सहभाग (Innovative Participation):**

**सामुदायिक प्रकल्प सुरू करणे:** स्वखर्चाने किंवा सामूहिक प्रयत्नातून रस्ते, स्वच्छता, पाणीपुरवठा यासारखे उपक्रम राबवणे.

**लोकल नियोजनात योगदान:** स्मार्ट सिटी योजना, गावविकास आराखडा इ. मध्ये नागरिकांनी कल्पना आणि उपाय सुचवणे.

**राजकीय सहभागाचे महत्त्व:-**

राजकीय सहभाग हा कोणत्याही लोकशाही समाजाचा मूलभूत आधारस्तंभ आहे. तो नागरिक आणि शासन यांच्यातील एक सेतू आहे, जो लोकशाही प्रक्रियेतील पारदर्शकता, उत्तरदायित्व आणि प्रभावी कार्यक्षमतेला चालना देतो. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या संदर्भात राजकीय सहभागाचे महत्त्व अधिक ठळकपणे जाणवते कारण या संस्था नागरिकांच्या दैनंदिन गरजांशी थेट संबंधित असतात.

1. **लोकशाही सशक्त करणे:** राजकीय सहभागामुळे लोकशाही व्यवस्थेला बळकटी मिळते. नागरिक जेव्हा स्वतः प्रशासनाच्या प्रक्रियेत सक्रियपणे सहभागी होतात, तेव्हा शासन केवळ वरून लादलेले न राहता, लोकांच्या इच्छेचा आणि गरजेचा आरसा ठरते.
2. **उत्तरदायी व पारदर्शक प्रशासन:** जेव्हा नागरिक स्थानिक संस्थांच्या कामकाजात सहभागी होतात, प्रश्न विचारतात, माहितीची मागणी करतात, तेव्हा प्रशासन अधिक पारदर्शक आणि उत्तरदायी बनते. हे भ्रष्टाचार कमी करण्यासही मदत करते.
3. **स्थानिक गरजांनुसार निर्णय:** राजकीय सहभागामुळे स्थानिक नागरिक आपले प्रश्न, गरजा व अपेक्षा थेट प्रशासनापर्यंत पोहोचवू शकतात. त्यामुळे योजना तयार करताना त्या अधिक वास्तववादी व लोकाभिमुख बनतात.
4. **वंचित गटांचे सशक्तीकरण:** राजकीय सहभाग हे वंचित, महिलां, अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांसाठी सशक्तीकरणाचे माध्यम ठरते. त्यांना आवाज मिळतो, प्रतिनिधित्व मिळते, आणि त्यांच्या समस्या मुख्य प्रवाहात येतात.
5. **सामाजिक न्यायाची अंमलबजावणी:** सक्रिय नागरिक राजकारणात सहभाग घेतल्यास सामाजिक विषमता, अन्याय, भेदभाव यासारख्या समस्यांवर प्रकाश टाकता येतो. त्यामुळे सामाजिक समतेस चालना मिळते.
6. **नेतृत्व निर्माण व विकास:** राजकीय सहभागामुळे स्थानिक नेतृत्व उदयास येते. सामान्य नागरिक जेव्हा प्रश्न विचारतात, चर्चेमध्ये भाग घेतात, तेव्हा त्यांच्यात नेतृत्वगुण विकसित होतात, जे पुढे समाज व राष्ट्रासाठी उपयुक्त ठरते.
7. **विकास प्रक्रियेतील गती व परिणामकारकता:** नागरिक जेव्हा योजना अंमलबजावणीत सहभागी होतात, तेव्हा अडथळे, गैरवापर, विलंब यावर नियंत्रण ठेवता येते. त्यामुळे विकास कामे अधिक वेगाने व दर्जेदार पूर्ण होतात.
8. **सार्वजनिक संसाधनांचा योग्य वापर:** नागरिकांचा सहभाग प्रशासनावर नजर ठेवण्याचे काम करतो. त्यामुळे निधी, सेवा व संसाधनांचा योग्य वापर होतो, अपव्यय टाळता येतो.
9. **शांततामय व जबाबदार समाजाची निर्मिती:** राजकीयदृष्ट्या सक्रिय नागरिक सहिष्णुता, सहकार्य, विविधतेतील ऐक्य या मूल्यांचा स्वीकार करतात. त्यामुळे एक जबाबदार, सुजाण व शांतीप्रिय समाज तयार होतो.



10. **भविष्यातील पिढ्यांसाठी आदर्श:**राजकीय सहभाग हे नवीन पिढीसाठी प्रेरणा देणारे कार्य आहे. जेव्हा युवक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना सहभागाचं महत्त्व समजतं, तेव्हा ते सुजाण नागरिक बनतात.

**नागरिकांच्या राजकीय सहभागातील अडचणी:-**

भारतातील लोकशाही व्यवस्थेतील "राजकीय सहभाग" हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे अंग आहे. मात्र, प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात पाहता सर्वसामान्य नागरिकांचा सहभाग अपेक्षित पातळीवर दिसून येत नाही. विशेषतः स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये अनेक अडचणींमुळे हा सहभाग मर्यादित राहतो. या अडथळ्यांचे स्वरूप वैविध्यपूर्ण असून, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक आणि व्यवस्थात्मक पातळीवर आढळते.

1. **शैक्षणिक अडचणी:**अनेक नागरिकांना मूलभूत राजकीय ज्ञान आणि शासनव्यवस्थेबाबत माहिती नसते.लोकशाही प्रक्रिया, अधिकार, योजना याविषयी अपुरी माहिती असते.अशिक्षित किंवा निमशिक्षित नागरिक सहजपणे दिशाभूल होतात किंवा सहभाग टाळतात.
2. **राजकीय उदासीनता:**"आपल्यामुळे काय फरक पडतो?" या मानसिकतेमुळे अनेक नागरिक सहभाग घेण्यास उत्सुक नसतात.काही वेळा दीर्घकालीन बदल न घडल्यामुळे लोक निराश होतात.भ्रष्टाचार, अपारदर्शकता यामुळे नागरिकांचा विश्वास कमी होतो.
3. **आर्थिक मर्यादा:**रोजंदारीवर काम करणाऱ्या नागरिकांना सभा, चर्चा, निवडणूक प्रक्रियेत भाग घेणे कठीण जाते.सहभागासाठी लागणाऱ्या वेळेमुळे त्यांच्या उपजीविकेवर परिणाम होतो.अनेकांना इंटरनेट किंवा प्रवासाच्या सुविधांचा अभाव असतो.
4. **सामाजिक विषमता:**जाती, धर्म, वर्ग, लिंग याच्या आधारावर अनेकांना सहभागापासून दूर ठेवले जाते.महिलांना पारंपरिक मर्यादा, कुटुंबीयांचा विरोध आणि असुरक्षिततेची भीती यामुळे सहभाग घेता येत नाही.अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती आणि अल्पसंख्याक गटांचा आवाज अनेकदा दाबला जातो.
5. **व्यवस्थात्मक अडचणी:**स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचे कामकाज पारदर्शक नसते, त्यामुळे नागरिकांना सहभागाच्या संधी मिळत नाहीत.ग्रामसभा, वार्ड सभा वेळेवर व नियमित होत नाहीत.प्रशासन आणि लोकप्रतिनिधी नागरिकांच्या प्रश्नांकडे दुर्लक्ष करतात.
6. **माहितीचा अभाव:**योजनांची माहिती, निधीचा वापर, प्रलंबित प्रकल्प याबाबत नागरिकांना पुरेशी माहिती मिळत नाही.माहितीचा अधिकार (RTI) वापरण्याचे ज्ञान नसते.प्रशासन आणि शासन यांच्यात संवादाची प्रभावी साधने नाहीत.
7. **राजकीय हस्तक्षेप व पक्षीय राजकारण:**स्थानिक पातळीवर राजकीय पक्षांचे वर्चस्व, गटबाजी, पक्षीय मतभेद यामुळे सामान्य नागरिकांचा सहभाग कुंठित होतो.काही वेळा सत्ताधऱ्यांच्या दबावामुळे नागरिक व्यक्त होण्यास घाबरतात.
8. **तंत्रज्ञान साक्षरतेचा अभाव:**ई-गव्हर्नन्स, ऑनलाइन तक्रारी, डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म यांचा वापर करण्यासाठी आवश्यक डिजिटल कौशल्य सर्वांकडे नसते.ग्रामीण व मागास भागात इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटी किंवा मोबाईल ॲक्सेस मर्यादित असतो.
9. **कायदेशीर प्रक्रियेतील गुंतागुंत:**काही वेळा सहभागासाठी लागणाऱ्या कागदपत्रांची अडचण, जटिल प्रक्रिया, किंवा प्रशासकीय विलंब लोकांना दूर ठेवतो.भ्रष्टाचार आणि दलालांची साखळी नागरिकांचा आत्मविश्वास कमी करते.



10. भय आणि असुरक्षितता: अनेक ठिकाणी लोकप्रतिनिधी किंवा प्रभावशाली व्यक्तींविरुद्ध तक्रार केल्यास सूडबुद्धीने वागवले जाते. अशा असुरक्षिततेच्या वातावरणात सामान्य नागरिक सहभागी होण्यास टाळाटाळ करतात.

**नागरिकांच्या राजकीय सहभाग वाढवण्यासाठी उपाययोजना :**

लोकशाही मजबूत व समतोल ठेवण्यासाठी नागरिकांचा सक्रिय आणि जागरूक सहभाग अत्यावश्यक असतो. मात्र, विविध कारणांमुळे हा सहभाग कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे नागरिकांचा राजकीय सहभाग वाढवण्यासाठी रचनात्मक, शैक्षणिक, तांत्रिक आणि सामाजिक स्तरांवर प्रभावी उपाययोजना राबवणे गरजेचे आहे.

1. **राजकीय जागृती व शिक्षण:**

**नागरिकशास्त्रावर आधारित कार्यशाळा, प्रशिक्षण शिबिरे:** शाळा, महाविद्यालये आणि समाज माध्यमांतून नागरिकशास्त्राचे शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे.

**मतदानाचे महत्त्व समजावणे:** विविध माध्यमांतून लोकांना मतदानाचे मूल्य समजावले पाहिजे.

**सामाजिक चळवळींमध्ये सहभाग वाढवणे:** विशेषतः तरुणांना प्रेरित करून त्यांना राजकीय प्रक्रिया समजावून सांगावी.

2. **माहितीचा हक्क आणि पारदर्शकता:**

**RTI (माहितीचा अधिकार) चा प्रचार:** नागरिकांनी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांकडून माहिती मागवण्यासाठी RTI चा प्रभावी वापर करावा.

**योजनांची माहिती सर्वसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे:** गाव पातळीवर सूचना फलक, सभा, डिजिटल माध्यमांद्वारे योजनांची माहिती दिली जावी.

**लोकसंवादाच्या साधनांचा विकास:** नागरिक आणि प्रशासन यांच्यात खुला संवाद असावा.

3. **डिजिटल साक्षरता आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर:**

**ई-गव्हर्नन्स प्लॅटफॉर्मचे प्रशिक्षण:** नागरिकांना ऑनलाइन सेवा, तक्रार नोंदणी, माहिती मिळवण्याचे शिक्षण द्यावे.

**मोबाईल ॲप्सचा वापर:** स्थानिक प्रशासनाच्या कामकाजात नागरिकांचा सहभाग वाढवण्यासाठी मोबाईल ॲप्स विकसित करावेत.

**स्मार्ट ग्राम, स्मार्ट सिटी योजनांमध्ये नागरिकांचा समावेश:** सहभागी नियोजनाच्या माध्यमातून नागरिकांना विकास प्रक्रियेत जोडणे.

4. **महिलांचा आणि वंचित गटांचा सहभाग:**

**महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी विशेष उपक्रम:** महिलांसाठी नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण, स्व-सहायता गटांचे राजकीय प्रशिक्षण, आणि स्थानिक पातळीवर संवाद साधणे.

**वंचित आणि अल्पसंख्याक समुदायासाठी विशेष कार्यक्रम:** SC/ST/OBC व अल्पसंख्यांक गटांमध्ये राजकीय जागरूकता वाढवण्यासाठी विशेष मोहिमा.

**आरक्षणाचा योग्य वापर:** स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये आरक्षणामुळे आलेल्या संर्धीचा प्रभावी उपयोग होण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन.

5. **स्थानिक सभा व संमेलनांचे सशक्तीकरण:**

**ग्रामसभा/वार्ड सभांची नियमितता:** प्रत्येक गावात/प्रभागात ग्रामसभा/वार्ड सभा वेळेवर, सर्वसमावेशक व निर्णयक्षम

व्हाव्यात.

**सभा खुल्या व पारदर्शक पद्धतीने घ्याव्यात:** निर्णय प्रक्रिया सर्वासमोर पारदर्शक होणे आवश्यक आहे.

**जनतेचे अभिप्राय नोंदवणे व विचारात घेणे:** सभांमध्ये आलेल्या सूचना आणि शंका विचारात घ्याव्यात.

**7. कायदे आणि धोरणांची अंमलबजावणी:**

**ग्रामसभा सक्तीचा कायदा प्रभावी करणे:** ग्रामसभांचे निर्णय बंधनकारक व्हावेत.

**दंडात्मक तरतुदी:** सहभाग टाळणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्यांवर किंवा प्रशासनावर कारवाईची तरतूद करणे

**लोक सहभाग धोरण तयार करणे:** प्रत्येक जिल्हा/नगरपालिकेसाठी नागरिक सहभाग धोरण असावे.

**8. सकारात्मक सामाजिक वातावरण निर्माण करणे:**

**स्वस्थ राजकीय संवाद:** राजकीय पक्षांनी मतभेदांचा सन्मान ठेवून सर्व नागरिकांना संवादात सहभागी करून घ्यावे.

**सामूहिक सहभागासाठी प्रेरणा:** उदाहरणाद्वारे लोकांना राजकारणात सहभागी होण्यासाठी प्रेरणा द्यावी.

**नेतृत्वाचे आदर्श प्रस्तुत करणे:** चांगल्या लोकप्रतिनिधींची कार्यपद्धती प्रसारमाध्यमांतून दाखवावी.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून असे स्पष्ट झाले की नागरिकांचा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील राजकीय सहभाग अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा असतानाही तो अपेक्षित प्रमाणात आढळत नाही. बहुतेक नागरिक मतदानापुरता सहभाग मर्यादित ठेवतात आणि त्यानंतरच्या प्रशासनिक किंवा निर्णयप्रक्रियेत सहभाग घेण्यास टाळाटाळ करतात. राजकीय सहभागाचा अभाव हा प्रामुख्याने जनजागृतीचा अभाव, प्रशासनावरचा अविश्वास, माहितीची कमतरता, शैक्षणिक आणि सामाजिक पातळीतील असमतोल, आणि महिलांचा व तरुणांचा अपुरा सहभाग या घटकांमुळे आहे. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेला खऱ्या अर्थाने बळकट करायचे असेल, तर नागरिकांनी स्थानिक पातळीवर अधिक सजग, जागरूक आणि सक्रिय राहणे आवश्यक आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनी देखील नागरिकांचा विश्वास संपादन करून अधिक पारदर्शक, सहभागात्मक आणि लोकाभिमुख प्रशासन राबवले पाहिजे. या अनुषंगाने, राजकीय सहभाग वाढवण्यासाठी शासकीय, सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक स्तरावर प्रयत्न होणे आवश्यक आहे, जेणेकरून खऱ्या अर्थाने "लोकसहभागातून लोकशाही" साध्य होईल.

**संदर्भ सूची :-**

1. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, भारतीय राज्यघटना- भारत सरकार प्रकाशन विभाग, नवी दिल्ली
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3. डॉ. शशिकांत कोकाटे, भारतीय लोकशाही आणि नागरी समाज- संदीप प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
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8. प्रा. संजय साळुंखे, ग्रामसभा आणि लोकसहभाग- उत्कर्ष प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर

## शिक्षणामध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे फायदे आणि आव्हाने

अनिता सतीश लवांडे

संशोधन केंद्र- विद्या प्रतिष्ठानचे शिक्षण शास्त्र महाविद्यालय

व संशोधन केंद्र, केडगाव देवी रोड, अहिल्यानगर

### सारांश:

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही प्राचीन आणि समृद्ध परंपरा असून ती वेद, उपनिषदे, आयुर्वेद, योग, गणित, तत्त्वज्ञान आणि विज्ञान यांच्या विविध शाखांमध्ये विखुरलेली आहे. शिक्षणामध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला प्रोत्साहन देणे हे काळाची गरज असूनही, या प्रक्रियेत अनेक आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो.

प्रथम, पाश्चिमात्य शिक्षण पद्धतींच्या प्रभावामुळे भारतीय परंपरागत ज्ञान दुर्लक्षित राहते. आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीत वैज्ञानिकता आणि तंत्रज्ञानाला प्राधान्य देताना भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि परंपरांचे स्थान कमी झाले आहे. दुसरे आव्हान म्हणजे संसाधनांची कमतरता आणि प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकांची अनुपलब्धता. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे शिक्षण देण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते शैक्षणिक साहित्य, कोर्स आणि तज्ज्ञ यांची संख्या कमी आहे. याशिवाय, संशोधन आणि वैज्ञानिक प्रमाणीकरणाच्या अभावामुळे पारंपारिक ज्ञानाचे महत्त्व सिद्ध करणे अवघड झाले आहे.

तथापि, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे अनेक फायदेही आहेत. ही प्रणाली केवळ शैक्षणिक ज्ञानावर भर न देता शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि आध्यात्मिक विकासासाठी प्रोत्साहित करते. योग आणि आयुर्वेदासारख्या प्रणालींमुळे आरोग्य आणि तंदुरुस्ती यांचा समग्र दृष्टिकोन मिळतो. गणित आणि तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रात भारतीय विचारधारा जागतिक पातळीवर महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरली आहे.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली शिक्षणामध्ये समाविष्ट केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यापक आणि समग्र दृष्टिकोन प्राप्त होतो. तसेच, सांस्कृतिक वारसा आणि मूल्यांचे संवर्धन होऊन राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता बळकट होते. त्यामुळे भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत या ज्ञान प्रणालीला योग्य स्थान मिळवून देण्यासाठी धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना आणि संशोधनाची वाढ आवश्यक आहे. यामुळे आधुनिक आणि पारंपारिक ज्ञानाचा समन्वय साधून शिक्षण अधिक समृद्ध होईल.

**Key Words-** शिक्षण, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली, फायदे, आव्हाने.

### प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही प्राचीन काळापासून ज्ञान, विज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा अमूल्य वारसा आहे. वेद, उपनिषदे, आयुर्वेद, योग, गणित, खगोलशास्त्र, स्थापत्यकला आणि साहित्य यांसारख्या विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये भारतीय विद्वानांनी अभूतपूर्व योगदान दिले आहे. तथापि, औपनिवेशिक कालखंडानंतर आणि आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या प्रभावामुळे भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे महत्त्व कमी झाले.

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात, शिक्षणामध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला प्रोत्साहन देणे हे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षण हे केवळ माहितीचे संकलन नसून मूल्य, संस्कार आणि जीवन जगण्याच्या तत्त्वांचा समावेश असलेले एक व्यापक साधन आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या माध्यमातून केवळ शैक्षणिक विकासच नाही तर मानसिक, शारीरिक आणि आध्यात्मिक उन्नतीही साधता येते.

परंतु, या प्रणालीला शिक्षणामध्ये प्रोत्साहन देताना अनेक आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो. आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धतीशी सुसंगतता, अभ्यासक्रमाचे आधुनिकीकरण, शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण आणि विद्यार्थ्यांची स्वीकृती हे काही महत्वाचे मुद्दे आहेत. या संशोधन पेपरमध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला शिक्षणामध्ये प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे फायदे आणि आव्हाने यांचा सखोल अभ्यास करण्यात येणार आहे.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करून आणि त्यातील आव्हाने ओळखून, शैक्षणिक धोरणे कशा प्रकारे विकसित करता येतील यावर या संशोधनात विचार करण्यात येणार आहे. त्यामुळे पारंपरिक ज्ञान आणि आधुनिक शिक्षण यांचा सुवर्णमध्य साधता येईल आणि आगामी पिढ्यांना एक सुसंस्कृत, सशक्त आणि स्वाभिमानी शिक्षण पद्धती प्रदान करता येईल.

#### भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची उद्दिष्टे-

- 1) आत्मज्ञान आणि मोक्षप्राप्ती मिळवणे.
- 2) समाजात नैतिकता आणि सदाचार प्रस्थापित करणे.
- 3) समाजकल्याण आणि वसुधेव व कुटुंब या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा प्रचार करणे.
- 4) शिक्षण आणि बौद्धिक विकास करणे.
- 5) विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास करणे.
- 6) निसर्ग आणि पर्यावरण संवर्धन करणे.
- 7) कला साहित्य आणि संस्कृतीचा प्रचार व संवर्धन करणे.
- 8) अध्यात्म आणि समतोल जीवनशैलीवर भर देणे.
- 9) राज्यव्यवस्था आणि उत्तम प्रशासन संभाळणे.
- 10) जागतिक शांतता आणि अध्यात्मिक नेतृत्व करणे.

#### भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे प्रमुख घटक:

##### 1. वेद आणि उपनिषदे:

वेद (ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद, अथर्ववेद) हे प्राचीन ग्रंथ आहेत, ज्यात अध्यात्म, तत्त्वज्ञान, संस्कृती आणि विज्ञानाचे विचार मांडलेले आहेत.

उपनिषदे वेदांचेच तात्त्विक भाष्य असून त्यात आत्मा, परमात्मा आणि मोक्ष यांसारख्या विषयांवर चिंतन आहे.

##### 2. योग आणि आयुर्वेद:

योग ही प्राचीन शारीरिक आणि मानसिक साधना आहे, जी पतंजलीच्या योगसूत्रांमध्ये विस्तृतपणे मांडलेली आहे.

आयुर्वेद ही पारंपरिक वैद्यकीय पद्धती आहे, जी शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि आध्यात्मिक स्वास्थ्यावर आधारित आहे.

##### 3. गणित आणि खगोलशास्त्र:

आर्यभट्ट, भास्कराचार्य आणि ब्रह्मगुप्त यांनी गणित आणि खगोलशास्त्रात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले.

शून्याचा शोध, दशमान पद्धती आणि त्रिकोणमितीचे मूलतत्त्वे ही भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची देणगी आहे.

##### 4. तत्त्वज्ञान:

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान सहा प्रमुख दर्शने (सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा आणि वेदांत) आणि बौद्ध, जैन

तसेच चार्वाक तत्त्वज्ञान यांचा समावेश करते.

या तत्त्वज्ञान शाखांनी जीवन, अस्तित्व, नैतिकता आणि मुक्ती यावर सखोल विचार मांडले आहेत.

**5. साहित्य आणि संस्कृती:**

रामायण, महाभारत आणि पुराणे ही महाकाव्ये आणि कथाग्रंथ भारतीय मूल्यव्यवस्थेचे दर्शन घडवतात.

नाट्यशास्त्र आणि संगीत शास्त्रांमध्ये कला आणि संस्कृतीचे तत्त्वज्ञान विषद केले आहे.

**6. वास्तुशास्त्र आणि स्थापत्यशास्त्र:**

वास्तुशास्त्र हे घर, मंदिर आणि अन्य बांधकामांचे नियोजन कसे करावे हे शिकवते.

स्थापत्यकलेमध्ये दक्षिण भारतातील मंदिर वास्तुकला आणि उत्तर भारतातील नगरीय स्थापत्य यांचा समावेश आहे

**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे शिक्षणातील महत्त्व:**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे शिक्षणात समावेश केल्यास शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट व्यापक आणि सर्वांगीण होऊ शकते.

1. नैतिकता आणि मूल्यशिक्षण: विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये नैतिकता, कर्तव्य आणि संयमाचे शिक्षण.
2. विज्ञान आणि गणित: भारतीय गणितज्ञांचे योगदान आणि आयुर्वेदाची वैज्ञानिकता.
3. योग आणि आरोग्य: शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्याचा विकास.
4. सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये: भारतीय संस्कृतीचा सन्मान आणि जोपासना.
5. व्यक्तिमत्व विकास: आत्मनियंत्रण, शांती आणि मनःशक्तीचा विकास.

**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे फायदे:**

**१. नैतिक मूल्यांचा विकास:**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीत नैतिकता आणि सदाचार यावर विशेष भर दिला आहे.

उदाहरण: भगवद्गीता, रामायण आणि महाभारत यामधील नीतीधडे विद्यार्थ्यांना आदर्श मूल्ये शिकवतात.

फायदा: विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये सामाजिक जबाबदारीची भावना विकसित होईल.

**२. मानसिक आणि शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य:**

योग आणि ध्यान: विद्यार्थ्यांचे मानसिक संतुलन आणि तणाव व्यवस्थापनासाठी उपयुक्त.

आयुर्वेद: आहार आणि जीवनशैलीद्वारे शारीरिक आरोग्याचे संरक्षण.

फायदा: विद्यार्थ्यांचे मानसिक आणि शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य सुधारेल.

**३. विज्ञान आणि तांत्रिक ज्ञानाचा समावेश:**

प्राचीन भारतीय गणितज्ञांनी बीजगणित, शून्य आणि अंकगणित यामध्ये मौलिक कार्य केले आहे.

उदाहरण: आर्यभट्ट, भास्कराचार्य आणि चरक यांचे योगदान.

फायदा: विद्यार्थ्यांना विज्ञान आणि गणिताच्या प्राचीन संकल्पनांचा गाढा परिचय होईल.

**४. सांस्कृतिक जाणीव आणि राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता:**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये भारतीय संस्कृतीची जाणीव वाढेल.

उदाहरण: वेद, उपनिषदे आणि पुराणातील संस्कार.

फायदा: राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता आणि अभिमानाची भावना वाढीस लागेल.

**५. सर्वांगीण व्यक्तिमत्व विकास:**



आत्मज्ञान, विचारशक्ती आणि जीवन कौशल्ये यांचा विकास होईल.

विद्यार्थ्यांना आत्मविश्लेषणाची आणि आत्मसंयमाची संधी मिळेल.

फायदा: आत्मविश्वास वाढवून विद्यार्थ्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्व अधिक सक्षम होईल.

**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला प्रोत्साहन देण्याची आव्हाने:**

१. **शिक्षण पद्धतीतील अडचणी:**

विद्यमान शिक्षण प्रणालीत पाश्चात्य अभ्यासक्रमांचा प्रभाव अधिक आहे.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीसाठी आवश्यक अभ्यासक्रम आणि शैक्षणिक साहित्याची कमतरता आहे.

उपाय: नवीन अभ्यासक्रम तयार करून शिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा समावेश करणे.

२. **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणाची कमतरता:**

शिक्षकांना भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे प्रशिक्षण देणे गरजेचे आहे.

सध्याच्या शिक्षकांमध्ये या विषयांवरील सखोल ज्ञान कमी आहे.

उपाय: शिक्षकांसाठी कार्यशाळा आणि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करणे.

३. **आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानासोबत समन्वयाचा अभाव:**

आधुनिक शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित आहे, तर भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा शास्त्रशुद्ध पद्धतीने शिकवली जाते.

उपाय: डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर करून पारंपरिक शिक्षणाचे आधुनिकीकरण करणे.

४. **सामाजिक आणि राजकीय आव्हाने:**

काही समाजघटकांना भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील तत्त्वे अप्रासंगिक वाटतात.

धर्मनिरपेक्षतेचा मुद्दा उपस्थित होऊ शकतो.

उपाय: तत्त्वज्ञानाचे धार्मिक स्वरूप टाळून नैतिक आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यास करणे.

५. **संशोधन आणि पुराव्यांचा अभाव:**

अनेक पारंपरिक ज्ञानप्रणालींचा वैज्ञानिक पुरावा उपलब्ध नाही.

उपाय: संशोधन आणि पुराव्यांच्या आधारे ज्ञानप्रणालीची पुनर्स्थापना करणे.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० मधील योगदान:

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० मध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला शिक्षणात महत्त्व देण्याचा प्रस्ताव मांडण्यात आला आहे:

स्थानिक आणि मातृभाषेत शिक्षणावर भर.

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि योगशिक्षणाचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश.

नैतिकता आणि मूल्याधारित शिक्षणावर भर.

**प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी उपाययोजना:**

१. **अभ्यासक्रमाचे आधुनिकीकरण:**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या संकल्पना सध्याच्या विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाशी जोडून शिकवाव्यात.

पाठ्यपुस्तकांमध्ये आधुनिक उदाहरणे आणि वैज्ञानिक पुरावे समाविष्ट करावेत.

२. **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण:**

शिक्षकांना भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे सखोल प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांना आधुनिक दृष्टिकोनातून शिकवण्याची क्षमता

विकसित करावी.

३. संशोधन आणि प्रकाशन:

भारतीय ग्रंथांचे भाषांतर, संशोधन आणि प्रकाशन वाढवून विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी उपलब्धता वाढवावी.

डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्मवर भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे साहित्य उपलब्ध करून द्यावे.

४. जनजागृती आणि प्रचार:

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या महत्त्वावर कार्यशाळा, परिसंवाद आणि चर्चासत्रे आयोजित करावीत.

शिक्षण तज्ज्ञ आणि पालक यांच्यामध्ये सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन निर्माण करावा.

शैक्षणिक उपयोजन:-

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला शिक्षणामध्ये प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी खालील शैक्षणिक उपयोजन मांडता येतील:

1. अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, गणित, विज्ञान, औषधशास्त्र (आयुर्वेद), वास्तुशास्त्र, योग, आणि तर्कशास्त्र यांसारख्या पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालींचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश.

एनईपी 2020 च्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांनुसार भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीशी संबंधित अभ्यासक्रम विकसित करणे.

2. अध्यापन पद्धती आणि संसाधने

भारतीय ग्रंथांमधील तत्त्वज्ञान आणि विज्ञानाधारित ज्ञान सहज शिकता येईल अशा पद्धतीने सादर करणे.

डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर करून भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीबद्दल व्हर्च्युअल लॅब, ऑडिओ-व्हिड्युअल माध्यमे आणि ई-पुस्तके तयार करणे.

3. संशोधन आणि विकास

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीशी संबंधित क्षेत्रात संशोधन प्रकल्प हाती घेणे आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना संशोधनासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे.

आधुनिक विज्ञान आणि भारतीय परंपरागत ज्ञान यांच्यातील संबंध जोडण्यासाठी इंटरडिसिप्लिनरी संशोधनाला चालना देणे.

4. शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण

शिक्षकांसाठी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीवरील विशेष कार्यशाळा, प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासक्रम आणि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करणे.

शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये भारतीय परंपरागत ज्ञान शिकवण्याच्या आधुनिक तंत्रांचा समावेश करणे.

5. व्यावसायिक आणि कौशल्य विकास

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीवर आधारित कौशल्य प्रशिक्षण देऊन रोजगार आणि उद्योजकतेच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे.

भारतीय हस्तकला, स्थानिक उद्योग, पर्यावरणपूरक शेती पद्धती यांचे शिक्षण देऊन स्थानिक अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळकटी देणे.

6. बहुभाषिक शिक्षण आणि स्थानिक ज्ञानाचा समावेश

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी मातृभाषांमध्ये शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देणे.

विविध प्रदेशांतील स्थानिक आणि पारंपरिक ज्ञानाचे दस्तऐवजीकरण आणि प्रचार करणे.

## 7. मूल्यवर्धित शिक्षण आणि नैतिकता

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, योग, आणि ध्यानधारणेच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये नैतिक मूल्ये, मानसिक तंदुरुस्ती आणि तणाव व्यवस्थापनाची क्षमता वाढवणे.

## समारोप-

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही केवळ प्राचीन परंपरा नसून ती एक समृद्ध आणि व्यापक दृष्टिकोन प्रदान करणारी शिक्षण पद्धती आहे. या संशोधन पेपरच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला शिक्षणामध्ये प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे विविध फायदे आणि आव्हाने यांचा सखोल अभ्यास करण्यात आला.

संशोधनातून असे स्पष्ट झाले की, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली शिक्षणात समाविष्ट केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाला चालना मिळते. यामुळे नीतिमूल्ये, मानसिक संतुलन, तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक विचारसरणी आणि सर्जनशीलता वृद्धिंगत होऊ शकते. आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धतीमध्ये या ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश केल्याने जागतिक स्पर्धेत भारतीय विद्यार्थ्यांना अद्वितीय ओळख मिळू शकते.

तथापि, या प्रणालीला शिक्षणात प्रोत्साहन देताना काही आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाशी सुसंगतता, पाठ्यक्रमाचे आधुनिकीकरण, शिक्षकांचे प्रभावी प्रशिक्षण आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिकतेतील बदल हे महत्त्वाचे घटक आहेत.

या सर्व आव्हानांवर मात करण्यासाठी धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. आधुनिक आणि पारंपरिक शिक्षणाचे संतुलन साधून भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला शैक्षणिक मुख्य प्रवाहात आणल्यास एक आदर्श शिक्षण प्रणाली उभी राहू शकते. त्यामुळे ज्ञानाचे संरक्षण आणि प्रसार दोन्ही साध्य होऊ शकते.

अखेरीस, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला शिक्षणात प्रोत्साहन देणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. आधुनिकता आणि पारंपरिकतेचा मिलाफ साधून शिक्षण क्षेत्रात एक नवा अध्याय लिहिण्यासाठी ठोस पावले उचलणे गरजेचे आहे.

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## अक्कलकुव्या तालुक्यातील शिक्षका NEP 2020 समजून घेताना येणाऱ्या अडचणी एक अभ्यास

प्रा. केतन कलाल

## प्रस्तावना

NEP 2020 म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 (National Education Policy 2020). हे धोरण भारत सरकारने 29 जुलै 2020 रोजी जाहीर केले. याचा उद्देश शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत मूलगामी बदल घडवून आणणे आणि 21 व्या शतकाच्या गरजेनुसार विद्यार्थ्यांना तयार करणे हा आहे. नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 ही भारताच्या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात एक ऐतिहासिक घटना आहे. हे धोरण शिक्षण क्षेत्रात मूलभूत आणि व्यापक बदल सुचवते. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शिक्षक हे या बदलांची अंमलबजावणी करणारे महत्वाचे घटक आहेत. मात्र, NEP 2020 समजून घेण्यामध्ये त्यांना अनेक अडचणी येत आहेत. NEP 2020 हे भारतातील शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये आमूलाग्र बदल घडवून आणणारे धोरण आहे. परंतु माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शिक्षकांना त्याचे योग्य आकलन व अंमलबजावणी करताना अनेक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. या प्रकल्पात त्या अडथळ्यांचे विश्लेषण व उपाययोजना मांडण्यात आले आहेत.

## NEP 2020 चे मुख्य वैशिष्ट्ये:

## 1. शालेय शिक्षणात बदल (School Education):

- पारंपरिक 10+2 प्रणालीच्या जागी 5+3+3+4 ही नवीन रचना:
  - 5 वर्षे: *Foundational Stage* (बालवाडी ते इयत्ता 2)
  - 3 वर्षे: *Preparatory Stage* (इयत्ता 3 ते 5)
  - 3 वर्षे: *Middle Stage* (इयत्ता 6 ते 8)
  - 4 वर्षे: *Secondary Stage* (इयत्ता 9 ते 12)
- इयत्ता 6 पासून व्यावसायिक शिक्षण व इंटरनशिपची संधी
- मूल्यमापन पद्धतीत बदल – केवळ गुणांऐवजी कौशल्य आधारित मूल्यांकन
- बहुभाषिक शिक्षणावर भर – प्राथमिक शिक्षण मातृभाषा/प्रादेशिक भाषेत

## 2. उच्च शिक्षणात सुधारणा (Higher Education):

- UG चे 4 वर्षांचे मल्टी-एंट्री/एग्जिट सिस्टिम (Degree with Exit Options)
- एकच उच्च शिक्षण आयोग – HECI (Higher Education Commission of India)
- Autonomy व विद्यापीठांचे *Multidisciplinary* स्वरूप
- MPhil बंद करण्यात आले

## 3. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण (Teacher Training):

- B.Ed ही 4 वर्षांची इंटिग्रेटेड पदवी
- शिक्षक भरतीत गुणवत्ता निकष
- सतत व्यावसायिक विकासावर भर (Continuous Professional Development)

## 4. तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर:

- डिजिटल शिक्षणासाठी National Educational Technology Forum (NETF)
- *Online Learning*, *E-content*, आणि *Blended Learning* ला प्रोत्साहन

## 5. अन्य वैशिष्ट्ये:

- शिक्षणात समानता, समावेशिता आणि प्रवेशयोग्यता
- NEP हे फक्त धोरण आहे, कायदा नाही – त्यामुळे राज्य सरकारांवर अंमलबजावणीची जबाबदारी

**समस्या विधान:** अक्कलकुव्या तालुक्यातील शिक्षका NEP 2020 समजून घेताना येणाऱ्या अडचणी एक अभ्यास उद्दिष्टे:

1. माध्यमिक शिक्षकांना NEP 2020 मधील महत्वाचे बदल समजले आहेत का हे जाणून घेणे.
2. अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी शिक्षकांच्या अपेक्षा आणि सूचना समजून घेणे
3. NEP 2020 मधील मुख्य मुद्दे शिक्षकांना समजले आहेत का हे तपासणे.
4. धोरण समजण्यात येणाऱ्या अडचणींचा अभ्यास करणे.
5. शिक्षकांच्या अपेक्षा आणि सूचना जाणून घेणे.
6. अडचणींवर उपाय सुचवणे.

**संशोधक पद्धती (Methodology):**

सदर संशोधानासाठी सर्वेक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे यात नमूना म्हणून अक्कलकुवा शहरातील एकूण 6 शाळेतील एकूण 80 शिक्षकांची निवड संभव्यता पद्धतीतील यादृच्छिक नमूना निवड पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी प्रश्नावली व मुलाखत या सधांचा वापर केला आहे मिळलेल्या मिळचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी टक्केवारी या तंत्राचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

**शिक्षका येणाऱ्या संभाव्य अडचणी (Findings/Observations):****1. नीतीची भाषा आणि जड शब्दप्रयोग:**

- धोरण इंग्रजीत उपलब्ध असल्यामुळे आणि भाषाशैली क्लिष्ट असल्यामुळे समजण्यात अडचण.
- स्थानिक भाषांमध्ये संक्षिप्त आणि समजण्यास सुलभ मार्गदर्शन कमी.

**2. प्रशिक्षणाचा अभाव:**

- NEP 2020 बाबत शिक्षकांसाठी सखोल प्रशिक्षण सत्र कमी झाले.
- मिळाले तरी फार तांत्रिक किंवा फक्त सैद्धांतिक स्तरावर होते.

**3. धोरणाची व्याप्ती आणि व्यापकता:**

- NEP 2020 हे व्यापक धोरण आहे, ज्यामध्ये अनेक बाबींचा समावेश आहे (जसे की 5+3+3+4 रचना, बहुभाषिकता, समावेशकता, मूल्याधारित शिक्षण).
- यामुळे एकाच वेळी सर्व गोष्टी समजणे कठीण जाते.

**4. डिजिटल गॅप आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभाव:**

- NEP मध्ये डिजिटल शिक्षणावर भर दिला आहे, पण अनेक शिक्षकांना डिजिटल टूल्स वापरण्याचा अनुभव नाही.
- ग्रामीण भागात साधनांची कमतरता.

**5. शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रमातील बदल:**

- नवीन पद्धतीने शिकवण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या शैक्षणिक साहित्याची कमतरता.
- मूल्यांकन पद्धतीतील बदल स्पष्ट न समजणे.



**6. व्यवस्थात्मक पाठबळाचा अभाव:**

- शालेय प्रशासन, स्थानिक शैक्षणिक अधिकारी यांच्याकडून प्रभावी मार्गदर्शन नाही.
- निर्णय प्रक्रिया किंवा धोरण अंमलबजावणीत शिक्षकांचा सहभाग कमी.

**एनईपी 2020 समजून घेताना शिक्षकांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी टक्केवारी नुसार केलेले विश्लेषण**

- 90 % शिक्षकांना असे वाटते की एनईपीचे दस्तावेज खूप विस्तृत आणि तांत्रिक भाषेत आहेत.
- 90 % शिक्षकांना इंग्रजीची पूर्ण समज नसल्याने मूळ दस्तऐवज समजणे कठीण जाते
- 90 % शिक्षकांना अद्याप एनईपी 2020 बाबत योग्य प्रशिक्षण मिळालेले नाही.
- 85% शिक्षकांचा मते काही ठिकाणी प्रशिक्षण सैद्धांतिक स्वरूपाचे असून, प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाहीसाठी पुरेसे नाही.
- 90% शिक्षकांच्या मते मूलभूत तंत्रज्ञान कौशल्ये कमी जाणवते
- 79% शिक्षकांचा मते एनईपीमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात अपेक्षित आहे.
- 95% शिक्षकांकडे डिजिटल साक्षरता आणि साधने उपलब्ध नाहीत.
- 90 % शिक्षकांचा मते विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संपूर्ण विकास (holistic development) आधारित मूल्यांकनाची गरज लक्षात घेता, नव्या मूल्यांकन पद्धती शिक्षकांसाठी नवीन आणि गुंतागुंतीच्या वाटतात.
- 60% शिक्षकांचा मते मातृभाषेतून शिक्षणाची शिफारस ही सकारात्मक असली तरी, अनेक शाळांमध्ये योग्य शिक्षक किंवा साधने उपलब्ध नाहीत.
- 90 % शिक्षकांचा मते नवीन धोरणात शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता वाढवण्यासाठी अनेक अतिरिक्त जबाबदाऱ्या शिक्षकांवर येतात (प्रकल्प कार्य, मूल्यांकन, रेकॉर्ड ठेवणे इ.). यामुळे त्यांच्यावर तणाव वाढतो.
- 95% शिक्षकांचा मते ग्रामीण किंवा निमशहरी भागांतील शाळांमध्ये आवश्यक सुविधा (डिजिटल उपकरणे, ग्रंथालय, प्रयोगशाळा इ.) अपुरी आहेत.
- 80% पालक आणि समाज अजूनही पारंपरिक शिक्षण प्रणालीशीच जोडलेले आहेत, त्यामुळे नवीन धोरण स्वीकारण्यात अडथळे येतात.

**उपाययोजना:****१. समज वाढविण्यासाठी कार्यशाळा व चर्चा मंडळे**

शाळा आणि प्रशिक्षण संस्था NEP विषयी सुलभ, मराठीतील मार्गदर्शन व कार्यशाळा आयोजित करू शकतात. शिक्षकांनी एकत्र येऊन 'Teacher Learning Circles' तयार करावेत.

**२. व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम**

शिक्षणाच्या विविध टप्प्यांसाठी, विशेषतः माध्यमिक पातळीवर, उदाहरणांसह स्पष्ट प्रशिक्षण पद्धती लागू कराव्यात. ऑनलाईन आणि ऑफलाईन दोन्ही पर्याय वापरावेत.

**३. डिजिटल साधनांची उपलब्धता व प्रशिक्षण**

शिक्षकांसाठी डिजिटल साक्षरता कार्यक्रम राबवावेत. शासनाने 'DIKSHA' आणि 'NISHTHA' सारख्या प्लॅटफॉर्मचा वापर अधिक प्रभावीपणे करावा.

**४. सहभागातून धोरण अंमलबजावणी**

शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी, पालक आणि शाळा प्रशासन यांचा सक्रिय सहभाग आवश्यक आहे. सर्व घटकांमध्ये संवाद वाढविणे गरजेचे आहे.

**शिफारसी (Recommendations):**

1. शिक्षकांसाठी स्थानिक भाषेतील NEP मार्गदर्शक पुस्तिका तयार कराव्यात.
2. सखोल आणि सजीव प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाळा नियमित घ्याव्यात.
3. डिजिटल साक्षरता वाढविण्यासाठी खास प्रकल्प राबवावेत.
4. शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे प्रात्यक्षिकात्मक (practical) उदाहरणे देणारे सेशनस आयोजित करावेत.
5. शिक्षकांचा धोरण तयार करताना/अंमलात आणताना सक्रिय सहभाग असावा.
  - NEP वर आधारित कार्यशाळा स्थानिक भाषेत आयोजित कराव्यात.
  - शाळांमध्ये डिजिटल लायब्ररी व ई-लर्निंगची सुविधा असावी.
  - शिक्षकांचा सक्रिय सहभाग धोरण अंमलबजावणीत असावा.
  - मातृभाषेतील मार्गदर्शक साहित्य उपलब्ध करावे.
  - नियमित प्रशिक्षण व फॉलो-अप सत्रे घ्यावीत.

**निष्कर्ष (Conclusion):**

NEP 2020 हे भविष्यातील शिक्षणासाठी एक महत्वाचे पाऊल आहे, पण त्याची अंमलबजावणी यशस्वी होण्यासाठी शिक्षक हे केंद्रबिंदू आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या अडचणी समजून घेऊन योग्य पाठबळ देणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. NEP 2020 मध्ये परिवर्तनाची क्षमता आहे, पण त्याची यशस्वी अंमलबजावणी शिक्षकांच्या समर्थ प्रशिक्षणावर अवलंबून आहे. योग्य मार्गदर्शन, संसाधने आणि सहभाग यांद्वारे आपण या अडचणींवर मात करू शकतो. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 हे शिक्षणात एक सकारात्मक व आवश्यक बदल घडवू शकते, परंतु यासाठी शिक्षक ही मुख्य कडी आहेत. योग्य प्रशिक्षण, साधनसामग्री, मार्गदर्शन आणि सहकार्य यांच्या आधारे अंमलबजावणीत येणाऱ्या अडचणी दूर करता येतील. शिक्षकांमध्ये जागरूकता आणि सहभाग निर्माण होणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

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AI (कृत्रिमबुद्धिमत्ता) आणि आधुनिक शिक्षण, भविष्यासाठी NEP २०२० ची अंमलबजावणी

प्रा. जमिला बी. वळवी

रुरल फाउंडेशनस् शिक्षणशास्त्र महिला महाविद्यालय

अक्कलकुवा, जि. नंदुरबार

#### प्रस्तावना:-

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020ला भारताच्या केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडळाने 29 जुलै 2020 रोजी मंजूरी दिली. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षणासाठी हे धोरण 1986 मध्ये बनवण्यात आले होते. या धोरणामुळे देशाच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेला नवा आकार देण्यात आला आहे. 21 व्या शतकात भरभराट होण्यासाठी आवश्यक ज्ञान आणि कौशल्यांसह शिक्षणात क्रांती घडवून आणणे आणि व्यक्तींना सक्षम करणे हे धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. भारताचे राष्ट्रीय धोरण (NEP) २०२० चे उद्दिष्ट बालपण शिक्षण, मूलभूत साक्षरता आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये बदल घडवून आणणे आहे. प्रमाणित यश नीति आहे, परंतु डिजिटल शोध आणि शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणाची आवश्यकता या समस्या आम्हांने अजूनही आहेत. गाव स्थानिक उपक्रम NEP च्या परिवर्तनकारी राजकारणावर भर. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (एनईपी) २०२० हे देशाच्या शिक्षणासाठी एक आदर्श बदल दाखवते. सर्वसमावेशक, समावेश आणि सुधारित शिक्षण हे त्याचे ध्येय निश्चित करणे, एनईपी शिक्षणात प्रवेश, समानता आणि भविष्यासाठी सुरक्षितता प्रदान करण्यासाठी स्थिती आहे.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (NEP) २०२० हे भारताच्या शिक्षण धोरणाचे व्यापक पुनर्रचना आहे ज्याचे उद्दिष्ट २१ व्या शतकाच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी देशाच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन करणे आहे. हे धोरण सुलभता, समानता, गुणवत्ता, परवडणारी क्षमता आणि जबाबदारी या तत्वांवर आधारित आहे आणि ते सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना समग्र आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण प्रदान करण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. NEP २०२० च्या प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्यांची चर्चा केली आहे, जसे की बालसंगोपन आणि शिक्षणावर भर, ५+३+३+४ अभ्यासक्रम रचना सुरू करणे, बहुभाषिकतेचा प्रचार, व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचा समावेश आणि राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंचाची स्थापना. NEP २०२० च्या अंमलबजावणीला येणाऱ्या आव्हानांचा देखील आढावा घेतला आहे, जसे की प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकांची कमतरता आणि डिजिटल विभाजन. शेवटी, NEP २०२० साठी पुढे जाण्याचा मार्ग सुचवतो, ज्यामध्ये पुरेशा निधीची आवश्यकता, एक मजबूत देखरेख आणि मूल्यांकन यंत्रणेचा विकास आणि अंमलबजावणी प्रक्रियेत सर्व भागधारकांचा सहभाग यांचा समावेश आहे. एकंदरीत, NEP 2020 भारतासाठी त्यांच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याची आणि भविष्यातील आव्हाने आणि संधींसाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना तयार करण्याची एक अनोखी संधी सादर करते.

#### ➤ AI आणि आधुनिक शिक्षण, भविष्यातील शिक्षण:-

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्तेचा मानवी जीवनात प्रवेश झाला आहे आणि शिक्षणही त्याला अपवाद नाही. अंमलबजावणीच्या बाबतीत सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक दोन्ही बाजू आहेत. शिक्षण ही एक सतत आणि आयुष्यभर चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे परंतु जेव्हा ती सुरू होते तेव्हा मूल्ये, शारीरिक तसेच मानसिक आरोग्याच्या संदर्भात परिणाम हाताळण्यासाठी, संतुलित करण्यासाठी आणि व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांचा वयोगट खूपच लहान असतो. हा माणसाच्या गरजेनुसार विस्तारत आहे याचा अर्थ लोकांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या दिशेने विकसित झाला आहे. जसे आपण Google वर कोणतीही नवीन संकल्पना शोधतो, टाईप करतो किंवा शोधतो. तीच गोष्ट टूल्सने केली आहे. लोकांनी वेगवेगळ्या साइटवर काय शोधले त्याच सामग्री किंवा त्याच्याशी संबंधित सामग्री विकसित केली जाते.

➤ कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता(AI) यंत्राद्वारे, विशेषतः

संगणक प्रणालीद्वारे, त्याच्या सर्वात सामान्य स्वरूपात प्रदर्शित केलेल्या बुद्धिमत्तेचा संदर्भ देते. हे संगणक विज्ञानाच्या अंतर्गत अभ्यासाचे एक क्षेत्र आहे जे तंत्र आणि सॉफ्टवेअर तयार करते आणि परीक्षण करते जे मशीन त्यांच्या सभोवतालची जाणीव करून देते आणि विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टे गाठण्याची त्यांची शक्यता वाढवणाऱ्या क्रिया करण्यासाठी शिक्षण आणि बुद्धिमत्ता लागू करते. या उपकरणांना AIS म्हणून संबोधले जाऊ शकते. उल्लेखनीय ऍप्लिकेशन्स अत्याधुनिक वेब शोध इंजिनांना समाविष्ट करतात (जसे Google शोध); शिफारस प्रणाली (YouTube, Amazon आणि Netflix द्वारे कार्यरत); आभासी सहाय्यक (जसे की Google सहाय्यक, Siri, आणि Alexa); स्व-ड्रायव्हिंग कार (उदा. Waymo); जनरेटिव्ह आणि क्रिएटिव्ह सॉफ्टवेअर (जसे ChatGPT आणि AI art); आणि धोरणात्मक खेळांमध्ये (उदा., बुद्धिबळ आणि गो) वर्धित खेळ आणि विश्लेषण. अनेक AI ऍप्लिकेशन्स AI म्हणून ओळखले जात नाहीत: "बहुतांश प्रगत AI रोजच्या ऍप्लिकेशन्समध्ये समाकलित झाले आहेत, वारंवार न होता. AI म्हणून ओळखले जाते, जेव्हा एखादी गोष्ट पुरेशी उपयुक्त आणि व्यापक बनते तेव्हा ती यापुढे AI लेबल धारण करत नाही."

संशोधनाची विविध उपक्षेत्रे विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टे आणि विशिष्ट साधनांच्या वापराभोवती केंद्रित आहेत. संशोधनाच्या पारंपारिक उद्दिष्टांमध्ये तर्क, ज्ञानाचे प्रतिनिधित्व, नियोजन, शिक्षण, नैसर्गिक भाषा प्रक्रिया, धारणा आणि रोबोटिक्ससाठी समर्थन समाविष्ट आहे. [अ] सामान्य बुद्धिमत्ता म्हणजे किमान समान पातळीवर मानवाने केलेले कोणतेही कार्य पूर्ण करण्याची क्षमता - हे क्षेत्राच्या दीर्घकालीन उद्दिष्टांपैकी एक आहे. ही उद्दिष्टे गाठण्यासाठी, संशोधकांनी शोध आणि गणितीय ऑप्टिमायझेशन, औपचारिक तर्कशास्त्र, कृत्रिम यासह विविध तंत्रांचे रूपांतर आणि एकत्रित केले आहे. सांख्यिकी, ऑपरेशन्स संशोधन आणि अर्थशास्त्र यावर आधारित तंत्रिका नेटवर्क आणि पद्धती [ब] अल मानसशास्त्र, भाषाशास्त्र, तत्त्वज्ञान, न्यूरोसायन्स आणि इतर क्षेत्रांवर देखील लक्ष केंद्रित करते. आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजन्सची स्थापना 1956 मध्ये एक शैक्षणिक शिस्त म्हणून करण्यात आली आणि हे क्षेत्र त्याच्या संपूर्ण इतिहासात आशावादाच्या अनेक चक्रांमधून गेले, त्यानंतर निराशा आणि निधीची हानी झाली, ज्याला विंटर्स म्हणून ओळखले जाते. 2012 नंतर जेव्हा सखोल शिक्षणाने पूर्वीच्या AI तंत्रांपेक्षा जास्त कामगिरी केली तेव्हा निधी आणि व्याज मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढले. ट्रान्सफॉर्मर आर्किटेक्चरसह 2017 नंतर ही वाढ आणखी वेगवान झाली आणि 2020 च्या दशकाच्या सुरुवातीस अनेक अब्जावधी डॉलर्स गुंतवले गेले आणि या क्षेत्राने AI बूम म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या वेगाने प्रगतीचा अनुभव घेतला. AI बूम दरम्यान प्रगत जनरेटिव्ह AIचा उदय आणि सामग्री तयार आणि सुधारित करण्याच्या क्षमतेमुळे सध्या अनेक अनपेक्षित परिणाम आणि हानी उघड झाली आणि AIच्या जोखमी आणि भविष्यात त्याचे दीर्घकालीन परिणाम याबद्दल चिंता निर्माण झाली, तंत्रज्ञानाची सुरक्षा आणि फायदे सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी नियामक धोरणांबद्दल चर्चा करण्यास प्रवृत्त केले.

मॉडर्न एज्युकेशन, पूर्वी इंटेल एज्युकेशन म्हणून ओळखले जाणारे, हाँगकाँगमध्ये स्थित एक क्रॅम शाळा आहे. 1988 मध्ये केन एनजी काम-लून यांनी त्याची स्थापना केली. एज्युकेशन ब्युरोचा दावा आहे की त्याच्या उंचीवर, नवीन प्रदेश, कोलून आणि हाँगकाँग बेटावर 14 शाखा पसरल्या होत्या. 2020 मध्ये संपुष्टात आल्यानंतर, 2024 पर्यंत त्सुएन वानमध्ये तिची फक्त एक शाखा आहे. माध्यमिक शिक्षणाचा हाँगकाँग डिप्लोमा घेत असलेले प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक विद्यार्थी शाळेच्या अभ्यासक्रमाचे लक्ष्य प्रेक्षक आहेत. 2011 मध्ये जेव्हा शाळा HKEXवर सूचीबद्ध झाली, तेव्हा ती सार्वजनिक होणारी पहिली शाळा बनली. केन एनजी काम-लून, मॉडर्न एज्युकेशनचे इंग्रजी शिक्षक,



समूहाचे संस्थापक आणि सर्वात मोठे भागधारक आहेत.

अत्याधुनिक सॉफ्टवेअर असलेल्या कार रस्त्यावरील इतर वाहनांच्या अनुभवातून शिकून त्यांच्या मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली बदलत्या रस्त्यांची परिस्थिती, ड्रायव्हिंगची परिस्थिती आणि हवामान यांच्याशी जुळवून घेऊ शकतात. धोरण, नियामक आणि नैतिक समस्या विविध क्षेत्रांतील ही उदाहरणे दाखवतात की अल मानवी अस्तित्वाच्या अनेक क्षेत्रांत कसा बदल घडवून आणत आहे. जीवनाच्या अनेक पैलूंमध्ये AI आणि स्वायत्त उपकरणांचा वाढता प्रवेश संस्थांमधील मूलभूत ऑपरेशन्स आणि निर्णय घेण्यामध्ये बदल करत आहे आणि कार्यक्षमता आणि प्रतिसाद वेळ सुधारत आहे. त्याच वेळी, या घडामोडींमुळे महत्वाचे धोरण, नियामक आणि नैतिक मुद्दे निर्माण होतात. उदाहरणार्थ, डेटा ऍक्सेसचा प्रचार कसा करावा? अल्गोरिदममध्ये वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या पक्षपाती किंवा अयोग्य डेटापासून आम्ही कसे संरक्षण करू? सॉफ्टवेअर प्रोग्रामिंगद्वारे कोणत्या प्रकारची नैतिक तत्वे सादर केली जातात आणि डिझाइनर त्यांच्या निवडीबद्दल किती पारदर्शक असावेत? अल्गोरिदममुळे हानी पोहोचते अशा प्रकरणांमध्ये कायदेशीर दायित्वाच्या प्रश्नांचे काय?

AI हे डेटावर अवलंबून असते ज्याचे रिअल टाइममध्ये विश्लेषण केले जाऊ शकते आणि वास्तविक-जगातील समस्यांवर लागू केले जाऊ शकते; संशोधन समुदायामध्ये "अन्वेषणासाठी प्रवेशयोग्य" डेटा असणे ही यशस्वी AI विकासासाठी एक पूर्व शर्त आहे. मॅकिन्से ग्लोबल इन्स्टिट्यूटच्या अभ्यासात असे दिसून आले आहे की खुल्या डेटा स्रोतांना आणि डेटा शेअरिंगला समर्थन देणारे देश AI प्रगती पाहण्याची सर्वात जास्त शक्यता आहे.

#### ➤ शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान:

NEP 2020 मध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाची महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. ते एकत्रित करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट आहे शिक्षण प्रणाली मध्ये तंत्रज्ञान. ऑनलाइन अभ्यासक्रम, डिजिटल संसाधने, प्रशिक्षणासाठी मिश्रित दृष्टिकोन. आणि स्मार्ट वर्गखोल्या सध्या शैक्षणिक वातावरणाचा भाग आहेत. व्हिडिओ आणि परस्परसंवादी सामग्रीमुळे विद्यार्थी आता चांगला अभ्यास करू शकतात. मोठ्या संख्येने तांत्रिक संसाधनांमुळे धन्यवाद, ते माहितीच्या संचामध्ये प्रवेश करू शकतात. हे तुमचे प्रशिक्षण अधिक आकर्षक आणि आरामदायक बनवते. शिवाय, NEP 2020 प्रामुख्याने देशात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या डिजिटल क्षेत्रावर मात करण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते. स्वयंम, दीक्षा आणि NEP 2020 सारख्या उपक्रमांबद्दल धन्यवाद, आम्ही आमच्या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रशिक्षण क्षमतांचा विस्तार करणे आणि अधिक डिजिटल सामग्री लायब्ररी तयार करण्याचे आमचे ध्येय आहे.

#### ➤ सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षण:

NEP 2020 ची सर्वसमावेशकता ही आणखी एक महत्वाची बाब आहे. या धोरणाचा उद्देश आहे सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या पार्श्वभूमीची पर्वा न करता दर्जेदार शिक्षण मिळण्याची खात्री करा. उदाहरणार्थ, श्रवणदोष असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना पारंपारिक वर्ग संकल्पना समजून घेण्यासाठी समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी आता अधिक संसाधने आणि समर्थन प्रणाली आहेत. याचा अर्थ प्रत्येकासाठी अधिक प्रवेशयोग्य वर्गखोल्या आणि तयार केलेली शिक्षण सामग्री. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) ने भारतातील उच्च शैक्षणिक परिदृश्य कसा बदलला आहे यावर एक झटपट कटाक्ष: NEP 2020 शिक्षण क्षेत्रामधील प्रत्येक भागधारकासाठी काहीतरी टेबलवर आणते. हे विद्यार्थ्यांना लवचिकता देते, शिक्षक आणि विद्यापीठांना अधिक स्वायत्तता देते, शैक्षणिक जग आणि उद्योग यांच्यातील अंतर भरून काढते. NEP 2020 अंतर्गत काम करणाऱ्या व्यावसायिकांसाठीचे शिक्षण सतत शिकण्यास प्रोत्साहन देते आणि लवचिक शॉर्ट कोर्स, डिप्लोमा आणि पदवी कार्यक्रमांद्वारे करिअरच्या विश्रांतीशिवाय पुढे जाऊ शकणाऱ्या



संधींचा वापर करून स्वतःला वाढवण्यास किंवा पुन्हा कौशल्य वाढविण्यास प्रोत्साहन देते. विद्यापीठे आणि उद्योग यांच्यातील सहकार्याद्वारे, हे कार्यक्रम करिअरच्या वाढीसाठी अधिक संबंधित आहेत. यापैकी एक कार्यक्रम म्हणजे MBA (A-MBA) प्रवेग क्षमता मेधावी विद्यापीठाचा भाग म्हणून, सेंटर फॉर गिव्हिंग स्किलिंग अँड इक्टेन्स (क्रक्स). हा कार्यक्रम NEP 2020 च्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांनुसार विकसित करण्यात आला आहे. यात एक भविष्यकालीन अभ्यासक्रम आहे. शीर्ष ऑनलाइन एमबीए प्रोग्राम्स, पारंपारिक एमबीए प्रोग्राम आणि कार्यकारी एमबीए प्रोग्राम्सची सर्वोत्तम वैशिष्ट्ये. हे कामाचा अनुभव देखील विचारात घेते आणि मूल्यांकनाद्वारे त्याचे क्रेडिटमध्ये रूपांतर करते. हे तज्ञांना 15 महिन्यांत त्यांचे एमबीए पूर्ण करण्यासाठी चांगले ऑनलाइन किंवा कार्यकारी एमबीए प्रोग्राम शोधण्याची अनुमती देते. कार्यरत व्यावसायिकांसाठी हे UGC मान्यताप्राप्त काम एकात्मिक, नियमित, पूर्ण-वेळ आणि जलद-ट्रॅक एमबीए आहे जे भारतातील इतर कोणत्याही 2-वर्षीय एमबीए प्रोग्रामच्या समतुल्य आहे ज्यात भारत सरकारची मान्यताप्राप्त दोन कौशल्य प्रमाणपत्रे आहेत.

#### ➤ पुढच्या वाटचाल भविष्याकडे:-

नजीकच्या भविष्यात NEP 2020 चा उच्च शिक्षणावर कसा परिणाम होईल? NEP 2020 अनेक रोमांचक संधी देते, परंतु आव्हाने अजूनही आहेत. भारतासारख्या विशाल देशात असे संपूर्ण धोरण राबविण्यासाठी वेळ आणि मेहनत आवश्यक आहे. शाळा, विद्यापीठे आणि विद्यापीठे लवकर जुळवून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. पण राजकारण आश्वासक दृष्टी देते. हे कौशल्य विकासावर लक्ष केंद्रित करून सर्जनशीलता, लवचिकता, समावेश आणि शिक्षणास प्रोत्साहन देते. NEP 2020 विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी त्यांची आवड शोधण्यासाठी आणि भविष्यातील कौशल्ये विकसित करण्यासाठी दार उघडते. हे शिक्षणाबद्दल आपल्या विचार करण्याच्या पद्धतीत बदल दर्शवते.

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## NAP 2020 समजून घेताना प्राथमिक शिक्षकाला येणाऱ्या अडचणी एक अभ्यास

जयश्री रामदासजी शेकार

जिल्हा परिषद उच्च प्राथमिक

मुलांची शाळा, नेरपिंगळाई ता. मोर्शी जि.अमरावती

## प्रस्तावना

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (National Education Policy - NEP) म्हणजे सरकारने देशाच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेला योग्य दिशा देण्यासाठी आखलेली दूरदृष्टीपूर्ण योजना होय. या धोरणाद्वारे, शिक्षणाच्या सर्व टप्प्यांवर (पूर्वप्राथमिक ते उच्चशिक्षण) गुणवत्ता, समावेश, समान संधी, कौशल्यविकास, संशोधन, नवोन्मेष यावर भर दिला जातो.

## राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट काय?

1. विद्यार्थ्यांचा संपूर्ण विकास घडवणे.
2. प्रयत्नक्षम, तर्कशुद्ध विचार करणाऱ्या नागरिकांची निर्मिती.
3. शिक्षण हे केवळ परीक्षाभिमुख न ठेवता आनंददायी आणि जीवनसुलभ करणे.
4. स्थानिक भाषा व संस्कृतीचा सन्मान राखणे.
5. तंत्रज्ञानाचा योग्य वापर करून शिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी करणे.

## भारतातली शैक्षणिक धोरणे:

वर्ष	धोरण	वैशिष्ट्य
1968	पहिले राष्ट्रीय धोरण	कोठारी आयोगाच्या शिफारशी
1986	दुसरे धोरण	महिला व दुर्बल घटकांवर लक्ष
1992	सुधारित आवृत्ती	1986 च्या सुधारणा
2020	नवीन धोरण	21 व्या शतकाच्या गरजांसाठी सुधारित धोरण

## आपल्या राज्यात राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण समजून घेतांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी

आपल्या राज्यात राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 ची अंमलबजावणी सुरू आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने सन 2023-24 या शैक्षणिक वर्षात शिक्षकांच्या क्षमता वृद्धीसाठी निवडक विषयावर आधारित प्रशिक्षणाचे आयोजन राज्य शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण परिषद महाराष्ट्र पुणे मार्फत करण्यात आले होते. यावर्षी सुद्धा उर्वरित विषयाचे शिक्षक क्षमता वृद्धी प्रशिक्षण 2.0 चे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे. या नवीन शिक्षण धोरणामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास करणे हे उद्दिष्ट आहे. यापूर्वी सुद्धा विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास झालेला आहे. कारण विद्यार्थी जो घडतो तो जि.प. शाळेमधूनच कारण ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी असतो. त्याच्याकडे अनुकूल परिस्थिती नसते. त्याचा सर्वांगीण विकास होत असताना अनेक अडचणी येत असते. राज्यातील पायाभूत पूर्वावयारी, पूर्व माध्यमिक, माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शिक्षकांचा सातत्यपूर्ण व्यावसायिक विकास करणे खेडेगावात कार्यकर्त्यांना शिक्षकांच्या समोर अनेक अडचणी येत असतात या धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी ग्रामीण भागातील शाळेत करायची आहे. अमरावती जिल्ह्यामध्ये चिखलदरा आणि धारणे हा दुर्गम भाग आहे या ठिकाणी तंत्रज्ञान, सर्व स्तरावरील शिक्षकांना विविध नाविन्यपूर्ण अध्यापन पद्धतीचे तंत्रे, यांचा

अध्ययन अध्यापनात प्रत्यक्ष वापर करण्यासाठी अनेक प्रश्न व अडचणी शिक्षकांसमोर उभे राहतात. लेखी कामाला जास्तीत जास्त भर दिलेला आहे. 128 मानके, क्षेत्र 6 या सर्वांचा विचार करता खूप साऱ्या अडचणी शिक्षकांसमोर येणार आहे. शिक्षकाचे लेखन कौशल्य सक्षम होणार की काय असे वाटायला लागले आहे. SQAAF आराखड्याची ओळख म्हणजे शाळांचे मूल्यमापन करून मूल्यांकन करणे हे समजून घेताना खूप साऱ्या अडचणी येणार आहे मानकांसाठी पुरावा सादर करताना शिक्षक फक्त फक्त फोटोग्राफर बनलेला आहे. प्रत्येक मुद्द्याचे फोटो गोळा करणे यामध्ये शिक्षकांचा वेळ जाणार त्यांचे लक्ष फोटो काढण्यातच राहणार आहे. ही पद्धती अतिशय क्लिष्ट वाटत आहे. मोबाईलचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करण्यावर भर दिलेला आहे. त्याचे दुष्परिणाम विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकांवर नक्कीच होणार आहे. भविष्यात शिक्षकांसमोर अनेक अडचणी येणार आहेत असे मला वाटते

गुणवंत शिक्षकांना या शिक्षण क्षेत्रात काम करण्याची संधी मिळणार आहे. गुणवंत नसताना सुद्धा या क्षेत्रात उत्कृष्ट काम करणारे शिक्षक आहेत. कारण त्यांची अध्यापन पद्धती ही गुणवंत शिक्षकांपेक्षाही उत्कृष्ट पद्धती आहे. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 मध्ये शिक्षकांना अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व दिलेले आहे. गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण देण्यासाठी गुणवत्ता धारक शिक्षक हवेत व म्हणूनच त्यांचे प्रशिक्षण देखील गुणवत्ता पूर्ण हवे हे प्रशिक्षण आता चार वर्ष, दोन वर्ष व एक वर्ष मुदतीचे असे असणार आहेत साहजिकच D.ED, DE.ED हे कोर्सेस असणार नाहीत. शिक्षणाच्या लक्ष्यांपासून ते अध्ययन निष्पत्तीपर्यंतचा प्रवास खूप लांब आहे असे मला वाटते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1. [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)
2. <https://www.nextias.com/ca/editorial-analysis/01-04-2025/nep-2020-in-the-classroom>
3. <https://mu.ac.in/nep-2020>

गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विज्ञान विषयात इ-आशय विकसन व परिणामकारकेचा अभ्यास

नमिता सुधाकर मोकळ

संशोधन विद्यार्थिनी

अॅड. विठ्ठलराव हांडे शिक्षण शास्त्र महाविद्यालय, नाशिक

सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ पिनकोड - ४२२००२

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डॉ. जी.आर. दोंड

प्राध्यापक

मार्गदर्शक

अॅड. विठ्ठलराव हांडे शिक्षणशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, नाशिक

सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ पिन कोड – ४२२००२

गोषवारा

"गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विज्ञान विषयात इ-आशय विकसन व परिणामकारकेचा अभ्यास या संशोधन विषयाच्या पूर्ततेसाठी इ. ६ वी च्या विज्ञान विषयाचे आशय विश्लेषण करणे, गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांचा शोध घेणे, इ-आशयाचे विकसन करणे आणि विद्यार्थ्यांचा संपादनूक तपासणे हे उद्दिष्टे ठेवले होते. गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांची आकलन क्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी संकल्पनेचे पुन्हा पुन्हा अध्ययन करणे, आशयाला छोट्या-छोट्या विभागात विभागणे, कृतियुक्त-तंत्रशुद्ध-आनंददायी अध्यापन पद्धती गरजेची असते. एकत्रितरित्या ह्या सर्व बाबींची पुर्ती इ-आशय अध्यापन पद्धतीने केली. कारण यात अधिकाधिक ऑडिओ, व्हिडिओ, ॲनिमेशन, ग्राफिक्स, संकलित चित्रे इत्यादींचा वापर केलेला होता. सराव करण्याची अधिकाधिक संधी होती, विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रत्याभरण लगेच मिळत होते, त्यामुळे त्यांना प्रेरणा मिळाली व आत्मविश्वास वाढला. हे विद्यार्थी वाचण्यापेक्षा पाहून आणि एकूण चांगले शिकतात. सदर संशोधन कार्यपद्धतीसाठी *wechsler Intelligence scale* वापरून गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांचा शोध घेतला. सदर संशोधनात उद्दिष्टानुसार सर्वेक्षण, प्रायोगिक, विश्लेषण, साधन निर्मिती या बहु-संशोधनपद्धतींचा वापर केला होता. प्रत्यक्ष प्रयोग राबविण्यासाठी यादृच्छिक पद्धतीने राहता तालुक्यातील दोन उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरातील शाळेतून ६० विद्यार्थी निवडले. त्यांना ५० गुणांची पूर्व व उत्तर चाचणी दिली. दोन्ही चाचण्यांच्या गुणांचे सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण करून 't' मुल्य काढले. " परिक्षिकेच्या मदतीने संशोधन परिकल्पनेचा स्विकार झाला व शुन्य परिकल्पना नाकारली. सदर म्हणून संशोधनामुळे हे सिद्ध झाले की म्हणून इ-आशय अध्यापनामुळे गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययन संपादनूकीत लक्षणीय वाढ होते.

कळ शब्द - गतीमंद विद्यार्थी, विज्ञान विषय, इ- आशय, परिणामकारकता

प्रस्तावना :-

शिक्षण हा प्रत्येक मुलासाठी मूलभूत अधिकार आहे आणि शिक्षक म्हणून प्रत्येक मुलाला शैक्षणिक आणि वैयक्तिकरित्या भरभराट होण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेले समर्थन आणि मार्गदर्शन मिळेल याची खात्री करणे ही आपली

जबाबदारी आहे. कोणत्याही वर्गात शिकणाऱ्यांची विविध श्रेणी असते, काहीना संकल्पना पटकन समजतात व काहीना त्या समजण्यासाठी जास्त वेळ लागतो. अशा विद्यार्थ्यांना सहसा 'slow learner' म्हणून संबोधले जाते. याचा बुध्यांक ७०-९० % असतो.

(<http://www.beingthparent.com/is-your-child-a-slow-learner/>)

गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांची लक्षणे खालील प्रमाणे आहे :-

१. संकल्पना समजून घेण्यासाठी अधिक वेळ लागतो.
२. विलंबित टप्पे:- संथ शिकणारे विकासात्मक टप्पे जसे की, भाषण, कारक कौशल्य आणि सामाजिक संवादांमध्ये विलंब दर्शवू शकतात.
३. व्यस्ततेचा अभाव :- अभ्यास, कलाकसुर यांमध्ये निराशा किंवा कंटाळवाणापणा दिसून येतो.
४. शैक्षणिक प्रगतीचा अभाव दिसून येतो.
५. काही गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अध्ययन अक्षमता ही दिसून येते. अशा विद्यार्थ्यांना लवकर ओळखणे आणि त्यांच्या अनन्य शिकण्याच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी विविध अध्ययन व अध्यापन पद्धती व तंत्रे वापरणे महत्वाचे आहे. यासाठी इ-आशय ही महत्त्वपूर्ण पद्धत आहे.

(<http://www.yourpsychcentre.com.au/slow-learner> or learning disability/)

E-content Electronic content or digital content is defined by those involved in creating, providing & distributing information on digitalized content, which view on screen and not on paper (Albina & Benjamin, 2013)

इ-संसाधने व माध्यमे यांच्या मदतीने आशयाची निर्मिती, सादरीकरण, प्रक्षेपण करणे म्हणजे इ-आशय होय.

इ-आशयामुळे गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी त्यांची अध्ययनशैली लक्षात घेऊन आशय सादर करताना त्यात अधिकाधिक व्हिडिओ, ॲनिमेशन ग्राफिक व संकलित चित्रे इत्यादींचा वापर केलेला असल्यामुळे त्याचे अवधान केंद्रीकरण होऊन कलेनुसार अध्ययन करण्याची संधी मिळते.

([googleusercontent.com](http://googleusercontent.com))

इ-आशय विकसनाचे तज्ञ व्यक्तीकडून मूल्यमापन होते. पुन्हा त्यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली पुनर्रचना होऊन तो आशय विद्यार्थ्यांच्या क्षमतेनुसार दर्जेदार बनतो. म्हणून गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांचे अध्ययन संपादन चांगले होते.

(Manju Josheph (2015) preparation of e-content in microeconomics for enhancing econmic way of thinking)

**समस्या विधान :-**

राहाता तालुक्यातील उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरातील इ. ६ वी च्या गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विज्ञान विषयात इ-आशय विकसन आणि परिणामकारकतेचा अभ्यास.

**संशोधन प्रश्न :-**

१. गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी कोणती अध्यापन पद्धती व अध्ययन साधने प्रचलित अभ्यासक्रमासाठी योग्य आहे?
२. इ-आशयाव्दारे विद्यार्थ्यांची अध्ययन क्षमता व आकलन क्षमता वाढवता येते का ?

**संधोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-**

१. इ. ६ वी तील गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांचा शोध घेणे.



२. इ. ६ वी च्या विज्ञान विषयाच्या पाठ्यपुस्तकाचे आशय विश्लेषण करणे.
३. इ. ६ वी च्या विज्ञान विषयासाठी इ-आशयाचे विकसन करणे.
४. इ. ६ वी च्या गतिमंद विद्यार्थ्यांच्या इ-आशय विकसनाद्वारे होणाऱ्या अध्ययन संपादणूकीची परिणामकारकता अभ्यासणे,

#### परिकल्पना :-

संशोधन परिकल्पना :- गतिमंद विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संपादणूकीत इ-आशय अध्ययनानंतर लक्षणीय फरक जाणवतो.

शुन्य परिकल्पना :- गतिमंद विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संपादणूकीत इ-आशय अध्ययनानंतर लक्षणीय फरक जाणवत नाही, चले :-

स्वाश्रयी चले:- गतिमंद विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विज्ञान विषयात इ-आशय विकसन पद्धत.

आश्रयी चले :- इ-आशय विकसन पद्धतीद्वारे गतिमंद विद्यार्थ्यांची झालेली अध्ययन संपादणूक.

संशोधन पद्धती :- बहु संशोधन पद्धती सर्वेक्षण पद्धती, विश्लेषण पद्धती, साधन निर्मिती, प्रायोगिक पद्धती.

संशोधन अभिकल्प : एकलगत अभिकल्पाचा वापर केलेला आहे.

प्रायोगिक गट

पूर्व चाचणी

इ-आशय अध्यापण

उत्तर चाचणी

मूल्यमापन

जनसंख्या :- राहाता तालुक्यातील प्राथमिक शाळा.

न्यादर्श निवड :- साध्या लॉटरी पद्धतीने दोन उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरातील इ. ६ वी चे ६० विद्यार्थी निवडले.

नमुना निवड :- सहेतूक नमुना निवड तंत्राने १२ गतिमंद विद्यार्थी निवडले.

संशोधनाची साधने :- Wechsler Intelligence Scale

२. इ-आशय,

शिक्षक स्वयंनिर्मित चाचणी.

संख्या शास्त्रीय तंत्रे :-

मध्यमान

" t परिक्षिका

इ-आशय कार्यपद्धती :-

(ADDIE Model नुसार)

विश्लेषण

रचना

विकसन

अंमलबजावणी

मूल्यमापन

## इ. ६ वी विज्ञान विषयाचे आशय विश्लेषण

आशय	विश्लेषण	इ-संसाधने
नैसर्गिक संसाधने - हवा, पाणी आणि जमीन	हवा, पाणी आणि बमीन यांचे महत्त्व जाणून घेणे. हवा, पाणी आणि जमीन यातील विविध घटकांच्या प्रमाणाची माहिती मिळवणे.	संकलित चित्रे ॲनिमेशन व्हिडिओ
सजीव सृष्टी	परिसरातील विविध घटकांच्या लक्षणांचे निरीक्षण करणे. वैशिष्ट्यांच्या आधारे वर्गीकरण करणे. विविधतेनुसार वनस्पती व प्राणी यांची वेगवेगळी उदाहरणे सांगता येणे.	त्रिमिती चित्रे, व्हिडिओ, संकलित चित्रे ॲनिमेशन
गती, बल व यंत्रे	गतीची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करून दैनंदिन जीवनातील उदाहरणे सांगणे. गतीच्या विविध प्रकारातील फरक समजून घेणे. बलाचे दैनंदिन जीवनातील विविध उदाहरणांच्या निरीक्षणाने विविध प्रकारात वर्गीकरण करणे.	संकलित चित्रे ॲनिमेशन
आपली अस्थिसंस्था व त्वचा	शरीराच्या अस्थिसंस्था व त्वचा संस्थेची रचना व महत्त्व स्पष्ट करणे, अस्थिसंस्था, हाडे, सांधे, त्वचा यांच्या रचना काढता येणे,	संकलित चित्रे त्रिमिती चित्रे व्हिडिओ

## संख्याशास्त्रीय माहितीचे विश्लेषण :

## परिकल्पना परिक्षण :

चाचणी	न्यादर्श	मध्यमान	SQ	SE <sub>M</sub>	't' value
पूर्व चाचणी	12	8	5.67	1.631	4.88
उत्तर चाचणी					

मुक्ती संख्या ११ साठी ०.०५ विश्वास स्तरासाठी 't' चे मूल्य २.२० आहे. परिणामात मूल्य ४.८८ आहे ते २.२० पेक्षा मोठे आहे. त्यामुळे शून्य परिकल्पना नाकारली आहे आणि संशोधन परिकल्पनेचा स्विकार झालेला आहे.

## निष्कर्ष :-

संख्याशास्त्रीय माहितीनुसार इ. ६ वीच्या गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययन संपादनपूरीत इ-आशय अध्यापनानंतर लक्षणीय वाढ झालेली दिसते. म्हणजेच इ-आशयामुळे गतीमंद विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आकलन क्षमतेत वाढ झालेली दिसते.

## संदर्भ :-

१. ओनीता नाक्रा (१९९६) अध्ययन अक्षमता आणि मुले, ज्योत्स्ना प्रकाशन, पुणे
२. मारीष अंजली आणि सरकार प्रवीणकुमार (२०१४) शिकताना मूल अडखळतय, अध्ययन अक्षमता असणारी मूल आणि त्यांच्या पालकासाठी, (पहिली आवृत्ती) मेनका प्रकाशन पुणे.
३. वैद्य क्षिप्रा रोहित (२०११) अध्ययन अक्षमता की अध्ययन समस्या, पुणे प्रकाशन पुणे

४. मांडके कल्याणी (२००७) - शैक्षणिक मानसशास्त्र अध्ययन अकार्यक्षमता, संपादक ह.ना. जगताप (तृतीय आवृत्ती) नरेंद्र प्रकाशन, पुणे
५. करंदीकर, सुरेश (२००७) शैक्षणिक मानसशास्त्र, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर
६. जगताप ह.ना. (२००६) शैक्षणिक व प्रायोगिक मानसशास्त्र, (तृतीय आवृत्ती) नित्यनूतन प्रकाशन पुणे
७. मुळे रा.श. आणि उमाठे वि.तू. (१९८८) - शैक्षणिक संशोधन पद्धती, (प्रथम आवृत्ती) नूतन प्रकाशन, पुणे.
८. भिंताडे वि.रा. (२००४) शैक्षणिक संशोधन पद्धती, (प्रथम आवृत्ती) नूतन प्रकाशन, पुणे.
९. दांडेकर वा.ना. (१९९९) शैक्षणिक मूल्यमापन व संख्याशास्त्र, प्रकाशन, पुणे.
१०. शेटकर ग. खडकीकर बंदिनी (२०१३) विशेष शिक्षण, मृण्मयी प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
११. पटेल विक्रम (मराठी आवृत्ती) मानसोपचार तज्ञ नसेल तिथे, सुमंगल प्रेस प्रा. लि. दादर मुंबई. १२. Nokra onita (1996)-Children and learning difficulty, e allied publishers limited, New Delhi.
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१५. Ramaswamy B (2013) planning and management of special and inclusive education, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi,

#### नियतकालिके :-

- जीवन शिक्षण
- शिक्षण संक्रमण
- भारतीय शिक्षण
- शिक्षण समीक्षा

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## नवीन शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP-2020) आणि त्याचा भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव

पूनम माळी

रुल फाउंडेशनम् शिक्षणशास्त्र महिला महाविद्यालय

अक्कलकुवा जि नंदुरबार

## प्रस्तावना

भारत सरकारने 2020 मध्ये नवीन शिक्षण धोरण (NEP-2020) सादर केले, जे प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासून उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत मूलभूत सुधारणा सुचवते. हे धोरण 21 व्या शतकातील गरजांनुसार शिक्षण प्रणाली अधिक समृद्ध व समावेशक करण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. या संशोधन पत्रात NEP-2020 च्या प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्यांचा आढावा घेतला असून त्याचा भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास केला आहे.

## 1. परिचय (Introduction):

शिक्षण हा प्रत्येक राष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा कणा असतो. भारताने 1986 नंतर प्रथमच नवीन शिक्षण धोरण तयार केले. हे धोरण विद्यार्थ्यांचे सर्वांगीण शिक्षण, तांत्रिक प्रगती, मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षण यावर भर देते.

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० (NEP-2020) हे भारताच्या शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पाऊल आहे, ज्याचा उद्देश शिक्षण प्रणालीत मूलभूत सुधारणा घडवून आणणे आणि २१ व्या शतकातील आवश्यकतांना पूरक शिक्षण प्रदान करणे आहे.

## शालेय शिक्षणातील बदल:

शैक्षणिक रचना: पारंपारिक १०+२ प्रणालीऐवजी ५+३+३+४ अशी नवीन रचना प्रस्तावित करण्यात आली आहे, ज्यामध्ये ३ ते ८ वर्षे (फाउंडेशनल स्टेज), ८ ते ११ वर्षे (प्रिपरेटरी स्टेज), ११ ते १४ वर्षे (मिडल स्टेज), आणि १४ ते १८ वर्षे (सेकंडरी स्टेज) असा समावेश आहे.

बहुभाषिकता: प्राथमिक स्तरावर मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना संकल्पनांची सखोल समज विकसित करता येईल.

कौशल्य शिक्षण: २०३० पर्यंत शाळांमध्ये १००% कौशल्य शिक्षण समाविष्ट करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आले आहे, ज्यामध्ये किमान ५०% विद्यार्थ्यांचा सहभाग सुनिश्चित करण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे.

## उच्च शिक्षणातील सुधारणा:

बहु-विषयकता: विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध विषयांच्या अध्ययनाची संधी देण्यासाठी बहु-विषयक शिक्षण संस्थांची स्थापना आणि विद्यमान संस्थांचे रूपांतर करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे.

शैक्षणिक बँक ऑफ क्रेडिट (ABC): विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक प्रवासात लवचिकता प्रदान करण्यासाठी ABC ची स्थापना करण्यात आली आहे, ज्याद्वारे ते विविध अभ्यासक्रमांमधून क्रेडिट्स जमा आणि हस्तांतरित करू शकतात.

ऑनलाइन आणि मुक्त शिक्षण: उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांना ऑनलाइन आणि मुक्त शिक्षण कार्यक्रम चालविण्यास प्रोत्साहन देण्यात आले आहे, ज्यामुळे शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता आणि प्रवेशयोग्यता वाढविण्यात मदत झाली आहे.

## भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव:

सर्वसमावेशकता आणि समानता: NEP-2020 च्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे शिक्षणात सर्वसमावेशकता आणि

समानता वाढविण्यास मदत झाली आहे, ज्यामुळे विविध सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक पार्श्वभूमीतील विद्यार्थ्यांना गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण मिळण्याच्या संधी उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत.

गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण: अभ्यासक्रमातील सुधारणा, शिक्षकांच्या प्रशिक्षणावर भर, आणि मूल्यमापन पद्धतीच्या पुनर्रचनेमुळे शिक्षणाच्या गुणवत्तेत लक्षणीय वाढ झाली आहे.

नवोन्मेष आणि संशोधन: उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये नवोन्मेष आणि स्टार्टअप संस्कृतीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी विविध उपक्रम राबविण्यात आले आहेत, ज्यामुळे संशोधन आणि विकासाच्या क्षेत्रात भारताची स्थिती मजबूत झाली आहे.

NEP-2020 ची अंमलबजावणी ही एक सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे, ज्यामध्ये विविध स्तरांवर प्रयत्न आणि सुधारणा आवश्यक आहेत. या धोरणाच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीमुळे भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली अधिक समावेशक, लवचिक, आणि गुणवत्तापूर्ण बनण्याची अपेक्षा आहे.

नवीन शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP-2020) आणि त्याचा भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव या विषयावर एक संशोधन पेपर लिहिण्यासाठी तुम्ही खालील रचना वापरू शकता:

### शोधचे उद्दीष्ट:

नवीन शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP-2020) आणि त्याचा भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव

भारताचे नवीन शिक्षण धोरण (NEP-2020) 29 जुलै 2020 रोजी घोषित करण्यात आले. या धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण प्रणालीत मूलभूत व व्यापक सुधारणा करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. हे धोरण प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासून उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत विविध स्तरांवर प्रभाव टाकणारे आहे.

### मुख्य वैशिष्ट्ये:

#### १. शालेय शिक्षणातील बदल

५+३+३+४ शिक्षण प्रणाली: पारंपरिक १०+२ पद्धतीऐवजी नवीन पायाभूत (Foundational), प्राथमिक (Preparatory), मध्यम (Middle), आणि माध्यमिक (Secondary) अशी विभागणी.

मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण: ५वी पर्यंत (आणि शक्य असल्यास ८वीपर्यंत) मातृभाषा/प्रादेशिक भाषेतून शिक्षणावर भर.

कोडिंग आणि व्यावहारिक कौशल्ये: विद्यार्थ्यांना कोडिंग, डेटा अॅनालिटिक्स यांसारख्या कौशल्यांवर भर.

कौशल्य शिक्षण: व्यावसायिक शिक्षण आणि स्किल डेव्हलपमेंटवर अधिक लक्ष.

समग्र मूल्यांकन प्रणाली (Holistic Report Card): केवळ गुणांवर आधारित नव्हे, तर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या समग्र प्रगतीवर आधारित मूल्यमापन.

#### २. उच्च शिक्षणातील सुधारणा

बहुपदवी संधी (Multiple Entry & Exit Options): विद्यार्थ्यांना आवश्यकतेनुसार शिक्षण सोडण्याची व पुन्हा सुरु करण्याची संधी.

४ वर्षांचे पदवी शिक्षण: पारंपरिक ३ वर्षांच्या पदवी शिक्षणासोबतच ४ वर्षांचे संशोधनात्मक शिक्षण.

राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षण आयोग (HECI): उच्च शिक्षण व्यवस्थापनासाठी एकात्मिक नियामक संस्था.

शिक्षण संस्थांचे स्वायत्तता आणि मल्टीडिसिप्लिनरी अभ्यासक्रम: विविध शाखांमध्ये शिक्षण घेण्याची संधी.

#### ३. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि गुणवत्ता सुधारणा

B.Ed. चे स्वरूप बदल: ४ वर्षांचा एकात्मिक शिक्षक शिक्षण अभ्यासक्रम लागू.

सततचे शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण: शिक्षकांच्या कौशल्यविकासासाठी सततचे प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य.



शिक्षक भरती प्रक्रियेत पारदर्शकता: शिक्षकांच्या भरतीसाठी कठोर व पारदर्शक निकष.

४. तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश

डिजिटल लर्निंगला चालना: ऑनलाइन शिक्षण, ई-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्म (SWAYAM, DIKSHA, e-VIDYA) इत्यादींना महत्त्व.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंच (NETF): शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञानासंबंधी धोरणे आणि अंमलबजावणीसाठी स्वतंत्र संस्था.

५. व्यावसायिक शिक्षण व संशोधनाचा विकास

व्यावसायिक शिक्षणासाठी नवे धोरण: २०२५ पर्यंत शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये ५०% विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यावसायिक शिक्षण प्रदान करणे.

राष्ट्रीय संशोधन संस्था (National Research Foundation - NRF): संशोधन आणि नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रमांना चालना.

NEP-2020 ची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे समजून घेणे

यामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात होणारे बदल आणि त्याचे फायदे-तोटे जाणून घेणे

धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने समजावून घेणे

नवीन शिक्षण धोरण 2020 चे प्रमुख घटक (Key Features of NEP-2020):

1 शालेय शिक्षणातील सुधारणा:

10+2 प्रणालीच्या ऐवजी 5+3+3+4 प्रणाली स्वीकारली आहे.

प्राथमिक शिक्षणासाठी मातृभाषा किंवा स्थानिक भाषेत शिक्षण देण्यावर भर.

कोडिंग आणि डिजिटल साक्षरता इयत्ता सहावीपासून शिकवली जाणार.

अहर्ताधारित शिक्षण (Competency-Based Learning) वर भर.

2 उच्च शिक्षणातील सुधारणा:

एकाच विद्यापीठात बहुविषयक अभ्यासक्रम शिकता येणार.

स्नातक अभ्यासक्रम 3 किंवा 4 वर्षांचा असणार, सोबत मल्टीपल एंट्री-एग्झिट पर्याय उपलब्ध.

राष्ट्रीय संशोधन प्रतिष्ठान (National Research Foundation) स्थापन करून संशोधनाला चालना.

विद्यार्थी क्रेडिट बँक (Academic Bank of Credit) संकल्पना.

शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि सुधारणा:

2030 पर्यंत सर्व शिक्षकांना किमान B.Ed पदवी आवश्यक.

शिक्षकांच्या सातत्यपूर्ण व्यावसायिक विकासासाठी (CPD) प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम.

शिक्षकांच्या भरती आणि पदोन्नती प्रक्रियेत सुधारणा.

व्यावसायिक शिक्षण आणि कौशल्य विकास:

इयत्ता सहावीनंतर व्यावसायिक शिक्षण (Vocational Education) सक्तीचे.

विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी इंटर्नशिप आणि प्रकल्प आधारित शिक्षण सक्तीचे.

स्टार्टअप्स आणि उद्योजकतेला चालना देण्यासाठी शिक्षण धोरणात विशेष तरतुदी.

### 3. NEP-2020 चा भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव (Impact on Indian Education System):

प्रभावाचे क्षेत्र	सकारात्मक परिणाम	संभाव्य आव्हाने
शालेय शिक्षण	मातृभाषेतील शिक्षणामुळे चांगले आकलन	सर्व राज्यांमध्ये अंमलबजावणी कठीण
उच्च शिक्षण	मल्टीपल एंट्री-एग्झिटमुळे लवचिकता	नवीन व्यवस्थेसाठी आवश्यक संसाधने
संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रम	NRF मुळे संशोधनाला चालना	पुरेसा निधी मिळवण्याचे आव्हान
कौशल्य विकास	विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यावहारिक ज्ञान उपलब्ध	ग्रामीण भागातील अंमलबजावणी कठीण

### 4. NEP-2020 च्या अंमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने (Challenges in Implementation):

1. मूलभूत सुविधा आणि संसाधनांची कमतरता: सर्व शाळा आणि महाविद्यालयांना पुरेशी तांत्रिक सुविधा आणि प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक उपलब्ध नाहीत.
2. बहुभाषिक शिक्षणातील अडचणी: सर्व विषय मातृभाषेत शिकवणे हे आव्हानात्मक ठरू शकते.
3. वित्तपुरवठ्याची आवश्यकता: सरकारला या धोरणाची यशस्वी अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर निधीची आवश्यकता आहे.
4. ग्रामीण आणि शहरी शिक्षणातील दरी: ग्रामीण भागातील शाळांमध्ये डिजिटल सुविधा कमी आहेत.

### भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव

१. गुणवत्तापूर्ण आणि समावेशक शिक्षण – नवीन अभ्यासक्रम पद्धतीमुळे शिक्षण अधिक उपयुक्त आणि कृतीशील बनेल.
२. विद्यार्थ्यांना अधिक संधी आणि लवचिकता – बहुपदवी पर्यायांमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाचे स्वरूप ठरवता येईल.
३. शिक्षण आणि रोजगार यामधील दरी कमी होणार – व्यावसायिक शिक्षण व स्किल डेव्हलपमेंट यामुळे रोजगारक्षमतेत वाढ.
४. मातृभाषेतून शिक्षणामुळे ज्ञानाचा प्रभाव वाढेल – मुलांना सुरुवातीच्या टप्प्यावर अधिक चांगले आकलन होईल.
5. शिक्षणात डिजिटल साधनांचा अधिक समावेश – ऑनलाइन शिक्षण आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभावी वापर.
6. शिक्षणसंस्थांची सुधारणा आणि स्वायत्तता – उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांना जास्त स्वायत्तता मिळेल.
7. संशोधन आणि नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रमांना चालना – NRF आणि नवीन संशोधन धोरणांमुळे भारतातील संशोधन पातळी सुधारेल. नवीन शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP-2020) आणि त्याचा भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील प्रभाव

भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीवरील परिणाम आणि फायदे

### १. सकारात्मक परिणाम:

विद्यार्थ्यांना बहुविकल्पीय शिक्षणाची संधी.

संशोधन आणि नावीन्यतेला चालना.

व्यावसायिक शिक्षणामुळे रोजगार संधी वाढणार.

डिजिटल शिक्षण आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या मदतीने गुणवत्ता सुधारणा.

शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण अधिक कठोर व गुणवत्तापूर्ण.

## २. आव्हाने:

ग्रामीण भागातील तांत्रिक सुविधा वाढवण्याची गरज.

शिक्षकांची नवीन प्रणालीशी जुळवून घेण्याची आवश्यकता.

सर्व राज्यांनी धोरण प्रभावीपणे अंमलात आणण्याचे आव्हान.

## 5. निष्कर्ष आणि शिफारसी (Conclusion and Recommendations):

NEP-2020 हे शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बदल घडवून आणणारे धोरण आहे. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे ज्ञान आणि कौशल्य दोन्ही सुधारेले. मात्र, त्याच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीसाठी सरकारने शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण, डिजिटल सुविधा, आणि वित्तपुरवठा यावर विशेष लक्ष द्यायला हवे. तसेच, धोरणातील योजनांची अंमलबजावणी वेळेवर आणि प्रभावी होण्यासाठी केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांमध्ये समन्वय असणे गरजेचे आहे. NEP-2020 हे शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील ऐतिहासिक बदल घडवणारे धोरण आहे. योग्य अंमलबजावणी झाल्यास भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली अधिक व्यावहारिक, समावेशक आणि जागतिक स्तरावर स्पर्धात्मक बनेल. NEP-2020 हे शिक्षण प्रणालीत मूलभूत बदल घडवून आणणारे धोरण आहे. त्याच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे भारतातील शिक्षण अधिक समतोल, सुलभ, रोजगारक्षम आणि तंत्रज्ञानाधारित होईल. मात्र, त्याची यशस्वी अंमलबजावणी हा मोठा आणि महत्वाचा टप्पा असेल.

### शिफारसी:

NEP-2020 लागू करण्यासाठी शिक्षक आणि प्रशासकांचे सातत्यपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण आवश्यक.

डिजिटल शिक्षणावर अधिक भर देऊन ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना सुविधा द्याव्यात.

धोरणाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी सरकारी-खाजगी भागीदारी (PPP) मॉडेलचा वापर करावा.

### सारांश

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (NEP) २०२० मध्ये भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत व्यापक सुधारणांची रूपरेखा देण्यात आली आहे. हे धोरण सर्वसमावेशक, समतापूर्ण आणि दर्जेदार शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देते. तथापि, ग्रामीण भागात त्या हे धोरण सर्वसमावेशक, समतापूर्ण आणि दर्जेदार शिक्षण देण्यावर भर देते. तथापि, ग्रामीण भागातील मुलांच्या विकासासाठी,

## 6. संदर्भ (References):

1. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 – भारत सरकार, शिक्षण मंत्रालय.
2. UGC चा NEP-2020 वर अहवाल.
3. विविध संशोधन पत्रे आणि तज्ज्ञांचे अभिप्राय.
4. युनिसेफ अहवाल - भारतातील डिजिटल शिक्षणाची स्थिती
5. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक संशोधन आणि प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीईआरटी) अभ्यास

## शिक्षक-शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची भूमिका

प्रा. प्रताप भाऊसाहेब आत्रे

म.वि.प्र. समाजाचे अॅड. विठ्ठलराव गणपतराव हांडे शिक्षणशास्त्र

शिक्षण शास्त्र महाविद्यालय नाशिक 2

## सारांश

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (IKS) हा भारताचा प्राचीन वैचारिक वारसा असून तो शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा एक महत्वाचा भाग आहे. शिक्षक-शिक्षणात याची भूमिका मूलगामी आहे कारण ही प्रणाली केवळ शैक्षणिक ज्ञानपुरती मर्यादित नसून मूल्याधिष्ठित, आध्यात्मिक आणि व्यावहारिक शिक्षणावर भर देते. प्राचीन गुरुकुल शिक्षणपद्धतीमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ शास्त्र, गणित, व्याकरण आणि विज्ञान यांचे ज्ञान दिले जात नव्हते, तर नैतिकता, समाजहित आणि जीवनशैली यांचेही मार्गदर्शन केले जात असे. आधुनिक शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतही भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश केल्यास संपूर्ण आणि सुसंस्कृत नागरिक घडवता येतील. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीत वेद, उपनिषदे, आयुर्वेद, योगशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, स्थापत्यशास्त्र आणि विविध तत्त्वज्ञान शाखा यांचा समावेश आहे. शिक्षक-शिक्षणात या ज्ञानस्रोतांचा उपयोग केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास शक्य होतो. विशेषतः मूल्यशिक्षण, नैतिकता, आत्मअनुशासन आणि सामाजिक जबाबदारी या गुणांचे संवर्धन करता येते. शिक्षकांना भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची माहिती असणे महत्वाचे आहे, कारण यामुळे ते विद्यार्थ्यांना पारंपरिक ज्ञानाची समृद्धी देऊ शकतात. आधुनिक शिक्षणासोबत भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे तत्त्वज्ञान समाविष्ट केल्यास शिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी व अर्थपूर्ण होऊ शकते. शिक्षक-शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा अंतर्भाव केल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांचे शिक्षण अधिक सर्वसमावेशक होईल आणि भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या ज्ञानाचा जागतिक स्तरावर प्रसार होण्यास मदत होईल.

## प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही हजारो वर्षे प्राचीन असून, ती वेद, उपनिषदे, पुराणे, आयुर्वेद, ज्योतिष, गणित, योगशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र आणि अन्य विज्ञान शाखांमध्ये समृद्ध आहे. ही ज्ञान प्रणाली आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीस पूरक असून, आजच्या शिक्षक-शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत तिचा महत्वाचा वापर करता येतो. शिक्षण हे केवळ ज्ञानप्राप्तीचे साधन नसून, चारित्र्य व मूल्यसंवर्धनाचे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली हेच तत्व आत्मसात करत, नैतिकता, अध्यात्म, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन आणि व्यावहारिकता यांचा सुरेख संगम घडवते.

## भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची वैशिष्ट्ये:

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही केवळ माहितीवर आधारित नसून ती अनुभवाधारित, तात्त्विक आणि प्रयोगात्मक आहे. यामध्ये खालील वैशिष्ट्ये आढळतात:

1. **समग्र शिक्षण पद्धती** – भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा समग्रतेवर आधारित आहे. ती केवळ बाह्य ज्ञानावर भर देत नाही तर आंतरिक आत्मज्ञानालाही महत्त्व देते.
2. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा** – शिकवणीची पारंपरिक पद्धत ही गुरुकुल प्रणालीमध्ये दिसून येते. यामध्ये शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांच्यात स्नेहाचे नाते असून, प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवावर आधारित शिक्षण दिले जाते.
3. **नैतिकता व मूल्याधिष्ठित शिक्षण** – भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीत नैतिकता, धर्म, कर्तव्य आणि समाजसेवा यांना

प्राधान्य दिले जाते.

4. **अध्यात्म आणि योगशिक्षण** – भारतीय शिक्षण योग आणि ध्यानधारणेवर भर देऊन मानसिक आरोग्य आणि स्थिरता प्रदान करते.
5. **संशोधन व तर्कशास्त्र** – प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षणात विज्ञान, गणित, आयुर्वेद, वास्तुशास्त्र, ज्योतिषशास्त्र यांसारख्या क्षेत्रात मूलगामी संशोधन झाले आहे.
6. **विविध ज्ञानशाखांचा समावेश** – भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही बहुआयामी असून, तत्त्वज्ञान, साहित्य, संगीत, नाट्य, वास्तुकला, शिल्पकला आणि विविध प्रकारच्या विज्ञान शाखांना एकत्र आणते.
7. **नैसर्गिक आणि पर्यावरणपूरक दृष्टिकोन** – भारतीय परंपरेमध्ये पर्यावरणस्नेही विचारसरणी आढळते. शिक्षणामध्येही पर्यावरणाचे भान ठेवून विकास साधण्यावर भर दिला जातो.
8. **स्वदेशी आणि आत्मनिर्भर शिक्षण प्रणाली** – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीने स्वदेशी ज्ञान आणि कौशल्यावर भर देऊन आत्मनिर्भरतेचा मार्ग सुचवला आहे.

#### भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि आधुनिक शिक्षक शिक्षण

आजच्या शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश केल्यास शिक्षण अधिक परिणामकारक आणि सर्वांगीण होऊ शकते. यासाठी काही ठोस उपाययोजना केल्या जाऊ शकतात:

1. **नवीन अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश** – भारतीय गणित (शून्याचा शोध, आर्यभट्टांचे गणितीय सिद्धांत), आयुर्वेद, योग, धर्मशास्त्र आणि नैतिकता यांचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश केला पाहिजे.
2. **शिक्षकांसाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षण** – शिक्षकांनी भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि शिक्षण प्रणालीचे ज्ञान आत्मसात करून विद्यार्थ्यांना पारंपरिक तसेच आधुनिक शिक्षणाचा समतोल अनुभव द्यावा.
3. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरेचे पुनरुज्जीवन** – शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांच्यात विश्वास, सन्मान आणि सखोल संवाद असावा.
4. **संशोधन आणि विकासाला चालना** – भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या वेगवेगळ्या शाखांमध्ये नवीन संशोधनासाठी विशेष योजना आखाव्यात.
5. **नैतिक शिक्षण आणि मूल्यसंवर्धन** – विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानावर आधारित नैतिक शिक्षण आवश्यक आहे.
6. **स्वदेशी भाषा आणि शिक्षणाचा प्रचार** – शिक्षण मातृभाषेत दिल्यास भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा प्रभाव अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे वाढू शकतो.
7. **भारतीय संस्कृती आणि परंपरांचा अंगीकार** – भारतीय परंपरांशी संबंधित विविध सण, उत्सव, कला आणि हस्तकला यांचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल्या सांस्कृतिक वारशाचे ज्ञान प्राप्त होईल.

#### आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीतील भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची गरज:

आजच्या आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धतीमध्ये तंत्रज्ञान आणि पश्चिमी विचारसरणीचा मोठा प्रभाव आहे. तथापि, विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिक आणि बौद्धिक विकासासाठी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश होणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीमुळे विद्यार्थी फक्त नोकरीसाठी तयार होत नाहीत तर ते उत्तम नागरिक म्हणून घडतात. तसेच, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमधील तत्त्वज्ञान विद्यार्थ्यांना एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोन देते.



**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा भविष्यातील प्रभाव:**

भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी झाल्यास, भविष्यात त्याचे खालील फायदे होऊ शकतात:

1. **संपूर्ण व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास** – शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक आणि आध्यात्मिक विकास साध्य होईल.
2. **उच्च नैतिकता आणि चारित्र्य निर्माण** – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली मुल्यांवर आधारित असल्यामुळे समाजात नैतिकता वाढीस लागेल.
3. **स्वदेशी संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमाला चालना** – पारंपरिक ज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून नवीन संशोधनाला प्रेरणा मिळेल.
4. **भारतीय शिक्षणाचा जागतिक स्तरावर प्रचार** – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली जागतिक स्तरावर अधिक लोकप्रिय होऊ शकते.
5. **सस्टेनेबल आणि पर्यावरणपूरक शिक्षण** – भारतीय परंपरेत पर्यावरणपूरक विचारसरणी असल्यामुळे शिक्षण अधिक सस्टेनेबल होईल.

**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा विद्यार्थी-शिक्षकांच्या कार्यातील प्रभाव:**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विकासासाठी आणि शिक्षकांच्या अध्यापन प्रक्रियेसाठी महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते:

**१. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी:**

1. **स्वतःच्या उन्नतीसाठी प्रेरणा** – भारतीय तत्वज्ञान विद्यार्थ्यांना आत्मचिंतन आणि आत्मसुधारणेस प्रवृत्त करते.
2. **नैतिकता आणि समाजसेवा** – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली विद्यार्थ्यांना समाजातील जबाबदाऱ्या आणि नैतिक मूल्ये शिकवते.
3. **संशोधन आणि तर्कशक्तीचा विकास** – भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली विद्यार्थ्यांना तर्कशक्ती वाढवण्यासाठी मदत करते, जे त्यांना वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन बाळगण्यास प्रेरित करते.
4. **योग व ध्यानधारणा** – शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्यासाठी योग आणि ध्यानाचा विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनशैलीत समावेश केला जातो.
5. **भारतीय इतिहास आणि संस्कृतीचे ज्ञान** – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या सांस्कृतिक वारशाची माहिती देते.
6. **स्वतंत्र विचारसरणी आणि आत्मनिर्भरता** – शिक्षण प्रणाली विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वतःचे निर्णय घेण्यास आणि आत्मनिर्भर होण्यास मदत करते.

**२. शिक्षकांसाठी:**

1. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरेचा पुनरुज्जीवन** – शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांच्यात विश्वास, सन्मान आणि सखोल संवाद असावा.
2. **शिक्षकांची जबाबदारी वाढवणे** – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली शिक्षकांना केवळ ज्ञानदाते न ठेवता मार्गदर्शक आणि प्रेरणादाते म्हणून विकसित करते.
3. **शिक्षणाच्या पारंपरिक आणि आधुनिक तत्वांचा संगम** – शिक्षकांना पारंपरिक तत्वज्ञान आणि आधुनिक अध्यापन पद्धतींचा समतोल राखण्यास मदत होते.

4. नवीन संशोधनाला चालना – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली शिक्षकांना विविध संशोधन करण्यास प्रवृत्त करते.

5. नैतिकता आणि मूल्याधिष्ठित शिक्षण – शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये नैतिक मूल्ये रुजवण्याची संधी देते.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या वापराचे शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील फायदे:

1. व्यापक आणि सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षण – शिक्षणामध्ये केवळ अकादमिक माहिती न राहता व्यावहारिक आणि नैतिक शिक्षण दिले जाते.
2. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर भर – शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक आणि आध्यात्मिक वाढीस मदत होते.
3. शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांच्यात सुसंवाद वाढतो – शिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनाशी संबंधित बनते.
4. शिक्षण अधिक अनुभवाधारित आणि प्रयोगशील होते – त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना मिळणारे ज्ञान केवळ पुस्तकी न राहता त्यांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनाशी जोडले जाते.
5. संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमाला चालना – भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली विद्यार्थ्यांना आणि शिक्षकांना नवीन संशोधन करण्यासाठी प्रेरित करते.
6. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास वाढतो – शिक्षण केवळ रोजगार मिळवण्याचे साधन न राहता, एक सशक्त आणि विचारशील नागरिक घडवण्याचे साधन बनते.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा भविष्यातील प्रभाव:

भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी झाल्यास, भविष्यात त्याचे खालील फायदे होऊ शकतात:

1. संपूर्ण व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास – शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक आणि आध्यात्मिक विकास साध्य होईल.
2. उच्च नैतिकता आणि चारित्र्य निर्माण – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली मुल्यांवर आधारित असल्यामुळे समाजात नैतिकता वाढीस लागेल.
3. स्वदेशी संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमाला चालना – पारंपरिक ज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून नवीन संशोधनाला प्रेरणा मिळेल.
4. भारतीय शिक्षणाचा जागतिक स्तरावर प्रचार – भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली जागतिक स्तरावर अधिक लोकप्रिय होऊ शकते.
5. सस्टेनेबल आणि पर्यावरणपूरक शिक्षण – भारतीय परंपरेत पर्यावरणपूरक विचारसरणी असल्यामुळे शिक्षण अधिक सस्टेनेबल होईल.

शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या अभ्यासक्रमात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेशाची गरज

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतून मिळणारे शैक्षणिक मूल्य शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या अभ्यासक्रमात समाविष्ट केल्यास, शिक्षक अधिक सुसंस्कारित, संशोधकवृत्तीचे आणि प्रभावी बनू शकतात. आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली समाविष्ट केल्यास खालील फायदे होतील:

1. शिक्षणाचा अधिक समग्र दृष्टीकोन – भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा अभ्यास शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अधिक व्यावहारिक आणि नैतिक शिक्षण देण्यास प्रवृत्त करतो.
2. चारित्र्य व मूल्यसंवर्धन – भारतीय शिक्षण परंपरेत नीतिमूल्ये, संस्कार आणि सामाजिक जबाबदारी यांना महत्त्व आहे.

3. **शिक्षणाच्या अध्यात्मिक आणि मानसिक पैलूंचा विकास** – योग, ध्यान आणि स्वसंस्कार यांचा प्रभावी उपयोग होतो.
4. **स्वदेशी संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमास चालना** – भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धती संशोधन आणि नवसंशोधनास प्रेरणा देते.
5. **सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरणपूरक शिक्षण** – शिक्षण पर्यावरणपूरक आणि सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व जपणारे बनते.

शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या अभ्यासक्रमात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा प्रभावी समावेश करण्यासाठी खालील उपाययोजना केल्या जाऊ शकतात:

1. **भारतीय शिक्षण परंपरेवरील स्वतंत्र अभ्यासक्रमाचा समावेश** – शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांनी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीवरील स्वतंत्र अभ्यासक्रम तयार करावा.
2. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरेची आधुनिक पुनर्रचना** – शिक्षकांनी पारंपरिक शिक्षण पद्धतींना आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानासोबत समाविष्ट करावे.
3. **योग आणि ध्यानधारणेचा शिक्षणात अंतर्भाव** – मानसिक स्थैर्य आणि एकाग्रतेसाठी योग आणि ध्यान शिकवले जावे.
4. **भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, नीतिशास्त्र आणि धर्मशास्त्र यांचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश** – नीतिशास्त्र आणि भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान विद्यार्थ्यांना नैतिक आणि सामाजिक जबाबदारीची जाणीव करून देईल.
5. **संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमासाठी प्रोत्साहन** – भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेच्या तत्वांवर आधारित नवोपक्रम आणि संशोधनाला चालना दिली जावी.
6. **स्थानिक ज्ञान आणि परंपरा यांचा अभ्यास** – विविध भारतीय प्रदेशांतील स्थानिक ज्ञान परंपरांचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश करावा.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या समावेशाचे फायदे:

1. समग्र आणि नैतिक शिक्षण प्रणाली निर्माण होईल.
2. शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांचा मानसिक आणि चारित्र्यात्मक विकास होईल.
3. संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमासाठी भारतीय दृष्टिकोन निर्माण होईल.
4. शिक्षण अधिक सजीव, अनुभवाधारित आणि समाजोपयोगी होईल.
5. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता आणि स्वावलंबन विकसित होईल.

**शिक्षकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची भूमिका**

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही केवळ शैक्षणिक प्रणालीपुरती मर्यादित नसून ती व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासासाठी देखील प्रभावी आहे. वेद, उपनिषदे, योगशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, नीतिशास्त्र आणि आयुर्वेद यासारख्या पारंपरिक भारतीय विद्या शिक्षकांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासास सहाय्यक ठरू शकतात. शिक्षक हा केवळ ज्ञानदाते नसून तो विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी मार्गदर्शक, प्रेरणादायी व्यक्ती आणि आदर्श असतो. अशा परिस्थितीत, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली शिक्षकांच्या मानसिक, बौद्धिक, सामाजिक आणि नैतिक विकासासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास:

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली शिक्षकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासात खालील प्रकारे योगदान देते:

1. आध्यात्मिक विकास – योग, ध्यान आणि वेदांत शिक्षणामुळे शिक्षकांच्या आत्मजागरूकतेत वाढ होते.
2. नैतिक मूल्ये आणि चारित्र्यदर्शन – भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि नीतिशास्त्र शिक्षकांना सत्य, अहिंसा, संयम आणि सेवा यांसारख्या मूलभूत मूल्यांची जाणीव करून देते.
3. बौद्धिक क्षमता वाढवणे – तर्कशास्त्र, गणित आणि शास्त्रविचार यामुळे शिक्षकांच्या निर्णयक्षमतेत वाढ होते.
4. संवादकौशल्य आणि प्रभावी नेतृत्व – प्राचीन ग्रंथांमध्ये समाविष्ट असलेल्या संवादतंत्रांमुळे शिक्षक अधिक प्रभावी वक्ते आणि उत्तम नेता बनू शकतात.
5. सामाजिक जबाबदारीची जाणीव – भारतीय समाजशास्त्र आणि धर्मशास्त्र यांचा अभ्यास केल्याने शिक्षक अधिक समाजाभिमुख होतात.
6. शारीरिक आणि मानसिक संतुलन – योग आणि आयुर्वेदाचे ज्ञान शिक्षकांना तणावमुक्त राहण्यास आणि निरोगी जीवनशैली अवलंबण्यास मदत करते.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा शिक्षकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासात समावेशाची गरज

1. शिक्षकांचे आत्मपरिष्कार – आत्मज्ञान आणि मानसिक शांती यामुळे शिक्षक अधिक प्रेरणादायी ठरतात.
2. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी आदर्श व्यक्तिमत्त्व – शिक्षक स्वतः उत्तम व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे असतील, तर विद्यार्थी त्यांचा आदर्श मानतील.
3. संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमाला चालना – भारतीय शास्त्रांमधील तर्कशास्त्र आणि विचारधारा संशोधनवृत्तीला प्रोत्साहन देते.
4. आध्यात्मिक आणि नैतिक समतोल राखणे – आत्मसंयम, संयम आणि नैतिक जबाबदारीसाठी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली महत्त्वाची ठरते.
5. शिक्षकांचे मानसिक आरोग्य सुधारते – ध्यान आणि योगशास्त्र शिक्षकांना मानसिक स्थैर्य मिळविण्यास मदत करते.

शिक्षकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासासाठी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना

1. योग आणि ध्यान यांचा समावेश – दररोजच्या दिनचर्येत योग, प्राणायाम आणि ध्यानाचा समावेश करावा.
2. भारतीय नीतिशास्त्रावर आधारित प्रशिक्षण – शिक्षकांना भारतीय नीतिशास्त्राचे प्रशिक्षण दिले जावे.
3. संवाद आणि नेतृत्व कौशल्य प्रशिक्षण – भारतीय ग्रंथांतील संवादतंत्रांचा अभ्यास करावा.
4. स्वसंस्कार आणि व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास कार्यशाळा – भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानावर आधारित कार्यशाळांचे आयोजन करावे.
5. संशोधन आणि विचारप्रक्रिया सुधारण्यासाठी तर्कशास्त्र शिकवावे – प्राचीन भारतीय तर्कशास्त्रावर आधारित अभ्यासक्रम तयार करावा.
6. शिक्षकांसाठी नैतिक आणि मूल्याधारित मार्गदर्शन – भारतीय परंपरेतील मूल्यांची जाणीव करून द्यावी.

शिक्षकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासासाठी भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या समावेशाचे फायदे:

1. शिक्षकांचा आत्मविश्वास आणि मनोबल वाढेल.
2. शिक्षक अधिक संयमी आणि विचारशील बनतील.
3. संवादकौशल्य आणि अध्यापनतंत्र अधिक प्रभावी होईल.
4. विद्यार्थ्यांवर शिक्षकांचा सकारात्मक प्रभाव राहील.

5. शिक्षण अधिक सुसंस्कारित आणि नैतिकदृष्ट्या प्रभावी बनेल.

### शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन कार्यात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीची भूमिका

शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्था ही गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षक घडवण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावतात. या संस्थांमध्ये मूल्यमापन कार्य अत्यंत महत्वाचे असते, कारण त्याद्वारे शिक्षकांची गुणवत्ता, अध्यापन कौशल्ये आणि शैक्षणिक दृष्टीकोन निश्चित केला जातो. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमध्ये मूल्याधिष्ठित शिक्षण आणि मूल्यमापनाच्या ठोस संकल्पना आढळतात. त्यामुळे, शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन कार्यात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश केल्यास एक अधिक समतोल आणि कार्यक्षम मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया विकसित करता येईल.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि मूल्यमापन संकल्पना:

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेमध्ये शिक्षण आणि मूल्यमापन हे एकत्रितपणे पाहिले जाते. प्राचीन काळातील गुरुकुल प्रणालीत मूल्यमापनाचे वेगवेगळे प्रकार होते, जे आजच्या आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रक्रियेला पूरक ठरू शकतात.

1. **गुणवत्ता केंद्रित मूल्यमापन** – केवळ गुणांकनावर भर न देता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर लक्ष केंद्रित करणे.
2. **गुरु-शिष्य परंपरेतील सातत्यपूर्ण मूल्यमापन** – परीक्षा आणि निरीक्षणाच्या आधारे शिक्षकांचे सातत्याने मूल्यमापन.
3. **आत्ममूल्यमापन आणि चिंतनधारा** – भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेत आत्मचिंतन आणि आत्ममूल्यमापनाला विशेष महत्त्व आहे.
4. **मूल्याधारित शिक्षण आणि मूल्यमापन** – सदाचार, संयम, कर्तव्य आणि नैतिकता यांचा समावेश असलेले मूल्यमापन तंत्र.
5. **व्यक्तिगत आणि समूहात्मक मूल्यमापन** – प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये व्यक्तिगत आणि समूहाच्या सहभागावर आधारित मूल्यमापनाची संकल्पना आढळते.

शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन कार्यात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेशाची गरज

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमधील संकल्पनांचा शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन प्रक्रियेत समावेश केल्याने खालील फायदे मिळू शकतात:

1. **समग्र मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया** – केवळ परीक्षांच्या आधारे मूल्यमापन करण्याऐवजी विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षकांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर भर देता येतो.
2. **नैतिक आणि मूल्याधारित मूल्यमापन** – केवळ बौद्धिक क्षमताच नाही तर नैतिक मूल्ये, सामाजिक जाणीव आणि अध्यात्मिक विकास यांचाही विचार होतो.
3. **प्रयोगशील मूल्यमापन तंत्रे** – पारंपरिक गुरु-शिष्य परंपरेत वापरल्या गेलेल्या तंत्रांचा आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये प्रभावी वापर करता येतो.
4. **शिक्षकांच्या आत्ममूल्यमापनाची संधी** – शिक्षकांना स्वतःच्या अध्यापन पद्धतींवर चिंतन करण्याची आणि सुधारणा करण्याची संधी मिळते.
5. **संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रम प्रोत्साहन** – भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील तात्त्विक आणि प्रयोगशील दृष्टिकोन संशोधन वृत्तीला चालना देतो.



शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन कार्यात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेशासाठी उपाययोजना

1. नैतिक आणि मूल्याधारित मूल्यमापन तंत्रांचा अवलंब – शिक्षणातील नैतिकता आणि मूल्यांवर आधारित मूल्यमापन तंत्रांचा वापर करणे.
2. योग, ध्यान आणि आत्मपरिक्षणाचा समावेश – शिक्षकांचे मानसिक संतुलन राखण्यासाठी योग आणि ध्यान मूल्यमापन प्रक्रियेत समाविष्ट करणे.
3. संवाद आणि विचार प्रक्रिया मूल्यमापन तंत्रे – तर्कशास्त्र आणि तात्त्विक चर्चेच्या आधारे मूल्यमापन करणे.
4. निरंतर आणि समग्र मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया – वार्षिक परीक्षा पद्धतीऐवजी सातत्यपूर्ण मूल्यमापनावर भर देणे.
5. सहभागी मूल्यमापन प्रणालीचा अवलंब – विद्यार्थ्यांना मूल्यमापन प्रक्रियेत सहभागी करून घेणे आणि शिक्षकांनी एकमेकांचे मूल्यमापन करणे.
6. संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमांवर आधारित मूल्यमापन – शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांच्या संशोधनक्षमतेचे मूल्यमापन करणे.

शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन कार्यात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या समावेशाचे फायदे:

1. मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया अधिक पारदर्शक आणि परिणामकारक बनेल.
2. शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी अधिक नैतिक आणि मूल्याधारित शिक्षण घेऊ शकतील.
3. संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमांना चालना मिळेल.
4. मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया अधिक सर्वसमावेशक आणि प्रेरणादायी ठरेल.
5. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या संकल्पनांमुळे शिक्षक शिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी आणि सुसंस्कृत बनेल.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन कार्यात समावेश केल्यास, संपूर्ण शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत मूलभूत सकारात्मक बदल घडवून आणता येईल. शिक्षण हे केवळ गुण मिळवण्यापुरते मर्यादित न राहता शिक्षकांच्या आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर भर देणारे ठरेल. त्यामुळे, भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेच्या संकल्पनांचा समावेश शिक्षक शिक्षण संस्थांच्या मूल्यमापन प्रणालीत होणे आवश्यक आहे.

### भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेनुसार आजच्या शिक्षकांची भूमिका

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ही प्राचीन, समृद्ध आणि अध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोनातून विकसित झालेली आहे. गुरुकुल पद्धतीपासून आजच्या आधुनिक शिक्षणापर्यंत शिक्षकाची भूमिका महत्त्वाची राहिली आहे. पारंपरिक भारतीय शिक्षणात गुरुकेवळ ज्ञान देणारे नव्हते, तर ते शिष्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर भर देत. त्यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मअनुशासन, चारित्र्य, नैतिकता, धर्म, संस्कृती आणि कलेचे ज्ञान विकसित केले.

आजच्या काळातही शिक्षकांनी ही पारंपरिक भूमिका जपत आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा योग्य उपयोग करून विद्यार्थ्यांना ज्ञान देणे गरजेचे आहे. भारतीय तत्वज्ञानानुसार शिक्षक हा केवळ मार्गदर्शक नसून तो विद्यार्थ्यांचा जीवनशिल्पकार असतो. "गुरु ब्रह्मा, गुरु विष्णु, गुरु देवो महेश्वरः" या उक्तीनुसार शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांचे पालन, पोषण आणि मार्गदर्शन करतो.

आजच्या शिक्षकांची जबाबदारी:

- ❖ मूल्याधारित शिक्षण: नैतिकता, प्रामाणिकपणा, सहिष्णुता आणि संस्कार विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये रुजवणे.
- ❖ ज्ञान व संशोधन वृत्ती: विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ पुस्तकी ज्ञान न देता विचार करण्याची आणि संशोधन करण्याची

प्रवृत्ती वाढवणे.

- ❖ व्यावहारिक शिक्षण:कौशल्याधारित शिक्षणावर भर देऊन विद्यार्थ्यांना जीवनासाठी सक्षम बनवणे.
- ❖ समाजदायित्व:सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व, सहकार्य आणि लोकशाही मूल्ये विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विकसित करणे.
- ❖ तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग:डिजिटल शिक्षण व आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा योग्य वापर करून शिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी बनवणे.

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणालीत समतोल साधत शिक्षकांनी विद्यार्थी घडवण्याच्या जबाबदारीचे सक्षमपणे पालन करावे.शिक्षक हा समाजाचा निर्माता आहे आणि त्याच्या हातूनच उज्ज्वल भविष्य आकारास येते.

#### समारोप:-

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील एक मौल्यवान ठेवा आहे. आधुनिक शिक्षक-शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश केल्याने शिक्षण अधिक मूल्याधिष्ठित, जीवनाभिमुख आणि समग्र होऊ शकते. प्राचीन भारतात गुरुकुल पद्धतीमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे संपूर्ण विकासावर भर दिला जात असे. नीतिमूल्ये, योग, आयुर्वेद, भाषा आणि गणित या पारंपरिक ज्ञानाच्या आधारे शिक्षणाची एक सशक्त पायाभूत रचना होती.आजच्या शिक्षक-शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली चा समावेश केल्याने अध्यापन अधिक प्रभावी होईल. वेद, उपनिषदे, बौद्ध आणि जैन साहित्य, तसेच स्थानिक ज्ञानप्रणालींमधील शिक्षणविषयक तत्त्वे शिक्षकांसाठी प्रेरणादायी ठरू शकतात. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली शिकवण्यामुळे शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांशी चांगला संवाद साधण्याची क्षमता मिळेल आणि त्यांची शिक्षणपद्धती अधिक नैतिक व समर्पक बनेल.राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (NEP 2020) मध्ये भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या पुनरुज्जीवनावर भर दिला आहे. यामुळे शिक्षकांना पारंपरिक शिक्षणतत्त्वे आत्मसात करून त्यांचा आधुनिक शिक्षणाशी समन्वय साधता येईल. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आधारित शिक्षणाचा उपयोग करून शिक्षक विद्यार्थी-केंद्रित शिक्षणाला चालना देऊ शकतात, ज्यामुळे संपूर्ण शिक्षणव्यवस्था अधिक अर्थपूर्ण बनेल.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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संशोधक

सहयोगी प्रा. अश्विनी आर. माळी

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आणि

मार्गदर्शक

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मराठी विभाग

पूज्य साने गुरुजी विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, शहादा.

प्रस्तावना :-

आजच्या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात आधुनिक शिक्षण घेणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. पण ते शिक्षण आपल्या जीवनात भावी आयुष्यात त्याच्या उपयोग आपण कशा पद्धतीने करू शकतो, ते विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अंगी असलेले कलागुण, जसे की चित्रकला, काव्यवाचन, नृत्यकला, संगीत कला, तंत्रविज्ञानाविषयी माहिती देणे . व विद्यार्थ्यांचे कलागुण शोधून अध्यापकाने त्या दिशेने त्यांना मार्गदर्शन करावे. अध्यापकाने प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याकडे वैयक्तिक लक्ष देऊन त्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अंगी असलेले सुप्त गुणांविषयी माहिती मिळवून विद्यार्थ्यांचे मूल्यांकन करणे व नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण हे दुसरे - तिसरे कोणी अमलात आणणारे नसून ते स्वतः शिक्षकांनी सुरुवात करण्याचे काम आहे. शिक्षकाने आपल्या नैतिक जबाबदारीने सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांचे कौशल्य गुणयुक्त मूल्यमापन करून विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण देणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. नाही तर हल्ली मोठ - मोठी पदवी घेऊन आजच्या तरुण सुशिक्षित बेरोजगार आहे, ही परिस्थिती भारतात आहे. ती पुढे नसावी हाच राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या मुख्य उद्देश आहे. भारत देश अध्यात्म व संतांची भूमी म्हणून ओळखला जातो तर भारत हा जागतिक ज्ञान महासत्ताक म्हणून ओळखला जावा. अशी पुढच्या तरुण पिढीपासून नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. आपल्या भारतात देशात प्राचीन काळापासून गुरुकुल पद्धत होती नालंदा विद्यापीठ पाचव्या शतकातील बिहार राज्यात असून आंतरराष्ट्रीय विद्यापीठ म्हणून ओळखले जाते तर तक्षशिला विद्यापीठ हे सुद्धा उच्च शिक्षणासाठी व सखोल अभ्यासासाठी ओळखले जायचे त्यामध्ये शल्यक्रिया, युद्ध- तंत्र, ज्योतिष, कृषी विज्ञान, लेखा शास्त्र, संगीत शास्त्र, नृत्य, चित्रकला, असे अनेक विषय शिकवले जात होते. यावरून आपल्याला असे सांगता येतील येते की, तक्षशिला आणि नालंदा विद्यापीठ सारखे कर्जदार प्रकारचे शिक्षण आपले नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार दिले जाणार आहे. त्या दिशेने विद्यार्थ्यांना वाटचाल करायला लावणे आवश्यक आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे जोहरी सोन्याची पारख करून दागिने बनवतो तसेच अध्यापकाने विद्यार्थ्यांना घडवणे हाच नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या हेतू आहे.

प्राचीन काळात अनेक देशांमधून विद्यार्थी भारतात नालंदा व तक्षशिला विद्यापीठात शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी येत पण ब्रिटिश लोक आले व त्यांनी त्यांच्या सोयीनुसार शैक्षणिक आराखडा तयार केला, त्यामध्ये त्यांनी रविवार हा दिवस सुट्टीच्या दिवस जाहीर केला. कारण त्यांचे धार्मिक कार्यक्रम त्या दिवसाला करत तर नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात यात बदल करण्याच्या विचार करण्याची गरज आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २९ जुलै २०२० टी. एस.आर. सुब्रमण्यम व डॉ. के. कस्तुरीरंगन यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा आराखडा ५+३+३+४ तयार केला. पहिली शैक्षणिक

धोरण इ. स.१९६८ तर दुसरे शैक्षणिक धोरण हे १९८६ साली झाले, तर अवघ्या ३४वर्षांनंतर २०२०साली नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण पूर्ण भारतात लागू करण्यात आले आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार सर्वात महत्वाचे निर्णय म्हणजे मातृभाषा आणि राज्यभाषा यातून शिक्षण देणे आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात उत्तम इंग्रजीसह उत्तम मराठी हे धोरण स्वीकारले आहे, आज महाविद्यालयात विद्यार्थी प्रवेशाच्या रेशो जेमतेम १८ ते २२ टक्के एवढाच आहे , नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाने तो ५०% पर्यंत यावा असा नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा हेतू आहे. या शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे नक्कीच फायदा होणार आहे; कारण वैज्ञानिक व गणितीय संकल्पना व सिद्धांत मातृभाषेतून अधिक चांगल्या पद्धतीने समजतील व त्यामुळे संशोधनास चालना मिळेल.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार सर्वात महत्वाचे निर्णय म्हणजे मातृभाषा आणि राज्यभाषा यातून शिक्षण देणे आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात उत्तम इंग्रजी सह उत्तम मराठी हे धोरण स्वीकारले आहे, आज महाविद्यालयात विद्यार्थी प्रवेशाच्या रेशो जेमतेम १८ ते २२ टक्के एवढाच आहे , नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाने तो ५०% पर्यंत यावा असा नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा हेतू आहे. या शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे नक्कीच फायदा होणार आहे; कारण वैज्ञानिक व गणितीय संकल्पना व सिद्धांत मातृभाषेतून अधिक चांगल्या पद्धतीने समजतील व त्यामुळे संशोधनास चालना मिळेल.

**नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाची उद्दिष्टे:-**

- \* प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याची क्षमता ओळखून त्यातील कौशल्य विकसित करणे नैतिक मूल्यांची जोपासना करणे.
- \* अध्ययन अध्यापनात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या पुरेपूर वापर करावा .
- \* प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यामध्ये मूलभूत साक्षरता आणि संख्याज्ञान ज्ञात करणे.
- \* प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला अध्ययनाच्या मार्ग निवडण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य देणे व विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी बहुशाखीय व समग्र शिक्षणाच्या विचार करून.
- \* अध्ययन अध्यापनात बहुभाषिक शक्तीला प्रोत्साहन देणे .
- \* विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये संवाद, सहकार्य, सामूहिक कार्य असे जीवनमूल्य रुजविणे.
- \* शिक्षक आणि पालकांनी प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी अभ्यास आणि अभ्यासाचे तर दोन्ही क्षेत्रांमध्ये चालना देणे.
- \* कला आणि विज्ञान अभ्यास आणि अभ्यास तर उपक्रम व्यावसायिक आणि शैक्षणिक प्रवाह यामध्ये कोणतेही स्पष्ट विभाजन नसले पाहिजे म्हणजे ज्ञानाच्या क्षेत्रामधील हानिकारक उच्च - निचता आणि त्यांच्यावर पडलेले अंतर दूर होईल.
- \* घोकंमपट्टी ऐवजी परीक्षेसाठी शिकवण्याऐवजी संकल्पना समजून घेण्यावर भर देणे.
- \* तर कृषी उद्योग निर्णय घेण्यासाठी आणि नाविन्यपूर्ण तिला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी कल्पकता आणि तार्किक विचार करणे.
- \* अध्ययन आणि अध्यापनात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या पुरेपूर वापर करणे.
- \* दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शिक्षण सुलभ बनविण्यासाठी शैक्षणिक नियोजन आणि व्यवस्थापन करणे.
- \* विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सातत्यपूर्ण मूल्यांकनावर भर देणे.

**सारांश:-**

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण हे शिक्षकांसाठी एक मोठे आव्हान आहे, कारण विद्यार्थी कलागुण ओळखण्याआधी स्वतःमध्ये

प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात रुची निर्माण करावी लागेल आणि तेव्हाच शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांना त्याच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये मार्गदर्शन करू शकेल; शिक्षकांसाठी शिक्षण ही एक सार्वजनिक सेवा आहे. त्यासाठी शिक्षकांनी अद्ययावत ज्ञान, विषयाची परिपूर्णता, परिस्थिती समायोजन या मूल्यांद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकास करणे यासाठी भारत सरकारने नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण सुरू केले. म्हणजे इ.स.न. २०३० ते ४० या दशकामध्ये नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण संपूर्ण भारतात कार्यरत असेल आणि तेव्हा भारत हा महासत्ता, महाज्ञानी देश म्हणून ओळखला जाईल, असा नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या हेतू होय.

संदर्भ-

- \* <https://www.education.gov.in>
- \* <https://www.shikshanmitra.com>





राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ च्या अभ्यासक्रम निर्मिती मधील आंतरविषयक शिक्षणातील आंतरसमवाय क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास. (Interdisciplinary Areas)

मार्गदर्शक : प्राचार्य डॉ. संजय एस. शिंदे  
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एम.ए.,एम.एड.,सेट ( शिक्षणशास्त्र )

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२०च्याबदलेल्या आकृतीबंधाप्रमाणे पहिल्या पाच वर्षांसाठी म्हणजेच पायाभूत सत्रासाठी व पुढील दहा वर्षांसाठी म्हणजे शालेय शिक्षण स्तरासाठी ५+३+३+४ असे दोन स्वतंत्र आराखडे प्रसिद्ध करण्यात आले असून महाराष्ट्र शासनाने दिनांक २४ जून २०२२ रोजी चा शासन निर्गमित करून तज्ञ समित्यांच्या मदतीने राज्यातील शैक्षणिक पार्श्वभूमी, राज्याच्या गरजा, विद्यार्थी हिताचे निर्णय घेऊन राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा- शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ (SCF-SE) ची निर्मिती केली गेली असून राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडाहा 1) दृष्टिकोन 2) आंतरसमवाय क्षेत्रे 3) शालेय शिक्षण 4) शालेय संस्कृती व प्रक्रिया 5) सहाय्यभूत परिसंस्था निर्माण करणे.हयापाच भागांमध्ये विभाजित करण्यात आलेला असून राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२०शिफारशीनुसारशिक्षणाच्या पद्धतीला अधिकव्यापक,लवचिकआणिसमावेशीबनविण्यासाठी अभ्यासक्रम निर्मितीमध्ये आंतरसमवाय क्षेत्रे (Interdisciplinary Areas) किंवाआंतरविषयक शिक्षणाचा (Interdisciplinary Education) स्विकार करून विद्यार्थ्यांना एकाच विषयात अडकून न राहता शालेय आणि उच्च शैक्षणिक शिक्षण प्रणालीत विविध शास्त्र, कला, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान आणि मानविकी यांचा समावेश करून विद्यार्थ्यांना एक सर्वसमावेशक आणि समृद्ध शैक्षणिक अनुभव मिळवण्यावर भर देण्यात आलेला असून ह्या अभ्यासक्रमाव्दारे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विविध कक्षांमध्ये विचार करण्यास प्रेरित करतो, जे त्यांना समस्यांवर सृजनशील आणि वैश्विक दृष्टीकोनातून विचार करण्यास मदत करणारा आहे.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० मधील शिफारशी नुसारशैक्षणिक मूल्ये, महाराष्ट्रातील प्राचीन व आधुनिक सांस्कृतिक व बौद्धिक परंपरेचा वारसा व त्यातील ज्ञान, शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी नातेसंबंध, संस्कृती, योगा,पर्यावरण विषयक जाणीव, शेती,तंत्रज्ञान, विज्ञान,वैद्यकीय शिक्षण, उद्योग यासारख्या विविध विषयांचाआंतरसमवाय क्षेत्रांचा राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा –शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ (SCF-SE)मध्ये प्रामुख्याने विचार करण्यात येऊन ही क्षेत्रे कोणत्याही एका विशिष्ट विषयाशी किंवा शालेय व्यवस्थापनाशी निगडीत नसून ती सर्व अभ्यासक्रमावर प्रभाव टाकणारी आहे.

#### १) भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (Indian Knowledge System - IKS)

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही आपली ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिकआणि बौद्धिक वारसा जपणारी आहे.ज्यामध्येदार्शनिक, सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक, साहित्यिक, आणिसामाजिकज्ञानाचा समावेश आहे. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP 2020)च्या माध्यमातून भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीला अधिक प्रगल्भ आणि समृद्ध करून महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान देण्यात आले आहे.भारताला लाभलेल्या प्राचीन संस्कृतीचा व समृद्ध असा सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितीचा आणि ज्ञानाचा वारसा लाभलेला आहे. शाश्वत भारतीय ज्ञान आणि विचारांचा समृद्ध वारसा हा राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखड्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरणारा आहे. भारतीय शिक्षणातून परकीय भाषा, व्याकरण, तत्वज्ञान, वाणिज्य, स्थापत्य, व्यापार अशा विविध ज्ञानशाखांची निर्मिती झालेली दिसून येते. चरक, सुश्रुत, आर्यभट्ट, वराहमिहिर, भास्कराचार्य, ब्रम्हगुप्त,चाणक्य, माधव, पाणिनी, पतंजली यासारखे विद्वान यांचा जगावर प्रभाव आहे. त्यामुळे या समृद्ध वारसाचे जतन शिक्षणाव्दारे व्हावे व या विषयांवरील संशोधने पुन्हा उपयोगात आणावीत यासाठी भारतीय ज्ञानप्रणालीचा

अभ्यासक्रम समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश करतांना भारतीय ज्ञानप्रणालीची उद्दिष्टे, प्राचीन शिक्षणाची ध्येय, प्रभावी अध्ययनासाठी शिक्षक विद्यार्थी सहसंबंध, कुटुंब आणि समाजाचे योगदान, अध्ययनाची स्थानिक संसाधने जसे की योगा, वैद्यकीयशास्त्र, क्रीडा, तत्वज्ञान, स्थापत्य, अभियांत्रिकी, भूगर्भशास्त्र, आदिवासी संस्कृती व अभ्यास, कला, शिक्षणपद्धती, कृषी, वन व्यवस्थापन, राष्ट्रीय सण, नैसर्गिक शेती, स्थानिक परंपरा, गणित, खगोलशास्त्र, स्थानिक खेळ, साहित्य, वाडःमय, उत्सव, कला इत्यादीचा विचार करून भारतीय संदर्भातील आशय निवडण्यात वाव देण्यात आलेला आहे. भारतीय असल्याचा अभिमान असणे आणि तो मनात रुजविणे यासाठी शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात भारतीय ज्ञानाचे एकात्मिकरण Integration of knowledge of India करण्याचा प्रयत्न राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ (SCF-SE) मध्ये करण्यात आलेला दिसून येत आहे.

### २) मूल्ये व स्वभाववृत्ती :

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२०च्या धोरणात मूल्ये (Values) आणि स्वभाववृत्ती (Attitudes) यांना महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान दिले गेले आहे. शिक्षणाची एक प्रमुख भूमिका विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास आणि सामाजिक जबाबदारी यांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करून मूल्ये आणि स्वभाववृत्ती विकसित करणे हे राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखड्यातील शालेय शिक्षणाच्या लक्ष्यांचा अविभाज्य भाग असून राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखड्यामध्ये मूल्ये व स्वभाव विकसित करण्याचा दृष्टीकोन सामोर ठेवून प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धतीने अध्ययन अनुभव देण्यावर भर देण्यात आलेला आहे. यासाठी केंद्रस्थानी शालेय संस्कृती, अनुभवातून विकास, विविध मार्गांनी विकसन, शैक्षणिक आशय, वैयक्तिक जीवन संघर्षातील मूल्ये, वर्तनातील मूल्ये व स्वभाववृत्ती विकासाचे मूल्यांकन करणे, शिक्षक मुख्याध्यापक यंत्रणा यांची मूल्ये यासारखे शिक्षण प्रक्रीयेतील अविभाज्य घटक असणाऱ्या मूल्ये व स्वभाववृत्तीतील प्रमुख पैलू चा विचार राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ (SCF-SE) मध्ये करण्यात आलेला दिसून येतो. वरील बाबीचा विचार करून मूल्ये आणि स्वभाववृत्ती ह्या दोन्ही घटकाव्दारे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा सर्वांगीण आणि समाजाभिमुख विकासासाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरणारा आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ शैक्षणिक ज्ञान न देता त्यांना एक प्रभावी नागरिक, सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन असलेला व्यक्ती आणि समाजाशी संबंधित व्यक्तिमत्त्व तयार करण्यासाठी राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा (SCF-SE) महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरणारा आहे.

### ३) पर्यावरणविषयक अध्ययन व काळजी :

पर्यावरण शिक्षण ही मानव आणि नैसर्गिक प्रणाली या दोन घटकांशी संबंधित असलेल्या पर्यावरणीय समस्यांबद्दल संकल्पनात्मक आकलन, संवेदनशीलता आणि वर्तणूकीतील बदल विकसित करण्याची एक संतुलित प्रक्रिया आहे. मानव व पर्यावरण यांचे कल्याण व त्यांच्यात गतिशील संतुलन राखणारे न्याय्य आणि शाश्वत उपाय शोधण्याचा व पर्यावरणा सक्षम करण्याचा प्रयत्न राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा (SCF-SE) मध्ये केलेला आपणास दिसून येतो.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण-२०२० (NEP 2020) मधील शिफारशीप्रमाणे पर्यावरणाबद्दल संवेदनाशीलता विकसित करणे आणि पर्यावरणाची काळजी घेणे हा संपूर्ण राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडाचा (SCF-SE) शालेय शिक्षणातील मध्यवर्ती विषय आहे. त्यास अनुसरून पर्यावरणाबद्दल शिकण्याचा व काळजी घेण्याचा दृष्टीकोन स्पष्ट करणारी पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये आपणास खालीलप्रमाणे दिसून येतात.

**वैशिष्ट्ये**

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० (NEP 2020) मध्ये पर्यावरणीय अध्ययन आणि काळजी या दोन महत्वाच्या घटकांचा समावेश शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये केलेला आहे. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना पर्यावरणीय समस्यांची समज मिळेल आणि ते त्यावर कार्य करण्यासाठी प्रेरित होतील. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण आणि नैतिक जबाबदारी यांमध्ये सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी शिक्षणातून पर्यावरणाची जाणीव करून विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ शालेय ज्ञानच मिळणार नाही, तर ते समग्र व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासासाठी तयार होईल आणि पर्यावरणीय संकटांवर उपाय शोधण्यात सहकार्य करील असा राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण (SEF-SE) मध्ये पर्यावरणीय बाबीचा समावेश करून मानवी कल्याणाचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो.

**४) शाळांमधील समावेशन**

सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षणाची बांधिलकी हा राज्य अभ्यासक्रमा आराखड्याचा एक भाग अविभाज्य असून राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP 2020) मध्ये सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना समान शिक्षण संधी देण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे. शाळांमधील समावेशन (Inclusion in Schools) ला विशेष महत्त्व दिले गेले आहे. त्यासाठी शाळांमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या पार्श्वभूमीचे आणि विविध गरजा असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा समावेश करून सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना समान संधी मिळाव्यात विशेषतः विकलांगता, दिव्यांग असलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना (Differently-abled students) अनुकूल वातावरणात विशेष साधन सामुग्री शिक्षण संसाधने आणि समायोजनाची सोय उपलब्ध करणे तसेच जातीधर्म, लिंग, आणि सामाजिक व आर्थिक पार्श्वभूमीवरील भेदभाव कमी करणे, दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांप्रमाणेच विशेष प्रतिभावंत विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी सर्वसमावेशक सराव घेऊन अशा विद्यार्थ्यांमधील प्रतिभा शोधून त्यांना उत्तेजना देऊन त्यांच्या प्रतिभा विकसित करण्यासाठी अर्थपूर्ण आणि सुसंगत शिक्षण देण्यासाठी भौतिक सुविधांची उपलब्धता, भाषा, सुरक्षितता, अभ्यासक्रम साहित्य, अध्यापनशास्त्र यासारख्या साधनांद्वारे आणि शाळा, शिक्षक, स्थानिक प्रशासन आणि सरकार यांच्या एकत्रित प्रयत्नांद्वारे NEP 2020 च्या अंतर्गत शाळांमध्ये अधिक समावेशी आणि सर्वसमावेशक वातावरण निर्माण करून सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाच्या समान संधी मिळवून देतांना जरी त्यांची सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शारीरिक, मानसिक, किंवा सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वभूमी काहीही असो तरी त्यांना शिक्षणाच्या हक्क प्राप्तीसाठी शालेय शिक्षण अधिक समावेशी, विविधतेचा आदर करणारे आणि सर्वसमावेशक ठरणारे असावे याचा विचार राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ (SEF-SE) मधील शालेय समावेशन ह्या क्षेत्रा मध्ये केलेला दिसून येतो.

**५) शाळांमध्ये मार्गदर्शन व समुपदेशन : (Counselors & Counseling)**

अध्ययन अध्यापनाबरोबरच विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वैयक्तिक किंवा विद्यार्थी समूहाच्या अध्ययन गरजांची पूर्तता शाळेद्वारा केलेल्या मार्गदर्शन व समुपदेशनातून होऊन शाळेत मार्गदर्शन आणि समुपदेशन (Guidance and Counseling in Schools) करून विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या शालेय आणि वैयक्तिक जीवनात मार्गदर्शन करण्याचे कार्य करते. तसेच त्यांच्या भावनिक, मानसिक, शारीरिक, आणि शैक्षणिक विकासांमध्ये मदत करणे आहे. शाळांमध्ये मार्गदर्शक शिक्षकांचे (Counselors) अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे. त्यासाठी शालेय स्तरावर शिक्षकांच्या मार्गदर्शनातून विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांचे शालेय जीवन, करिअरचे निवडी, इतर निर्णय घेण्यास मदत करणारी प्रक्रिया असून विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या शक्ती, आवडी, गरजा, आणि करिअर संभावनांचे मूल्यांकन करण्याची आणि तपासणी करण्याची संधी देते. तर समुपदेशन (Counseling) व्यक्तिगत समस्यांवर आधारित विद्यार्थ्यांशी गुप्त आणि सुसंस्कृत संवाद साधून त्यांना योग्य मार्ग दाखविण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन आणि समुपदेशन करून त्यांची व्याप्ती

खालील घटकांद्वारे करण्याच प्रयत्न केलेला दिऊन येतो. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिकतेमध्ये बदल करण्यासाठी आणि ते अधिक सकारात्मक विचार करून शालेय जीवनातील विविध आव्हानांचा सामना करण्यासाठी स्थिर मानसिकतेसह त्यांच्या जीवनातील निर्णय घेण्यास मदत करणारे आहे. योग्य मार्गदर्शन आणि समुपदेशन विद्यार्थ्यांना अधिक सक्षम बनवतेतसेच त्यांना एक स्थिर मानसिकतेसह त्यांच्या जीवनातील निर्णय घेण्यास मदत करणारा आहे.

यासारख्या बाबींचा राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ (SEF-SE) मध्ये समावेश करून शाळांमध्ये मार्गदर्शन आणि समुपदेशन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या समग्र विकासासाठी व शालेय जीवनातील आणि वैयक्तिक जीवनातील आव्हानांना सामोरे जाण्याची, समस्या सोडवण्याची आणि सकारात्मक मानसिकतेने भविष्याचा सामना करण्याची क्षमता प्राप्त करून शालेय जीवनातील भावनिक आणि मानसिक सुसंगती विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शैक्षणिक यशामध्ये सुधारणा करून त्यांना त्यांच्या भविष्यातही मदत करणारे आहे

#### ६) शाळेतील शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान :

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० च्या शिफारशी नुसार भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेसाठी शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान एक महत्त्वाची पायाभूत योजना असून अलीकडच्या काळात विविध DTH Channel जसे स्वयंप्रभारेडीओस्टेशन, Podcast, Teli-Classes यासारख्या साधनांचा वापर देशभरात करून शालेय शिक्षण प्रणालीला अद्ययावत करण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्याचा मोठा फोकस आहे. यामध्ये विविध उपक्रम आणि उपाय असून जे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिक्षणाच्या गुणवत्तेत सुधारणा करण्यात निश्चितच मदत करू शकतात.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० (NEP 2020) मध्ये शालेय शिक्षणासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरलेला आहे. शिक्षणातील सुधारणा आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गुणवत्ता विकासासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाची आवश्यकता व महत्त्व स्पष्टपणे मांडून तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर शाळेतील शिक्षणाचा स्तर उंचवण्यासाठी आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना अद्ययावत शिक्षण साधनांचा लाभ मिळवून देण्यासाठी शालेय शिक्षणात गुणवत्ता स्मार्ट क्लासरूम, संगणकांची उपलब्धता, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटी आणि इतर डिजिटल साधनांचे सुसज्जकरण हे शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ताच वाढवते. या पायाभूत संरचनेच्या माध्यमातूनच विद्यार्थ्यांना एक समृद्ध शैक्षणिक अनुभव मिळतो. तर पारंपारिक शिक्षण पद्धतीपेक्षा डिजिटल साधनांचा वापर विद्यार्थ्यांना आकर्षक, संवादात्मक आणि कार्यक्षम पद्धतीने शिकवणं शक्य करते तर डिजिटल शिक्षण, ऑनलाइन क्लासेस आणि इ-लर्निंग प्लेटफॉर्मद्वारे शाळेच्या भौतिक सीमा ओलांडून सर्वांना शिक्षणाची समान संधी मिळण्यासाठी काही विकसित व उदयोन्मुख तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराची शक्यता वाढलेली असून राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ मध्ये त्याचा समावेश केलेला दिसून येतो.

अ.क्र.	तंत्रज्ञान	उपयोग
१)	कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ( AI )	शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांना शिकण्यासाठी
२)	मशीन लर्निंग	मूल्यमापन प्रक्रियेसाठी
३)	डेटा विज्ञान	शिक्षकांची तयारी करण्यासाठी
४)	एआर / व्हिआर / व्ह्युअल लब	व्यावसायिक विकास साधण्यासाठी
५)	आंतरक्रियात्मक खेळावर आधारित आशय	शैक्षणिक साहित्य हाताळण्यासाठी
६)	उत्पादक कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Generative AI )	विद्यार्थ्यांना गुंतवून ठेवणारे आंतरक्रियात्मक पाठ व्हिडीओ, स्वाध्याय व विविध भाषेत समावेशित साहित्य.



यासारख्या ऑनलाईन शिक्षण ई-लर्निंग तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात नाविन्य आणि नवकल्पनांना चालना मिळते. व्हर्च्युअल रिव्हिज (VR), ऑगमेंटेड रिव्हिज (AR), गेम-आधारित शिक्षण, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजन्स (AI) आणि इतर प्रौद्योगिकांच्या वापरामुळे शिक्षणाच्या पारंपारिक पद्धतींमध्ये नवीन बदल होत आहेत. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना अधिक प्रभावी आणि आकर्षक शिक्षणाची संधी मिळून शालेय इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुधारणा होऊन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे शालेय प्रशासन देखील अधिक प्रभावी आणि पारदर्शक होण्यास मदत करणारे आहे. शालेय व्यवस्थापन, विद्यार्थी मूल्यांकन, तर त्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिक्षणात सुधारणा करण्यासाठी डेटा विश्लेषण आणि वैयक्तिक मूल्यांकनासाठी योग्य ठरणारे आहे. कारण शालेय कार्याचा ट्रॅक रेकॉर्ड आणि इतर महत्वाच्या कार्यांमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर नेहमीच फायदेशीर ठरतो. तसेच तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शालेय शिक्षणाची संधी विस्तृत होते. दूरदूरच्या भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांनाही गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण मिळवता येते. डिजिटल शिक्षण, ऑनलाईन क्लासेस आणि ई-लर्निंग प्लेटफॉर्मद्वारे शालेय भौतिक सीमा ओलांडून सर्वांना शिक्षणाची समान संधी मिळू शकते.

NEP 2020 चा उद्देश भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीला तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून अद्यावत, समावेशक आणि प्रभावी बनविण्याचा आहे. शालेय शिक्षणासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाची गरज ही युगानुसार आवश्यक ठरणारी आहे. याचे महत्त्व समजून शालेय शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून आपणास आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण, ऑनलाईन कोर्सेस आणि डिजिटल कनेक्टिव्हिटीच्या माध्यमातून भारताला जगभरातील शिक्षण प्रणालीशी जोडता येणारे आहे यासाठी राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ मध्ये शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्राचा समावेश केलेला दिसून येतो.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) च्या शालेय शिक्षण आराखडामध्ये आंतरसमवाय क्षेत्रे शिक्षण पद्धतीचे एक महत्वाचे अंग बनलेली असून राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ (SEF-SE) ची निर्मिती करीत असतांना देखील समितीतील तज्ञांच्या शिफारशी नुसार विविध विषयांचा समन्वय साधून विद्यार्थ्यांना अधिक प्रभावी, समग्र, आणि सृजनशील बनवणे हे या धोरणाचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट ठेवून विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध विषयांमध्ये समन्वय साधण्याची संधी देऊन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी विविध क्षेत्रांचे ज्ञान आणि कौशल्ये एकत्रित करून संकलित ज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून एक चांगले शैक्षणिक वातावरण निर्माण करण्यासाठी विविध शास्त्र, कला, आणि समाजशास्त्र यांचे संयोग करणे आणि त्याचा वापर समाजातील आणि पर्यावरणीय समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यासाठी करणे. तसेच विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांचे विचार स्वतंत्रपणे मांडण्यासाठी, समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी आणि नविन दृष्टिकोन तयार करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे, संशोधनात्मक दृष्टिकोन निर्माण करून त्याद्वारे सामाजिक आणि पर्यावरणीय समस्या सोडविण्याचा प्रयत्न करून ज्ञानाच्या विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये सुसंगतपणे काम करण्याची क्षमता प्राप्त होण्यासाठी राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा-२०२४ (शालेय शिक्षण) ची निर्मिती करीत असतांना राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडामध्ये आंतरसमवाय ह्या क्षेत्राचा विचार केला गेलेला दिसून येतो.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ व वेबसाईट सूची :-

१. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण- २०२० शिक्षण मंत्रालय , भारत सरकार (मराठी आवृत्ती)
२. राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा – शालेय शिक्षण २०२४ राज्य शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण परिषद, महाराष्ट्र, पुणे.
३. लक्ष्मीकांत देशमुख, नवे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२०: एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास , साधना प्रकाशन २०२२
४. [www.google .com/NEP 2020](http://www.google.com/NEP 2020)



**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि मराठी साहित्य****डॉ. बाळासाहेब दिघे****शैक्षणिक संयोजक****मानव्यविद्या व सामाजिकशास्त्रे विद्याशाखा, य.च.म.मुक्त विद्यापीठ, नाशिक**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा समावेश राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० मध्ये करण्यात आलेला आहे. आपल्या देशाला हजारो वर्षांपासून प्राचीन, समृद्ध आणि वैविध्यपूर्ण ज्ञानप्रणाली लाभली आहे. आपले प्राचीन ग्रंथ, प्राचीन ग्रंथातील तत्त्वज्ञान, महान ऋषी परंपरा यांनी निर्माण केलेली भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (IKS) याच्या जोरावर आपण वैज्ञानिक प्रगती केली आहे. शिक्षण, विज्ञान, आयुर्वेद, योग, वेदांत, गणित, खगोलशास्त्र, जीवशास्त्र, रसायनशास्त्र आणि भाषाशास्त्र यांसारख्या शास्त्रांमध्ये भारताने मोठे योगदान दिले आहे. भारतीय संस्कृती आणि बौद्धिक विकासाला या प्रणालीने खूप मोठी चालना दिली आहे. जागतिक पटलावर आपल्या देशाने आपला ठसा उमटविला आहे. आपले मराठी साहित्य हे या ज्ञान परंपरेचा महत्त्वाचा भाग असून, या साहित्याने भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेच्या जतन, प्रसार आणि विकासात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली आहे.

**भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली: एक संक्षिप्त परिचय**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही वेद आणि उत्तर-वेदिक परंपरांमधून प्रकट झालेली आहे. आपले प्राचीन वेद, उपनिषदे, पुराणे, तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक तसेच विज्ञानात्मक ग्रंथ हे या भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे मूलभूत आधारस्तंभ आहेत. यामधील काही प्रमुख घटक असे आहेत.

१. **तत्त्वज्ञान आणि अध्यात्म:** आपल्या देशाला तत्त्वज्ञान आणि अध्यात्म यांची परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. वेदांत, सांख्य, न्याय आणि इतर विचारसरणींनी भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा समृद्ध केली आहे. नवीन पिढीला तत्त्वज्ञान आणि अध्यात्म यांचा वारसा उपलब्ध करून दिला आहे.
२. **वैद्यक आणि आरोग्यशास्त्र:** आपल्या देशाने वैद्यक आणि आरोग्यशास्त्र यामध्ये प्रगती केली आहे. आयुर्वेद आणि वैद्यक क्षेत्रात नवनवीन संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून मनुष्याचे जीवन अधिक सुखकर व वेदनाशामक करत आहे. प्राचीन वेद व उपनिषदे यामध्ये निरनिराळ्या आजारांवर कोणते उपचार करावे? याचे विवेचन प्राचीन ग्रंथांमध्ये आपल्याला वाचण्यास मिळते.
३. **गणित आणि खगोलशास्त्र:** आर्यभट्ट आणि भास्कराचार्य यांसारखे विद्वानांनी आधुनिक गणितीय तत्त्वांची पायाभरणी केली आहे. प्राचीन काळी आकाशातील ग्रह, तारे यांच्याद्वारे निरनिराळे गणिते सोडविले जात होते. पाऊस, हवामानाचा अंदाज, पंचांग हे प्राचीन काळामध्ये वर्तविले जात होते.
४. **भाषाशास्त्र आणि साहित्य:** संस्कृत, प्राकृत आणि प्रादेशिक भाषांमधून प्राचीन साहित्य परंपरा जतन केलेल्या आहेत. मराठी व्याकरण, लोककथा, लोकगीते, लोकपरंपरा, लोकनाट्य परंपरा हे साहित्यातून प्रकट झाले आहे. हा ठेवा नवीन पिढीला उपलब्ध झाला आहे.
५. **नृत्य, संगीत आणि नाट्यशास्त्र:** नाट्यशास्त्र आणि इतर ग्रंथांनी नाटक, नृत्य आणि संगीत क्षेत्रात मोठे योगदान दिले आहे. महाकवी कालिदास, भरत, भवभूती यासारख्या महात्म्यांनी नृत्य, संगीत आणि नाट्यशास्त्र यांचा अभ्यास राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.
६. **पर्यावरण आणि नैतिकता:** सद्याच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळामध्ये पर्यावरणाचे महत्व सर्वांना पटलेले

आहे. मनुष्याचे जीवन सुखी करायचे असेल तर पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण करणे गरजेचे आहे, पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाने ‘धर्म’ आणि ‘अहिंसा’ यांसारख्या संकल्पनांद्वारे निसर्गस्नेही आणि नैतिक जीवनशैलीचा प्रसार केला आहे. पर्यावरणाचा समावेश अभ्यासक्रमात होणे गरजेचे आहे.

**मराठी साहित्य: भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेचा आरसा :** भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचा प्रचार व प्रसार करण्यासाठी मराठी साहित्याने मोलाची भूमिका बजावली आहे. प्राचीन संतांनी समाजाला संसार करत असताना परमार्थाचा मार्ग दाखवून सन्मार्गाकडे नेण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन केले आहे. मध्ययुगीन साहित्यिकांपासून ते आधुनिक साहित्यिकांनी साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून जीवनाचे तत्त्वज्ञान मांडले आहे. मराठी साहित्यिकांनी तत्त्वज्ञान, समाज सुधारणा आणि भाषिक समृद्धीमध्ये मोलाचे योगदान दिले आहे.

**मध्ययुगीन संत आणि भक्ती चळवळ :** महाराष्ट्रातील भक्ती चळवळ हे मराठी साहित्याच्या इतिहासातील एक महत्त्वाचे पर्व होते. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, तुकाराम, नामदेव आणि एकनाथ यांनी ओवी, अभंग, गौळण, भारुड, रूपके यातून साहित्याची निर्मिती केली. समाजाला सन्मार्गाकडे नेण्यासाठी संतानी ग्रंथ लेखनातून मार्गदर्शन केले आहे. संस्कृतातील ज्ञान मराठीतून सोप्या भाषेमध्ये तत्त्वज्ञान व आध्यात्मिक विचार मांडले. ‘ज्ञानेश्वरी’ (भगवद्गीतेवरील टीका), ‘अभंग’ आणि ‘ओवी’ यांसारख्या रचनांमधून भक्ती, ज्ञान आणि सामाजिक समता निर्माण केली.

**भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा प्रभाव :** प्राचीन भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान हे मराठी साहित्यातून साध्या व सोप्या भाषेमध्ये प्रकट झाले आहे. उपनिषदे, भगवद्गीता, रामायण, महाभारत यांचा प्रभाव विविध कवी व लेखक आणि विद्वानांवर पडलेला आहे. भगवद्गीता, रामायण आणि दासबोध यांसारख्या ग्रंथांमध्ये वेदांताच्या मूलभूत संकल्पनांवर आध्यात्मिक आणि नैतिक मार्गदर्शन दिले आहे.

**आधुनिक मराठी साहित्य आणि सामाजिक सुधारणा :** मध्ययुगीन काळामध्ये संतांनी समता व अहिंसा हे विचार समजात रुजविले. संत गाडगेमहाराज यांनी समाजातील अन्यायी रूढी परंपरा, विषमता हे समाजाच्या अधोगतीसाठी कारणीभूत आहे. हे समजातून नष्ट करण्यासाठी समाजाला जागृत केले. १९व्या आणि २०व्या शतकांत मराठी साहित्य सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे प्रभावी साधन बनले. महात्मा फुले, लोकमान्य टिळक आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, यांनी जातीय विषमता, स्त्री-हक्क आणि शिक्षण यांसारख्या सामाजिक प्रश्नांवर प्रकाश टाकला. त्यांच्या लेखनात भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेतील प्रगत विचार दिसून येतात.

**मराठी साहित्य आणि विज्ञाननिष्ठ विचारसरणी :** मराठी साहित्यातून वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन प्रकट झाला आहे. पु. ल. देशपांडे, आचार्य अत्रे, वि. स. खांडेकर, चिं. वि. जोशी आणि इतर आधुनिक लेखकांनी विज्ञान, इतिहास आणि तर्कशुद्ध विचार यांवर आधारित साहित्य निर्मिती केली आहे. प्राचीन ज्ञान आणि आधुनिक ज्ञान यांचा समन्वय साधला आहे.

## निष्कर्ष

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही एक समृद्ध ज्ञानाची परंपरा आहे. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली ही आधुनिक भारताच्या सांस्कृतिक आणि तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक अधिष्ठानाला आकार देत आहे. मराठी साहित्याने प्राचीन परंपरेचे जतन व प्रसारात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली आहे. प्राचीन भक्ती संतांच्या लेखणीतून ते आधुनिक विचारवंतांच्या लेखन हे पुढील पिढीसाठी जतन केले आहे. मराठी साहित्य हे दिवसेंदिवस विकसित होत जाऊन भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरेसाठी सातत्य टिकून आहे.

**ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन स्थितीचा सखोल अभ्यास.****Mr. Mangesh Govlya Vasave***Ph.D. Research Student***And****Dr. Gautam Madan Morey***Research Guide***गोषवारा:-**

ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन हा आर्थिक विकासाचा एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे. वित्तीय समावेशनाचा उद्देश ग्रामीण भागातील लोकसंख्येला बँकिंग सेवा, कर्जसुविधा, विमा, डिजिटल पेमेंट आणि इतर वित्तीय सेवांचा लाभ किती मिळतो याचा सखोल आढावा घेणे आहे. भारत सरकार आणि रिझर्व्ह बँक यांच्या विविध योजनांमुळे वित्तीय समावेशनामध्ये सुधारणा झाली असली तरी, अजूनही अनेक आव्हाने कायम आहेत.

ग्रामीण भागात बँक शाखा, एटीएम, डिजिटल बँकिंग आणि स्वयं-सहायता गट (SHG) यांचा विस्तार वाढला आहे, परंतु अल्प वित्तीय साक्षरता, तांत्रिक सुविधांचा अभाव आणि कर्जपुरवठ्यातील अडचणी यामुळे संपूर्ण वित्तीय समावेशन साध्य झालेले नाही. डिजिटल व्यवहार आणि मायक्रोफायनान्सच्या वाढत्या वापरामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशनाचा स्थितीत सकारात्मक बदल घडवत आहे.

ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन स्थितीचा अभ्यासातून असे स्पष्ट होते की, वित्तीय साक्षरता वाढवणे, डिजिटल पायाभूत सुविधा सुधारणे, लहान कर्ज योजना सुलभ करणे आणि ग्रामीण भागात बँकिंग सेवा पोहोचवणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. वित्तीय समावेशनाच्या व्यापक अंमलबजावणीमुळे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था सक्षम होईल आणि सर्वसमावेशक आर्थिक विकास साध्य होईल.

**Key Words:-** वित्तीयसमावेशन, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था, बँकिंग सेवा, प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना (PMJDY), स्वयं-सहायता गट, वित्तीय साक्षरता.

**प्रस्तावना:-**

भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासामध्ये ग्रामीण भागाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे. देशातील सुमारे ६५-७०% लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते आणि त्यांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती व संबंधित उद्योगांशी निगडित आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासासाठी वित्तीय समावेशन हा एक महत्वाचा घटक ठरतो. वित्तीय समावेशन म्हणजे समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला बँकिंग, पतपुरवठा, विमा, बचत आणि गुंतवणूक यांसारख्या वित्तीय सेवांचा समावेश करून त्यांचा आर्थिक विकास घडवणे.

भारतात वित्तीय समावेशनाला गती देण्यासाठी सरकार आणि रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडिया यांनी अनेक धोरणे व योजना राबवल्या आहेत. प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना (PMJDY), मुद्रा योजना, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड, आधार संलग्न पेमेंट सिस्टम, डिजिटल पेमेंट सेवा आणि स्वस्त दरातील विमा योजना यांसारख्या उपक्रमांमुळे ग्रामीण भागात वित्तीय

समावेशन वाढत आहे. डिजिटल बँकिंग आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग वाढल्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना सहज बँकिंग सुविधा मिळण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन अजूनही काही अडथळ्यांना सामोरे जात आहे. वित्तीय साक्षरतेचा अभाव, बँकिंग पायाभूत सुविधांची कमतरता, तांत्रिक ज्ञानाचा अभाव आणि वित्तीय सेवांबद्दल असलेली अपुरी माहिती यामुळे अनेक ग्रामीण भागातील नागरिक औपचारिक बँकिंग व्यवस्थेच्या बाहेर राहतात. त्यामुळे या संशोधनात ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशनाची सद्यस्थिती, त्यासमोरील आव्हाने आणि त्यावर उपाययोजना यांचा सखोल अभ्यास करण्यात येणार आहे. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासासाठी आणि सामाजिक प्रगतीसाठी वित्तीय समावेशन गरजेचे असून, त्याद्वारे ग्रामीण भागातील नागरिकांचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यास मोठी मदत होईल.

**ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन स्थितीचे उद्देश :-**

1. **प्रत्येक नागरिकाला वित्तीय सेवांचा लाभ मिळवून देणे** – ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला बँकिंग, बचत, कर्ज, विमा आणि गुंतवणुकीसारख्या वित्तीय सेवांमध्ये सहभागी करून घेणे.
2. **बँकिंग आणि वित्तीय संस्थांचा विस्तार करणे** – ग्रामीण भागात बँका, मायक्रोफायनान्स संस्था, सहकारी बँका आणि डिजिटल बँकिंग सुविधांचा विस्तार वाढवणे.
3. **वित्तीय साक्षरता आणि जागरूकता वाढवणे** – ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना बँकिंग सेवा, कर्ज, विमा, डिजिटल व्यवहार आणि गुंतवणुकीचे महत्त्व समजावून सांगणे.
4. **डिजिटल बँकिंग आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रसार करणे** – ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना UPI, मोबाइल बँकिंग, आधार-आधारित व्यवहार आणि ऑनलाइन बँकिंगच्या माध्यमातून सोयीस्कर वित्तीय सेवा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
5. **कर्ज आणि गुंतवणुकीच्या संधी वाढवणे** – शेतकरी, लघु उद्योजक आणि स्वयंरोजगार करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना सहज आणि परवडणाऱ्या कर्जसुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.
6. **शासकीय योजनांचा प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करणे** – प्रधानमंत्री जनधन योजना, मुद्रा योजना, अटल पेंशन योजना आणि इतर वित्तीय योजनांचा लाभ ग्रामीण भागातील अधिकाधिक लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे.
7. **स्वयं-सहायता गट (SHG) आणि सहकारी संस्थांचे सशक्तीकरण** – ग्रामीण भागातील महिलांसाठी आणि लघुउद्योगांसाठी SHG आणि सहकारी बँकांच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक स्थैर्य निर्माण करणे.
8. **वित्तीय सेवांमध्ये येणाऱ्या अडथळ्यांचे निराकरण करणे** – वित्तीय सेवा मिळवताना येणाऱ्या समस्या जसे की कागदपत्रांच्या अडचणी, बँकांची कमी संख्या, आणि इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटीचा अभाव यावर उपाययोजना करणे.
9. **ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा समावेशक विकास साधणे** – प्रत्येक व्यक्तीपर्यंत वित्तीय सुविधा पोहोचवून ग्रामीण भागाचा सर्वांगीण आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणणे.

**ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशनाची सद्यस्थिती :-**

**(अ) वित्तीय सेवा उपलब्धतेत सुधारणा:**

प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना (PMJDY) अंतर्गत कोट्यवधी बँक खाती उघडली गेली.रूपे डेबिट कार्ड, आधार लिंक बँकिंग, डिजिटल पेमेंट प्रणाली यांचा विस्तार वाढला.सूक्ष्म वित्तीय संस्था (Microfinance Institutions - MFIs) आणि स्वयं सहाय्यता गट (SHGs) मार्फत ग्रामीण महिलांना वित्तीय मदत दिली



जाते.

**(ब) ग्रामीण भागातील आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा अभाव:**

अनेक लोक अजूनही बँकिंग प्रणालीपासून दूर आहेत. बँकेच्या सेवा व योजनांविषयी अज्ञान असल्याने लोक पारंपरिक पद्धतींवर (उदा. सावकारांकडून कर्ज) अवलंबून असतात.

**(क) डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवांचा वापर:**

UPI आणि मोबाइल बँकिंगमुळे शहरांप्रमाणे ग्रामीण भागातही डिजिटल व्यवहार वाढले आहेत तरीही इंटरनेट सुविधा आणि डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव मोठी समस्या आहे.

**ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन स्थितीची आव्हाने :-**

- ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन वाढवण्यासाठी अनेक अडथळे आणि आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो.
- 1. बँकिंग पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव :-** अनेक गावांमध्ये बँकांच्या शाखा, एटीएम, मायक्रोफायनान्स संस्था आणि इतर वित्तीय सेवा केंद्रांची कमतरता आहे. काही ठिकाणी लोकांना बँकिंग सेवांसाठी मोठ्या अंतरावर प्रवास करावा लागतो.
- 2. वित्तीय साक्षरतेचा अभाव :-** ग्रामीण भागातील बऱ्याच लोकांना बँकिंग, कर्ज, बचत, गुंतवणूक आणि विमा यासंदर्भातील पुरेशी माहिती नसते. डिजिटल पेमेंट आणि ऑनलाइन व्यवहारांची माहिती कमी असल्यामुळे लोक पारंपरिक पद्धतींवर अवलंबून राहतात.
- 3. डिजिटल आणि तांत्रिक समस्या :-** इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटी आणि मोबाइल नेटवर्कची कमतरता असल्यामुळे डिजिटल बँकिंग आणि ऑनलाइन व्यवहार करणे कठीण होते. अनेक ग्रामीण भागात लोकांकडे स्मार्टफोन आणि डिजिटल पेमेंटविषयी पुरेशी माहिती नसते.
- 4. उत्पन्न अस्थिरता आणि वित्तीय सेवांचा कमी वापर :-** शेतकरी, रोजंदारीवर काम करणारे मजूर आणि लघुउद्योजक यांचे उत्पन्न निश्चित नसल्यामुळे बँकिंग सेवांचा नियमित वापर केला जात नाही. बचतीचा आणि गुंतवणुकीचा कल कमी असल्यामुळे वित्तीय सेवांचा वापर मर्यादित राहतो.
- 5. सरकारी योजनांचा अपुरा प्रभाव :-** प्रधानमंत्री जनधन योजना, मुद्रा योजना आणि इतर वित्तीय योजनांची माहिती अनेक ग्रामीण भागातील नागरिकांना नसते. काही ठिकाणी बँक अधिकारी किंवा स्थानिक प्रशासनाकडून प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी होत नाही.
- 6. कर्ज उपलब्धतेतील अडथळे :-** ग्रामीण भागातील लघु उद्योजक, शेतकरी आणि स्वयंरोजगार करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना बँकांमधून कर्ज मिळवण्यासाठी मोठ्या अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो. कर्ज प्रक्रियेसाठी लागणाऱ्या कागदपत्रांची पूर्तता करणे कठीण जाते, त्यामुळे अनेकजण खासगी सावकारांकडून जादा व्याजदराने कर्ज घेतात.
- 7. महिलांचे वित्तीय समावेशन अपुरे असणे :-** अनेक ठिकाणी महिलांना आर्थिक निर्णय घेण्याची संधी दिली जात नाही, तसेच त्यांचे स्वतःचे बँक खाते उघडण्याचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. महिलांसाठी स्वतंत्र वित्तीय योजना असल्या तरी त्यांचा लाभ प्रत्यक्षात सर्व महिलांपर्यंत पोहोचत नाही.
- 8. पारंपरिक सावकारी व्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव :-** ग्रामीण भागात अजूनही अनौपचारिक वित्तीय सेवा जसे की सावकारी आणि वैयक्तिक कर्जव्यवस्था अधिक प्रमाणात प्रचलित आहे. बँकिंग प्रक्रियेत अडचणी येत असल्याने अनेक लोक सहज उपलब्ध असलेल्या खासगी सावकारांवर अवलंबून राहतात.



9. **वित्तीय सेवा वापरण्यातील विश्वासाचा अभाव :-** काही लोकांना बँकिंग आणि विमा यंत्रणेवर विश्वास नसतो, तसेच डिजिटल व्यवहार सुरक्षित नाहीत असे त्यांना वाटते. सायबर फ्रॉड आणि फसवणुकीच्या भीतीमुळे अनेकजण डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवांचा स्वीकार करत नाहीत.

**ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशन सुधारण्यासाठी उपाययोजना :-**

1. **बँकिंग सेवा विस्तार –** अधिकाधिक गावांमध्ये बँक शाखा, ATM आणि बँकिंग प्रतिनिधी (BCs) यांची सुविधा वाढवावी.
2. **डिजिटल बँकिंग प्रोत्साहन –** मोबाईल बँकिंग, UPI, आणि इंटरनेट बँकिंग यांचा प्रचार आणि वापर वाढवावा.
3. **वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम –** लोकांना बँकिंग, बचत, कर्ज आणि विमा याबद्दल माहिती देण्यासाठी प्रशिक्षण मोहीम राबवावी.
4. **सुलभ कर्ज सुविधा –** शेतकरी, लघु उद्योजक आणि महिला बचत गटांसाठी सहज आणि कमी व्याजदरावर कर्ज उपलब्ध करून द्यावे.
5. **सरकारी योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी –** प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना, मुद्रा योजना, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड यांसारख्या योजनांचा लाभ जास्तीत जास्त लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवावा.
6. **इंटरनेट आणि मोबाईल कनेक्टिव्हिटी सुधारणा –** डिजिटल व्यवहार वाढवण्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागात इंटरनेट सुविधा सक्षम करावी.
7. **स्थानीय सहकारी बँका आणि पतसंस्था सुधारणा –** सहकारी बँकांना मजबूत करून त्यांच्या व्यवहारांमध्ये पारदर्शकता आणावी.

**निष्कर्ष:**

ग्रामीण भागातील वित्तीय समावेशनात मागील काही वर्षांत मोठी प्रगती झाली आहे. प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना (PMJDY), डिजिटल बँकिंग, मायक्रोफायनान्स आणि सरकारी योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे अधिक लोक वित्तीय प्रणालीशी जोडले गेले आहेत. डिजिटल व्यवहार, UPI पेमेंट्स आणि थेट लाभ हस्तांतरण (DBT) यामुळे आर्थिक व्यवहार सोपे आणि पारदर्शक झाले आहेत. परंतु अद्यापही काही अडथळे कायम आहेत. अनेक गावांमध्ये बँक शाखा आणि ATM चा अभाव, डिजिटल साक्षरतेची कमतरता, कर्ज मिळवण्यातील अडचणी, आणि इंटरनेट व मोबाईल कनेक्टिव्हिटीची मर्यादा यामुळे वित्तीय समावेशन पूर्णपणे प्रभावी ठरलेले नाही.

वित्तीय साक्षरता वाढवणे, बँकिंग सुविधा विस्तारणे, डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा अधिक उपयोग करणे आणि सुलभ कर्जव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे हे उपाय केल्यास ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था अधिक सक्षम होईल आणि संपूर्ण समाजाचा आर्थिक विकास वेगाने होऊ शकेल.

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## हिन्दी आदिवासी उपन्यास में चित्रित चिंतन के विविध आयाम

शोध छात्र

रंजीत उतान्या वसावे

रोजकुंड तह. अक्कलकुवा

And

शोध निर्देशक

डॉ. सुनील गुलाब पानपाटील

कबचौ उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, जलगाँव

हिंदी, विभाग प्रमुख, कला, वाणिज्यमहिला, महाविद्यालय नंदुरबार जि. नंदुरबार

## आदिवासी समाज की परिभाषा:-

आदिवासी समाज की परिभाषा उस समुदाय से की जाती है, जो पहाड़ी व जंगल क्षेत्र की है। जिसकी अपनी संस्कृति, धर्म, भाषा, और नृजातीय पहचान होती है। आदिवासी व्याख्या एक ऐसे सामाजिक समूह से करते हैं। जिसका एक निश्चित क्षेत्र में निवास पाया जाता है। इस समूह पर आदिवासी मुखियाओं का राज चलता है।

## शब्द - साधन

आदिवासी दो शब्दों "आदि और वासी" से मिलकर बना है। जिसका अर्थ है " भूमि से उत्पन्न मूलनिवासी।

## आदिवासी समाज की विशेषताएँ -

- आदिवासी जंगलों तथा पहाड़ों में रहते हैं।
- इनकी अपनी संस्कृति जनरीतियाँ और विश्वास व्यवस्था होती है।
- इनकी तकनीक आदिम होती है।
- इनकी अपनी भाषा होती है। तथा इस भाषा की कोई लिपि नहीं होती।
- इनका अपना स्वयं का धर्म होता है। अर्थात् इनका देवी-देवताओं पर विश्वास होता है।
- उनका विश्वास प्रकृतिवाद में भी होता है एवं ये नदी-नाला सूर्य, चन्द्र और जंगल की पूजा करते हैं।

दलित आदिवासी, नारी, ग्रामिण विमर्श को केंद्र में रखकर साहित्य सर्जना हुए साहित्य की विविध विधाओं के माध्यम से यह कार्य हुआ है किंतु अधिक से अधिक आदिवासी जीवन-दर्शन एवं चिंतन उपन्यास के माध्यम से हुआ है।

२१ वी सदी की हिन्दी उपन्यास में आदिवासी दर्शन एवं चिंतन स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिन्दी साहित्य में आदिवासी जीवन दर्शन एवं चिंतन के विविध आयाम नजर आते हैं जिसमें गत पचास-साठ वर्ष के काल में हिन्दी साहित्य में विभिन्न आयामों को लेकर अधिक से लेखन हुआ है।

## १) हिन्दी आदिवासी उपन्यासों में चित्रित सामाजिक जीवन

## अ) रीति-रीवाज:-

"भगोरिया" चौदस "दिवासा" नवाई "पाटला पुजन" "गलबजी" "बाबदेवपूजा" और "पिथोरा इंद" आदिवासी जनजाति के मुख्य त्योहार और प्रथाएँ हैं। वे प्रमुख हिंदू त्योहार जैसे "होली" "दिवाली" और "राखी" भी खुशी के साथ मनाते हैं।

विवाह संपन्न कराने से पहले आदिवासी प्रकृति की पुजा करते हैं और आशीर्वाद लेते हैं,

आजकल कई तरह से विवाह संपन्न होते हैं, यहाँ हम सभी जान रहे हैं। लेकिन अनेक आदिवासी समुदायों में आज भी पुराने रीति रिवाजों से ही विवाह किया जाता है।

**ब) सामाजिक व्यवस्था -**

आदिवासी समुदाय में भी बहुत-सी जाति, जनजाति, समाज के लोग रहते हैं जिनके बीच आज तक कोई मतभेद को नहीं मिलता है, इसका कारण यह है कि सभी आदिवासी समुदायों की अपनी एक न्याय व्यवस्था होती है, जिसके चलते आदिवासी समुदाय के अंदर मतभेद की जानकारी नहीं मिलती है।

**क) विस्थापन:-**

अनेक कारणों से आदिवासियों को अपनी जमीन से विस्थापित होना पड़ा है। जैसे-आदिवासियों की बहुत सारी जमीन देश भर में बनाए गए सैकड़ों बाँधों के जल में डूब चुकी है। इसीलिए इन जगहों उन्हें विस्थापित होना पड़ा है। उसी प्रकार पैसेवाले लोग तथा सरकारी अधिकारी साहूकारों ने भी उनका शोषण कर उनकी जमीन ले लेते हैं। इस प्रकार जमीनों का खनन के कारण भी आदिवासियों को विस्थापित होना पड़ता है।

**२) हिन्दी आदिवासी उपन्यासों में चित्रित आर्थिक जीवन :-**

**अ) परंपरागत व्यवसाय एवं जमीन-**

आदिवासीयों का जीवन काष पर आधारित है। जिसमें परम्परागत रूप से कृषि कार्य करते हैं। खास रूप से अजाज अलग-अलग प्रकार उपज करके यहाँ अनाज खेत से निकालते हैं।

**ब) कृषि निर्भरताएँ:-**

आदिवासी कृषि पर ही निर्भर रहता है। देश के आदिवासी किसानों मुख्यधारा से परंपरागत कृषि ज्ञान बढ़ावा देने के लिए कृषि सरकार अनेक योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। आदिवासी किसानों को मशरूम मछली पालन मुर्गी पालन सुकर पालन और मधुमक्खी पालन के लिए सरकार से सुविधा दी जा रही है।

**क) औद्योगिक मजदूर -**

महाराष्ट्र की सीमा से सटे गुजरात के दक्षिण क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर गन्ने का उत्पादन किया जाता है, इसकी वजह से यह क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी के उत्पादन के तौर पर जाना जाता है।

**३) हिन्दी आदिवासी उपन्यास में चित्रित धार्मिकता**

**अ) धार्मिक अंधविश्वास: -**

अंधविश्वास के कारण शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य रीति-रिवाज में सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। इसी वजह से समाज का विकास कम हो रहा है।

**ब) धर्मांतरण :-**

दूसरे धर्म के जाल में फँसकर कई आदिवासी समाज अलग संस्कृति को अपनाने लगे हैं। हालत ये है की धर्मांतरण के आदिवासी भाई भाई एक दुसरे के दुश्मन बन गए हैं।

**क) धार्मिक आस्था :-**

आदिवासी प्राकृतिक पुजा करनेवाले होते हैं। आदिवासी अपने धर्म कम और प्राकृतिक आस्था परंपरा, पहचान अध्यात्म का प्रतीक ज्यादा है।

**४) हिन्दी आदिवासी उपन्यास में चित्रित सांस्कृतिकता :-**

## अ) उत्सव:-

आदिवासी हर साल उत्सव मनाते हैं भारत देश में अपनी अपनी भिन्न संस्कृति का एकत्रित रूप में जश्न मनाते हैं। जैसे, होली, गाँवदेव, गाँव दिवाली

## ब) लोक संस्कृति.

भारत देश के आदिवासियों का इतिहास आर्यों के आगमन से पूर्व का है। आदिवासी संस्कृति में महिला का पुरुष के साथ ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा भी तथा परिवार के सहमती होती है। इसमें दूल्हे को दुल्हन को देह के रूप में पैसा और चांदी के आभूषण आदि देना पड़ता है। हर जगह पर हर अलग-अलग आदिवासी संस्कृति होती है।

## क) संस्कृति बचाने का संकट:-

आधुनिक युग में जहाँ आदिवासी समाज के बीच भी जागृति और बदलाव आ रहा है, लेकिन अपनी परंपराओं को जीवंत बनाए रखने के लिए आदिवासी समाज आज भी एकजुट है। हम देखते हैं। किसी जगहों पर पेड़-पौधे काटे जा रहे हैं। कोई लोग जंगली पाणी का शिकार करते हैं। दूसरे देशों की कंपनियाँ भारत देश में आकार वातावरण दूषित और खराब हो रहा है।

इसीलिए कई जगह पर आदिवासी संस्कृति संकट में है।

## ५) आदिवासी उपन्यास में चित्रित नारी चित्रण-

## अ) समाज में स्त्री का स्थान-

समय के साथ साथ प्रत्येक समाज में परिवर्तन हुये लेकिन आदिवासी समाज के महिलाओं में दिन-प्रतिदिन गिरावट हो रही है। इसका मुख्य कारण अंधविश्वास, अशिक्षा, पारिवारिक, सामाजिक बुराई आज भी मौजूद है। इसका मुख्य बिन्दु अन्धविश्वास, टोटेम हैं। डायन प्रथा आदि।

## ब) प्रकृति-चित्रण-

१ अगस्त को पूरा विश्व आदिवासी दिवस मनाने की घोषणा की गयी थी इसमें आदिवासी का उद्देश जल, जंगल, जमीन शामिल है इन तीन चीजों के आलावा सामाजिक आर्थिक न्याय सुरक्षा सशक्त करने के मकसद से भी इसे मनाया जाता है। आदिवासी किसी भी सांस्कृतिक पर्व में महिला और पुरुष साथ में नाचते गाते हैं।

आदिवासी में रीति-रीवाज, सामाजिक व्यवस्था लोक संस्कृति आदि को ज्यादा करने समात में महत्व दिया जाता है।

आदिवासियों के जीवन पर 'गायब होता देश' रणेंद्र द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास है। इसमें यहाँ चित्रण हुआ है की आधुनिक विकास के कारण 'मुड़ाओं' के कई गाँव लुप्त हो रहे हैं। इस उपन्यास में लेखक का कहना है। जो सभ्य आधुनिक समाज का विकास भारत देश में होता जा रहा है। लेकिन आदिवासी समाज विकास लुप्त होते जा रहा है।

आज भारत देश शहरों का पाप ग्रामिण भागों पर तथा कृषि की बली पर हो रहा है। जैसे की आदिवासी समाज के लिए विस्थापन की समस्याएँ बढ़ाती जा रही है। आज हमे इस दौर में भारत देश रेल मार्ग, हाइवे मार्ग, खुदाई बांध बनाने आदि अनेक कार्यों के लिए जमीन खरीदकर किसानों को विस्थापित होने मजबूर किया जा रहा है। इसी कारण लोगों का आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टी से पतन हो रहा है। इस पतन का चित्रण लेखक रणेंद्र ने 'गायब होता देश' इस उपन्यास में वर्णन किया है।



आज हमें आदिवासी की लुट किस प्रकार लोग करते हैं। यहाँ सब खुली आँख से देखने मिलता है। रणेन्द्र द्वारा लिखित 'गायब होता देश' उपन्यास का प्रकाशन (पेंग्विन) प्रकाश द्वारा 2014 में हुआ है। लेखक द्वारा लिखित 'ग्लोबल गांव के देवता' भी असुर जन जाति समस्याओं का चित्रण किया है। 'गायब होता देश' आदिवासी समाज यानि कि झारखंड की 'मुंडा' जनजाति को केन्द्र में रखकर लिखा गया है। इस उपन्यास में यहाँ वर्णन हुआ है। आदिवासियों के जल, जंगल, जमीन पर जबरन अधिकार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश पूंजीवादी लोग करते हैं। आदिवासी लोगों को बहलाकर विकास की आड़ में उन्हें फुसलाया जाता है। उसका चित्रण इस उपन्यास में हुआ है।

इस उपन्यास में जो पात्र है। सोमेश्वर, मुंडा नीरज पाहन, अनुजा पाहन, सोनामजी आदि पात्र पूंजीवादी विकास के विरोध खड़े होते हैं।

रणेन्द्र द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास के पात्र विकास विरोधी कार्य करते हैं। चाहे बांध का प्रश्न हो बिल्डर, भू माफिया विरोध आदि में आंदोलन करते हैं। इस विकास विरोधी लड़ाईयों में वे अपने परिवार सदस्यों को खो देते हैं लेकिन वहा अपने आंदोलन से डरते नहीं हैं।

इस उपन्यास में 'दुलमी बांध' विरोध करनेवाले भारतीय सेना के पूर्व हवालदार वीर चक्र प्राप्त परमेश्वरसिंह पाहन जिसने देश की सेवा को सर्वोपरि समझा उसकी हत्या पूंजीवादी ताकतों पुलिस से करवा देती है पत्रकार अमरेन्द्र मिश्रा भी उसका साथ देते हुए नजर आते हैं। इस उपन्यास जो उच्च लोग आदिवासियों को इन्सान नजर से भी नहीं देखते हैं। एक नीच जानवर की तरह ही मानते हैं। बाँध के कारण भारत देश में अनेक आदिवासियों विस्थापन हुआ है। इस उपन्यास में रणेन्द्र यही समस्याओं को उजागर किया है।

#### संदर्भ-

- १) आदिवासी लोक साहित्य - डॉ. गौतम कुवर - चंद्रलोक प्रकाशन, कानपुर २०१२
- २) गायब हो रहा देश - रणेन्द्र (2014)
- ३) आदिवासी की मौत - डॉ. खन्नाप्रसाद अमीन-श्री नटराज प्रकाशन २०१६
- ४) हिंदी साहित्य में आदिवासी हस्तक्षेप डॉ. गौतम कुवर -अनुशा बुक्स प्रकाराज शाहदरा दिल्ली २०१९

## नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनात मेधा पाटकर व स्थानिक कार्यकर्त्यांचे योगदान

राहसे दिनेश टेढ्या

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक,

इतिहास विभाग

विद्या विकास मंडळाचे, कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अक्कलकुवा जि. नंदुरबार

प्रस्तावना:

'जेव्हा माणूस सर्वस्व गमावतो, तेव्हाच तो आक्रमक होतो; पेटतो-लढायला सिध्द होतो', नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याच्या धडगांव, तळोदा, अक्कलकुवा, शहादा तालुक्यातील सातपुडा पर्वत रांगेतील नर्मदा खोऱ्यातील भिल्ल, पावरा, धानका, नोयरा, नाहल इ. आदिवासी जमाती विशेषतः आढळतात. या आदिवासी जमातींचा भारताच्या पुढारलेल्या नागरी संस्कृतीशी फारसा संबंध आला नाही. महात्मा गांधींनी 'खेड्याकडे चला' हा मंत्र दिला होता. तेव्हापासून ते आजतागायत या जमाती नागर संस्कृतीशी जोडल्या जात आहे. अनेक गावं पाडे शहराकडे विस्थापित होत आहे. ते सरकारच्या विविध उपक्रम व योजनांमुळेच. कारण अशाच प्रकारची योजना केंद्र सरकारने नर्मदा खोऱ्यात राबविली ती म्हणजे 'नर्मदा सरोवर प्रकल्प' होय. जगातील सर्वात मोठ्या लोकशाही असलेल्या भारतात आदिवासी जमातींचे हक्क, अधिकार, जीवन जगण्यावर सतत अन्याय होत आलेले आहे व तेही राज्यकर्त्यांकडूनच होतांना दिसून येत आहे. नर्मदा खोऱ्यात राहणारा आदिवासीसुद्धा त्याला अपवाद नव्हता; सुमारे २,५०००० विस्थापित आणि आठ लाख प्रकल्पपिडीत लोकांची अस्तित्वाची ही लढाई होती.

संशोधनाची गृहितके-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाची गृहितके पुढील प्रमाणेमांडली आहे.

- १) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन हे भारतातील सर्वात मोठे व दीर्घकाळ चालणारे आंदोलन आहे.
- २) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन हे नर्मदा सरोवर प्रकल्पाविरुद्धचे आंदोलन आहे.
- ३) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन हे आदिवासी जमातींनी आपल्या हक्कांसाठी केलेले आंदोलन आहे.
- ४) या आंदोलनाला मेधा पाटकर यांनी दिशा व आदिवासी जमातींना न्याय मिळवून देण्याचे काम केले आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे -

- १) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनात सहभागी कार्यकर्त्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) नर्मदा खोऱ्यातील विस्थापित झालेल्या आदिवासी लोकांचा समस्येचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनात मेधा पाटकर यांनी आदिवासींसाठी केलेल्या कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे
- ४) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनाने केलेल्या विविध सत्याग्रहाचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती -

प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे ऐतिहासिक संशोधन आहे, त्यामुळे ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब केलेला आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात दुय्यम साधने, पुस्तके, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट सेवा इ. साधनांचा वापर करून माहिती संकलित करून तथ्य मांडण्याच्या प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

संशोधनाची पार्श्वभूमी-

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतात अशाच प्रकारचे एक आंदोलन नर्मदा खोऱ्यात मेधा पाटकर यांनी घडवून आणले त्यांनी

इ. स. १९८४ मध्ये स्थानिक कार्यकर्त्यांना संघटित करून आंदोलन केले ते म्हणजे 'नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन' होय. हे आंदोलन सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक व पर्यावरणवादी आंदोलन आहे. हे आंदोलन नर्मदा सरोवर प्रकल्पाविरुद्धचे आहे. मेधा पाटकर यांनी अज्ञानी व पिडीत आदिवासी लोकांना मोठ्या प्रमाणावर एकत्र करून त्यांचे हक्क, अधिकार, जबाबदारीची जाणीव करून दिली व सनदशीर मागनि आंदोलन उभे करून अहिंसक सत्याग्रह आणि शांततेच्या मार्गाने आंदोलन चालवले. गुजरातला फायदा करणारा हा प्रकल्प महाराष्ट्र व मध्यप्रदेशला मात्र खूपच तोटा असणारा होता. हा प्रकल्प आदिवासींना जल, जंगल व जमीन यापासून बेदखल करणारा ठरला आहे. मच्छीमारांना बेकार करणारा, पर्यावरणीय धोके निर्माण करणारा आणि सांस्कृतिक पुरावे नष्ट करणारा ठरला आहे. मेधा पाटकर पर्यावरणवादी म्हणून ओळखल्या जातात, म्हणूनच नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनाचा त्यांच्या संबंध खूपच जवळचा होता असे दिसून येते. सुदैवाने नर्मदा खोऱ्यातील आदिवासींच्या हक्कासाठी मार्गदर्शक म्हणून मिळाल्यामुळे आदिवासी पाण्यात हनुवटी बुडोपर्यंत सत्याग्रह करू शकले. या लढ्यात मेधा पाटकरांना बाबा आमटे यांनी १० वर्ष सहकार्य केले. नवनिर्माणसाठी आदिवासी स्त्रियांनीही मेधा पाटकरांना योगदान दिले तसेच अरुंधती रॉय, डॉ. बरठ इत्यादींनी साथ दिली. स्थानिक कार्यकर्त्यांमध्ये नुरजीभाई, राण्या भाऊ, नटवरभाई, केशवभाऊ वसावे, केवलसिंग वसावे, रामा पाडवी या प्रमुख कार्यकर्त्यांनी 'नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनात' मोठ्या प्रमाणावर योगदान दिले आहे.

भारताच्या मध्यभागात नर्मदा खोऱ्यात विकास परियोजनेला सुरवात झाली. सर्वप्रथम १९६१ साली पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरूंच्या काळात या योजने मार्फत मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र व गुजरात मार्गे जाणारी नर्मदा व तिच्या सहाय्यक उपनद्यांवर ३० मोठे, १३५ माध्यम ३०० छोटे प्रकल्प बांधण्याचे प्रस्ताव सरकारने ठेवले. गुजरातमध्ये 'सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प' व मध्यप्रदेशात 'नर्मदा सागर प्रकल्प' स्वरूपात सर्वात मोठी व बहुउद्देशीय विशाल प्रकल्प उभारण्याचा प्रस्ताव ठेवला गेला. प्रकल्प समर्थकांचे म्हणणे आहे की, या प्रकल्पांतर्गत फार मोठ्या भागाव्यतिरिक्त शेजारच्या तीन राज्यांना पिण्याचे पाणी, सिंचन आणि वीज उत्पादनात मोठी वाढ होईल व शेती क्षेत्रात मोठी वाढ होईल, पुर व दुष्काळ सारख्या नैसर्गिक संकटावर मात करता येईल अशी योजना होती. 'सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्पा'संदर्भात राज्यात २४५ गावे पाण्याचा बुडीत क्षेत्रात येत होती. यात प्रभावीत क्षेत्राचे जवळ-जवळ २,५०००० विस्थापित लोकांचा मुद्दा सर्वात प्रथम स्थानिक कार्यकर्त्यांनी उचलून धरला व एक आंदोलनाच स्वरूप म्हणून १९८८-८९ साली स्थानिक स्वयंसेवी संघटनांनी 'नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन' नाव ठेवले. आंदोलनच्या प्रमुख व्यक्ति म्हणून मेधा पाटकर, बाबा आमटे, सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा इ. नेते पुढे आले होते.

सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्पाला सातपुड्यातील दऱ्या-खोऱ्यातील आदिवासी समाजाने नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनाला इ.स. १९८३ पासूनच विरोध करत आला आहे. त्याचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे, स्थलांतर व जंगली शेती होय. तसेच प्रकल्पाची दिवसेंदिवस वाढत जाणारी ऊंची ज्याच्यात आदिवासी लोकांची हजारो हेक्टर जमीन पाण्यात जाण्याची भीती होती, हजारो नागरिकांची शेती व जमीन आणि पोटापाण्याची साधने पाण्यात जाण्याची भीती होती. सर्वात पहिले नर्मदा तीरावर मणीबेली येथे सत्याग्रह करण्यात आला. इ.स. १९८८ साली महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात आणि मध्यप्रदेशातील ४००० प्रकल्पबाधित लोकांनी गुजरातमधील केवडिया येथे निदर्शने केली व यानंतर इ. स. १९९० साली मुंबई येथे धरणे आंदोलन झाले. त्यात ४०० आदिवासी सहभागी झाले. मेधाताई, अरुंधती रॉय, रामा पाडवी आणि केल्याभाऊ वळवी यांनी बेमुदत उपोषण केले. इ. स. १९९१ साली 'मणीबेली' हे गांव पाण्याखाली जाणार होते. आंदोलकांनी 'डुबेंगे पर नहीं हटेंगे' या निर्धाराने सत्याग्रह केला. या वेळी ६३ लोकांना अटक झाली. ११ ते २३ जुलै १९९३ दरम्यान वडगांव हे गांव व 'शूलपाणीश्वर मंदिर' पाण्याखाली बुडाले. १७ जुलै १९९३ रोजी मेधा पाटकर व सहकार्यांनी 'जल

समर्पण/करण्याची घोषणा दिली. ५ ऑगस्ट १९९३ रोजी केंद्र सरकारने लोकांच्या दबावामुळे सरदार सरोवराबाबत पुनर्विचार करण्यासाठी ५ सदस्यांची समिति नेमली. ६ ऑगस्टचे जलसमर्पण स्थगित झाले. मे १९९४ मध्ये नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनने धरणाच्या विरोधात सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात जनहीत याचिका दाखल केली व इ.स.१९९५ ला प्रकल्पाची स्थगिती कायम ठेवली.

या दरम्यान सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने पुनर्वसनाचा मुद्दा तपासून आपली भूमिका बदलली आणि १८ फेब्रुवारी १९९९ रोजी धरणाचे काम ८०.३ मीटरवरून ८५ मीटरवर आणण्याची परवानगी दिली. या निकालाचा आंदोलनातर्फे निषेध करण्यात आला. २१ सप्टेंबर इ. स. १९९९ साली च्या रात्रीपासून डोमखेडीच्या झोपडीत पाणी शिरले. शेकडो गावकरी रात्रभर पाण्यात होते. समर्पण दलाच्या मेधा पाटकर, सितारामभाई यांच्या हनुवटी व ओठापर्यंत पाणी आले होते. याचवेळी पिळलचोच, सिक्का, भरड, जलसिंधी या गावात सत्याग्रहीच्या झोपड्यात पाणी शिरले. पोलिसांनी डोमखेडीला झोपडी तोडून सत्याग्रहिंना अटक केली. नर्मदा खोऱ्यात या सत्याग्रहाच्या दरम्यान मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी मेधा पाटकर व कार्यकर्त्यांकडून 'नर्मदा जीवनशाळा' हा विचार पुढे आला. इ. स. १९९२ सालीपासून चिमलखेडी (ता. अक्कलकुवा) व निमगव्हाण (ता. धडगांव) या दोन ठिकाण शाळा सुरू करण्यात आल्या. आज एकूण शाळा १३ आहेत. जीवनशाळेत शिकणारे अनेक विद्यार्थी विविध क्षेत्रात राष्ट्रीय स्तरापर्यंत पोहचलेले आहे. १८ ऑक्टोबर २००० रोजी प्रत्यक्ष धरणाच्या कामाला सुरुवात झाली आणि त्याचा विरोध म्हणून नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनातर्फे हक्कासाठी लढाई सुरू झाली. १३ डिसेंबर २००० साली सर्वोच्च न्यायालयासमोर नर्मदा खोऱ्यातील लोकांनी व मेधापाटकर, अरुंधती रॉय, प्रशांत भूषण यांनी अन्यायाच्या विरोधात धरणे आंदोलन केले. त्या पार्श्वभूमीवर पुनर्वसन व लाभहानीची चिकित्सा करण्यासाठी समित्या नियुक्त करण्यात आल्या; मात्र दरवर्षी धरण थोडे थोडे ११० मी. उंचीपर्यंत बांधण्यात आले. त्यामुळे पुनर्वसन व अन्य बाबींसाठी आंदोलन तीव्र करण्यात आले. फेब्रु २००४ मध्ये विस्थापितांचे पुनर्वसन होईपर्यंत धरणाची उंची वाढविण्यास मंजूरी देऊ नये, या मागणीसाठी आंदोलनाने ५ दिवसांचे मुंबईत उपोषण केले. परिणामी १५ मार्च २००५ मध्ये पुनर्वसनाशिवाय धरण पुढे नेण्यास रोखणारा निर्णय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिला. त्या निर्णयाने संपूर्ण नर्मदा खोऱ्याला दिलासा मिळाला; मात्र एप्रिल २००६ मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचा आदेश डावलून धरणाची उंची १२२ मी.पर्यंत नेण्याचा शासनाने निर्णय घेतला. त्याविरोधात आंदोलनाने १७ मार्चपासून दिल्ली येथे धरणे व २० दिवसांचे उपोषण केले. या वेळी देशविदेशांतून आंदोलनास अभूतपूर्व समर्थन मिळाले. ११ जुलै २००८ रोजी चिमलखेडी सत्याग्रह सुरू झाला व धरणाची उंची व संपूर्ण पुनर्वसन न करण्यासंबंधी सरकारला आव्हान केले.

सैफुद्दीन सोझ, मीरा कुमार व पृथ्वीराज चौहान या केंद्र सरकारच्या त्रिमंत्री समितीने खोऱ्याला भेट दिली आणि वस्तुस्थितीचा अभ्यास करून धरणाचे बांधकाम थांबविण्याचा निर्णय घेऊन धरणासंबंधीचा मुद्दा पुन्हा न्यायालयाकडे नेला. एक आठवड्यात संबंधित सरकारांनी पुनर्वसनाचा आराखडा मांडावा. तीन महिन्यांत पुनर्वसन पूर्ण झाले नाही, तर धरण थांबविण्याचा निर्णय घेतला जाईल, असा निर्णय २००६ मध्ये न्यायालयाने दिला. त्यासाठी शुंगलु कमिटी स्थापन करण्यात आली. नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन समितीने २००६ नंतर सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्पातील भ्रष्टाचाराची प्रकरणे बाहेर आणली. जाने २००७ मध्ये गुजरात सरकारकडून सरदार सरोवर धरणाचे लोकार्पण करण्यात आले. या वेळी धरणाचे १७ मीटर्सचे बांधकाम प्रत्यक्षात बाकी होते, तर दोनशेहून अधिक गावांचे पुनर्वसन बाकी होते. याबाबतीतही मध्य प्रदेशात झालेल्या भ्रष्टाचाराची पोलखोल नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन समितीने केली. त्यानंतर नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन समितीने अनेक आंदोलने केलीत व भ्रष्टाचारी अधिकारी, कर्मचाऱ्यांची पोलखेल केली. हे करीत असताना आंदोलन समितीतील अनेक कार्यकर्त्यांना कारावास भोगावाला लागला, तर त्यांना रास्त न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी अनेक



समित्याही गठित करण्यात आल्या. त्यामुळे अनेक अधिकारी, कर्मचाऱ्यांवर कार्यवाही होऊन त्यांना निलंबित करण्यात आले. ऑगस्ट २००८ मध्ये टाटा समाजविज्ञान संस्थेच्या अभ्यासातून सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्पाच्या सिंचन, पेयजल, वीजनिर्मिती, आर्थिक किंमत, मानवीय किंमत, पर्यावरणीय खोट्या दाव्यांवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला. मे २०१० मध्ये प्रकल्प पुढे नेण्याचा सरकारचा अट्टाहास होता. याविरोधात आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांनी नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरणावर धडक दिली आणि १५ दिवसांचे धरणे आंदोलन केले. त्यामुळे केंद्रीय जल आयोगाने सरदार सरोवर पुढे बांधण्यासाठीची मान्यता नाकारली. हे आंदोलनाचे यश होते; मात्र आजही अनेक आदिवासी कुटुंबे सरदार प्रकल्पामुळे विस्थापीत आहेत. त्यांचे पूर्णपणे पुनर्वसन झालेले नसून आंदोलनाचा लढा सुरूच आहे. २०१३ मध्ये झा आयोगाची विस्थापन पुनर्वसनाची चौकशी करण्यासाठी नेमणूक करण्यात आली होती. २५ जून २०१४ रोजी मध्यप्रदेश उच्च न्यायालयाने न्यायमूर्ती न्या. खानविलकर यांनी संपूर्ण नर्मदा खोऱ्यातील आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन योजना तयार करण्याचे आदेश दिला आहे. पुढे २०१७ साली सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्प पूर्ण झाला. परंतु आजही काही आदिवासी विस्थापित लोकांचा प्रश्न सुटलेला नाही. ही एक शोकांतिका आहे. सध्या धरणाची उंची १३९ मीटरवर पोहचली आहे (२०२१).

#### आंदोलनाचे योगदान :

(१) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन 'जनआंदोलनांचा राष्ट्रीय समन्वयातील' एक महत्त्वाचा घटक असून या आंदोलनाने जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण इत्यादी मोठे विकासप्रकल्प भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर उभे राहिलेले आव्हान आहेत. त्याविरोधात आंदोलन संघर्ष करीत असून समतावादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष व शाश्वत समाजाकरिता काम करीत आहे. (२) पुनर्वसनापूर्वी तुकड्यातुकड्यांमध्ये विभागलेला बाधित व नंतर पुनर्वसित झालेला आदिवासी किमान आंदोलनामुळे संघटित झाला आहे. आपल्याला हक्क आणि अधिकार असतात, त्यांच्या पूर्तीसाठी शासन जबाबदार असते यांची जाणिव बाधिताला झाली. आजही पुनर्वसित एकमेकांना भेटल्यावर 'झिंदाबाद' म्हणतात. आंदोलनामुळे बाधित – पुनर्वसितांचे 'राजकीय सामाजिकरण' घडून आले आहे. म्हणजेच, लोकशाहीला सतत आशयसंपन्न, जागृत, गतिशील आणि बाधितांना सामाजिक न्याय मिळवून देण्यात आंदोलनाची भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. (३) नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनाने 'सामाजिक विकासाला' केंद्रस्थानी ठेवले असून प्रस्थापित विकासाला विरोध करण्यासाठी नर्मदा खोऱ्यातील आदिवासी या आंदोलनात एकत्र आले.

#### निष्कर्ष -

नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनाची वैशिष्टपूर्ण माहिती, सहभागी कार्यकर्ते व मेधा पाटकर यांच्या कार्याची वैशिष्टपूर्ण माहिती घेतलेली आहे तसेच त्यांनी केलेले धरणे, मोर्चे, उपोषण, जलसमर्पण, आंदोलने तसेच आंदोलनच्या माध्यमातून अनेक सत्याग्रह करण्यात आले त्याचे फलित आदिवासींना मिळाले किंवा नाही हे सत्य समोर येते. नर्मदा सरोवर प्रकल्पांतर्गत विस्थापित लोकांचा मासेमारी व शेती हे पारंपरिक व्यवसाय बुडाले. अनेक लोकांची घरे, मूची झाडे, आंब्याची झाडे, बांबूची झाडे ज्याच्यापासून आदिवासी उदरनिर्वाह व पोटापाण्याचा प्रश्न सोडवत होता हे सर्व आदिवासींना मुकावे लागले, ज्याठिकाणी सरकारने लोकांना जमीन दिली ती कमी-जास्त किंवा हलक्या प्रतीची जमीन देण्यात आली. काही लोकांना नुकसान भरपाई मिळाली नाही. सरकारचे कुठलेही धोरण योग्य किंवा अयोग्य समजून आजच्या तरुण पिढीने अन्यायी धोरणाविरुद्ध लढा देणे गरजेचे आहे. तर विस्थापितांना त्यांचे न्याय हक्क मिळवून देण्यासाठी नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन उभे आहे. अशा सामाजिक चळवळीतून लोकशिक्षण घडत असते. नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनामुळे जगभर मोठ्या धरणांविरुद्धी जनमत तयार झाले; वंचितांच्या हक्काचे (नागरिक म्हणून जाणीव) मुद्दे पुढे आले; विकासापेक्षा शाश्वत विकासाचा मुद्दा पुढे आला; सशक्त नागरी समाज उदयास आले; शासनाला आपल्या



ध्येयधोरणांमध्ये बदल करावे लागले. थोडक्यात, शासन, आंदोलन व पुनर्वसित आदिवासींनी आपापल्या पातळ्यावर एकमेकांना प्रभावित केले आहे. अशा प्रकारे नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलनची वैशिष्टपूर्ण माहिती प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात घेतलेली आहे जेणे करून या आंदोलनाची व्याप्ती राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर अध्ययनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून उपयुक्त ठरू शकेल.

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## शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक बुद्धीमत्तेचे संतुलन राखणे ही काळाची गरज

मार्गदर्शक

डॉ. ज्योती आर लष्करी

प्राचार्य

शिक्षणशास्त्र महिला महाविद्यालयल अक्कलकुवा 5541A

संशोधक विद्यार्थी

श्री लकेश कलाल

एम.ए. शिक्षणशास्त्र

अक्कलकुवा 5541A

## प्रस्तावना

शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक बुद्धीमत्ता म्हणजे केवळ बुद्धिमत्तेच्या क्षेत्रात गुणांवर मर्यादित नसून, त्यांच्या भावनांचे समज, व्यवस्थापन, आणि सामाजिक संवादातील कौशल्यांनाही सामावून घेतो. आजच्या वेगवान आणि स्पर्धात्मक शैक्षणिक वातावरणात भावनिक बुद्धीमत्तेचे संतुलन राखणे खरोखरच काळाची गरज आहे. खालील मुद्द्यांद्वारे याचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट होते भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता म्हणजे आपल्या आणि इतरांच्या भावनांचे ओळख, व्यवस्थापन, आणि योग्यरित्या उपयोग करण्याची क्षमता. यामध्ये खालील पैलूंचा समावेश होतो:

- **स्व-जागरूकता:** आपल्या भावनांचे नीट आकलन करून त्यांचा आपल्या विचारांवर आणि वर्तनावर होणारा परिणाम जाणून घेणे.
- **स्व-नियमन:** भावना नियंत्रित करून कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत संतुलित आणि विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय घेणे.
- **प्रेरणा:** आपल्या उद्दिष्टांकरिता अंतर्गत प्रेरणा बाळगणे आणि अडचणींना सामोरे जाण्याची क्षमता विकसित करणे.
- **सहानुभूती:** इतरांच्या भावनांना समजून घेऊन त्यांना योग्य आधार प्रदान करणे.
- **सामाजिक कौशल्ये:** प्रभावी संवाद, सहकार्य आणि संबंध निर्माण करण्याच्या क्षमतांचा विकास करणे.

ही क्षमता केवळ शैक्षणिक किंवा बौद्धिक यशासाठीच नव्हे तर जीवनातील विविध सामाजिक आणि मानसिक अडचणींना सामोरे जाण्यासाठीही अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे.

## भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेची परिभाषा

- **भावनांचे ओळखणे आणि व्यवस्थापन:**

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या भावनांची ओळख करायला, त्या कबूल करायला आणि योग्य पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापित करायला शिकवते. जेव्हा विद्यार्थी त्यांच्या भीती, क्रोध किंवा आनंदासारख्या भावनांना समजतात, तेव्हा त्यांच्या उत्तम निर्णयक्षमतेची आणि संतुलित आचरणाची शक्यता वाढते.

- **सामाजिक कौशल्ये:**

विद्यार्थी आपापल्या भावनांचे व्यवस्थापन करण्यास शिकल्याने, ते आपल्या वर्गमित्रांशी आणि शिक्षकांशी उत्तम संवाद साधू शकतात, ज्यामुळे समुह कार्य, सहयोग आणि परस्पर आदर वाढतो.

## 1. शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी भावनिक बुद्धीमत्तेचे महत्त्व

- **आत्म-संवाद आणि जागरूकता:**

जेव्हा विद्यार्थी स्वतःची भावनिक स्थिती समजून घेतात, तेव्हा त्यांच्या आत्मविश्वासात वाढ होते. आत्म-जागरूकतेमुळे त्यांना त्यांच्या क्षमतांचा आणि मर्यादांचा अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे अभ्यास करता येतो.

- **तणाव व्यवस्थापन:**

शालेय परीक्षांसारख्या दबावपूर्ण प्रसंगी तणाव व्यवस्थापनात मदत करणारी भावना बुद्धिमत्ता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिक आरोग्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाची ठरते. भावनिक संतुलन असलेल्या विद्यार्थी तणावाच्या परिस्थितीत शांत राहून, सकारात्मक निर्णय घेऊ शकतात.

• **सामाजिक आणि नैतिक मूल्ये:**

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये सहानुभूती, आदर आणि सहकार्याची भावना वाढवते. या गुणांमुळे ते सामाजिक समस्यांवर लक्ष देऊ शकतात, आणि समुदायभावनेला बळकटी मिळते.

• **शैक्षणिक यश:**

भावनिक स्वास्थ्य आणि संतुलित मनोवृत्ती सुधारल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांचा एकाग्रतेचा आणि अभ्यासातील रस वाढतो. या गोष्टींमुळे त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक कामगिरीत सुधारणा होते.

2 **भावनिकबुद्धिमत्तेचे शैक्षणिक महत्त्व**

अ. **सकारात्मक वर्ग वातावरण निर्माण होते**

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता असलेल्या शिक्षकांकडून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये सहकार्य, आदर, सहानुभूती व संवाद कौशल्ये विकसित होतात. त्यामुळे वर्गात आनंददायी आणि सकारात्मक वातावरण निर्माण होते.

ब. **संवाद कौशल्यात सुधारणा**

भावनिकदृष्ट्या समजूतदार व्यक्ती संवाद करताना समोरच्याच्या भावनांची जाणीव ठेवते, त्यामुळे शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांच्यात चांगला संवाद प्रस्थापित होतो.

क. **तणाव व्यवस्थापन**

विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यासाचा, परीक्षा आणि सामाजिक दडपणाचा सामना करावा लागतो. अशा वेळी भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता त्यांना त्यांच्या भावना समजून घेऊन योग्य प्रकारे हाताळण्यास मदत करते.

ड. **नेतृत्वगुण आणि टीमवर्क**

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये नेतृत्वगुण, सहकार्य, समस्या सोडविण्याची क्षमता आणि गटात काम करण्याचे कौशल्य विकसित करते.

ग. **शैक्षणिक कामगिरी सुधारते**

जे विद्यार्थी भावनिक दृष्ट्या सशक्त असतात ते तणाव टाळून आपल्या उद्दिष्टांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करतात, त्यामुळे त्यांची अभ्यासातली कामगिरी अधिक चांगली होते.

घ. **आत्मचिंतन व आत्मनियंत्रण**

भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता आत्मनिरीक्षणास प्रवृत्त करते. विद्यार्थी स्वतःच्या चुकांमधून शिकतात व स्वतःला सुधारण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात.

झ. **शिस्त व मूल्यशिक्षण**

भावनिकदृष्ट्या समजूतदार शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांना केवळ नियम सांगत नाहीत, तर त्या नियमांमागची कारणे आणि भावना समजावून सांगतात, त्यामुळे मूल्यशिक्षण अधिक प्रभावी होते.

3 **शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक संतुलन बिघडण्याची कारणे**

शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक संतुलन बिघडण्याची कारणे विविध आहेत ज्या शैक्षणिक, कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक आणि तंत्रज्ञानाशी संबंधित आहेत. या समस्यांवर मात करण्यासाठी शाळा, पालक, शिक्षक आणि सामाजिक संस्थांनी

एकत्र येऊन विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन, काउन्सेलिंग आणि वेळेवर मदत प्रदान करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचा मानसिक विकास, आत्मविश्वास आणि आनंद पुन्हा प्राप्त होऊ शकतो.

खाली काही प्रमुख कारणे दिली आहेत:

**अ. शैक्षणिक दबाव**

• **स्पर्धात्मक वातावरण:**

आजच्या काळात शैक्षणिक स्पर्धा वाढल्यामुळे परीक्षांचा तणाव, परीक्षेतील गुण आणि पुढील करियरची चिंता विद्यार्थ्यांवर अतिशय मोठा मानसिक भार निर्माण करत आहे.

• **अतिरिक्त शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रम:**

अतिरिक्त कोचिंग, ट्यूशन, स्पेशल क्लासेस यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांची वेळ आणि मनोबल दोन्ही व्यग्र राहतात. यामुळे त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास आणि आनंद कमी होतो.

**ब. कौटुंबिक आणि सामाजिक अपेक्षा**

• **पालकांच्या अपेक्षा:**

पालकांकडून उच्च अपेक्षा आणि सतत दबाव विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनावर अप्रामाणिक भार आणू शकतात, ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या मानसिक आरोग्यावर विपरीत परिणाम होऊ शकतो.

• **सामाजिक तुलना:**

मित्रमंडळी, सोशल मीडिया व इतर सोशल नेटवर्क्सवर होणारी तुलना नेहमीच विद्यार्थ्यांना कमीतरतेचे किंवा अपूर्णतेचे अनुभव देऊ शकते.

**क. तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव**

• **डिजिटल आणि सोशल मीडिया:**

इंटरनेट व सोशल मीडियाची अतिरेकाने विद्यार्थ्यांचे लक्ष विचलित होते आणि त्यांच्या मनावर अवांछित प्रभाव पडतात. सतत स्क्रीनसमोर बसल्याने निद्रानाश, तणाव आणि इतर मानसिक आजार होण्याची शक्यता वाढते.

• **माहितीची भरभराट:**

इंटरनेटवर उपलब्ध माहितीची जखलटता आणि तीव्रता विद्यार्थ्यांना मानसिक भार वाढवते, ज्यामुळे त्यांचा भावनिक संतुलन प्रभावित होऊ शकतो.

**ख. समृद्धीची आणि अवघड प्रसंगी बदलांची वातावरण**

• **सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक बदल:**

समाजातील बदल, कुटुंबातील आर्थिक अडचणी, पालकांचे विभाजन किंवा इतर कौटुंबिक समस्यांमुळे विद्यार्थी भावनिकदृष्ट्या असुरक्षित आणि अस्थिर होऊ शकतात.

• **महामारी आणि आणीबाणी:**

कोविड-१९ सारख्या महामारीमुळे शाळा बंद असणे, घरून शिक्षण घेणे आणि सामाजिक संवादात घट घडल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये एकाकीपणा, उदासी आणि तणाव वाढला आहे.

**ग. मानसिक आरोग्याबद्दलची जागरूकतेचा अभाव**

• **समर्पित मार्गदर्शनाची कमतरता:**

शाळांमध्ये काउन्सेलिंग, मनोवैज्ञानिक मदत व मार्गदर्शन यांचा अभाव राहिला तर विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये भावनिक संतुलन साधणे अवघड होते.

• **अस्वस्थ संवाद संस्कृती:**

भावनिक समस्या व्यक्त करण्याची आणि त्यावर चर्चा करण्याची प्रवृत्ती कमी असल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना अपुरी मदत मिळते, ज्यामुळे भावनिक संकट वाढू शकते.

घ. **भावनिक बुद्धिमत्ता कशी वाढवावी**

आजच्या स्पर्धात्मक शैक्षणिक वातावरणात शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेचे संतुलन राखणे फक्त त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक यशासाठीच नाही तर त्यांची सामाजिक, मानसिक आणि भावनिक आरोग्य सुधारण्यासाठीही अत्यावश्यक आहे. भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेची योग्य वाढ विद्यार्थ्यांना आयुष्यातील अडचणींना सामोरे जाण्यास सक्षम करते आणि त्यांना सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या मार्गावर नेते.

• **मनोशास्त्रीय शिक्षण आणि कार्यशाळा:**

शाळांमध्ये भावनिक शिक्षणावर आधारित कार्यशाळा, सेमिनार आणि चर्चा सत्र आयोजित करणे, जे विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या भावना ओळखायला आणि व्यवस्थापित करायला मदत करतात.

• **शिक्षकांचे मार्गदर्शन:**

शिक्षकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना सहानुभूती, संयम आणि सकारात्मक संवादाचे उदाहरण दाखवणे आवश्यक आहे. नियमित सल्लामसलत, मार्गदर्शन आणि प्रेरणा विद्यार्थ्यांच्या भावनिक विकासासाठी उपयुक्त असतात.

• **घरचा पाठपुरावा:**

पालकांनी घरातही सकारात्मक वातावरण निर्माण करून, त्यांच्या मुलांना भावनिक समस्यांवर चर्चा करण्यास प्रोत्साहित करणे महत्वाचे आहे. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनातील भीती कमी होतात आणि त्यांना सुरक्षिततेची भावना प्राप्त होते.

• **सर्जनशील आणि शारीरिक क्रिया:**

कला, संगीत, खेळ आणि योग यांसारख्या सर्जनशील आणि शारीरिक क्रियाकलापांद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या भावनांना व्यक्त करण्याचे आणि नियंत्रित करण्याचे व्यावहारिक अनुभव मिळतात.

4 **शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांनी संतुलन राखण्यासाठी खालील अनेक उपायांचा अवलंब करता येऊ शकतो**  
अ **वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन**

• **पाठ्यक्रम आणि अन्य क्रियाकलापांचे नियोजन:**

दररोजचे टास्क आणि गृहपाठाचे नियोजन करून तसेच खेळ, कला, संगीत, आणि इतर आवडीचे कार्यक्रम यात समाविष्ट करा. या नियोजित वेळापत्रकामुळे शाळेतील काम आणि मनोरंजन या दोन्ही गोष्टी संतुलित ठेवण्यास मदत होईल.

• **प्राथमिकता ठरवणे:**

कोणते काम महत्वाचे आणि तातडीचे आहे हे ठरवून त्यानुसार कामाची रचना करा. ही पद्धत तणाव कमी करण्यास मदत करते.

ब. **मानसिक आणि शारीरिक आरोग्याची काळजी**

• **नियमित व्यायाम:**



- शारीरिक व्यायाम आणि खेळांमधून केवळ शरीरच नाही तर मन देखील ताजेतवाने राहते.
- **ध्यान आणि विश्रांती:**  
ध्यान, योग किंवा श्वास-प्रश्वासाचे व्यायाम करून मन शांत ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न करा. ही तंत्रे मनाच्या तणावाला कमी करण्यात उपयोगी ठरतात.
  - **संतुलित आहार:**  
निरोगी आहार घेतल्याने शरीरातील ऊर्जा संतुलित राहते आणि मन प्रसन्न राहते.
- क. भावनिक बुद्धिमत्तेचा विकास**
- **स्व-जागरूकता:**  
आपण कोणत्या परिस्थितीत कसे अनुभव घेत आहात आणि त्या भावनांचा आपल्या वर्तनावर होणारा परिणाम काय आहे हे जाणून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे.
  - **भावनांचा व्यवस्थापन:**  
जेव्हा भावनांचा ताण असेल तेव्हा थोडा वेळ स्वतःला शांत करण्यासाठी काढा आणि योग्य निर्णय घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.
  - **सहानुभूतीचे कौशल्य:**  
मित्र, शिक्षक, आणि कुटुंबातील लोक यांच्या भावनांना समजून घेऊन संवाद साधा. यामुळे परस्पर विश्वास आणि सहकार्य वाढेल.
- ग. शैक्षणिक आणि सामाजिक संतुलन**
- **अभ्यास आणि मनोरंजन यांचे संतुलन:**  
जास्त काळ एकाच गोष्टीवर लक्ष केंद्रित केल्याने थकवा येऊ शकतो. म्हणून काही वेळ अभ्यासासाठी, तर काही वेळ खेळ आणि इतर क्रियाकलापांसाठी राखा.
  - **समूह क्रियाकलाप:**  
शालेय प्रकल्प आणि टीमवर्कमध्ये सहभागी व्हा ज्यामुळे आपण एकमेकांशी संवाद साधता येऊ शकतो आणि सामाजिक कौशल्ये विकसित होतात.
  - **ध्येय निर्धारण:**  
शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक आणि वैयक्तिक आयुष्यासाठी छोटे-छोटे ध्येय निश्चित करा. ध्येय साध्य करताना संतोषाचा अनुभव येतो आणि पुढे जाताना प्रेरणा मिळते.
- घ. शिक्षक आणि पालकांचे मार्गदर्शन**
- **सल्लाह आणि समर्थन:**  
शिक्षक व पालकांकडून नियमित मार्गदर्शन मिळविणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. ते आपल्याला योग्य सूचना, प्रेरणा आणि समस्यांच्या निराकरणात मदत करू शकतात.
  - **उपलब्ध संसाधने वापरणे:**  
शाळांमध्ये उपलब्ध असलेल्या काउन्सेलिंग सेवा, कार्यशाळा व सल्लागार यांचा वापर करा. यामुळे स्वतःच्या भावनांचे व्यवस्थापन अधिक योग्य रीतीने करता येईल.
- ग. स्वविकास व आत्म-मूल्यवृद्धी**

• नवीन कौशल्ये आत्मसात करणे:

नवीन भाषा, संगीत, कला किंवा खेळ यांसारख्या क्षेत्रात स्वतःला गुंतवून ठेवण्याचे प्रयत्न करा. या क्रियाकलापांमुळे आत्मविश्वास वाढतो.

• चुकीपासून शिकणे:

चुका होणे ही शिकण्याची नैसर्गिक प्रक्रिया आहे. त्यांच्या अनुभवातून शिकून पुढे जाणे, नकारात्मकतेला सामोरे जाण्यास मदत करते.

**निष्कर्ष**

अशाप्रकारे, शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांनी रोजच्या आयुष्यात त्यांच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि भावनिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी सर्वांगीण पद्धतींचा अवलंब केल्यास एक संतुलित आणि समाधानकारक आयुष्य जगता येऊ शकते. संतुलित आयुष्याने अभ्यासातही चांगली प्रगती होते आणि सामाजिक, कौटुंबिक आणि वैयक्तिक आयुष्यातही सकारात्मक बदल घडतात.

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## भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यासाचे विविध पैलू

वर्षा लक्ष्मण बहिरम

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक,

यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ, नाशिक

गोषवारा

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि शास्त्रांमध्ये मानवी मन, शरीर आणि आत्म्याचा संबंध सुसंवादी करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यामुळे भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमध्ये मानसशास्त्राची भूमिका ही अत्यंत महत्वाची मानली जाते. वेद, उपनिषद, योगसूत्रे आणि आयुर्वेद यासारख्या शास्त्रांमध्ये मानसशास्त्राच्या विविध पैलूंचा विचार करण्यात आलेला आहे. भारतीय मानसशास्त्राचे महत्त्व वेद आणि उपनिषदांमध्ये प्रतिबिंबित होते. विशेषतः, उपनिषदांमध्ये आत्माच्या साक्षात्कारासाठी मनाची शुद्धता आवश्यक आहे. पतंजली योगसूत्रांमध्ये 'चित्तवृत्ती निरोध' संकल्पनेवर जोर दिला जातो, जिथे मनाचे नियंत्रण महत्त्वाचे मानले जाते. योग आणि ध्यान ह्या साधनांद्वारे मनाचे शुद्धीकरण होते, ज्यामुळे मानसिक आणि आध्यात्मिक संतुलन साधता येते. आयुर्वेदात मानसिक विकारांच्या उपचारासाठी शारीरिक आणि मानसिक संतुलन राखणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. आयुर्वेदाच्या दृष्टीने, मानसिक विकारांच्या उपचारांसाठी शारीरिक व मानसिक तंत्रांचा संगम आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय मानसशास्त्रामध्ये संप्रेरणा आणि भावनांचे सुद्धा महत्त्व आहे. वर्तमानकाळात, भारतीय मानसशास्त्राचे सिद्धांत मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे महत्त्व दर्शवितात. आधुनिक जीवनशैलीमुळे मानसिक तणाव आणि चिंता वाढत आहेत, आणि यावर भारतीय मानसशास्त्राने दिलेल्या मार्गदर्शनाचे महत्त्व अधिक वाढले आहे. योग, ध्यान आणि प्राचीन उपचार पद्धती मानसिक तणाव कमी करण्यासाठी प्रभावी ठरतात. भारतीय मानसशास्त्रामुळे मानसिक शांती आणि संतुलन साधता येते. पश्चिमी मानसशास्त्रज्ञांनी देखील भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर आधारित उपचार पद्धती विकसित केल्या आहेत. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली मानसिक आणि भावनिक समस्यांच्या समाधानासाठी मार्गदर्शन करणारी आहे. निष्कर्षतः, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचे योगदान आजच्या जगात अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे ठरते. मानसिक तणाव, चिंता आणि इतर मानसिक विकारांवर उपाय म्हणून भारतीय मानसशास्त्राच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा वापर केला जाऊ शकतो. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीचे मानसिक, शारीरिक आणि आध्यात्मिक संतुलन राखता येते.

मुख्य संबोध: भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली, मानसशास्त्र, योग आणि ध्यान, मानसिक संतुलन, आयुर्वेद

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (Indian Knowledge System - IKS) हे विविध शास्त्रांमध्ये अत्यंत सखोल आणि विस्तृत असून, त्यामध्ये मानसशास्त्र (Psychology) देखील अत्यंत महत्त्वाची मानली जाते. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान, आयुर्वेद, योग आणि ध्यान यांच्या माध्यमातून मानसिक स्थिती, भावना, आणि मानसिक संतुलनावर प्रकाश टाकला जातो. या प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचा अभ्यास केल्यास, आधुनिक मानसशास्त्राच्या अनेक मुद्द्यांना समजून घेता येते, तसेच व्यक्तीच्या मानसिक विकासासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण उपायही कळतात. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीत मानसशास्त्र हा केवळ नैतिक किंवा शारीरिक आरोग्याचा मुद्दा नाही, तर तो संपूर्ण व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासाचा एक महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. योग, ध्यान, प्राणायाम आणि आयुर्वेद हे सर्व एकात्मिक पद्धती आहेत, जे मानसिक तसेच शारीरिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी कार्यशील

ठरतात. भारतीय मानसिकतेला आणि तत्त्वज्ञानाला लक्षात घेतल्यास, मानसिक विकार, भावनिक ताणतणाव, आणि आत्मज्ञान प्राप्तीच्या प्रक्रियेला गहिरे महत्व दिले जाते. 'योग' म्हणजे 'समाधान' किंवा 'एकात्मता' हे एक मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन आहे, जे जीवनातील ताण-तणाव कमी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. आयुर्वेद देखील मानसिक विकाराच्या कारणांचा अभ्यास करतो आणि त्यांच्या निराकरणासाठी शारीरिक तसेच मानसिक उपाय सुचवतो. यामुळे मानसिक समतोल राखणे हे भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट आहे.

### शोध विषयाची उद्दिष्टे

1. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचे महत्व आणि त्याचे विविध पैलू स्पष्ट करणे.
2. मानसिक संतुलन साधण्यासाठी भारतीय पद्धतीतील उपायांची माहिती देणे.
3. योग, ध्यान आणि आयुर्वेद यांचा मानसिक स्वास्थ्याशी संबंध तपासणे.
4. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राची आधुनिक मानसशास्त्राशी तुलना करणे.
5. मानसिक विकाराच्या कारणांचा अभ्यास आणि करूनत्यांच्या निराकरणासाठी शारीरिक तसेच मानसिक उपाय सुचविणे.

### शोध विषयाचे महत्व

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यासाचे महत्व विविध आयामांमध्ये विस्तारलेले आहे. या विषयाचे महत्व विविध कारणांमुळे आहे:

1. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली मानसिक आणि भावनिक संतुलनावर अधिक भर देऊन मानवाच्या जीवनाचा समग्र दृष्टीकोनातून विचार करते. या प्रणालीचे अध्ययन मानसिक आरोग्याच्या बाबतीत गहन विचार प्रदान करते.
2. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानानुसार मानसिक आणि भावनिक आरोग्य आध्यात्मिक साधने, ध्यान, योग व प्राचीन चिकित्सा पद्धतींच्या माध्यमातून साधता येते, ज्यामुळे मानसिक शांती मिळवता येते.
3. भारतीय मानसशास्त्र समाजातील विविध समस्यांवर विचार करते, जसे की कौटुंबिक सुसंवाद, संस्कृतीचे पालन आणि मानसिक विकार. यामुळे सामाजिक सौहार्द आणि एकात्मतेस प्रोत्साहन मिळते.
4. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसिक आणि भावनिक समस्यांसाठी असलेल्या उपचार पद्धतींचा अभ्यास करून आधुनिक मानसशास्त्राला नवीन दिशा मिळू शकते.
5. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान मानसशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून जीवनाचे नैतिक, तात्त्विक आणि आध्यात्मिक मूल्ये तयार करते, जे एक संतुलित व शांत जीवन जगण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरते.
6. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि मानसशास्त्र जीवनाच्या गहन पैलूंवर विचार करून व्यक्तीच्या मानसिकतेला समृद्ध आणि संतुलित करतात.
7. मानसिक विकासासाठी एकात्मिक दृष्टीकोन आणि तत्त्वज्ञान महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते, जे भारतीय मानसशास्त्र प्रदान करते.

### भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचे स्थान

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (Indian Knowledge System - IKS) ही एक समृद्ध, सर्वांगीण आणि संतुलित दृष्टीकोन असलेली परंपरा आहे, जी मानवी जीवनाच्या सर्व पैलूंना महत्व देते. या प्रणालीमध्ये शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनिक, आणि आध्यात्मिक स्तरावर संतुलन साधणे हे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट आहे. मानसिक आरोग्य आणि भावनिक शांतीला विशेष महत्व दिले जाते, आणि यामध्ये मानसशास्त्राचे स्थान अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.

1. **समग्र दृष्टीकोन:** भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीने समग्र दृष्टीकोन (holistic approach) स्वीकारला आहे. शारीरिक,

मानसिक, भावनिक आणि आध्यात्मिक स्तरावर व्यक्तीच्या विकासाचे महत्त्व वाढवले आहे. मानसशास्त्र त्यात एक महत्वाची भूमिका निभावते. मनुष्याच्या मानसिक आणि भावनिक स्थितीवर त्याच्या शारीरिक आरोग्याचाही परिणाम होतो आणि त्यावर आध्यात्मिक शांतीचा परिणाम होतो. यामुळे भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमध्ये मानसशास्त्राला महत्त्व देणे स्वाभाविक आहे.

2. **प्राचीन तत्त्वज्ञान:** भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानामध्ये मानसशास्त्राचे महत्त्व प्राचीन काळापासूनच मान्य केले गेले आहे. वेद, उपनिषद, भगवद गीता आणि योगसूत्रे यांसारख्या ग्रंथांमध्ये मनुष्याच्या मानसिक, भावनिक आणि आध्यात्मिक दृष्टीकोनावर सखोल चर्चा केली गेली आहे. योगशास्त्रातील ध्यान, प्राणायाम आणि साधना मानसिक शांती आणि शारीरिक तंदुरुस्ती साधण्यासाठी वापरल्या जातात. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात, मानसिक आरोग्य आणि विकास हे आध्यात्मिक प्रगतीच्या मार्गावर असले पाहिजे.
3. **योग आणि ध्यान:** भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमध्ये मानसिक शांती मिळवण्यासाठी योग आणि ध्यान यांचा विशेष उपयोग केला जातो. योगाची विविध पद्धती आणि ध्यान साधने मानसिक आरोग्य सुधारण्यासाठी अत्यंत फायदेशीर आहेत. साधकाच्या मानसिक स्थितीवर नियंत्रण ठेवून ते त्याच्या भावनिक संतुलनास मदत करतात. हा अभ्यास आजच्या मानसशास्त्रासुद्धा सकारात्मक दृष्टीने प्रभावित करतो. मानसिक ताण, चिंतेवर योगाचे प्रभावी नियंत्रण असू शकते.
4. **व्यक्तिगत विकास:** भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीच्या दृष्टीकोनातून, प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा मानसिक, शारीरिक आणि भावनिक विकास महत्त्वपूर्ण मानला जातो. व्यक्तीच्या अंतर्गत शांतीसाठी मनाचे संतुलन आवश्यक आहे. मनाची स्थिती बदलण्यासाठी ध्यान, साधना, योग्य विचार आणि आहारासोबतच योग्य मानसशास्त्राच्या सिद्धांतांची देखील आवश्यकता असते. यासाठीच भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीचे मानसशास्त्र त्याच्या उद्दिष्टाकडे जात आहे, की ते एक व्यक्तीच्या पूर्ण विकासास प्रोत्साहन देईल.
5. **संपूर्ण जीवनासाठी मार्गदर्शन:** भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली एक दीर्घकालीन दृष्टीकोन ठेवते, जो संपूर्ण जीवनासाठी मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करतो. मानवी जीवनातील प्रत्येक गोष्टीला सुसंवाद, सामंजस्य आणि संतुलनाचा आधार आहे. भारतीय मानसशास्त्र हे व्यक्तीच्या जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्राशी संबंधित असते. त्याचा उद्दिष्ट एकच आहे: मानसिक शांतता, शारीरिक तंदुरुस्ती, भावनिक संतुलन आणि आध्यात्मिक प्रगती.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली आणि मानसशास्त्र हे एकमेकांशी घट्टपणे जोडलेले आहेत. मानसशास्त्राच्या सिद्धांतांमध्ये भारतीय परंपरेतील तत्त्वज्ञान, योग, साधना, ध्यान आणि मानसिक विकासाचे स्थान महत्त्वाचे आहे. यामुळे भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतून एक मनुष्य आपले मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सुधारू शकतो, भावनिक आणि आध्यात्मिक संतुलन साधू शकतो, आणि त्याच्या जीवनातील उद्दिष्ट साधू शकतो.

#### भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राची प्रासंगिकता

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (Indian Knowledge System - IKS) नेहमीच समग्र दृष्टीकोनातून मानसशास्त्राकडे पाहते. त्यात मनुष्याच्या मानसिक, शारीरिक, भावनिक आणि आध्यात्मिक विकासाला महत्त्व दिले जाते. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राची प्रासंगिकता आजच्या समाजात अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे, कारण त्यात जीवनातील विविध पैलूंना एकात्मतेने पाहिले जाते.

1. **मानसिक आणि भावनिक ताणाचे व्यवस्थापन:** भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली मानसिक आणि भावनिक ताणाच्या व्यवस्थापनावर मोठे लक्ष देते. योग, ध्यान आणि प्राणायाम यांसारख्या पद्धतींचा वापर केल्याने मानसिक शांती



मिळवता येते. या पद्धती मनाच्या शांततेसाठी अत्यंत प्रभावी ठरतात आणि आजच्या काळात ही पद्धती मानसशास्त्राच्या ताज्या शोधांमध्ये देखील समाविष्ट केली जात आहेत. मानसिक ताण, चिंता आणि नैराश्य यावर नियंत्रण मिळवण्यासाठी भारतीय मानसशास्त्राची पद्धत नेहमीच उपयुक्त ठरते.

2. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आणि व्यक्तिमत्व विकास: भारतीय मानसशास्त्र व्यक्तिमत्व विकासावर मोठे महत्त्व देतो. आत्मज्ञान, आत्मनिर्भरता आणि संतुलित जीवनशैली यावर भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या तत्वांचा आधारित विचार केला जातो. यामध्ये मानसिक शक्ती, एकाग्रता, नकारात्मक भावनांवर नियंत्रण, आणि सकारात्मक विचार या सर्व गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतून व्यक्तीचा मानसिक विकास साधता येतो आणि तो त्याच्या शारीरिक आणि भावनिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतो.
3. आध्यात्मिक समृद्धी आणि मानसिक शांती: भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमध्ये मानसशास्त्र हे आध्यात्मिक विकासाशी संबंधित आहे. ध्यान, साधना आणि योग अशा साधनांचा वापर करून व्यक्ति आपल्या मानसिक आणि आध्यात्मिक स्वास्थ्याचे संतुलन साधतो. यामुळे मानसशास्त्राची भूमिका केवळ शारीरिक आणि मानसिक स्वास्थ्यापर्यंतच नाही, तर आध्यात्मिक विकासापर्यंत पोहोचते.
4. समाजशास्त्र आणि सामाजिक संबंध सुधारणा: भारतीय मानसशास्त्राच्या दृष्टीकोनातून समाजाच्या एकतेला प्रोत्साहन मिळते. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः" (सर्व जण सुखी व्हावेत) या तत्वावर आधारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे महत्त्व सांगितले जाते. यामुळे सामाजिक स्तरावर एकजुट आणि समतोल साधण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होते. भारतीय मानसशास्त्र ही समृद्ध सामाजिक संबंध आणि सहकार्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी एक प्रभावी साधन बनते, ज्या मार्गाने सामाजिक एकता आणि सामंजस्य वाढवता येते.
5. सततच्या बदलांमधून योग्य निर्णय घेणे: आजकालच्या वेगवान बदलांच्या युगात, प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला त्याच्या जीवनातील निर्णय प्रक्रियेत मदतीची आवश्यकता असते. भारतीय मानसशास्त्र व्यक्तीला जीवनातील अडचणींवर विचार करण्याची आणि योग्य निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता देते. समज, बुद्धी, विवेक आणि तर्कशक्ती या गोष्टी मानसशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून विकसित होतात. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीमध्ये विचार, भावना आणि कर्म यांचा सुसंवाद साधून जीवनातील अडचणींवर योग्य निर्णय घेतले जातात.

### संशोधनात्मक दृष्टीकोन

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (Indian Knowledge System - IKS) एक प्राचीन व समृद्ध तत्त्वज्ञान प्रणाली आहे, ज्यामध्ये विविध शास्त्रांचा समावेश आहे. या प्रणालीत मानसशास्त्र (Psychology) ही एक महत्त्वाची शाखा आहे, जी व्यक्तीच्या मानसिक, शारीरिक, भावनिक आणि आध्यात्मिक स्वास्थाशी संबंधित आहे. भारतीय मानसशास्त्राचे अभ्यास, शिक्षण आणि संशोधन हे केवळ व्यक्तिमत्व विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून नव्हे, तर समाज आणि संस्कृतीच्या एकात्मतेचा विचार करून देखील महत्त्वाचे ठरते. याच्या संदर्भात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यासाचे विविध पैलू संशोधनात्मक दृष्टीकोनातून समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

1. आध्यात्मिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्याचा संबंध: भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचे एक महत्त्वाचे पैलू म्हणजे, त्यात मानसिक आणि आध्यात्मिक आरोग्य यांचा परस्पर संबंध दर्शविला जातो. योग, ध्यान, प्राणायाम, साधना, आणि तत्त्वज्ञान या सर्वांनी मानसिक शांती आणि आरोग्य साधता येते. आजच्या काळात मानसिक स्वास्थ्यावर वाढत असलेल्या ताण आणि दबावामुळे, भारतीय मानसशास्त्राची महत्त्वाची भूमिका दिसून येते. मानसिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी त्याचे परंपरागत तंत्रज्ञान, जसे की ध्यान आणि योग, आधुनिक मानसशास्त्राशी समर्पक

आहेत.

2. समाजशास्त्र आणि मानसशास्त्राचे परस्पर संबंध: भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीत मानसशास्त्र आणि समाजशास्त्र यांचा सुसंवादी अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे. भारतीय समाजात विविध सामाजिक तत्त्वज्ञान आणि रचनात्मक दृष्टीकोन असताना, त्या समाजात व्यक्तीचे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आणि सामाजिक संबंध कसे असू शकतात, हे देखील महत्वाचे आहे. यावर अधिक संशोधन करून, भारतातील विविध सामाजिक घटकांच्या मानसिक व भावनिक समस्यांवर उपाय शोधले जाऊ शकतात. सामाजिक जीवनातील मानसिक परिणाम आणि त्यांच्या निराकरणासाठी मानसशास्त्रातील भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानास समर्पक ठरविणे आवश्यक आहे.
3. सकारात्मक मानसशास्त्र आणि भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान: सकारात्मक मानसशास्त्र (Positive Psychology) या क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास हे भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पैलू आहे. भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानानुसार, जीवनाचे अंतिम उद्दिष्ट आत्मज्ञान आणि संतुलित जीवनशैली साधणे आहे. या संदर्भात, भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या सकारात्मक विचारधारा जसे की कर्म, योग, ध्यान आणि संतुलन यांचा समावेश असतो. संशोधनामध्ये, भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि सकारात्मक मानसशास्त्र यांचा एकत्रित अभ्यास केल्यास, जीवनातील नैतिक मूल्यांचे संरक्षण आणि मानसिक आनंद कसा मिळवता येईल, यावर नवे दृष्टिकोन प्राप्त होऊ शकतात.
4. शारीरिक आणि मानसिक ताणाचे व्यवस्थापन: भारतीय मानसशास्त्रातील एक महत्वाचे पैलू म्हणजे शारीरिक आणि मानसिक ताणाचे व्यवस्थापन. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीत शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्य यांना समकालिक मानले जाते. विविध ध्यान आणि प्राणायामाचे तंत्र आजच्या काळात अत्यंत उपयुक्त ठरतात. व्यक्तीच्या मानसिक स्थितीवर शारीरिक व भावनिक समस्यांचा परिणाम होतो, त्यामुळे या दोन्ही स्तरांवर उपाय शोधणे आवश्यक आहे. यावर संशोधन करून, भारतीय पद्धतींनी मानसिक ताण कमी करण्याचे प्रभावी उपाय शोधले जाऊ शकतात.
5. भारतीय मानसशास्त्राचा आधुनिक अभ्यास आणि प्रगती: भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राची सुसंगतता आजच्या आधुनिक मानसशास्त्राच्या संकल्पनांसोबत कशी जुळवून घेतली जाऊ शकते, हे देखील संशोधनाच्या क्षेत्रात महत्वाचे आहे. परंपरागत मानसशास्त्र आणि आधुनिक मानसशास्त्र यांचे एकत्रित परीक्षण करून, त्याची कार्यक्षमता आणि उपयोगिता जाणून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. संशोधनातून भारतीय मानसशास्त्राच्या सिद्धांतांची वैज्ञानिक आधारावर चाचणी केली जाऊ शकते, जेणेकरून त्या पद्धती अधिक प्रभावी ठरतील.

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्र हे एक समृद्ध आणि विस्तृत क्षेत्र आहे, ज्यामध्ये व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास, सामाजिक संबंध, मानसिक ताण, आणि आध्यात्मिक आरोग्य यांचा समावेश आहे. या शास्त्राच्या विविध पैलूंचा अभ्यास आधुनिक संशोधनांच्या दृष्टीकोनातून केले तर भारतीय मानसशास्त्राची प्रभावीता आणि वैशिष्ट्ये अधिक स्पष्ट होऊ शकतात. भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचा अभ्यास केवळ शास्त्राच्या दृष्टीकोनातून नाही, तर समाजाच्या संपूर्ण उत्थानासाठी आवश्यक आहे.

**निष्कर्ष**

भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्र हे एक अत्यंत समृद्ध आणि व्यापक क्षेत्र आहे, ज्यात तत्त्वज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र, आध्यात्मिकता, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, आणि शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य यांचा समावेश होतो. या प्रणालीतील विविध घटक, जसे की ध्यान, योग, प्राणायाम, आणि तत्त्वज्ञान, मानसिक आणि शारीरिक आरोग्यासाठी अत्यंत उपयुक्त आहेत. भारतीय मानसशास्त्राच्या पारंपरिक तत्त्वज्ञानाचा आधुनिक मानसशास्त्रासोबत एकत्रित अभ्यास करून, आम्ही व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास, ताण व्यवस्थापन, सकारात्मक मानसशास्त्र, आणि सामाजिक समरसतेसाठी प्रभावी उपाय शोधू

शकतो.

शोधात्मक दृष्टीकोनातून भारतीय मानसशास्त्राच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचे विविध पैलू, जसे की आत्मज्ञान, संतुलन, आणि कर्म या तत्त्वांना आजच्या मानसिक आरोग्याच्या समस्यांवर उपाय म्हणून लागू केले जाऊ शकतात. या तत्त्वज्ञानाची समकालिकता आणि वैज्ञानिक आधारावर चाचणी केल्यास, ती अधिक प्रभावी ठरू शकते. याशिवाय, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्राचा समर्पक उपयोग सामाजिक आणि मानसिक समस्यांवर प्रभावी उपाय शोधण्यास मदत करू शकतो.

सारांशतः, भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालीतील मानसशास्त्र केवळ व्यक्तीच्या मानसिक आरोग्यासाठी नाही, तर संपूर्ण समाजाच्या विकासासाठीही उपयुक्त आहे. या क्षेत्रातील अधिक संशोधन आणि प्रगती भारताच्या समग्र मानसिक आणि शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य सुधारण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावू शकते.

#### संदर्भ

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## राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० शिक्षणप्रणालीचा “एक पुढचा टप्पा”

प्रा. वर्षा सुभाष वसावे

रुरल फाउंडेशनस् शिक्षणशास्त्र महिला महाविद्यालय

अक्कलकुवा जि नंदुरबार

## प्रस्तावना:-

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (एनईपी) २०२० हे भारताच्या शिक्षण धोरणाचे एक व्यापक पुनर्रचना आहे ज्याचे उद्दिष्ट २१ व्या शतकाच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी देशाच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन करणे आहे. हे धोरण सुलभता, समानता, गुणवत्ता, परवडणारी क्षमता आणि जबाबदारी या तत्वांवर आधारित आहे आणि ते सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना समग्र आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण प्रदान करण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. या एनईपी २०२० च्या प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्यांची चर्चा केली आहे, जसे की बालपण काळजी आणि शिक्षणावर भर ५+३+३+४ अभ्यासक्रम रचना सुरू करणे, बहुभाषिकतेचा प्रचार, व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचा समावेश आणि राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंचाची स्थापना. यामध्ये एनईपी २०२० च्या अंमलबजावणीला येणाऱ्या आव्हानांचा देखील आढावा घेतला आहे, जसे की प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकांची कमतरता आणि डिजिटल विभाजन. शेवटी, NEP 2020 साठी पुढे जाण्याचा सल्ला देतो, ज्यामध्ये पुरेशा निधीची आवश्यकता, एक मजबूत देखरेख आणि मूल्यांकन यंत्रणा विकसित करणे आणि अंमलबजावणी प्रक्रियेत सर्व भागधारकांचा सहभाग समाविष्ट आहे. एकंदरीत, NEP 2020 भारतासाठी त्याच्या शिक्षण प्रणालीत परिवर्तन करण्याची आणि भविष्यातील आव्हाने आणि संधींसाठी त्याच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना तयार करण्याची एक अनोखी संधी सादर करते. 34 वर्षांच्या अंतरानंतर भारताच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत एक ऐतिहासिक धोरणात्मक सुधारणा आहे, या धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना, त्यांची सामाजिक-आर्थिक पार्श्वभूमी काहीही असो, समान, सुलभ आणि दर्जेदार शिक्षण प्रदान करणे आणि त्यांना जबाबदार आणि उत्पादक नागरिक बनण्यासाठी तयार करणे आहे. NEP 2020 हे एक व्यापक धोरण आहे जे बालपणाच्या संगोपनापासून आणि उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत शिक्षणाच्या सर्व टप्प्यांना व्यापते आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण आणि समीक्षात्मक विचारसरणीला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. हे धोरण शिक्षणातील तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व देखील ओळखते आणि शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विकास आणि अंमलबजावणीसाठी एक व्यासपीठ प्रदान करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंच स्थापन करण्याचा प्रस्ताव ठेवते. तथापि, अंमलबजावणी सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अशा मोठ्या सुधारणांसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंतवणूक, पायाभूत सुविधा आणि कुशल शिक्षकांची आवश्यकता आहे. म्हणूनच, NEP २०२० ची ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये, त्याला येणारी आव्हाने आणि त्याचे ध्येय साध्य करण्यासाठी पुढील मार्गाचे परीक्षण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

## ➤ भारतातील शैक्षणिक धोरणांचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा:

भारतात राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणांचा (NEP) इतिहास ब्रिटिश काळापासून सुरू होतो, जिथे शिक्षण हे वसाहतवादी नियंत्रणाचे साधन म्हणून पाहिले जात होते आणि ते केवळ उच्चभ्रू लोकांपुरते मर्यादित होते. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर, १९६८ मध्ये पहिला NEP तयार करण्यात आला, ज्याचा उद्देश शिक्षणाद्वारे सामाजिक न्याय आणि आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देणे होता. तथापि, राजकीय इच्छाशक्ती आणि संसाधनांच्या अभावामुळे या धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी मर्यादित होती.

१९८६ मध्ये, सरकारने एक नवीन NEP तयार केला, जो शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता वाढवणे, गुणवत्ता सुधारणे

आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन देणे यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करतो. हे धोरण प्राथमिक शिक्षणात प्रवेश दर वाढविण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरले परंतु उच्च शिक्षणात प्रवेश आणि गुणवत्तेच्या आव्हानांना तोंड देण्यास ते असमर्थ ठरले.

३४ वर्षांच्या अंतरानंतर, NEP २०२० सादर करण्यात आलेजे २१ व्या शतकाच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये परिवर्तन करण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनासह भारताच्या शिक्षण धोरणाचे व्यापक सुधारणा आहे. हे धोरण सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना, त्यांची सामाजिक-आर्थिक पार्श्वभूमी काहीही असो, समान, सुलभ आणि दर्जेदार शिक्षण देण्यावर आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण आणि समीक्षात्मक विचारसरणीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते.

#### ➤ नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे:-

नवीन शिक्षण धोरणाची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे भारतातील शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याच्या उद्देशाने २०२० मध्ये नवीन शिक्षण धोरण (NEP) सुरू करण्यात आले. NEP च्या प्रमुख उद्दिष्टांमध्ये पुढील गोष्टींचा समावेश आहे:

- १) शिक्षणाची सार्वत्रिक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करणे: NEP चा उद्देश बालपणापासून उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत दर्जेदार शिक्षणाची सार्वत्रिक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करणे आहे, ज्यामध्ये नोंदणी वाढवणे, शाळा सोडण्याचे प्रमाण कमी करणे आणि सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता सुधारणे यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे.
- २) बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन देणे: NEP शिक्षणासाठी बहुविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोन प्रस्तावित करते, ज्याचा उद्देश विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध विषयांमध्ये विस्तृत कौशल्ये आणि क्षमता प्रदान करणे आणि टीकात्मक विचारसरणी आणि सर्जनशीलता यांना प्रोत्साहन देणे आहे.
- ३) संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमांना चालना देणे: शैक्षणिक, उद्योग आणि सरकार यांच्यातील सहकार्याला प्रोत्साहन देऊन आणि संशोधन आणि विकासासाठी निधी आणि प्रोत्साहने देऊन शिक्षणात संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमाची संस्कृती वाढवणे हे NEP चे उद्दिष्ट आहे.
- ४) शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता वाढवणे: शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता वाढविण्यासाठी NEP अनेक उपाययोजना प्रस्तावित करते, ज्यामध्ये नवीन अभ्यासक्रम विकसित करणे, शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण आणि व्यावसायिक विकास, तंत्रज्ञान आणि डिजिटल संसाधनांचा वापर आणि उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांसाठी मान्यता यंत्रणांची स्थापना यांचा समावेश आहे.
- ५) समता आणि समावेशनाला चालना देणे: NEP चे उद्दिष्ट लिंग, सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिती, भाषा आणि अपंगत्वावर आधारित असमानता दूर करून आणि कमी प्रतिनिधित्व असलेल्या गटांना समर्थन आणि प्रोत्साहन देऊन शिक्षणात समता आणि समावेशनाला चालना देणे आहे.
- ६) व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाला बळकटी देणे: NEP व्यावसायिक शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षणाला मुख्य प्रवाहातील शिक्षणात समकालित करण्याचा आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना नोकरीच्या बाजारपेठेशी संबंधित विविध कौशल्ये आणि क्षमता प्रदान करण्याचा प्रस्ताव देते.
- ७) जागतिक स्पर्धात्मकता सुनिश्चित करणे: २१ व्या शतकासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या कौशल्यांनी आणि क्षमतांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना सुसज्ज करणे आणि शिक्षण व्यवस्था जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या गरजांशी सुसंगत असणे हे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

एकंदरीत, NEP चा उद्देश भारतातील शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये अधिक समग्र आणि एकात्मिक दृष्टिकोनाचा प्रचार करून आणि व्यापक समाजाच्या गरजांशी शिक्षणाचे संरेखन करून परिवर्तन घडवून आणणे आहे. ते आजीवन शिक्षणाची संस्कृती जोपासण्याचा आणि २१ व्या शतकासाठी आवश्यक असलेली कौशल्ये आणि क्षमतांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना सुसज्ज करण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. ५+३+३+४ अभ्यासक्रम रचनेचा परिचय: राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण (NEP)



२०२० मध्ये शाळांच्या अभ्यासक्रम रचनेत मोठी सुधारणा प्रस्तावित करण्यात आली आहे. नवीन रचना ही ५+३+३+४ प्रणाली आहे, जी मागील १०+२ रचनेची जागा घेते. नवीन अभ्यासक्रम रचनेचे स्पष्टीकरण येथे आहे:

**पायाभूत टप्पा(५ वर्षे):** नवीन अभ्यासक्रम रचनेचा पहिला टप्पा म्हणजे पायाभूत टप्पा, ज्यामध्ये तीन वर्षांचे पूर्व-प्राथमिक शिक्षण (वय ३-६) आणि दोन वर्षांचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण (वय ६-८) समाविष्ट आहे. पायाभूत टप्पा खेळ-आधारित आणि क्रियाकलाप-आधारित शिक्षणावर लक्ष केंद्रित करण्यासाठी डिझाइन केला आहे, ज्यामध्ये मूलभूत साक्षरता आणि संख्या कौशल्ये विकसित करण्यावर जोरदार भर दिला जातो.

**तयारीचा टप्पा(३ वर्षे):** नवीन अभ्यासक्रम रचनेचा दुसरा टप्पा म्हणजे तयारीचा टप्पा, ज्यामध्ये तीन वर्षांचे उच्च प्राथमिक शिक्षण (वय ८-११) समाविष्ट आहे. तयारीचा टप्पा हा पायाभूत टप्प्यावर बांधण्यासाठी आणि गंभीर विचारसरणी, सर्जनशीलता, संवाद आणि सहकार्य यासारख्या मुख्य क्षमता विकसित करण्यासाठी डिझाइन केला आहे.

**मध्यम टप्पा (३ वर्षे):** नवीन अभ्यासक्रम रचनेचा तिसरा टप्पा म्हणजे मध्यम टप्पा, ज्यामध्ये तीन वर्षांचे माध्यमिक शिक्षण (वय ११-१४) समाविष्ट आहे. मध्यम टप्पा अनुभवात्मक आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षणावर लक्ष केंद्रित करून व्यापक आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण प्रदान करण्यासाठी डिझाइन केला आहे.

**माध्यमिक टप्पा (४ वर्षे):** नवीन अभ्यासक्रम रचनेचा अंतिम टप्पा म्हणजे माध्यमिक टप्पा, ज्यामध्ये चार वर्षांचे उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण (वय १४-१८) समाविष्ट आहे. माध्यमिक टप्पा हा लवचिक आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण प्रदान करण्यासाठी डिझाइन केला आहे, ज्यामध्ये उच्च शिक्षण किंवा व्यावसायिक करिअरसाठी विशेष ज्ञान आणि कौशल्ये विकसित करण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे. ५+३+३+४ अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना अधिक समग्र आणि लवचिक शिक्षण प्रणाली प्रदान करण्याच्या उद्देशाने आहे, ज्यामध्ये मूलभूत कौशल्ये, बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षणावर अधिक भर दिला जातो. हे जागतिक स्तरावरील क्षमता-आधारित शिक्षणाच्या ट्रेंडशी देखील सुसंगत आहे, जे २१ व्या शतकातील कौशल्ये आणि क्षमतांच्या विकासाला प्राधान्य देते.

**मागील शैक्षणिक धोरणांमधील कमतरता, ज्यापैकी काही खाली सूचीबद्ध आहेत:**

**शिक्षणाचा दर्जा कमी:** शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता वाढवण्याच्या प्रयत्नांनंतरही विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात, प्रदान करण्यात येणारा शिक्षणाचा दर्जा अपुरा आहे. शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्याऐवजी प्रवेश दर वाढवण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले गेले आहे, ज्यामुळे कौशल्ये आणि नोकरीच्या आवश्यकतांमध्ये तफावत निर्माण झाली आहे.

**शिक्षणात अपुरी गुंतवणूक:** ६ ते १४ वयोगटातील सर्व मुलांना मोफत आणि सक्तीचे शिक्षण देण्याचा घटनात्मक आदेश असूनही, सरकारने शिक्षणासाठी पुरेसे संसाधने वाटप केलेली नाहीत. यामुळे अपुरी पायाभूत सुविधा, पात्र शिक्षकांची कमतरता आणि अपुरे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम."

**उच्च शिक्षणाची मर्यादित उपलब्धता:** प्राथमिक शिक्षणात काही सुधारणा झाल्या आहेत, परंतु उच्च शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता मर्यादित राहिली आहे, विशेषतः वंचित समुदायांसाठी. यामुळे सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक असमानता आणि सामाजिक गतिशीलतेच्या मर्यादित संधी निर्माण झाल्या आहेत."

**रोट लर्निंगवर जास्त भर:** भारतातील शिक्षण प्रणालीवर टीकात्मक विचारसरणी आणि समस्या सोडवण्याच्या कौशल्यांना प्रोत्साहन देण्याऐवजी रोट लर्निंग आणि लक्षात ठेवण्यावर जास्त भर दिल्याबद्दल टीका केली जात आहे. यामुळे कार्यबलात नावीन्य आणि सर्जनशीलतेचा अभाव निर्माण झाला आहे.

**लिंगभेद:** मुलींसाठी शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता वाढवण्याच्या प्रयत्नांना न जुमानता, लिंगभेद भारतात शिक्षणातील असमानता ही एक महत्वाची आव्हाने राहिली आहे. मुलींना शिक्षणात अनेक अडथळ्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो,

ज्यामध्ये मुलांचे शिक्षण, बालविवाह आणि घरगुती जबाबदाऱ्यांना प्राधान्य देणारे सामाजिक नियम यांचा समावेश आहे."

**व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचा अभाव:** भारतातील शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर व्यावसायिक शिक्षणावर भर न दिल्याबद्दल टीका केली जात आहे, ज्यामुळे कौशल्य विकास आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी मर्यादित होतात. यामुळे पदवीधरांची कौशल्ये आणि पात्रता आणि नोकरी बाजाराच्या मागण्यांमध्ये तफावत निर्माण झाली आहे.

**भाषेचा अडथळा:** भारतातील शाळांमध्ये शिक्षणाची भाषा हा एक वादग्रस्त मुद्दा आहे, ज्यामध्ये प्रादेशिक भाषा विरुद्ध इंग्रजीचा वापर यावर वादविवाद होत आहेत. इंग्रजीमध्ये प्रवीणतेचा अभाव हा उच्च शिक्षण आणि रोजगाराच्या संधींमध्ये प्रवेश करण्यासाठी एक महत्वाचा अडथळा म्हणून ओळखला गेला आहे.

**नवोपक्रम आणि संशोधनाचा अभाव:** भारतातील शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर नवोपक्रम आणि संशोधनावर भर न दिल्याबद्दल टीका केली जात आहे, ज्यामुळे वैज्ञानिक आणि तांत्रिक प्रगतीमध्ये मर्यादित योगदान मिळत आहे."

**नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणात उचललेली पावले:**

नवीन शिक्षण धोरण (NEP) २०२० चा उद्देश भारतातील मागील शैक्षणिक धोरणांमधील आव्हाने आणि तोटे दूर करणे आहे. या कमतरतांना तोंड देण्यासाठी NEP मध्ये उचललेली काही पावले अशी आहेत:

**दर्जेदार शिक्षणावर भर:** NEP 2020 दर्जेदार शिक्षण देण्याचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि सर्व स्तरांवर शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते अनेक उपाययोजना प्रस्तावित करते, जसे की पायाभूत साक्षरता आणि संख्याशास्त्रावरील राष्ट्रीय अभियानाची स्थापना, नवीन राष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रम फ्रेमवर्क विकसित करणे आणि नवीन मूल्यांकन आणि मूल्यांकन पद्धतींचा परिचय.

**शिक्षणात वाढलेली गुंतवणूक:** शिक्षणात सार्वजनिक गुंतवणूक जीडीपीच्या ६% पर्यंत वाढवण्याचे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. यामुळे शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील पायाभूत सुविधा आणि संसाधनांमधील तफावत, जसे की पात्र शिक्षकांची कमतरता आणि अपुरे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, भरण्यास मदत होईल.

**कौशल्य विकासावर लक्ष केंद्रित करा:** राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाच्या महत्त्वावर भर देते आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना कौशल्य विकास आणि प्रत्यक्ष शिक्षणाच्या संधी प्रदान करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते एक नवीन राष्ट्रीय कौशल्य विकास अभियान स्थापन करण्याचा आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचे मुख्य प्रवाहातील शिक्षणात एकीकरण करण्याचा प्रस्ताव देते.

**लिंग समानता:** राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण शिक्षणात लिंग समानतेला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि मुलींसाठी शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता वाढवण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते लिंग समावेशन निधीची स्थापना आणि लिंग-संवेदनशील अभ्यासक्रम आणि अध्यापन पद्धतींना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासारखे अनेक उपाय प्रस्तावित करते.

**संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमांना प्रोत्साहन:** राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण शिक्षणात संशोधन आणि नवोपक्रमांना महत्त्व देण्यावर भर देते आणि ज्ञानाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात संशोधन आणि विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते अनेक उपाय प्रस्तावित करते, जसे की नवीन राष्ट्रीय संशोधन प्रतिष्ठानची स्थापना आणि आंतरविद्याशाखीय संशोधनाला प्रोत्साहन.

**लवचिक अभ्यासक्रम:** राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात एक लवचिक अभ्यासक्रम प्रस्तावित केला आहे जो विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वतःचे अभ्यासक्रम निवडण्याची आणि आंतरविद्याशाखीय अभ्यास करण्याची परवानगी देतो. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध विषयांची व्यापक समज विकसित करण्यास आणि वेगाने बदलणाऱ्या नोकरीच्या बाजारपेठेसाठी तयार करण्यास मदत होईल.

**तंत्रज्ञानाचे एकत्रीकरण:** राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण शिक्षणातील तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि शिक्षणाच्या सर्व पैलूंमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. त्यात राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक तंत्रज्ञान मंच स्थापन करण्याचा आणि शिक्षणासाठी डिजिटल पायाभूत सुविधा विकसित करण्याचा प्रस्ताव आहे.

**शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण:** राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणाचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि भारतातील शिक्षक शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते अनेक उपाययोजना प्रस्तावित करते, जसे की शिक्षक शिक्षणासाठी नवीन राष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा तयार करणे आणि नवीन शिक्षक शिक्षण कार्यक्रम सुरू करणे.

**शिक्षणाचे विकेंद्रीकरण:** राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण शिक्षणातील विकेंद्रीकरणाचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि शाळा आणि उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांना अधिक स्वायत्तता देण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते अनेक उपाययोजना प्रस्तावित करते, जसे की एक नवीन राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षण नियामक प्राधिकरणाची स्थापना आणि शिक्षणात समुदायाच्या सहभागाला प्रोत्साहन देणे.

**संस्कृती आणि मूल्यांचे एकत्रीकरण:** राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण संस्कृती आणि मूल्यांचे शिक्षणात एकात्मिकरण करण्याचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि शिक्षणासाठी समग्र आणि एकात्मिक दृष्टिकोनाला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते शिक्षणात भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालींचे एकत्रीकरण आणि शिक्षणात कला, संस्कृती आणि क्रीडा यांना प्रोत्साहन देण्याचा प्रस्ताव ठेवते.

**व्यावसायिक शिक्षण:** राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण विद्यार्थ्यांना रोजगार आणि उद्योजकतेसाठी तयार करण्यासाठी व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाच्या गरजेवर भर देते. ते मुख्य प्रवाहातील शिक्षणात व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचे एकत्रीकरण आणि माध्यमिक आणि उच्च शिक्षण स्तरावर व्यावसायिक शिक्षण संस्थांची स्थापना करण्याचा प्रस्ताव ठेवते.

**बहुभाषिकता:** NEP 2020 शिक्षणात बहुभाषिकतेचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि प्राथमिक शिक्षणात मातृभाषा किंवा स्थानिक भाषेचा वापर शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून करण्यास प्रोत्साहन देण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते शाळांमध्ये भारतीय भाषा आणि परदेशी भाषांसह किमान दोन भाषा शिकवण्याचा प्रस्ताव देखील ठेवते.

**समावेशक शिक्षण:** NEP 2020 समावेशक शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व ओळखते आणि अपंग मुले आणि वंचित पार्श्वभूमीतील मुलांसह सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाची समान उपलब्धता प्रदान करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. ते अनेक उपाय प्रस्तावित करते, जसे की अपंग मुलांसाठी संसाधन केंद्रांची स्थापना, लिंग-संवेदनशील शिक्षणाचा प्रचार आणि वंचित विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती आणि आर्थिक मदतीची तरतूद. मूल्यांकन आणि मूल्यांकन: NEP 2020 मूल्यांकनासाठी एक नवीन चौकट प्रस्तावित करते आणि मूल्यांकनासाठी जे रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन, क्षमता-आधारित शिक्षण आणि शिकण्याच्या निकालांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करते. ते रोट लर्निंगवर भर कमी करण्याचा आणि मूल्यांकनासाठी अधिक समग्र आणि लवचिक दृष्टिकोनाला प्रोत्साहन देण्याचा उद्देश ठेवते."

भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेसमोरील काही प्रमुख आव्हानांना तोंड देणे आणि सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करणारी अधिक समावेशक आणि प्रतिसाद देणारी प्रणाली तयार करणे हे या चरणांचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. NEP 2020 हे एक व्यापक धोरण आहे ज्याचे उद्दिष्ट सर्व स्तरांवर शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत परिवर्तन करणे आणि आजीवन शिक्षण आणि कौशल्य विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देणे आहे.

**पायऱ्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीतील प्रमुख अडथळे:**

**पायाभूत सुविधा:** राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीतील एक प्रमुख अडथळा म्हणजे देशाच्या अनेक भागांमध्ये पायाभूत सुविधा आणि संसाधनांचा अभाव. उदाहरणार्थ, पात्र शिक्षकांची कमतरता आहे, विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात, आणि अनेक शाळांमध्ये वर्गखोल्या, ग्रंथालये आणि प्रयोगशाळा यासारख्या मूलभूत सुविधांचा अभाव आहे.

**निधी:** राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी पायाभूत सुविधा, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि अभ्यासक्रम

विकासात लक्षणीय गुंतवणूक आवश्यक असेल. तथापि, अलिकडच्या वर्षांत शिक्षणासाठी सरकारचे बजेट कमी होत आहे आणि अनेक राज्यांना बजेटच्या अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागत आहे."

**बदलाला विरोध:** NEP 2020 च्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत लक्षणीय बदल आवश्यक असतील, जसे की नवीन अभ्यासक्रम, नवीन अध्यापन पद्धती आणि नवीन मूल्यांकन आणि मूल्यांकन प्रणाली स्वीकारणे. तथापि, शिक्षक, पालक आणि धोरणकर्त्यांसह विविध भागधारकांकडून या बदलांना विरोध होऊ शकतो.

**भाषेतील अडथळे:** NEP 2020 मध्ये प्राथमिक शिक्षणात मातृभाषा किंवा स्थानिक भाषेचा वापर

शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून प्रस्तावित आहे, ज्यामुळे अनेक भाषा बोलल्या जाणाऱ्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये आव्हाने निर्माण होऊ शकतात. काही भाषा, विशेषतः परदेशी भाषा शिकवण्यास देखील विरोध असू शकतो,

**अंमलबजावणी आव्हाने:** NEP 2020 च्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांसह अनेक भागधारकांमध्ये समन्वय आवश्यक असेल, शिक्षण संस्था आणि नागरी समाज संघटना. या भागधारकांमध्ये प्रभावी संवाद आणि सहकार्य सुनिश्चित करण्यात आव्हाने असू शकतात.

**गुणवत्ता हमी:** NEP 2020 निकाल-आधारित शिक्षण आणि मूल्यांकनाकडे वळण्याचा प्रस्ताव देते, ज्यासाठी एक मजबूत गुणवत्ता हमी यंत्रणा आवश्यक आहे. तथापि, भारतातील मान्यता आणि गुणवत्ता हमीची सध्याची प्रणाली विखुरलेली आणि अपुरी आहे, अधिक व्यापक आणि प्रभावी गुणवत्ता हमी चौकटीची आवश्यकता आहे."

**डिजिटल डिव्हिड:** NEP 2020 शिक्षणाची उपलब्धता सुधारण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवते. आणि शिक्षण अनुभव वाढवते. तथापि, भारतात एक महत्त्वपूर्ण डिजिटल डिव्हिड आहे, ज्यामध्ये अनेक विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक मूलभूत डिजिटल पायाभूत सुविधा आणि साधनांचा अभाव आहेत. यामुळे शैक्षणिक संधींमध्ये असमान प्रवेश होऊ शकतो आणि NEP 2020 ची प्रभावीता कमी होऊ शकते."

**सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अडथळे:** NEP 2020 सामाजिक समावेश आणि शिक्षणात समानता वाढविण्यासाठी अनेक उपाय प्रस्तावित करते, जसे की बालपण शिक्षणाचा विस्तार आणि वंचित विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शिष्यवृत्ती आणि आर्थिक मदतीची तरतूद. तथापि, या उपाययोजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीत सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अडथळे असू शकतात, जसे की जाती-आधारित भेदभाव, लिंगभेद आणि प्रादेशिक असमानता. राजकीय इच्छाशक्ती: राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरणाच्या यशस्वी अंमलबजावणीसाठी सर्व भागधारकांकडून शाश्वत राजकीय इच्छाशक्ती आणि वचनबद्धतेची आवश्यकता असेल. तथापि, राजकीय आणि वैचारिक मतभेद असू शकतात जे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीला अडथळा आणू शकतात, विशेषतः भारताच्या संघराज्य शासन प्रणालीच्या संदर्भात. "राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरणाच्या यशस्वी अंमलबजावणीसाठी आणि भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीचे परिवर्तन सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी या अडथळ्यांना दूर करणे आवश्यक आहे.

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## जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षण हे बालकाचा जीवनाला दिशा देणारे शिक्षण

मार्गदर्शक

डॉ. ज्योती आर लष्करी

प्राचार्य शिक्षणशास्त्र महिला महाविद्यालय

अक्कलकुवा

And

संशोधक विद्यार्थी

श्री. वसंतराव पाटील

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## प्रस्तावना

जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षण म्हणजे असे शिक्षण जे माणसाला त्याच्या रोजच्या आयुष्यातील समस्या, आव्हाने आणि प्रसंग यांना सामोरे जाण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेली मानसिक, सामाजिक, भावनिक व व्यावहारिक कौशल्ये प्रदान करते. यामध्ये व्यक्तीला स्वतःची जाणीव, इतरांशी संवाद, निर्णय घेणे, तणाव हाताळणे, वेळ व्यवस्थापन, जबाबदारी घेणे, आणि आत्मविश्वास वाढवणे यासारखी महत्वाची कौशल्ये शिकवली जातात. जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षण हे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. हे शिक्षण त्यांना केवळ "शहाण" बनवत नाही, तर "सजग, सज्जन आणि सशक्त" नागरिक बनवते.

## जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व:

व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासासाठी आवश्यक असते व बालकाचे विचार, भावना, वर्तन आणि स्वभाव घडवतो. आणि त्यामुळे आत्मविश्वास, संयम आणि सहनशीलता वाढते. जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षणा मुळे निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता वाढते व योग्य निर्णय घेण्यास शिकतो व चुकीच्या सवयींपासून दूर असतो, चांगले सामाजिक संबंध निर्माण होतात सहकार्य, समजूतदारपणा, सहानुभूती निर्माण होते. व इतरांशी संवाद साधणे सोपे जाते. तणाव व भावना नियंत्रण शिकवतो, राग, भीती, तणाव यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यास मदत होते. मानसिक आरोग्य सुधारते. भविष्यासाठी तयार करतो, नोकरी, व्यवसाय किंवा कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी उपयुक्त. जबाबदारीची भावना विकसित होते. व सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन निर्माण करतो , आयुष्याकडे आशावादाने पाहण्याची सवय लागते अडचणींना सामोरे जाण्याची ताकद मिळते. जीवन कौशल्यांचे काही महत्वाचे प्रकार:

1. स्वतःची जाणीव (Self-awareness): स्वतःच्या भावना, विचार आणि वागणूक ओळखणे.
2. संवाद कौशल्य (Communication skills): प्रभावी बोलणे, ऐकणे आणि इतरांशी चांगला संवाद साधणे.
3. निर्णय क्षमता (Decision-making): योग्य वेळी योग्य निर्णय घेण्याची कला.
4. समस्या सोडविणे (Problem-solving): जीवनातील अडचणी हाताळण्याची आणि त्यावर उपाय शोधण्याची क्षमता.
5. तणाव व्यवस्थापन (Stress management): मानसिक ताण-तणावावर नियंत्रण ठेवणे.
6. भावनिक समज (Emotional intelligence): स्वतःच्या आणि इतरांच्या भावना ओळखणे व त्यानुसार वागणे.

7. **संबंध कौशल्य (Interpersonal skills):** चांगले संबंध निर्माण व टिकवून ठेवणे.

**जीवन कौशल्ये हे शिक्षण का आवश्यक आहे?**

जीवन कौशल्ये म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या दैनंदिन आयुष्यात उपयोगी पडणाऱ्या अशा विविध क्षमतेचा समुच्चय. यामध्ये निर्णय घेणे, संवाद कौशल्य, तणाव व्यवस्थापन, समस्या सोडविणे, आत्मभान, सहकार्य, आणि सहानुभूती यांचा समावेश होतो. या कौशल्यांचा उपयोग विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी होतो.

आजच्या बदलत्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात फक्त अकादमिक ज्ञान पुरेसे ठरत नाही. जीवनातील विविध समस्यांना सामोरे जाण्यासाठी आणि योग्य निर्णय घेण्यासाठी जीवन कौशल्ये अत्यंत आवश्यक ठरतात. उदाहरणार्थ, एका विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेचा तणाव येतो. अशावेळी तणाव व्यवस्थापनाचे कौशल्य त्याला शांत राहण्यास आणि योग्य तयारी करण्यास मदत करते.

शाळांमध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण दिल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास, सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन, व सामाजिक जबाबदारीची भावना निर्माण होते. तसेच, हे शिक्षण त्यांना पुढील शिक्षण, करिअर आणि वैयक्तिक आयुष्यात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी सक्षम बनवते.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) मध्येही जीवन कौशल्यांच्या शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. या धोरणानुसार विद्यार्थ्यांना अधिक सक्षम, आत्मनिर्भर आणि समाजाभिमुख नागरिक बनवण्यासाठी जीवन कौशल्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात.

म्हणूनच, जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण हे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे, जेणेकरून ते केवळ यशस्वी विद्यार्थीच नव्हे तर जबाबदार आणि सशक्त नागरिक देखील बनतील.

**उदाहरणार्थ:**

- शालेय जीवनात, एखाद्या विद्यार्थ्याला परीक्षेचा तणाव येतो. अशावेळी तणाव व्यवस्थापनाचे कौशल्य त्याला शांत राहण्यास आणि योग्य तयारी करण्यास मदत करते. तसेच, वर्गात ग्रुप प्रोजेक्ट करताना सहकार्य आणि संवाद कौशल्यांची गरज भासते.
- कॉलेज जीवनात, करिअर निवडताना निर्णय क्षमता, विविध मतांशी सहमत-असहमत होण्याचे शहाणपण, आणि आत्मभान या कौशल्यांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरते. विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन आणि आत्मप्रेरणा यांचाही आधार लागतो.
- नोकरीत, सहकाऱ्यांसोबत संवाद साधणे, टीममध्ये काम करणे, समस्यांवर त्वरित निर्णय घेणे आणि तणावाच्या परिस्थितीत शांत राहणे ही कौशल्ये आवश्यक असतात. कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात प्रभावी नेतृत्वगुण आणि सहानुभूतीचे महत्त्व अधिक वाढते.

शाळांमध्ये जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण दिल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास, सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन, व सामाजिक जबाबदारीची भावना निर्माण होते. तसेच, हे शिक्षण त्यांना पुढील शिक्षण, करिअर आणि वैयक्तिक आयुष्यात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी सक्षम बनवते.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020 (NEP 2020) मध्येही जीवन कौशल्यांच्या शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. या धोरणानुसार विद्यार्थ्यांना अधिक सक्षम, आत्मनिर्भर आणि समाजाभिमुख नागरिक बनवण्यासाठी जीवन कौशल्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात.

म्हणूनच, जीवन कौशल्यांचे शिक्षण हे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे, जेणेकरून ते केवळ यशस्वी

विद्यार्थीच नव्हे तर जबाबदार आणि सशक्त नागरिक देखील बनतील.

**जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षणाचे दीर्घकालीन परिणाम:**

1. **स्वतंत्र निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता** निर्माण होते.

"स्वतंत्र निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होते" हे विचार शिक्षणाच्या महत्त्वावर जोर देतात. NEP 2020 मध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये स्वतंत्र विचार आणि निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता विकसित करण्यावर विशेष लक्ष देण्यात आले आहे. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या विचारशक्तीचा विकास करता येतो आणि जीवनातील आव्हानांसाठी ते अधिक तयार होतात. हे उद्दिष्ट साधण्यासाठी, शिक्षण पद्धतीत बदल, क्रिएटिव्हिटी आणि आलोचनात्मक विचार यांवर आधारित शिक्षण घेण्यावर जोर दिला जातो. विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध संकल्पनांवर विचार करायला, समस्या सोडवायला आणि निर्णय घेताना त्यांच्या बुद्धिमत्तेचा वापर करायला शिकवले जाते.

2. **चांगले व्यवहार व संवाद कौशल्य** विकसित होते.

चांगले व्यवहार आणि संवाद कौशल्य विकसित होण्याचे फायदे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत:

- A) **समाजात समरसता निर्माण होते:** विद्यार्थ्यांना चांगले संवाद कौशल्य शिकवले जातात, ज्यामुळे त्यांना विविध सामाजिक परिस्थितींमध्ये योग्य प्रतिक्रिया द्यायला मदत होते. यामुळे समाजात समरसता आणि सुसंवाद तयार होतो.
- b) **सकारात्मक संबंध निर्माण होतात:** चांगल्या संवादांमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना इतरांसोबत सकारात्मक आणि सन्मानपूर्ण संबंध ठेवता येतात. योग्य संवाद शिकल्यानंतर, विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये एकमेकांच्या भावना आणि विचारांचा आदान-प्रदान अधिक प्रभावी होतो.
- c) **मुकबधीरतेची कमी:** विद्यार्थ्यांना संवाद कौशल्य शिकवले जात असल्यामुळे, ते कदाचित विचारलेल्या किंवा समजलेल्या मुद्द्यांवर खुला संवाद साधू शकतात. त्यामुळे त्यांनी त्यांच्या विचारांमध्ये स्पष्टता आणली जाते.
- d) **भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता:** संवाद कौशल्य आणि व्यवहारांच्या सुधारणा विद्यार्थ्यांना इतरांच्या भावना समजून, योग्य वागणूक घेण्यास शिकवतात. हे त्यांना संकटाच्या वेळेस योग्य निर्णय घेण्यास मदत करते.
- e) **व्यावसायिक यश:** संवाद कौशल्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल्या विचारांची, योजना आणि उद्दिष्टे इतरांना प्रभावीपणे मांडायला मदत करतात, जे त्यांच्या व्यावसायिक यशासाठी महत्त्वाचे ठरू शकतात.

3. **तणाव, राग, भीती यांवर नियंत्रण** ठेवता येते.

हो, जीवन कौशल्ये शिक्षणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना तणाव, राग, आणि भीती यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन मिळतात. जीवन कौशल्यांच्या मदतीने, व्यक्तीला या भावना ओळखता येतात आणि त्यावर योग्य प्रतिक्रिया देणं शिकता येतं.

**खासकरून, जीवन कौशल्यांमध्ये खालील गोष्टी विद्यार्थ्यांना मदत करतात:**

- a) त्यांच्या भावना ओळखण्याचे आणि व्यवस्थापित करण्याचे कौशल्य शिकवले जाते. त्यांना त्यांचे मानसिक आणि भावनिक आरोग्य कसे राखायचे हे शिकवले जाते.
- b) विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकवले जाते की ते त्यांच्या रागाच्या किंवा तणावाच्या प्रतिक्रियांचा योग्य मूल्यांकन करून शांततेने संवाद साधू शकतात.
- c) जीवन कौशल्ये तणाव कमी करण्यासाठी तंत्र शिकवतात, जसे की **गहरी श्वासोच्छ्वास** (deep breathing),

मेडिटेशन, आणि अलर्टनेस. हे तंत्र विद्यार्थ्यांना तणावाच्या स्थितीत शांत राहण्यास मदत करतात.

4. सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन विकसित होतो.

a) हो, सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन (Positive Outlook) विकसित होणं हे जीवन कौशल्यांच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण फायद्यांपैकी एक आहे. जेव्हा विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य जीवन कौशल्ये शिकवली जातात, तेव्हा त्यांचा दृष्टिकोन अधिक सकारात्मक बनतो, जो त्यांना आव्हानांना सामोरे जाण्यासाठी आणि त्यांच्या जीवनाच्या विविध पैलूंमध्ये यश मिळवण्यासाठी सक्षम करतो.

b) सकारात्मक विचारांचा प्रभाव:

सकारात्मक विचार शिकवण्याच्या माध्यमातून, विद्यार्थ्यांना जीवनातील अडचणी आणि संकटांवर सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन ठेवायला शिकवला जातो. यामुळे ते त्यांच्या समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यात अधिक प्रभावी होतात.

c) सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया:

जीवन कौशल्ये शिकवण्यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना चांगल्या वर्तणुकीचे महत्त्व समजावले जाते. त्यामुळे ते चांगल्या परिस्थितीला स्वीकारतात आणि इतरांच्या चांगल्या गोष्टींची कदर करतात, जे सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोनाचा भाग आहे.

e) आशावादी दृष्टिकोन (Optimism):

विद्यार्थ्यांना आशावादी दृष्टिकोन विकसित करण्याचे शिकवले जाते, ज्यामुळे ते भविष्याबद्दल सकारात्मक विचार करतात. ते विचार करतात की कठीण परिस्थितीही तात्पुरती असते आणि ते त्यावर मात करू शकतात.

d) जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षण हे केवळ पुस्तकातील ज्ञानापुरते मर्यादित नसते, तर ते बालकाच्या विचारसरणीला आकार देणारे, स्वभावाला घडवणारे आणि वर्तनाला योग्य दिशा देणारे शिक्षण असते. लहान वयातच ही कौशल्ये मिळाल्यास, बालक भावी आयुष्यात आत्मनिर्भर, जबाबदार व सामाजिकदृष्ट्या सजग नागरिक होतो.

## सारांश

शेवटी, जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षण हे शिक्षणाच्या आत्म्याप्रमाणे आहे—जे माणसाला फक्त ज्ञान देत नाही, तर "जीवना"ला जगण्याची कला शिकवते. जीवनात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी फक्त शालेय पुस्तकी ज्ञान पुरेसे नसते. जगण्याची कला शिकवणारे शिक्षण म्हणजेच जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षण होय. हे शिक्षण माणसाला विविध परिस्थितींना सामोरे जाण्यास सक्षम बनवते. बालकांमध्ये लहानपणापासूनच निर्णय घेणे, इतरांशी चांगले संबंध ठेवणे, तणाव सांभाळणे, भावना समजून घेणे यासारखी कौशल्ये विकसित होणे आवश्यक असते. जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षणामुळे विद्यार्थी आत्मविश्वासी, जबाबदार, आणि सहकार्यशील बनतो. या शिक्षणामुळे बालकाचे वर्तन, विचार आणि दृष्टिकोन सकारात्मक बनतो. तो समाजात स्वतःचे स्थान निर्माण करू शकतो. त्यामुळेच जीवन कौशल्य शिक्षण हे बालकाच्या संपूर्ण व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास करणारे, आणि त्याच्या जीवनाला योग्य दिशा देणारे महत्त्वाचे शिक्षण आहे.

[https://ycmou.ac.in/media/publication/research\\_paper/KSS\\_RP\\_151.pdf](https://ycmou.ac.in/media/publication/research_paper/KSS_RP_151.pdf)

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## राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण- 2020 मूलतत्वे

श्री कुंभार अशोक रामराव

नवल भाऊ प्रतिष्ठानचे शिक्षण शास्त्र

महाविद्यालय जळोद रोड, अमळनेर जिल्हा जळगाव

## राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 ची मूलतत्वे

## प्रस्तावना

सध्याच्या काळात ज्ञानाचे संक्रमण (transmission) खूप वेगाने होत आहे ज्ञानाचे एक जिनसित्व व एकात्म आज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विविध क्षेत्रात विकसित होत असलेले आपणास दिसून येते. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेची दिशा व दशा बदलण्यासाठी शिक्षण तज्ञांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली विविध शैक्षणिक आयोगांची स्थापना झाली. शिक्षणाच्या जुन्या धोरणांच्या अंमलबजावणीने मुख्यतः प्रवेश व समानतेवर भर दिला होता. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 1986 चा कृती कार्यक्रम 1992 मध्ये सुधारण्यात आला. 1986/ 92 आधीच्या धोरणातील पूर्ण न झालेले काम नंतरच्या आयोगामध्ये पूर्ण करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न झालेला दिसून येतो.

आता वयाच्या 3 व्या वर्षी शालेय शिक्षण सुरू होते

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण अनिवार्य शालेय शिक्षण 6-14 वर्षे वयोगटातून 3-18 वर्षे वाढवते. NEP मध्ये शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात 3-6 वर्षे वयोगटातील मुलांसाठी तीन वर्षांचे पूर्वीचे अपरिचित प्री-स्कूलिंग समाविष्ट आहे. नवीन प्रणालीमध्ये 12 वर्षांचे औपचारिक शिक्षण आणि तीन वर्षांचे अंगणवाडी/प्री-स्कूल शिक्षण समाविष्ट असेल.

10+2 शालेय अभ्यासक्रम फ्रेमवर्क 5+3+3+4 वयोगटातील अनुक्रमे 3-8, 8-11, 11-14 आणि 14-18 वर्षे वयोगटातील, अर्ली चाइल्डहुडवर भर देऊन बदलले जाईल. काळजी आणि शिक्षण (ECCE).

## 2. शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून मातृभाषा

"तीन-भाषा सूत्र" चे पालन करताना आणि कोणावरही भाषा लादली जाणार नाही याची खात्री करताना NEP विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मूळ भाषेवर शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून भर देते. NEP फक्त मातृभाषा अनिवार्य करण्याऐवजी शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून वापरण्याचे सुचवते.

पॉलिसी पेपरनुसार, मुले त्यांच्या मूळ भाषेत क्षुल्लक नसलेले विषय लवकर शिकतात आणि समजून घेतात.

गृहभाषा, मातृभाषा, स्थानिक भाषा किंवा प्रादेशिक भाषा किमान इयत्ता 5 पर्यंत शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून वापरली जाईल, परंतु शक्यतो इयत्ता 8 आणि त्यापुढील. त्यानंतर, जिथे व्यवहार्य असेल तिथे घरची किंवा स्थानिक भाषा भाषा म्हणून शिकवली जाईल. "सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी दोन्ही शाळा याचे पालन करतील," नियम जोडतो.

## 3. NO UGC, AICTE, NCTE

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षण आयोग (HECI) ही वैद्यकीय आणि कायदेशीर शिक्षण वगळता भारतातील सर्व उच्च शिक्षणासाठी एकच छत्री म्हणून स्थापन केली जाईल. नियमन, मान्यता आणि शैक्षणिक मानके हे सर्व सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांसाठी समान नियमांद्वारे नियंत्रित केले जातील.

15 वर्षांमध्ये, सरकार महाविद्यालयांची संलग्नता टप्प्याटप्प्याने कमी करेल आणि महाविद्यालयांना श्रेणीबद्ध स्वायत्तता प्रदान करण्यासाठी टप्प्याटप्प्याने प्रक्रिया तयार केली जाईल.



#### 4. विज्ञान, कला आणि वाणिज्य अंधुक होते

NEP 2020 अंतर्गत कला आणि विज्ञान, अभ्यासक्रम आणि अतिरिक्त-अभ्यासक्रम क्रियाकलाप किंवा व्यावसायिक आणि शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमांमध्ये कोणतेही औपचारिक भेद नसतील. विद्यार्थी संपूर्ण प्रवाहात विविध विषयांमधून निवड करू शकतात. सहाव्या इयत्तेपासून सुरु होणाऱ्या व्यावसायिक शिक्षणामध्ये इंटर्नशिपचा समावेश केला जाईल.

#### 5. FYUP कार्यक्रम परतावा आणि आणखी ड्रॉपआउट नाहीत

NEP अंतर्गत, पदवीपूर्व पदव्या तीन किंवा चार वर्षे टिकतील, त्या काळात बाहेर पडण्याचे अनेक पर्याय उपलब्ध असतील. व्यावसायिक आणि व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रांसह एखाद्या विषयात किंवा क्षेत्रातील एका वर्षाच्या अभ्यासानंतर, महाविद्यालयांना प्रमाणपत्र, दोन वर्षांच्या अभ्यासानंतर डिप्लोमा किंवा तीन वर्षांच्या कार्यक्रमानंतर बॅचलर पदवी प्रदान करणे आवश्यक आहे.

सरकार विविध HEI मध्ये मिळवलेले शैक्षणिक क्रेडिट डिजिटल स्वरूपात साठवण्यासाठी एक शैक्षणिक बँक ऑफ क्रेडिट देखील तयार करेल जेणेकरून ते हस्तांतरित केले जाऊ शकतील आणि अंतिम पदवीमध्ये मोजले जातील.

शेवटी, वरील मुद्यांवर आधारित, आम्ही असा निष्कर्ष काढू शकतो की हे धोरण अत्यंत आवश्यक समायोजने लागू करते. पूर्वी एकसमान व्यवस्था नव्हती, ती आता संपुष्टात आली आहे. त्यात अधिक पारदर्शकता आहे आणि देशातील संपूर्ण शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर देखरेख करण्यासाठी एकच राष्ट्रीय एजन्सी आहे.

#### 6. सर्व शालेय स्तरावरील शिक्षणामध्ये सामान्य प्रवेश

सुरुवातीपासूनच विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी NEP 2020 शालेय शिक्षणात सार्वत्रिक प्रवेश आणण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते. या धोरणानुसार विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रगती आणि त्यांची शिकण्याची क्षमता यांचा वेळेवर मागोवा घेतला जाईल. विद्यार्थ्यांना औपचारिक आणि अनौपचारिक शिकवण्याच्या पद्धतींसारख्या विविध शिक्षण पद्धतींमध्ये प्रवेश दिला जाईल. याशिवाय, या धोरणात असे नमूद करण्यात आले आहे की, प्री-स्कूल ते बारावीपर्यंतच्या अभ्यासक्रमात व्यावसायिक शिक्षण अभ्यासक्रमांचा समावेश करण्यात येणार आहे. धोरण केवळ ज्ञान किंवा कौशल्यापुरते मर्यादित नाही; हे शालेय शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये प्रशिक्षित समुपदेशक आणि सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्यांच्या समावेशावर देखील भर देते.

#### 7. 2025 पर्यंत ग्रेड 3 पासून मूलभूत साक्षरता आणि संख्याशास्त्र (FLN) प्राप्त करणे

FLN ही एक व्यापक संकल्पना आहे जी मूलभूत मजकूर वाचण्याची आणि बेरीज आणि वजाबाकी यासारख्या मूलभूत संख्यात्मक समस्या सोडवण्याच्या मुलाच्या क्षमतेचा संदर्भ देते. शिकण्यासाठी ही एक तातडीची आणि महत्त्वाची पूर्व शर्त मानली जाते. हे लक्षात घेऊन, NEP ने राज्यांना 2025 पर्यंत सर्व प्राथमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अभ्यासक्रमात याची अंमलबजावणी कशी करायची आणि ते कसे साध्य करायचे याबाबत आराखडा तयार करण्याचे निर्देश दिले आहेत.

#### 8. शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात अनुभवात्मक शिक्षण

या धोरणात असे म्हटले आहे की शालेय अभ्यासक्रम आणि अध्यापनशास्त्राचा उद्देश विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी 21 व्या शतकातील कौशल्यांनी सुसज्ज करणाऱ्या अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना करून असावा. विद्यार्थ्यांना कमी अभ्यासक्रम सामग्रीचा अभ्यास करावा लागेल, जो अनुभवात्मक शिक्षण आणि गंभीर विचारांवर भर देईल आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांना ज्या विषयांचा अभ्यास करायचा आहे त्यांची निवड देईल. शिवाय, इंटर्नशिपच्या संधींसह इयत्ता 6

वी-8 वी मध्ये व्यावसायिक शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून दिले जाईल.

9. पदवीधर नोंदणीचे प्रमाण वाढवा

गेल्या काही वर्षांत फार कमी विद्यार्थ्यांनी उच्च शिक्षणाचा पर्याय निवडला. त्यामुळे ही चिंता लक्षात घेता, व्यावसायिक शिक्षणासह उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त विद्यार्थ्यांना समाविष्ट करण्याचे धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. पदवीधर नावनोंदणीचे प्रमाण 2035 पर्यंत 2018 मध्ये 26.3% वरून 50% पर्यंत वाढण्याची अपेक्षा आहे. तसेच, उच्च शिक्षणातील एकाधिक निर्गमन पर्यायांसह, विद्यार्थी गळतीचे प्रमाण कमी होईल अशी अपेक्षा आहे.

10. मुक्त आणि दूरस्थ शिक्षणाची मानके वाढवणे

दूरस्थ शिक्षण कार्यक्रमांचे मानक नियमित अभ्यासक्रमांच्या बरोबरीने आणण्यासाठी सरकारने आधीच पुढाकार घेतला आहे. ऑनलाइन अभ्यासक्रम, डिजिटल रिपॉझिटरीज, सुधारित विद्यार्थी सेवा आणि संशोधनासाठी निधी, आणि MOOCs ची क्रेडिट-आधारित मान्यता यासारख्या उपाययोजना करायच्या आहेत.

11. शिक्षणातील तांत्रिक नव कल्पना

नॅशनल एज्युकेशनल टेक्नॉलॉजी फोरम (NETF), एक स्वायत्त संस्था, शैक्षणिक अनुभव वाढविण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराशी संबंधित विचारांची विनामूल्य देवाणघेवाण प्रदान करण्यासाठी सुरू केली जाईल. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या या एकीकरणामुळे वर्गातील प्रक्रिया सुधारणे, शिक्षकांच्या व्यावसायिक विकासाला हातभार लावणे आणि शिक्षण नियोजनाचे व्यवस्थापन सुव्यवस्थित करणे अपेक्षित आहे.

12. शिक्षणाचे आंतरराष्ट्रीयीकरण

NEP 2020 चा एक महत्वाचा पैलू म्हणजे ते संस्थांना विद्यापीठे आणि संशोधन संस्थांसोबत जागतिक सहकार्य करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन देऊन शिक्षणाच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीयीकरणाला प्रोत्साहन देते. हे केवळ विद्यार्थ्यांपुरते मर्यादित न राहता प्राध्यापकांच्या देवाणघेवाण कार्यक्रमांनाही प्रोत्साहन दिले जाईल. दरम्यान, जगातील सर्वोच्च विद्यापीठांना भारतात त्यांचे कॅम्पस उघडण्याची परवानगी देण्याचे धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

13. शिक्षणातील सार्वजनिक गुंतवणुकीत वाढ

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या उद्दिष्टाच्या अनुषंगाने, केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारे शिक्षणातील गुंतवणूक वाढवण्यासाठी सहकार्याने काम करणार आहेत. शैक्षणिक पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये सुधारणा करण्यासाठी दोन्ही घरांचे सहकार्य लवकरात लवकर शिक्षण क्षेत्राच्या संदर्भात GDP च्या 6% पर्यंत पोहोचणे अपेक्षित आहे.

2023 मध्ये नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी शीर्ष संस्था कशा करत आहेत?

2020 मध्ये त्याची सुरुवात झाल्यापासून, अनेक भारतीय शैक्षणिक संस्थांनी नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा नमुना स्वीकारला आहे. दत्तक घेतल्यानंतर तीन वर्षांनी, IIT, NIT आणि IISER सह सर्वोच्च भारतीय संस्थांमधील अनेक शिक्षणतज्ञांनी धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीचा आढावा घेतला आहे. त्यांनी शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थेत केलेले बदल आणि सुधारणा यांचा रोडमॅप शेअर केला आहे.

डेक्कन क्रॉनिकलने दिलेल्या वृत्तानुसार, आयआयटी हैदराबादचे संचालक, प्रा. बीएस मूर्ती यांनी शेअर केले की, विद्यार्थ्यांना नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रम राबविण्यासाठी 6 क्रेडिट्ससह सेमिस्टर ब्रेक देण्यात आला होता. त्यांच्या संस्थेचा हेतू विद्यार्थ्यांना BUILD (बोल्ड आणि युनिक आयडियाज लीडिंग डेव्हलपमेंट) प्रकल्पांचा पाठपुरावा करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करून उद्योजकतेला चालना देण्याचा आहे. दुसरीकडे, हैदराबाद विद्यापीठाचे कुलगुरू प्रा. बी. जगदीश्वर राव म्हणाले की, एनईपीच्या उपाययोजनांमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना एकाच वेळी दोन कार्यक्रम करता आले आहेत.

ट्रान्सडिसिप्लिनरी कोर्स पॅटर्नसह खुल्या अभ्यासक्रमाचा अवलंब करणे, ज्यामध्ये निवडकांमध्ये लवचिकता समाविष्ट आहे, यामुळे कौशल्य विकास आणि समुदायाभिमुख प्रकल्प वाढले आहेत. आयआयटी तिरुपती येथील प्रा. सत्यनारायण यांनी पत्रकार परिषदेत ही माहिती दिली. त्यांच्या मते, हे राष्ट्र उभारणीत महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावेल. प्रतिष्ठित भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षण आणि संशोधन संस्था (IISER), तिरुपतीचे प्रो. राजेश विश्वनाथन यांनी माहिती दिली की त्यांच्या संस्थेने BS-MS प्रोग्राममध्ये एकाधिक-निर्गमन पर्यायांसाठी तरतूद केली आहे. हे शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये एक समग्र बहुविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोन जोडेल, जी पूर्वी कठोर होती.

NEP ची आव्हाने

NEP 2020 द्वारे डिझाइन केलेली फ्रेमवर्क भारताच्या संपूर्ण उच्च शिक्षण परिसंस्थेत क्रांतिकारक बदल घडवून आणेल, परंतु काही संशोधकांनी केलेल्या अभ्यासानुसार त्याला काही मर्यादा आहेत. हे आहेत:

2035 पर्यंत एकूण नोंदणी गुणोत्तर दुप्पट करण्याचे धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट असल्याने, यासाठी पुढील 15 वर्षांसाठी दर आठवड्याला नवीन विद्यापीठाची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे, जे एक मोठे आव्हान आहे.

सुधारित अभ्यासक्रम प्रभावीपणे पोहोचवण्यासाठी, भारताला सक्षम शिक्षकांचा मोठा समूह आवश्यक आहे जे नवीन शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोनाशी परिचित आहेत.

योग्य अंमलबजावणीसाठी पुरेसा निधी आणि संसाधने आवश्यक आहेत.

शिक्षक सामान्यतः अनुशासनात्मक अँकरिंग संस्कृती सामायिक करत असल्याने, अपवादात्मक कौशल्ये असलेले शिक्षक असणे कठीण आहे जे एका क्षेत्रातील तज्ञ आहेत आणि इतर विषयांमध्येही झुकलेले आहेत.

या टप्प्यावर, भारताची शिक्षण व्यवस्था एका गंभीर टप्प्यावर आहे, मार्ग पूर्णपणे स्पष्ट नाही. भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेने 1.4 अब्ज लोकसंख्येच्या प्रगतीशील समाजाच्या गरजा पूर्ण केल्या पाहिजेत. गेल्या काही वर्षांत, भारताने आपल्या शैक्षणिक रचनेत निश्चितच अनेक बदल केले आहेत; काही आव्हाने अजून पार व्हायची आहेत.

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता वाढविण्यासाठी आणि भारतीय समाजातील सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी सर्वसमावेशक धोरण देते. त्याच्या यशासाठी खाजगी आणि सरकारी संस्थांमध्ये मजबूत सहकार्य आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे, योग्यरित्या अंमलात आणल्यास, NEP 2020 मध्ये भारताच्या शिक्षण प्रणालीला आकार देण्याची क्षमता आहे.

- 1968 सालचे कोठारी आयोगाच्या शिफारशी वर आधारित शैक्षणिक धोरणांमध्ये वयाच्या चौदाव्या वर्षापर्यंत मोफत व सक्तीचे शिक्षण, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण, सर्वांना शिक्षणाची समान संधी दहा + दोन + तीन अशी संरचना होती
- 1986 सालच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये नवोदय विद्यालयांची स्थापना, मुक्त विद्यापीठाची स्थापना करण्याची तरतूद तसेच व्यावसायिक शिक्षणावर प्रभावी भर देण्याचे ठरले
- भारताला जागतिक ज्ञान महासत्ता बनवणे हे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 चे अंतिम उद्दिष्ट आहे. सर्वांना उच्च गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्याद्वारे भारताला एक जागतिक ज्ञान महासत्ता म्हणून भारताचे स्थान शाश्वत परिवर्तन करणाऱ्या राष्ट्रांमध्ये निर्माण करणे या धोरणामध्ये संकल्पित आहे. या धोरणाचा शिक्षणाचा आकृतीबंध 5+3+3+4 हा अधिक चांगले सर्वांगीण शिक्षण विकास आणि हित यांना चालना देणारा असा आहे. नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 मधील शैक्षणिक आकृतीबंधातील चारही स्तरातून विद्यार्थ्यांचा गुणवत्तापूर्ण आणि सर्वांगीण विकास करण्याचा उद्देश आहे. त्यासाठी नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020

मधील शैक्षणिक आकृतीबंधाच्या मूलतत्वांचा व त्या तत्त्वानुसार असलेल्या शालेय आकृतीबंधाच्या वैशिष्ट्यांचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे

1986/92 च्या धोरणानंतरचे एक मोठे पाऊल म्हणजे निःशुल्क व अनिवार्य शिक्षण अधिनियम २००९ (राईट टू एज्युकेशन 2009) हे होते. याद्वारे विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागामध्ये प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या सार्वत्रिकीकरणावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला.

### नव्या युगातील नवी आव्हाने पेलण्याची ताकद असलेल्या अभ्यासक्रमाच्या निर्मितीची गरज

वेगाने बदलणारी रोजगाराची परिस्थिती (employment landscape) व वैश्विक परिसंस्था (global ecosystem) लक्षात घेता मुलांनी केवळ शिकणेच महत्वाचे ठरणार नाही तर कसे शिकायचे हे शिकणे to learn how to learn जास्त महत्वाचे ठरणार आहे. सध्याचे शिक्षण व आगामी काळातील करियर यामध्ये फारकत दिसून येईल. गणित, संगणक विज्ञान व डेटा विज्ञान, STEM यातील कुशल कर्मचाऱ्यांना वाढती मागणी असेल राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 मध्ये समाविष्ट असलेली मूलतत्वे

- 1) प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याच्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण क्षमता ओळखून त्या विकसित करणे
- 2) प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यासाठी मूलभूत साक्षरता आणि संख्याज्ञान या गोष्टींना इयत्ता तिसरीपर्यंत सर्वोच्च प्राधान्य देणे
- 3) घोकमपट्टी एवजी परीक्षेसाठी शिक्षण शिक्षणाएवजी संकल्पना समजून घेण्यावर भर
- 4) कला, विज्ञान अभ्यास व इतर उपक्रम, व्यावसायिक आणि शैक्षणिक प्रवाह यांच्यामध्ये कोणते विभाजन नसले पाहिजे
- 5) सगळ्या ज्ञानाची एकता आणि अखंडता सुनिश्चित करून एका बहुआयामी जगासाठी विज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र कला, मानसशास्त्र आणि खेळ यांच्यामध्ये बहुशाखीय आणि समग्र शिक्षणाचा विकास करणे
- 6) तर्कशुद्ध निर्णय घेण्यासाठी आणि नाविन्यपूर्णतेला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी कल्पकता आणि तार्किक विचार विकसित करणे
- 7) शिक्षण हा समवर्ती विषय आहे हे लक्षात घेऊन सर्व अभ्यासक्रमात आपण शास्त्र आणि धोरण यात विविधते बदल आणि स्थानिक संदर्भाबद्दल आदर निर्माण करणे
- 8) नैतिकता आणि मानवी घटनात्मक तत्वांची रुजवणूक करणे
- 9) गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण आणि विकासासाठी आवश्यकता म्हणून उत्कृष्ट दर्जाचे संशोधन करणे
- 10) शिक्षण ही एक सार्वजनिक सेवा आहे ही तत्व रुजवणे
- 11) प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्थेतील संगोपन आणि शिक्षणापासून ते शालेय शिक्षण, उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत सर्व पातळ्यावरील शिक्षणाच्या अभ्यासक्रमांमध्ये सूत्रता आणणे शिक्षक आणि प्राध्यापक एक शिक्षण प्रक्रियेचे केंद्र मान्य करणे

या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करून नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची दूरदृष्टी, ईप्सित, भारतीय मूल्यांपासून विकसित केलेली सर्वांना उच्च गुणवत्तेचे शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्याद्वारे भारताला एक जागतिक ज्ञान महासत्ता बनवून भारताचे एका न्याय्य, चैतन्यवादी समाजात परिवर्तन करण्यात प्रत्यक्ष योगदान देणारी शिक्षण व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे, तसेच घटनात्मक मूल्या विषयी तीव्र आदर, देश प्रेम व बदलत्या जगातील स्वतःच्या भूमिका व जबाबदार यांची जाणीव ठेवून वैश्विक नागरिक बनवण्यासाठी नव्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची गरज आहे आणि त्या दिशेने वाटचाल सुरू झाली आहे.



नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा मसुदा तयार करण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारच्या मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालयाने 24 जून 2017 रोजी प्रसिद्ध अनु शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ कस्तुरी रंगन यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली बारा सदस्यांची समिती नेमली होती. समितीने वेगवेगळ्या घटकांकडून आलेल्या सूचना विचारात घेऊन 15 डिसेंबर 2018 रोजी आपला अहवाल मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालयास सादर केला व हा अहवाल 2019 मध्ये प्रसिद्ध करून त्यावर जनतेच्या सूचनाही मागवण्यात आल्या होत्या. ऑक्टोबर 2019 मध्ये सदर धोरणाचा अंतिम सुद्धा प्रसिद्ध केला गेला. या अंतिम मसुद्यास केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडळाने 29 जुलै 2020 रोजी मंजुरी दिली. सदर राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 मध्ये पूर्व प्राथमिक ते उच्च शिक्षणाच्या सर्व शिक्षणाबाबतची धोरणे अंतर्भूत आहेत.

### राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची स्थापित समिती

अध्यक्ष - के.कस्तुरीरंगण, माजी संचालक, इस्त्रो बेंगळूर

सदस्य –

- 1) वसुधा कामत, माजी कुलगुरु, एस एन डी टी महिला विद्यापीठ, मुंबई
- 2) मंजुळ भार्गव, आर ब्रॅडन प्रोफेसर ऑफ मॅथेमॅटिक्स विद्यापीठ, युएसए
- 3) राम शंकर कुरील, माजी संस्थापक कुलगुरु बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर समाजशास्त्र विद्यापीठ मध्य प्रदेश
- 4) टी व्ही कट्टीमनी, कुलगुरु इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी विद्यापीठ, अमरकंटक, मध्य प्रदेश
- 5) कृष्ण मोहन त्रिपाठी, शिक्षण संचालक (माध्यमिक) व माजी अध्यक्ष उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक इंटरमीडिएट परीक्षा मंडळ, उत्तर प्रदेश
- 6) मझहर असिफ, प्राध्यापक, पर्शियन व मध्य आशियाई अभ्यास केंद्र भाषा साहित्य व सांस्कृतिक अभ्यास विद्यालय, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विद्यापीठ, नवी दिल्ली.
- 7) एम के श्रीधर, माजी सदस्य सचिव, कर्नाटक राज्य शोध परिषद, बेंगळूर, कर्नाटक

### सचिव

- 8) शकीला टी शमसु, विशेष कार्य अधिकारी (राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण) उच्च शिक्षण विभाग, मनुष्यबळ विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नवी दिल्ली

### मसुदा समितीचे सदस्य

- 9) मंजुळ भार्गव, आर ब्रॅडन प्रोफेसर ऑफ मॅथेमॅटिक्स विद्यापीठ, युएसए
- 10) के रामचंद्रन, सल्लागार, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक नियोजन व प्रशासन संस्था नवी दिल्ली
- 11) अनुराग बेहर, सीईओ, अजीम प्रेमजी फाउंडेशन व कुलगुरु, अझीम प्रेमजी विद्यापीठ, बेंगळूर
- 12) लीना चंद्रन, वाडिया रिसर्च फाउंडेशन, मुंबई

### धोरणाची दूरदृष्टी

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 भारताला केंद्रस्थानी मानून अशा शिक्षण प्रणालीची कल्पना करते जी सर्वांना उच्च दर्जाचे शिक्षण प्रदान करून आपल्या राष्ट्राला सातत्याने न्याय्य व चैतन्यमय ज्ञानी समाजामध्ये परिवर्तित करण्यात थेट योगदान देते.

### नवीन राष्ट्रीय धोरणाचा शाळा व शिक्षकाकडून अपेक्षांचा स्वीकार

- इयत्ता रूप अभ्यासक्रमातील अपेक्षित क्षमता मुलांमध्ये विकसित व्हाव्यात
- पुस्तकी ज्ञानाचा दैनंदिन जीवनाशी संबंध जोडता येणे



- शैक्षणिक नियोजन व व्यवस्थापन यांच्यात व्यावसायिकता आणणे
- अचूक सांख्यिकीय माहितीच्या आधारे शिक्षण व्यवस्थापन प्रभावी करणे
- शिक्षकांच्या व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाचा दर्जा उंचावणे

प्रगतीपुस्तक म्हणजे एक बहुआयामी अहवाल असेल. या अहवालामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रत्येक आकलनीय, भावात्मक आणि सायकोमोटर क्षेत्रातील प्रगती तसेच विशेषता अतिशय तपशीलवारपणे दर्शवली जाईल, यामध्ये शिक्षकांच्या मूल्यमापनासह मूल्यमापन सहाध्यायी मूल्यमापन तसेच प्रकल्प आणि अन्वेषावर आधारित अध्ययन, मंजुषा, नाट्यीकरण, सांघिककार्य, पोर्टफोलिओ इत्यादीमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी केलेली प्रगती या बऱ्याच गोष्टींचा समावेश असेल. तसेच शिक्षक पालक बैठका देखील घेतल्या जातील.

१) अख या तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित सॉफ्टवेअर विकसित केले जाईल की जे अध्यापनाचा डेटा आणि पालक, विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकांसाठी असलेला परस्पर संवादी प्रश्नावलीवर आधारित असेल आणि त्याचा वापर करून शालेय वर्षामध्ये होणाऱ्या स्वतःच्या विकासावर विद्यार्थ्यांना लक्ष ठेवता येईल. यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांची कुवत, आवडीची क्षेत्रे आणि लक्ष केंद्रित करायची गरज असलेली क्षेत्रे याविषयी महत्त्वपूर्ण माहिती मिळेल.

4) दहावी आणि बारावीच्या बोर्ड परीक्षांची पुनर्रचना केली जाईल. यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना वैयक्तिक आवडीनुसार ज्या विषयांसाठी बोर्डाची परीक्षा द्यावयाची आहे त्यातील विषय निवडता येतील. बोर्ड परीक्षेशी संबंधित उच्च जोखीम पैलू दूर करण्यासाठी सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांची इच्छा असल्यास कोणत्याही एका शालेय वर्षामध्ये दोनदा बोर्ड परीक्षेला बसता येईल एक मुख्य परीक्षा आणि एक सुधारणा करण्यासाठी परीक्षा.

५) कालांतराने बोर्डातर्फे बोर्ड परीक्षांचे नमुने विकसित केले जाते हे बोर्ड परीक्षांचा त्यांना कमी करतील आणि कोचिंग संस्कृती कमी करतील. यामध्ये वार्षिक किंवा सहा महिने किंवा मॉड्युलर बोर्ड परीक्षांची प्रणाली विकसित केली जाईल या प्रणाली मध्ये परीक्षा बऱ्यापैकी कमी साहित्यावर आधारित असतील आणि शाळेमध्ये संबंधित अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण झाल्यावर लगेच घेतल्या जाते जेणेकरून माध्यमिक स्तरावर परीक्षांचा त्यांना योग्यपणे विभागला जाईल तीव्रता कमी असेल आणि मोठ्या जखमीचे प्रमाण कमी असेल गणितापासून सुरू करून सर्व विषय आणि त्यांचे मूल्यमापन दोन स्तरांवर उपलब्ध करून देता येईल ज्यामध्ये विद्यार्थी काही विषय सामान्य स्तरावर शिकतील आणि काही विषय उच्च स्तरावर आणि काही विषयांच्या बोर्ड परीक्षांची पुनर्रचना करून त्यांचे दोन भाग करता येतील एक भाग वस्तुनिष्ठ ज्यामध्ये बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न असतील आणि दुसऱ्या भागात वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न असतील.

६) केवळ दहावी आणि बारावीच्या शेवटीच नाही तर संपूर्ण शालेय शिक्षणादरम्यान प्रगतीचा मागवा घेण्यासाठी इयत्ता ३,५ आणि ८ यातील सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य प्राधिकरणातर्फे घेतली जाणारी शाळेची परीक्षा द्यावी लागेल.

७) MHRD अंतर्गत एक मानक निश्चिती संस्था म्हणून राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन केंद्र PARAKH (performance assessment review and analysis of knowledge for holistick development) स्थापन करणे प्रस्तावित आहे भारतातील सर्व मान्यताप्राप्त शाळा मंडळासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांचे मूल्यांकन करण्यासाठीचे निकष मानके आणि मार्गदर्शक तत्वे निश्चित केली जातील

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 ची अंमलबजावणी येणाऱ्या शैक्षणिक वर्षापासून होणार हे निश्चित झाले आहे. येणारा काळच ठरवेल की यात केलेल्या सुधारणा या देशासाठी किती लाभदायक व प्रगतीपथावर नेणाऱ्या ठरतात ते!!

संदर्भ

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**बँकिंग सेवा आणि ग्राहक समाधान: ग्रामीण भारतातील बँकिंग व्यवस्थेची वास्तव स्थिती****श्री दिनेश टेंबऱ्या वसावे**  
**संशोधक विद्यार्थ****डॉ. आर.एल. राजाणी**  
**संशोधन मार्गदर्शक****प्रस्तावना:**

भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश असून येथील बहुतांश लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा म्हणजे बँकिंग व्यवस्था. परंतु आजही ग्रामीण भागात बँकिंग सेवा मर्यादित असून ग्राहकांचे समाधानही समाधानकारक नाही. या संशोधन निबंधात राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका, खासगी बँका, सहकारी बँका आणि प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका यांचा अंतर्भाव करून ग्रामीण भारतातील बँकिंग व्यवस्थेचे वास्तव मांडले आहे. ग्राहकांच्या अडचणी, सेवांमध्ये असलेली तफावत, तसेच तांत्रिक अडचणी यावर चर्चा करून उपाययोजना सुचवण्यात येतील.

**१. ग्रामीण बँकिंग व्यवस्थेचा इतिहास आणि भूमिका:**

१९६९ मध्ये बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण झाल्यानंतर ग्रामीण भागात बँकिंग सेवा पोहोचवण्यास सुरुवात झाली. पुढे प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका (RRBs) स्थापन करण्यात आल्या. सहकारी बँकांचीही भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरली. बँकिंग सेवा ग्रामीण भागात पोहोचवून आर्थिक समावेशन, बचत सवय, कर्जपुरवठा, शेती कर्ज, महिला बचत गट यांना चालना देणे ही बँकिंग व्यवस्थेची भूमिका आहे. ग्रामीण लोकांना आर्थिक मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी बँकिंगचा उपयोग झालेला आहे. बँकांच्या माध्यमातून शेतकऱ्यांना पीककर्ज, पशुपालनासाठी कर्ज, शेतमाल विक्रीनंतर थेट पैसे खात्यात जमा होणे, विविध सरकारी योजनांचे थेट लाभ हे बँकिंगचे फायदे ग्रामीण भागात पोचले आहेत. तसेच, स्व-सहायता गटांना बँक कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देऊन ग्रामीण महिलांना आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम बनवण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

**२. ग्राहक सेवा आणि अपेक्षा:**

ग्रामीण ग्राहकांचे प्रमुख अपेक्षित सेवा क्षेत्रे:

- शेतीसाठी सुलभ व अल्प व्याजाचे कर्ज
- पीकविमा आणि PM-KISAN योजनांचा लाभ
- आधार-आधारित बँकिंग आणि मोबाईल बँकिंग सुविधा
- ATM आणि मिनी बँक सेवा
- ग्राहकाभिमुख व्यवहार आणि पारदर्शक सेवा

अनेक वेळा या सेवांमध्ये अडचणी येतात, जसे की तांत्रिक अडथळे, कर्मचाऱ्यांचा अभाव, माहितीचा अभाव इत्यादी. ग्रामीण ग्राहकांकडून साध्या व्यवहारांसाठीही अनेकदा लांब अंतर प्रवास करावा लागतो. ग्राहकांच्या गरजांमध्ये जागरूकता आणि माहितीचा अभावही एक अडथळा ठरतो. उदाहरणार्थ, अनेक ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना मोबाईल बँकिंग, UPI सेवा याबद्दल पुरेशी माहिती नसते. त्यामुळे डिजिटल व्यवहारांच्या वाढीमुळे सेवा जरी उपलब्ध असल्या, तरी त्यांचा प्रभावी वापर अजूनही मर्यादित राहतो.

**३. आजची वास्तव स्थिती:****३.१ आकडेवारीनुसार बँक शाखांचा ग्रामीण भागातील विस्तार:**

- भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या २०२२ च्या अहवालानुसार सुमारे ३९% बँक शाखा ग्रामीण भागात कार्यरत आहेत.
- मात्र या शाखांमध्ये कर्मचाऱ्यांची संख्या कमी आहे. एक शाखेवर सरासरी १२,००० लोकांची जबाबदारी

आहे.

- वित्त मंत्रालयाच्या माहितीनुसार, ग्रामीण भागात अद्यापही सुमारे ६% गावांमध्ये कोणतीही बँकिंग सेवा उपलब्ध नाही.

### ३.२ सेवा अडचणी:

- अनेक ग्रामीण बँकांमध्ये ATM सेवा नाहीत.
- डिजिटल व्यवहारांची प्रक्रिया धीमी आहे.
- मोबाईल बँकिंगची साक्षरता कमी आहे.
- प्रामुख्याने वयोवृद्ध आणि अल्पशिक्षित ग्राहकांना अडचणी येतात

प्रकार	शाखा उपलब्धता	कर्ज प्रक्रिया	सेवा दर्जा	ग्राहक समाधान
राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका	चांगली	मध्यम गतीने	मध्यम	मध्यम
खासगी बँका	कमी	जलद पण कठीण अटी	उच्च	केवळ शहरी भागात चांगले
ग्रामीण बँका	चांगली	शेतकऱ्यांकरिता उपयुक्त	मध्यम	समाधानकारक
सहकारी बँका	स्थानिक पातळीवर चांगली	सुलभ	ग्राहकाभिमुख	चांगले

- कधी कधी बँक कर्मचारी ग्रामीण ग्राहकांशी सौजन्यपूर्ण वर्तन करत नाहीत.
- सेवेसाठी लागणारी कागदपत्रे आणि प्रक्रिया क्लिष्ट असते.

### ४. राष्ट्रीयकृत, खासगी, ग्रामीण आणि सहकारी बँकांची तुलना:

या तुलनेतून लक्षात येते की ग्रामीण ग्राहक सहकारी आणि प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांकडे अधिक प्रमाणात वळतात कारण त्यांना स्थानिक परिस्थितीची अधिक चांगली जाण असते आणि व्यवहार अधिक सुलभ असतात.

### ५. ग्राहक समस्या आणि अनुभव:

ग्रामीण ग्राहकांच्या प्रतिक्रिया:

- “माझे खाते बँकेत आहे पण व्यवहारासाठी १० किमी दूर जावे लागते.”
- “ATM सतत बंद असतो.”
- “कर्जासाठी वारंवार फेऱ्या माराव्या लागतात.”
- “मोबाईल बँकिंग समजत नाही.”

ग्राहकांचे समाधान हे सेवा सुलभतेवर, सल्लागारांच्या सहकार्यावर, आणि विश्वासाहतेवर आधारित असते. बँकिंग कर्मचाऱ्यांनी ग्राहकांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन न दिल्यास, ते चुकीचे निर्णय घेतात. काही वेळा ग्राहकांना फसवणुकीचाही सामना करावा लागतो. ग्रामीण भागातील महिला ग्राहक, विशेषतः स्व-सहायता गटातील सदस्य, बँक सेवांबाबत अधिक प्रशिक्षित असाव्यात यासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न होणे आवश्यक आहे.

### ६. तांत्रिक अडचणी:

- इंटरनेट सुलभतेचा अभाव

- बायोमेट्रिक डिवाइसेसचे सतत बिघाड
- सर्व्हर डाऊनचा वारंवार त्रास
- डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव
- UPI व आधार-आधारित व्यवहारांमध्ये अडथळे
- नेटवर्कच्या समस्यांमुळे व्यवहार पूर्ण न होणे

ग्रामीण बँकिंगमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व वाढत असले तरी, या तांत्रिक अडचणी दूर न केल्यास त्याचा उपयोग मर्यादित राहील.

#### ७. उपाययोजना आणि सुधारणा:

1. बँकिंग संवाद केंद्र (Banking Correspondents) वाढवणे – प्रत्येक गावात एक प्रशिक्षित प्रतिनिधी ठेवावा. ग्राहकांना व्यवहारात मदत करणे, आधार लिंकिंग, बॅलन्स तपासणी यासाठी सेवा द्याव्यात.
2. डिजिटल साक्षरता अभियान – ग्रामपंचायत स्तरावर प्रशिक्षण देणे. महिलांसाठी, वृद्धांसाठी आणि अल्पशिक्षितांसाठी विशेष कार्यशाळा घ्याव्यात.
3. ATM सुविधा विस्तार – मोबाईल ATM सेवा सुरू करणे. विशेषतः आठवडी बाजार किंवा मेळाव्याच्या दिवशी फिरती ATM सेवा उपयुक्त ठरेल.
4. सहकारी बँकांचे आधुनिकीकरण – नवीन तंत्रज्ञान आणि पारदर्शकता वाढवणे. कागदपत्रांची प्रक्रिया सुलभ करणे.
5. ग्राहक सेवा केंद्रांचे बळकटीकरण – तक्रार निवारण यंत्रणा मजबूत करणे. प्रत्येक शाखेत 'ग्राहक सहाय्यता अधिकारी' नेमणे.
6. शाळा-माध्यमातून आर्थिक शिक्षण – शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात बँकिंग आणि डिजिटल व्यवहार यांचा समावेश करणे.

#### ८. शासकीय योजनांचा प्रभाव:

भारत सरकारने ग्रामीण बँकिंग सेवा सुधारण्यासाठी विविध योजनांची अंमलबजावणी केली आहे. या योजनांचा ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांच्या आर्थिक सक्षमीकरणावर मोठा प्रभाव झाला आहे. खाली काही महत्वाच्या योजनांचा आढावा घेता येईल:

**८.१ प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना (PMJDY):** या योजनेअंतर्गत बँकिंग सुविधांपासून वंचित असलेल्या नागरिकांसाठी शून्य शिल्लक खाते उघडण्याची संधी दिली गेली. २०२३ पर्यंत या योजनेअंतर्गत सुमारे ४५ कोटी खाती उघडली गेली असून त्यापैकी ५५% खाती ग्रामीण भागातील आहेत. या खात्यांमध्ये थेट सरकारी अनुदान (DBT) पाठवले जाते, ज्यामुळे लाचलुचपत कमी झाली आहे. यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील गरजू, महिलावर्ग, वयोवृद्ध, व दिव्यांग यांना थेट लाभ मिळण्यास मदत झाली आहे. या योजनेंतर्गत लाभार्थ्यांना रुपे डेबिट कार्डही दिले गेले आहे, जे त्यांना डिजिटल व्यवहारासाठी सक्षम करते.

**८.२ प्रधानमंत्री किसान सन्मान योजना (PM-KISAN):** ही योजना शेतकऱ्यांच्या खात्यात थेट वार्षिक ₹६,००० पाठवते. या योजनेच्या यशासाठी बँक खाते असणे आणि डिजिटल व्यवहार सुलभ असणे गरजेचे आहे. बँकांनी शेतकऱ्यांची KYC प्रक्रिया पूर्ण करून त्यांना या योजनेचा लाभ देण्यास मदत केली आहे. या योजनेमुळे ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी कुटुंबांच्या आर्थिक अडचणींना थोडा आधार मिळाला आहे, विशेषतः लहान व सीमांत



शेतकऱ्यांना.

८.३ डिजिटल इंडिया आणि रुपे कार्ड: ग्रामीण भागात डिजिटल व्यवहार वाढवण्यासाठी रुपे डेबिट कार्ड वितरित करण्यात आले. यामुळे ग्रामीण ग्राहक ATM सेवा आणि POS मशीनद्वारे व्यवहार करू लागले आहेत. याव्यतिरिक्त, आधार-आधारित पेमेंट सिस्टम (AePS) चा वापर करून स्थानिक व्यापाऱ्यांमार्फत व्यवहार करता येतात. त्यामुळे बँकेच्या दारापर्यंत न जाता, गावातच व्यवहार होऊ शकतात.

८.४ डीबीटी (Direct Benefit Transfer): गॅस सबसिडी, वृत्तपत्र योजना, शिष्यवृत्ती इत्यादी थेट बँक खात्यात जमा होतात. यामुळे बँकिंग सेवा ग्रामीण भागात अनिवार्य झाली आहे. अनेक राज्यांनी DBT यंत्रणा सशक्त करण्यासाठी स्थानिक बँक शाखांबरोबर समन्वय केला आहे. DBT योजनेमुळे सरकारी अनुदानाचा लाभ थेट लाभार्थ्यांच्या खात्यात पोहोचतो आणि मध्येच कोणताही दलाल किंवा भ्रष्टाचाराचा धोका राहत नाही. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात बँकिंग विषयीचा विश्वास अधिक दृढ झाला आहे.

#### ९. नव्या धोरणांचा प्रभाव व भविष्यातील दिशा:

ग्रामीण बँकिंग क्षेत्रात विविध सुधारणा प्रस्तावित आहेत:

- पोस्ट ऑफिस बँकिंगचा विस्तार – ग्रामीण पोस्ट ऑफिसना बँकिंग सेवा देण्याचे केंद्र सरकारचे धोरण उपयुक्त ठरत आहे. इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बँक (IPPB) ही संकल्पना ग्रामीण भागात सुलभ बँकिंगचा उत्तम पर्याय बनली आहे. IPPB च्या माध्यमातून QR कोड स्कॅन करून व्यवहार करणे, आधारशी जोडलेली ओळख वापरून पैसे काढणे अशा सेवा मिळतात.
- फिनटेक कंपन्यांचे सहकार्य – भारतपे, फोनपे, गूगल पे सारख्या ॲप्समुळे ग्रामीण भागात QR कोड व्यवहार वाढले आहेत. या कंपन्यांनी स्थानिक व्यापाऱ्यांपर्यंत सेवा पोहोचवल्यामुळे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवहार अधिक पारदर्शक व सोपे झाले आहेत.
- नवीन जनरेशन को-ऑपरेटिव्ह बँका – पारंपरिक सहकारी बँकांमध्ये सुधारणा करून नवीन तंत्रज्ञानासह ग्रामीण ग्राहकांना सेवा देण्याचे प्रयत्न सुरू आहेत. यामध्ये मोबाईल ॲप्स, ऑनलाइन अकाउंट मॅनेजमेंट व कर्ज प्रक्रिया डिजिटल स्वरूपात बदलली जात आहे.
- ग्रामीण क्रेडिट रेटिंग यंत्रणा – लघुउद्योग आणि स्व-सहायता गटांसाठी विश्वासार्ह क्रेडिट प्रणाली निर्माण केली जात आहे. यामुळे त्यांच्या पतक्षमता वाढते आणि कमी व्याज दरात कर्ज मिळण्याची शक्यता निर्माण होते.
- शाश्वत बँकिंग धोरण – पर्यावरणपूरक प्रकल्प, सौरऊर्जा, जलसंधारण यासारख्या ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमांना बँकिंग क्षेत्रातून आर्थिक पाठबळ देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. त्यामुळे बँकिंग सेवा केवळ आर्थिकच नव्हे तर सामाजिकदृष्ट्याही उपयुक्त ठरते आहे.

#### १०. निष्कर्ष:

ग्रामीण भारतातील बँकिंग सेवा ही सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक प्रगतीसाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे. या सेवेमध्ये अजूनही अडथळे, तांत्रिक कमतरता, कर्मचाऱ्यांची कमतरता आणि डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा अभाव दिसतो. परंतु विविध शासकीय योजना, तांत्रिक प्रगती आणि बँकिंग सेवा सुधारण्याचे प्रयत्न यामुळे ग्रामीण बँकिंगची दिशा निश्चितच सकारात्मक आहे. ग्राहकांचे समाधान केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून, स्थानिक गरजांशी सुसंगत सेवा विकसित केल्यास ग्रामीण भारताला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम करण्याचा मार्ग अधिक सुलभ होईल. बँकिंग ही केवळ आर्थिक व्यवहाराची पद्धत नसून,

ती ग्रामीण लोकांच्या जीवनशैलीचा भाग बनावी यासाठी समाज, शासन आणि बँकिंग संस्था यांचा समन्वय आवश्यक आहे. ग्राहकांच्या हिताला केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून, नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून, ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीपर्यंत विश्वासाह बँकिंग सेवा पोहोचवणे हे पुढील दशकाचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट असावे लागेल.

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सातपुड्यातील प्राचीन आदिवासी सांस्कृतिक कुलदैवत देवमोगरा (याहामोगी) कुलोत्पत्ती

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प्रस्तावना :

महाराष्ट्र- गुजरात - मध्यप्रदेश राज्यांतील आदिवासींचे श्रद्धास्थान : याहामोगी हे महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात आणि मध्यप्रदेश या तीन राज्यांतील भिल्ल, पावरा, कोकणा, मावची या आदिवासी जमातींची कुलदेवता याहामोगी आहे. दरवर्षी महाशिवरात्रीला याहामोगीची जत्रा भरते. या तीनही राज्यांतील आदिवासी लाखांच्या संख्येने देवीच्या दर्शनासाठी येतात. याहामोगीचे मंदिर गुजरात राज्यातील नर्मदा जिल्ह्यातील सागबारा तालुक्यात देवमोगरा या गावी आहे. याहामोगी देवी ही गुजरात राज्यातील सागबारा संस्थानाचे राजे प्रतापसिंहजी वसावा यांच्या घराण्याची कुलदेवता होती. त्यांचे पूर्वज मूळ गुजरातेतील सिध्दपूर पाटण येथून आले व त्यांनी सागबारा तालुक्यात रसवाडा येथे वसाहत केली. त्यांच्या घराण्यात एका राजाच्या स्वप्नात एकदा याहा मोगीने येऊन सांगितले की, "मी या दगडाच्या खाली आहे, खोदकाम करून मला बाहेर काढा, वर्षातून एकदा माझी पूजा करा, माझी सेवा करा, तुमचे कल्याण होईल." (डॉ. गावित माहेश्वरी, पृ. क्र. ५३) राजाच्या स्वप्नात सांगितलेल्या ठिकाणी खोदल्यानंतर त्या ठिकाणी देवीची सोन्याची मुर्ती आढळून आली. ती मुर्ती बाहेर काढून राजाने मातेच्या मूर्तीची विधिपूर्वक पूजा करून प्राणप्रतिष्ठा केली. तेंव्हापासून ती त्यांच्या घराण्याची कुलदेवता झाली. दरवर्षी महाशिवरात्रीला सर्वप्रथम देवीची पूजा करण्याचा मान या घराण्यातील वंशजांना असतो. महाशिवरात्रीच्या अमावस्येला राजा पूजा करतात, ह्या पूजेचा खर्च ते स्वतः करतात. राजांची सध्याची ही चौदावी पिढी आहे. राजा प्रतापसिंहजी रामसिंहजी वसावा हे या घराण्यातील चौदावे वंशज आहेत. त्यांच्या हस्ते याहामोगी मातेची पूजा केली जाते.

संशोधनाची आवश्यकता व महत्व -

सातपुडा पर्वतरांगामध्ये वास्तव्य करणाऱ्या आदिवासी जमातींचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक विकास झालेला नाही. ते आजही मागासलेले आढळतात. या जमातींचा विकासासाठी संशोधनाची आवश्यकता आहे. सातपुडा परिसरातील आदिवासी जमातींचा ऐतिहासिक कामगिरीचा बोध व्हावा व त्यांची मूळ धार्मिक कल्पना व सांस्कृतिक ठेवा यांचे महत्व लक्षात घेऊन 'सातपुड्यातील प्राचीन आदिवासी सांस्कृतिक कुलदैवत देवमोगरा कुलोत्पत्ती' या घटकांवर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये -

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात 'सातपुड्यातील प्राचीन आदिवासी सांस्कृतिक कुलदैवत देवमोगरा कुलोत्पत्ती' या विषयावर लक्ष केंद्रित ठेवून संशोधन केलेले आहे.

- १) आदिवासी जमातींची कुलदेवता विषयी माहितीचा शोध घेणे.
- २) आदिवासी जमातीचा सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचा शोध घेणे.
- ३) आदिवासींची रूढी-परंपरा त्यांची या कुलदैवतेवरची दृढ-श्रद्धा यांचा शोध घेणे.
- ४) प्रचलित लोकप्रथा व धर्मश्रद्धांविषयी माहितीचा शोध घेणे.

#### संशोधनाची गृहितके -

संशोधनाचे संभाव्य उत्तर शोधण्यासाठी खालील गृहितके ठरवलेली आहे.

- १) आदिवासी जमातीत सुशिक्षित लोकसमूह आपली संस्कृती, रूढी परंपरा यांची जोपासना करीत आहे.
- २) या जमातींचा आपल्या कुलदैवत असलेल्या 'याहामोगी' देवतेवर नितांत श्रद्धा आहे.
- ३) या जमातींनी कुलदेवतेची संबंधित इतर देवता व निसर्गातील देवता यांची जोपासना करीत आहे.

#### संशोधन पद्धती -

प्रस्तूत संशोधन ऐतिहासिक प्रसंगाची व सांस्कृतिक जीवनाची संबंधित आहे म्हणून संशोधनातील ऐतिहासिक आणि सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा संशोधनात उपयोग केलेला आहे.

#### संशोधनाची पार्श्वभूमी -

इ.स.१९८३ साली 'याहामोगी ट्रस्ट' स्थापन करण्यात आले आणि संपूर्ण आदिवासी ट्रस्ट असलेले हे देवस्थान महाराष्ट्रातच नव्हे तर गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश या तीनही राज्यांत एकमेव असावे. आदिवासी बांधव सर्व गाव मिळून १०-१५ बैलगाड्यांच्या जथ्याने याहामोगी देवस्थानला जातात त्याला 'होब' म्हणतात. या होब यात्रेत प्रवासाला लागणारे सर्व साहित्य बरोबर घेतात. खाण्याच्या शिधा, अंथरूण-पांघरूण, देवीच्या पूजेसाठी पातेची शिबली (नैवद्याची टोपली) या टोपलीत महूच्या दारूची बाटली, नारळ, साळ, कुंकू, अगरबत्ती, त्याचप्रमाणे कोंबड्या - बकऱ्या देण्याचा देवीला नवस केला असेल तर त्यांनाही बरोबर घेतले जाते. ही पातेची शिबली घरातून निघाल्यापासून याहामोगीजवळ जाईपर्यंत खाली ठेवत नाहीत. तसेच आदिवासींमधील सर्व कलापथके म्हणजेच सोंगाड्या पार्टीही या जत्रेस जातात. याहामोगीची गाणीही यावेळी म्हटली जातात. पुढील गीत पाहा-

चारी ओरी फिरेली देवे याहामोगरा ।  
 केल्लो राज गोमेलो देवे याहामोगरा  
 हेलो दाब गोमेलो देवे याहामोगरा  
 कालो कुणबी आवेहे देवे याहामोगरा ॥  
 पाते लेतो आवेहे देवे याहामोगरा  
 होनाल पोत देजेवा देवे याहा मोगरा

#### भावार्थ :

देवीला उद्देशून म्हटले आहे की, तुला कोणते राज्य आवडले आहे? यात त्याचे उत्तरही आहे, देवीला हेलो दाब हे थंड वातावरणातील राज्य आवडले असून कष्ट करणारा व श्रम करणारा शेतकरी देवीकडे बरकत मागण्यासाठी येत आहे त्याला तू बरकत देऊन सुखी व समाधानी करते याहामोगीच्या एका हातात दुधाचे भांडे म्हणजेच चरवी व दुसऱ्या हातात गुरे बांधण्याचा दोर म्हणजेच कासरा आहे. याहामोगी धान्याच्या कणगीत उभी आहे. देवीच्या दर्शनाहून परत येताना भाविक देवीच्या कणगीतील मूठभर धान्य आपल्याबरोबर आणतात आणि आपल्या घरातील धान्याच्या कणगीत ठेवतात, त्यामुळे आपल्या घरात सुख, समृद्धी व संपन्नता येते अशी लोकांची धारणा आहे. याहामोगीचा

पूजारीही वंशपरंपरागत असतो. सागबारा संस्थानचे राजा व श्री. सार्वजनिक देवमोगरा माई ट्रस्टचे अध्यक्ष हे सर्वप्रथम देवीला आंधोळ घालून पूजा करतात, देवीला ज्या पवित्र नदीत आंधोळ घातली जाते त्या नदीचे नाव 'गडका नदी' आहे. महाशिवरात्रीच्या अमावस्येला ज्या ठिकाणी राजा पांठा व गांडा ठाकूर यांच्या घोड्यावर स्वार झालेल्या लाकडी मुर्ती आहेत, त्या ठिकाणी देवीच्या मूर्तीला वाजत-गाजत नेले जाते. तेथे देवीला आंधोळ घातली जाते त्या ठिकाणाला 'मोगरमुखी' म्हटले जाते. हे देवीच्या मंदिरापासून १ की. मी. अंतरावर हे ठिकाण आहे.

राजा हे देवीला आंधोळ घालीत असताना सशस्त्र गार्ड हे बंदुकीतून फायर करून सलामी देतात. पूर्वी संस्थानाचे राज्याचे गार्ड सलामी देत असे. आता गुजरात शासनाचे पाच गार्ड फायरिंग करून याप्रसंगी सलामी देतात. याहामोगीची जत्रा महाशिवरात्रीला भरते आणि याच दिवशी येणारे वर्ष हे कसे असणार आहे म्हणजे पाऊस-पाणी, धन-धान्य मुबलक पिकणार की त्यात कमतरता राहणार, हे पाहण्याची प्रथा आदिवासींमध्ये आहे.

याहामोगी मातेच्या मंदिराच्या परिसरात राजा पांठा नावाने प्रसिद्ध असलेले पवित्र स्थळ आहे. तो परिसर नदीच्या किनाऱ्याचा आहे. तेथेच विधिवत पूजा करून देवीला आंधोळ घालतात, त्यानंतर उंचावर असलेल्या एका पवित्र दगडावर पुजारी बांबूचा भाला मारतो, त्यानंतर तेथून पाणी बाहेर येते, ह्या पाण्याच्या प्रमाणावर येणाऱ्या वर्षाचे भवितव्य ठरते, भाला मारलेले ठिकाणी पाणी जास्त असेल तर अगामी वर्षात काहीही कमतरता राहत नाही व पाणी कमी निघाले तर येणाऱ्या वर्षात पीक चांगले येत नाही. ज्या वर्षी भालाच्या ठिकाणी जास्त पाणी निघते ते वर्ष सर्वाना सुखाचे आणि समृद्धाचे जाईल, अशी धारणा आहे. ज्या वर्षी पाणी जास्त निघते त्या वेळेचे आदिवासी बांधव देवीला अत्यंत आनंदात आणि जल्लोषात नवस करतात आणि पुढील वर्षी आठवणीने सहकुटुंब नवस फेडायला येतात. तसेच मातेच्या मंदिराच्या बाहेर जवळच एक अतिप्राचीन वृक्ष असून, या वृक्षाला ज्या दिशेला हिरवी पालवी फुटते त्या बाजूच्या भागात मुबलक अन्नधान्य पिकते, सुख-समृद्धी, संपन्नता नांदते अशीही धारणा आहे.

नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याच्या अक्कालकुवा तालुक्यात अक्कलकुवा ते मोलगी रस्त्यावर सातपुडा पर्वतात दाब हे गाव आहे. हे गाव देहवाली भिल्ल संस्कृतीचे केंद्र मानले जाते. दीड-दोन हजार वर्षांपूर्वी (इ.स. पहिले ते पाचवे शतक) येथे आदिवासी राजांचे राज्य होते. दाबच्या आजुबाजूला जे आदिवासींचे प्रदेश होते त्या प्रदेशावर त्या-त्या भागात राहणाऱ्या जमातीप्रमाणे विभागणी करून प्रत्येक भागावर त्यांनी राजप्रमुख नेमलेला होता. या विभागास 'पाटी' म्हणत. दाबच्या उत्तरेस नोबरापाटी, पूर्वेस नाहलपाटी व निंबाडीपाटी, पश्चिमेस आंबूडापाटी व दुबलापाटी व दक्षिणेस तापीच्या अलीकडेला देहवालपाटी व मावचारपाटी हे विभाग होते. या विभागातून अनुक्रमे नोयरा, नाहल, निंबाडी, राठवा, आंबूडा (वसावा), दुबला, देहवाली व मावची या आदिवासी जमाती राहत. या सर्व विभागाचे सूत्रधार दाबचे राजे होते. दाबच्या राज्यात तारहामल, बाहगोऱ्या, कोलपासू, नोरवाडदेव हे प्रसिद्ध राजे झाले. त्यापैकी बाहगोऱ्या हा काही काळ दाबचा राजा व कोठार प्रमुख होता, त्याच्या राणीचे नाव देवगोंदर होते. त्यांच्या मुलाचे नाव विनादेव त्याला विना ठाकूर, गांडा ठाकूर अशीही नावे असलेली दिसतात. या बाहगोऱ्याला बारा वर्षांच्या पडलेल्या दुष्काळात याहामोगी दाबच्या जंगलात अगदी विपन्नावस्थेत व मरणासन्न अवस्थेत सापडली. त्याला मुलगी नसल्याने तो तिला घेऊन दाब येथे आला. बाहगोऱ्या व देवगोंदर यांनी याहामोगीचा पोटच्या मुलीप्रमाणे सांभाळ केला म्हणून तिला 'पोहली पांढर' (अनाथ मुलगी) असेही नाव असलेले दिसते. दाब हे याहामोगीचे माहेर मानले जाते. तिथेही याहामोगीचे मंदिर आहे.

**याहामोगी व दाबमंडल राजे :-**

दाबच्या राज्याच्या शेजारी घाणीखुंट्याचे आदिवासी राज्य होते. या राज्याचा राजा तारहामल याचा मुलगा राजापांठा हा दाबचा राजा बाहगोऱ्या याच्याकडे याहामोगीसाठी घरजावई म्हणून राहिला व त्याच्या सेवाविवाहाचा



काळ पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर तो आपल्या वडिलांच्या राज्यात परत न जाता, त्याने देवमोगरा गाव वसविले अशी कथा आहे. याहामोगी तारुण्यात असतांना राजा पांठांने याहामोगीला विवाहाचा प्रस्ताव दिला, परंतु पहिल्या आठ राण्या असतांना केवळ सुंदर व देखणी असल्यानेच लग्नाचा प्रस्ताव टाकल्याचे लक्षात येताच याहामोगीनी दाबच्या राजांकडे सात वर्ष घराजवाई राहण्याची अट राजा पांठासमोर ठेवली. ती अट मान्य करून सात वर्ष पर्यंत राजा पांठा घराजवाई म्हणून दाब येथे राहिला. हा सात वर्षांच्या सेवाविवाहाच्या कालावधी संपल्यानंतर राजा पांठांने आपल्या राज्यात जाण्याचे ठरविले. परंतु घरात आठ राण्या असतांना दाब येथे घराजवाई म्हणून गेल्याने व त्यांच्यामुळे कौटुंबिक कलह निर्माण झाल्याचे कारण देत राजा तारहामहलने राजापांठा व याहामोगीला घरात प्रवेश नाकारल्याने त्याला दाब सोडावे लागले. आपल्या राज्यात न जाता त्यांना अनेक संकटांना तोंड देत जंगलात भटकत रहावे लागले. कालांतराने एका व्यक्तीची जमीन विकत घेऊन देवमोगरा गाव वसाहत सध्याच्या गुजरात राज्यातील नर्मदा जिल्ह्यात सागबारा तालुक्यात बसवून तेथे राहू लागले. याहामोगी ही राजापांठाची राणी झाल्यावरही अनेक संकटांना तोंड द्यावे लागत असे. त्यातच राजा पांठाच्या आठही राण्या देवमोगरा येथे राहावयास आल्याने कालांतराने सवतीमधील अंतर्गत कौटुंबिक कलह वाढत गेल्याने याहामोगीनी एक लहानशी स्वतंत्र झोपडी बांधून तेथे एकटीच राहू लागली, बारावर्षांच्या भयानक दुष्काळामुळे दाब राज्यातील जनतेची जनावरेही मरण पाऊ लागली, राज्यातील जनतेला जगण्यापुरतेही अन्न मिळत नसल्याने भूकमारीने अनेकांना आपले प्राण सोडावे लागले. त्यामुळे अनेकजण आपले घरदार सोडून अन्य ठिकाणी निघून गेले, दाब राज्य ओसाड होऊ लागले. तेव्हा याहामोगींनी मोठ्या हिमतीने गुजरीमासचे गवळी राज्यात जाऊन राजा पांठा, विना ठाकूर, राजा वाघणमल व धामणमलच्या मदतीने राज्यातील जनतेसाठी आवश्यक ते अन्नधान्य व गुरांसाठी चारा उपलब्ध केला. या महादुष्काळात याहामोगीच्या या उदात्त व मानवतावादी कार्यामुळे याहामोगींना याहा/कणीकणसरी आपली पालनहार संबोधून दैवत्व बहाल केले. याहामोगीच्या देवस्थानात आपल्याला याहा मोगीची मुर्ती मातीच्या (बांबूच्या कणगीत) कोठीत ठेवलेली आढळते. त्याबद्दल लोकांमध्ये प्रचलित असलेली दंतकथा अशी की, बारा वर्षांच्या दुष्काळात याहामोगी ही दाबचा राजा बाहागोच्या याच्या घरी राहत होती. पूर्वीच्या काळी या भागात घरांना दार नसे. बाहगोच्या व राणी देवगोंदर बाहेर जाताना याहामोगीला कोठीत लपवून वरून झाकण ठेवून जात. याहामोगीही आज्ञाधारकपणे त्या मातीच्या कोठीत बसून राही. बारा वर्षांच्या दुष्काळाच्या शेवटच्या कालखंडात याहामोगी दाबच्या राज्यात गेली असावी. ती दाबला गेल्यानंतर एक-दोन वर्षांतच दुष्काळ संपून त्या भागात चांगला पाऊस पडला व भरपूर धान्य पिकले म्हणून दाबच्या राजांनी तिला शुभलक्ष्मी मानले होते. दाबच्या राज्यात तिला खूप मान होता. राजा पांठा हा याहामोगीचा पती तर विना ठाकूर हा तिचा भाऊ त्या दोघांनाही प्रवासाची फार आवड होती. हे दोघे अष्टपैलू व्यक्तिमत्व होते. ते दाबच्या राज्याचे गुप्तहेर होते असे मानले जाते. प्रवासात ते नेहमी आपल्याला कोणी ओळखू नये म्हणून वेश पालतून फिरत असत. राजा पांठा व विना ठाकूर हे गरिबांना छळणाऱ्या दुष्ट लोकांचे कर्दनकाळ होते. त्या दोघांना 'बेनीहेजहा' म्हणण्याची लोकप्रथा आदिवासी लोकांमध्ये आहे. असे उल्लेख याहामोगीच्या कथेत आढळतात. 'मोलहोबाय' म्हणजे राजांची सभा म्हटले असे जात होते. सभेत दाबमंडलचे प्रमुख जनतेच्या हितासाठी विषय (प्रस्ताव) ठेऊन सर्वांच्या सहमतीने पारित केले जात व निश्चित कालावधीकरिता राजाची निवड केली जाई. अन्यायी राजाला तात्काळ पदावरून दूर करण्याच्या अधिकार त्या प्रमुखाला होता. दाबमंडल राज्यात राजा कोलपासू, बाहगोच्या, मोरोपदेव, राजा तारहामल, बानोरवासदेव, इ. पसिद्ध राजा होऊन गेले. आणि राजा म्हणून कार्य केल्यानंतर त्यांच्यावर दाबमंडलच्या महत्वाची जबाबदारी दिली जात. कथामध्ये राजा सिडगोवावर वसूलीचा प्रमुख ही जबाबदारी, बाहागोच्यावर दाबमंडलचे धान्याचे कोठार प्रमुख म्हणून निवड केली, तर राजापांठा व विना ठाकूर अत्यंत सामर्थ्यवान

व बुद्धिवान असल्याने त्यांच्यावर संपूर्ण दाबमंडलाची देखरेख व संरक्षणाची जबाबदारी दिली. या भिल्ल पुराणकथेत याहामोगी होळी, दिवाळी, गिंब हे दाबच्या राजपरिवारातील मानले जातात. त्यापैकी राणी दिवाळी, राजा गिंब व होळी जोगन ही काळदाबचा राजा परोबादेव व राणी देवपानूर यांची मुले मानली जातात. व राणी देवगोंदरची मुले व याहामोगी त्यांची मानलेली मुलगी मानली जाते. याहामोगीचा भाऊ विना ठाकूर व तिचा पती राजापांठा हे दाबचे चंद्र- सूर्य मानले जातात. त्याचप्रमाणे दाबच्या राज्य यंत्रणेत राजापांठा व विना ठाकूर यांची मुलकी व लष्करी पंच म्हणून अत्यंत महत्वाची भूमिका होती. अशा अनेक आदिवासी समाजाला प्रेरणादायी व दिशा देणाऱ्या मौखिक कथा ऐकायला मिळतात.

#### उपरनिर्दिष्ट: -

देवीचे मोगी हे मूळ नाव असून तिचे देवमोगरा असे अलीकडे नामकरण झालेले आहे. बऱ्याच लोकांनी याहामोगीच्या कथेचा संदर्भ रामायण-महाभारताशी जोडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. याहामोगीला द्रौपदी, राजा पांठाला अर्जुन, राम व विना ठाकूर म्हणजेच गांडा ठाकूरला कृष्ण, कुंभकर्ण असे म्हटले जाते तसेच याहामोगी ही पांडवांची आई कुंती होती, ती अन्नपूर्णा व रेवा नर्मदेचा अवतार आहे, ती इंद्राची मुलगी असून तिचा लग्नाचा पण अर्जुनाने जिंकला होता, ती पांडव मातेचा अवतार आहे, ती सितेचा अवतार आहे, पांडव अज्ञातवासात असताना या परिसरात आले, या परिसरात ते वास्तव्यात होते, म्हणून देवीला 'पांडोरी माता' संबोतात. या देवीस सात देवीपैकी एक मानतात. असे अनेक गैरसमज याहामोगीबद्दल आलेले दिसतात आणि या गैरसमजांच्या आधारेच आदिवासी समाजाचा अभ्यास करणारे विद्वान चुकीचे निष्कर्ष नोंदवितात. याहामोगी देवी ही आदिवासी संस्कृतीची स्वतंत्र अशी कुलदेवता आहे याची गांभीर्याने दखल घेतली पाहिजे.

वरील सर्व देवता हे आदिवासी लोकांनी मानलेले दैवत आहे. याची कोणत्याही प्रकारे नागर संस्कृतीची तीळमात्र संबंध येत नाही. याहामोगीची कथा जर अभ्यासासाठी प्रमाणभूत मानली व या कथेचा सूक्ष्म, चिकित्सक दृष्टीने विचार केला तर असे गैरसमज निर्माण होण्याचे कारणच नाही. ज्या-ज्या भागात याहामोगी कथेतील कथानक घडले आहे, त्या-त्या भागात रामायण-महाभारतातील कुठलेही अवशेष आढळत नाहीत. महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात व मध्यप्रदेश या तीन राज्यांतील आदिवासी समाजाचे श्रद्धास्थान असलेल्या कुलदैवत असलेल्या याहामोगीला अशी नव-नवीन नावे देऊन, याहामोगीच्या कथेतील प्रसंगाचा चुकीचा संदर्भ काढून, नागर समाजाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून तिला नागरी रूप देऊन मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. या सर्व गोष्टींचा गांभीर्याने विचार करून, देवीच्या कथेचा व कथेतील प्रसंगाचा योग्य संदर्भ लावून चिकित्सकपणे व डोळसपणे अभ्यास होणे आवश्यक आहे.

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## नविन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 एक संधी आणि आव्हाने

### संशोधक

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### प्रस्तावना

राष्ट्रीय विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी शिक्षण हा पाया आहे. भारताच्या सातत्यपूर्ण प्रगतीसाठी आणि आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक न्याय आणि समानता, शास्त्रीय प्रगती, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि संस्कृतीचे जतन या क्षेत्रांमध्ये वैश्विक पातळीवर नेतृत्व करण्यासाठी सर्वाना दर्जेदार शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे महत्वाचे आहे. व्यक्ति, समाज, देश आणि सार्वभौमिक शिक्षण हा भविष्यासाठी सर्वात चांगला मार्ग आहे, पुढच्या दशकात जगातील सर्वात मोठी युवकांची लोकसंख्या भारतामध्ये असेल. आणि त्या सर्वाना चांगल्या गुणवत्तेच्या शिक्षणाच्या संधी पुरवण्याच्या आपल्या क्षमतेवर आपल्या देशाचे भवितव्य ठरेल.

नविन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 हे 21 व्या शतकातील पहिले शैक्षणिक धोरण आहे. आणि या धोरणाचे ध्येय आपल्या देशातील वाढत्या विकासात्मक आवश्यकतांवर उपाय योजना करणे हे आहे. या धोरणामध्ये SDG4 सह 21 व्या शतकातील शिक्षणाच्या महत्वाचा महत्वाकांक्षी उद्दिष्टांशी सुसंगत अशी नवीन प्रणाली तयार करण्यासाठी, भारताच्या परंपरा आणि मुल्ये यांवर भर देऊन शैक्षणिक रचनेचे नियमन आणि व्यवस्थापन यासह या रचनेचा सर्व पैलूंमध्ये बदल आणि सुधारणा प्रस्तावित आहेत. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण विशेषतः प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या सृजन क्षमतेच्या विकासावर जास्त भर देते. शिक्षणाने केवळ आकलन क्षमता विकसित केल्या पाहिजेत असे नाही तर साक्षरता आणि संख्याज्ञान या 'मुलभूत क्षमता' आणि उच्च दर्जाच्या तार्किक आणि समस्या निराकरण क्षमतांचे नव्हे तर सामाजिक, नैतिक आणि भावनिक क्षमतांचा विकाससुद्धा केला पाहिजे असे या धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.



## ❖ नविन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण : स्वरूप

धोरणाने आकृतीबंधात बदल सूचित केला आहे. आकृतीबंधात बालकाच्या वयाच्या तीन वर्षांपासूनचा समावेश केला आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या आयुष्यातील पहिली आठ वर्षे अधिक महत्त्वाची. या वयात आपण काय पेरणी करतो, हे महत्त्वाचे. जगातील विविध संशोधनातून हे वय महत्त्वाचे असल्याचे समोर आले आहे. या वयात सुमारे 80-85 टक्के मेंदूचा विकास होत असतो. त्यामुळे या वयात मुलांच्या शिक्षणाचा विचार महत्त्वाचा आहे. पूर्वीच्या '10 + 2 + 3'च्या आकृतीबंधाऐवजी '5 + 3 + 3 + 4' असा आकृतीबंध स्वीकारण्यात आला आहे. या आकृतीबंधानुसार, पहिले तीन वर्षे अंगणवाडी आणि पहिली, दुसरीचे वर्ग यांचा एकत्रित करून पायाभूत टप्पा म्हणून स्वीकारण्यात आला आहे. येथील अभ्यासक्रमाची तत्व आणि आराखडादेखील केंद्राने निश्चित केला आहे. पुढे तिसरी ते पाचवी, सहावी ते आठवी आणि नंतर नववी ते बारावी असे टप्पे निर्धारित करण्यात आले आहेत. तिसरीच्या आरंभिक टप्प्यावरती प्रत्येक मुलाला भाषिक व अंकिय साक्षरता प्राप्त करून देण्याचे उद्दिष्ट राखण्यात आले आहे. त्यासाठी 'निपुण भारत' नावाने अभियान देखील सुरू करण्यात आले. 2026 पर्यंत या देशातील तिसरीच्या टप्प्यापर्यंत ही साध्यता अपेक्षित आहे. या स्तरावर अंगणवाडी आणि प्राथमिक शाळा जोडल्या जाणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. सध्या अंगणवाडी महिला बाल कल्याण विभागाशी जोडलेल्या आहेत. आता तेथे अभ्यासक्रम राबविता जाणार आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षण हे शिक्षण विभागाशी निगडित आहे, तर शिक्षक ग्रामविकास विभागाचे आहे. अंगणवाडीतील अभ्यासक्रमाची अंमलबजावणी, तेथील ताईचे प्रशिक्षण, पर्यवेक्षण हे प्रभावी करण्यासाठी ही खाते एकत्रित करण्याची गरज आहे. अद्याप तरी या संदर्भात उचित कार्यवाही देशभर होऊ शकलेली नाही.

देशात पाच कोटी मुले शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात सहभागी आहेत. मात्र, त्या मुलांना भाषिक व गणितीय साक्षरतेचा टप्पा पार करता आलेला नाही. पायाभूत साक्षरतेचा टप्पा पार करता न आल्यास विद्यार्थी शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहापासून तुटतो. क्षमता आणि आकलनाची शक्यता अजिबात नसते. जे शिकलो तेच जर कळत नसेल, तर पुढील शिक्षणात सहभागी होणे घडत नाही. त्यामुळे धोरणात या स्तरावरती बदल करताना पायाभूत व अंकिय साक्षरतेचा केलेला विचार खूपच महत्त्वाचा आहे. पहिले तीन वर्षे प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या वर्गांना जोडली आहे. पहिल्या तीन वर्षांत शिक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने पूर्वतयारी होण्याची शक्यता आहे. या स्तरावरती शिक्षणाची प्रक्रिया सुरू झाली, तर गुणवत्तेच्या आलेखात बदल होण्याची शक्यता अधिक आहे. सध्याच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा आरंभ पहिलीपासून सुरू होतो. या स्तरावर शरीराची, स्नायूंची, मनाची तयारी केली जाणार आहे. अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा केंद्राने दिला आहे. राज्याने त्यासाठी टाकलेली पावले कौतुकास्पद आहेत.

अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी अंगणवाडीताई अधिक सक्षम असायला हव्यात. शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षणाचा विचार गंभीरपणे करावा लागेल. भविष्यात पदासाठी भरती करताना अधिक गुणवत्तेच्या ताईंना प्राधान्य देण्यात येणार आहे. शारीरिक विकासासोबत तेथे बौद्धिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया घडेल. क्रीडन पद्धतीने शिक्षणाचा पाया घातला जाईल. त्यासाठी अभ्यासक्रम तयार होईल. ताईचे प्रशिक्षण हा देखील महत्त्वाचा पाया असणार आहे. त्यासाठी सहा महिने कालावधीचा अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करावा लागेल. तेथील मूल्यमापन, अध्यापनाचा मुद्दा देखील महत्त्वाचा ठरणार आहे. केंद्र मान्यतेचे निकष देखील निश्चित करावे लागणार आहे. या वर्गांना पहिली आणि दुसरीशी जोडावी लागणार आहे. या स्तरावर विद्यार्थ्यांना काय शिकवायचे आणि कसे शिकवायचे, हे धोरण महत्त्वाचे आहे. या स्तरावर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणाचे सुतोवाच करण्यात आले आहे. त्यासाठी 'निपुण भारत' कार्यक्रमाची घोषणा केली आहे. प्रभावी व गतिमान अंमलबजावणीनंतरच यश चाखता येणार आहे. त्यासाठी सक्षम व्यवस्था उभी करण्याचे आव्हान पेलवे लागेल.



## ❖ नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण : संधी

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण, 2020' हे ज्येष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डी. के. कस्तुरीनंदन यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली तयार करण्यात आले. धोरणात सर्वांना समान शिक्षण, समानता, गुणवत्ता, परवडणारे शिक्षण आणि उत्तरदायित्व या पाच स्तंभांचा विचार केला आहे. शिक्षण धोरणात अत्यंत व्यापक दृष्टिकोन राखण्यात आला. आपली संस्कृती आणि उद्योगाचे भविष्य यांचा संगम घालण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे. शिक्षण आनंददायी करण्याबरोबर ते जीवनाभिमुख आणि अधिक रोजगाराभिमुख करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. धोरण सशक्त आणि समर्थ शिक्षण व्यवस्था उभी करणारे आहे. शाश्वत विकासाचे ध्येय ते दर्शित करते. त्यामुळेच धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीकडे लक्ष लागून आहे. धोरणानुसार देशात 'मनुष्यबळ' खात्याचे नाव बदलून 'शिक्षण मंत्रालय' सुरू करण्यात आले आहे. धोरणात केवळ संस्था उभारणीवर नाही, तर गुणवत्तेच्या दृष्टीनेदेखील कालबद्ध कार्यक्रम हाती घेण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळेच यशाची अपेक्षा उंचावल्या आहेत. धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी प्रभावी झाली, तर परिवर्तन निश्चित होईल, अन्यथा 'आणखी एक धोरण' अशीच स्थिती निर्माण होईल.

शाळा स्तरावरती विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अपेक्षित बदल, अध्ययन निष्पत्ती साध्यतेचा विचार महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांची फलनिष्पत्ती मोजली जाण्याच्या दृष्टीने वेगळे प्रयत्न केले जाणार आहे. समग्र मूल्यमापन अपेक्षित आहे. शिक्षकांबरोबर पालक, सहअध्ययनार्थी व स्वतः विद्यार्थ्यांनेदेखील मूल्यमापन करण्याची अपेक्षा आहे. त्यासाठीची पावले उचलावी लागतील. त्या मनुष्यबळाला सक्षम करावे लागेल. तसेच, मूल्यमापन सातत्यपूर्ण असावे लागणार आहे. शिक्षकांना अशैक्षणिक कामातून मुक्त करावे लागेल. त्यासाठीची भूमिका धोरणात आहे. त्याकरिता पर्यवेक्षकीय यंत्रणाही तितकीच महत्त्वाची आहे. राज्यात शालेय शिक्षण विभागात अनेक पदे रिक्त आहेत. धोरणाच्या यशासाठी पुरेशा व सक्षम मनुष्यबळाची नितात गरज आहे. शिक्षकांसाठी अधिक गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रशिक्षण संदर्भांने सुतोवाच करण्यात आले आहे. उत्तम व दर्जेदार प्रशिक्षणाची व्यवस्था देशभर उभी करणे, त्यासाठी अधिक समृद्ध आणि संपन्न असलेले मनुष्यबळ उपलब्ध करणे हेच मोठे आव्हान आहे. आज आपल्याकडे शिक्षण प्रशिक्षणासाठी असलेल्या संस्था गुणवत्तापूर्ण करण्यावर भर द्यावा लागणार आहे.

माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विषयांची निवड, संशोधन संस्थांची निर्मिती, शिक्षकांचे मूल्यमापन, भरती प्रक्रिया, एकात्मिक शिक्षणशास्त्र अभ्यासक्रमाची अंमलबजावणी, शिक्षण आयोगाची स्थापना, कमी पटाच्या शाळा, नव्या अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना यांसारख्या अनेक गोष्टींच्या संदर्भांने अपेक्षित केलेले बदलांचा विचारही महत्त्वाचा आहे. या संदर्भांने पावले पडण्याची गरज आहे. केंद्र सरकारचा अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा आल्यानंतर राज्य अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा विकसित केला जाईल. अभ्यासक्रमाचे विकसन आणि नंतर पाठ्यपुस्तके येतील. यासाठी बराच कालावधी लागेल. त्यामुळे लगेच एका वर्षात हे परिवर्तन घडेल, असे घडणार नाही. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावर रोजगाराभिमुख शिक्षणाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे. जोवर केंद्र सरकारच्या अभ्यासक्रमाचा आराखडा अंतिम होत नाही, तोवर राज्यात अंमलबजावणी होणार नाही. करण्याचा निर्णय झाला तरी कोणते विषय निश्चित केले जाणार? ते कसे निश्चित केले जाणार? त्या विषयांसाठी निर्देशकांची व्यवस्था, इतर तासिका कोणत्या विषयांच्या कमी होणार? त्यासाठी सुविधा कोण आणि कशा पुरविणार आहे? त्याच शिक्षकांना प्रशिक्षण दिले जाणार का? यांसारख्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे शोधावी लागणार आहेत.

नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आणि आर्थिक बाबींचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. नव्या आर्थिक धोरणामध्ये मातृभाषा किंवा प्रादेशिक भाषेला अधिक प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे.

काही राज्यांमध्ये प्रायोगिक तत्वावर हा उपक्रम सुरू करण्यात आला आहे. तसेच शिक्षण मंत्रालयाने बहुचर्चित अकॅडेमिक बँक ऑफ क्रेडिट हा उपक्रम आणला आहे.

या उपक्रमाद्वारे उच्च शिक्षणातील अनेक पर्याय विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी खुले होऊ शकतील. याशिवाय इयत्ता ३ री पर्यंत विद्यार्थ्यांचे वाचन, लेखन आणि संख्याशास्त्र शिकण्याची क्षमता सुधारण्यासाठी 'निपुण भारत मिशन', पहिलीला प्रवेश घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या तयारीसाठी तीन महिन्यांचा अभ्यासक्रम 'विद्या प्रवेश', शिक्षण अध्यायनासाठीचे 'दीक्षा' हे ऑप आणि माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शिक्षकांसाठी 'निष्ठा' हा शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम असे अनेक उपक्रम सरकारकडून आणण्यात आले आहेत.

या उपक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी सत्ताधारी पक्षांची ज्या राज्यांत सत्ता आहे अशा मूठभर राज्यांतच करण्यात आली आहे. २४ ऑगस्टला नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी करणारे कर्नाटक हे पहिले राज्य ठरले आहे. अलीकडेच नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणातील काही उपक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी मध्यप्रदेश आणि हिमाचल प्रदेश या राज्यांनी करून या मेगा पॉलिसीच्या अंमलबजावणीला हातभार लावलेला आहे. आता खऱ्या अर्थाने नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीने जोर धरला आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

### ❖ नवे शैक्षणिक धोरण आणि आव्हाने :-

➤ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षक निर्माण करणे हे मोठे आव्हान आहे. भारतात उच्च शिक्षणाचा विस्तार लक्षात घेता एक हजार विद्यापीठे सुमारे 40 हजार महाविद्यालये, पावने चार कोटी विद्यार्थी शिकत आहे. शालेय स्तरावर 15 लाख शाळा, 25 कोटी विद्यार्थी, 89 लाख शिक्षक आहेत. देशाचा शिक्षणाचा विस्तार इतका मोठा आहे. भविष्यात धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्तम शिक्षक लागणार आहेत. त्यासाठी गुणवत्तापूर्ण सेवापूर्व अध्यापक विद्यालये आणि महाविद्यालये निर्माण करावी लागणार आहे. धोरणाने अपेक्षित केलेले परिवर्तन हे उत्तम व गुणवत्तापूर्ण मनुष्यबळावर अवलंबून असणार आहे. इतके मोठे मनुष्यबळ विशिष्ट काळात निर्माण करण्याचे मोठे आव्हान आहे. प्रत्येक टप्प्यासाठी अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा तयार करण्याचे केंद्र सरकार तयार करत आहे. सेवातर्गत शिक्षकांना दरवर्षी किमान 50 तास ऑनलाईन प्रशिक्षण दिले जाणार आहे. शिक्षकांची प्रयोगशीलता, कल्पकता, सर्जनशीलता यांचे आदानप्रदान करण्याच्या दृष्टीने व चांगल्या प्रक्रियेचा सार्वत्रिकीकरण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येणार आहे. शाळा समूह योजनेची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची उद्घोषणाही करण्यात आली आहे. शिक्षकांची आजवर अशैक्षणिक कामातून आजवर शिक्षकांची सुटका झालेली नाही. ती झाली, तर गुणवत्तेचे पाऊल टाकले जाऊ शकते. धोरणाने अपेक्षित केल्याप्रमाणे साध्य झाले, तर गुणवत्ता उंचावण्यास मदत होईल. नेतृत्व गुण आणि व्यवस्थापन या क्षेत्रात विशेष नैपुण्य दाखविणाऱ्या शिक्षकांना शासनाच्या विविध प्रशिक्षण संस्था, प्रशासकीय संस्थेत काम करण्याची संधी मिळणार आहे. मात्र, या संदर्भात प्रक्रिया कशी होणार आहे, कोणती पदे या माध्यमातून भरली जाणार आहेत, हे अद्याप समोर आलेले नाही. गुणवत्तेच्या आधारे बढती मिळू लागल्यास प्रेरणा निर्माण होण्यास मदत होईल. बढतीसाठी कोणती, कोठे व किती पदे राखीव असणार आहेत, याबाबत देखील स्पष्टता नाही. त्याबद्दलही भूमिका घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

➤ धोरणात मातृभाषा, बोलीभाषेसंदर्भात महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे. किमान पाचवीपर्यंत मातृभाषेतील शिक्षण असा विचार असला तरी राज्यातील इतर माध्यमांच्या शाळांचे काय? आपल्याकडे इतर माध्यमांच्या शाळेत मराठी विषयाचे अध्यापन सक्तीचे असले तरी त्याचे वास्तवही लक्षात घ्यायला हवे. त्याचबरोबर उच्च शिक्षणदेखील



मातृभाषेत दिले जाईल, असे राज्य सरकार म्हणते आहे. ही भूमिका योग्य असली तरी हे काम सहजतेने घडणार नाही. सर्व अभ्यासक्रम, पाठ्यक्रम मातृभाषेत आणण्याचे आव्हान पेलावे लागणार आहे.

- मातृभाषेतील शिक्षणाला प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करून देण्याचे आव्हान आहे. शिक्षणाचा संबंध नोकरीशी आहे. इंग्रजी भाषेला प्रतिष्ठा आहे. त्यामुळे इंग्रजी भाषेचे महत्त्व समाजमनात रुजले आहे. त्याचवेळी मराठी भाषेचे महत्त्व कसं रुजविणार, हा खरा प्रश्न आहे. आपल्याला संस्कृत आणि इतर राज्यांच्या भाषा शिकण्याची संधी आहे. राज्यात कोणत्या भाषा शिकवल्या जाणार, कोणत्या भाषेला पर्याय म्हणून येणार? त्या विषयांसाठीची अध्यापन सुविधा, त्यासंबंधीचे धोरणदेखील यायला हवे. त्यासंदर्भातील विषय सूची जाहीर झालेली नाही. सध्या बोलीभाषा हा शिक्षणात अडथळा वाटतो. मात्र, भाषेसंदर्भातील धोरणातील भूमिका अत्यंत स्वागतार्ह आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण, वनवासी, डोंगरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांचे शिकणे होण्यास मदत होणार आहे. भाषेमुळे शिकणे होण्यास मदत होणार आहे.
- धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीचे सरकारसमोरील आव्हान

एकाचवेळी इतक्या मोठ्या व्यवस्थेला गतिमान करणे आणि त्यांच्यापर्यंत हे सारे बदल पोहोचवणे मोठे आव्हान असणार आहे. देशातील उच्च शिक्षण, उच्च शिक्षणाला अधिक प्रगतीशील बनवण्यासाठी, विज्ञान, अभियांत्रिकी आणि गणिताबरोबरच विद्यार्थ्यांची समस्या सोडवण्याची सर्जनशीलता सुधारण्यासाठी कला आणि डिझाईन विचारांची आवश्यकता आहे. शिक्षण हे अनुभवात्मक, अनुप्रयोग, संशोधन-आधारित आंतरवासिका देखील असणार आहे. मात्र, उच्च शिक्षण 70 टक्के खासगी व्यवस्थापनाच्या हाती आहे. त्यांना यात सहभागी करून घेताना त्यांना गतिमान करणे आवश्यक आहे. धोरण उत्तम आहे. मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बदल सूचवले आहे. शिक्षणाचे डिजिटलायझेशन सूचविले आहे. विविध संस्थांची नव्याने निर्मिती अपेक्षित आहे. शिक्षकांचे सातत्यपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण आहे. हे सारे बदल करण्यासाठी राज्य व केंद्र सरकारने आर्थिक गुंतवणूक करण्याचे मोठे आव्हान आहे.

- देशात 1965 कोठारी आयोगाने राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या सहा टक्के खर्च शिक्षणावर करावा असे म्हटले होते. मात्र, अद्याप ते यश मिळू शकले नाही. आज आपण शिक्षणावर खर्च केवळ तीन टक्के करतो आहोत. त्यामुळे गुंतवणूक वाढविल्याशिवाय आपल्याला धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीला पुरेसे यश मिळण्याची शक्यता नाही. शिक्षणात ऑनलाईन भर देण्यात आला आहे. मात्र, आजही राज्यातील वनवासी, ग्रामीण, दुर्गम भागात इंटरनेट सुविधा नाही. ई-लर्निंग हाच पुढे जाण्याचा मार्ग आहे. 'डिजिटल' पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये 'डिजिटल' क्लासरूम, कौशल्य, ऑनलाईन अध्यापन मॉडेल, शारीरिक शिक्षण आणि प्रयोगशाळेच्या पायाभूत सुविधांमधील तफावत दूर करण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान, शाळांमध्ये एकसमान मूल्यांकन योजना, व्यवसाय मार्गदर्शन, समुपदेशन, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण यांचा समावेश असणार आहे. त्यामुळे या सुविधा सर्व शाळांमध्ये उपलब्ध करून देणे आव्हान ठरणार आहे. नवे बदल स्वीकारण्यासाठी माणसे आणि पैसा या गोष्टी महत्त्वाच्या असल्या तरी त्याकरिता मनुष्यबळ, पालक, शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी या सर्वांच्या मानसिकतेत बदल घडवून आणावा लागणार आहे. धोरणाच्या अनुषंगाने काय विचार करायचा, यापासून कसा विचार करायचा असे परिवर्तन आवश्यक आहे. मात्र, आव्हाने खूप असली तरी राजकीय इच्छाशक्ती असेल, तर धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी कठीण नाही. राज्य सरकारने त्यादृष्टीने पावले टाकण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे. त्यासाठी अभ्यासगट कार्यरत झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे बदल होतील, पण सारेच बदल तत्काळ होतील असे नाही. त्यासाठी प्रतीक्षा करावी लागेल. धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी घाईने करण्याऐवजी तज्ज्ञांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली संयमाने करत प्रभावी पावले टाकण्याची गरज आहे.

अगदी स्पष्टपणे सांगायचं झालं तर विविध उपक्रमांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी केंद्राला विकेंद्रीकरण आणि केंद्र- राज्ये यांच्यातील सहकार्य यांचा आधार घ्यावा लागणार आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षांमध्ये केंद्र व राज्ये यांच्यातील संघर्ष पाहता केंद्राला काळजीपूर्वक पावले उचलावी लागणार आहेत. नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणातील अनेक तरतुदींवर विरोधी पक्षांचे सरकार असलेल्या अनेक राज्यांनी आक्षेप नोंदवलेले आहेत.

तामिळनाडू राज्याने नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी न करण्याची भूमिका अनुसरली आहे. अशीच भूमिका जर इतर राज्यांनीही घेतली तर केंद्राच्या चिंतेत वाढ होऊ शकते. त्यामुळे केंद्राकडून संघराज्याची समीकरणे कशाप्रकारे हाताळण्यात येत आहेत यावर नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे भवितव्य ठरणार आहे.

सर्वात महत्त्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे विविध उपक्रमांच्या यशस्वी अंमलबजावणीसाठी येत्या दशकात पुरेल अशा संसाधनांची गरज लागणार आहे. या संदर्भात, या धोरणात म्हटल्याप्रमाणे नव्या धोरणाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी देशाला शिक्षणावरील सार्वजनिक खर्च एकूण देशांतर्गत उत्पन्नाच्या ६ टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढवावा लागेल. भूतकाळात देण्यात आलेली आश्वासने आणि त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष पूर्तता यांचा विचार केल्यास हे नक्कीच कठीण काम असणार आहे.

नवे शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० हा नक्कीच एक मार्गदर्शक दस्तऐवज आहे. नव्या युगातील नवी आव्हाने लक्षात घेता विविध शैक्षणिक गरजा, संरचनात्मक असमानता आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना भविष्यासाठी तयार करण्यामध्ये येणाऱ्या समस्यांचे निराकरण हे या धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. यासोबतच शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील अनेक संकटांना तोंड देण्याचे सर्वात आव्हानात्मक कार्यही या धोरणाद्वारे पूर्ण करायचे आहे.

भारताच्या अफाट लोकसंख्येला शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणणे आणि त्याद्वारे असंख्य रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करणे हे या धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीवर ठरणार आहे. कोविड महामारीच्या काळात जलद पावले उचलून अवघड निर्णय घेऊन ते पूर्तीस नेण्याचे कौशल्य केंद्राने दाखवले आहे. याच कौशल्याचा फायदा शिक्षण क्षेत्रातही होणार आहे. नव्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी काही राज्यांनी केली आहे तर काही राज्ये त्या प्रक्रियेतून जात आहेत. तरीही अजून लांबचा पल्ला गाठायचा बाकी आहे.

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**INTEGRATING MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION****Dr. Sarita Verma***Principal (I/C)**Ashoka International Centre for Educational Studies and Research, Nashik*

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**Abstract**

*In this era, technology has made everything easy for us. It has shown new dynamics in education with the use of the internet, students can access vast amounts of information on any topic, allowing for more in-depth research and learning beyond traditional textbooks. Modern technology has introduced interactive learning experiences, such as educational apps, multimedia presentations, and virtual simulations, which make learning more engaging and enjoyable for students. With the help of technology, educators can tailor learning experiences to individual student needs and learning styles. Adaptive learning platforms can adjust the pace and content of instruction based on a student's progress, ensuring that each student receives personalized attention. Technology facilitates collaboration among students and teachers, regardless of geographical barriers. Online forums, video conferencing, and collaborative tools enable students to work together on projects, share ideas, and learn from each other's perspectives. Teachers can utilize technology to diversify their teaching methods and incorporate multimedia elements, such as videos, interactive presentations, and simulations, to effectively explain complex concepts. Especially highlighted during times of crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic, technology enables remote learning, allowing students to continue their education from anywhere with an internet connection. This flexibility is particularly beneficial for students with diverse needs or those facing geographical constraints. In today's digital age, technological literacy is essential for success in the workforce. By integrating technology into education, students are better prepared for future careers requiring proficiency in digital tools and technologies. Technology streamlines administrative tasks for educators, such as grading, lesson planning, and communication with students and parents. This efficiency allows teachers to dedicate more time to actual teaching and mentoring. Technology integration in education has transformed teaching and learning processes, making education more accessible, engaging, and effective for students of all ages.*

**Keywords-** Technology, Virtual Simulation, Communication, Collaboration, Multimedia

This paper will highlight the positive aspects of technology in education.

**Objectives of the Study**

- 1) To study modern technologies in the Education system.
- 2) To highlight the significant changes in the traditional education system.



**Definition and Significance of Technology in Education**

Technology in education refers to the use of electronic devices, software applications, and digital resources to enhance teaching and learning processes. This can include computers, tablets, interactive whiteboards, educational software, online learning platforms, and internet connectivity. Technology integration in education has transformed traditional teaching methods, providing new avenues for interactive and immersive learning experiences. It enables teachers to personalize instruction, accommodate different learning styles, and engage students in innovative ways. Moreover, technology equips students with essential digital literacy skills needed for the workforce and fosters creativity and critical thinking. Technology serves as a powerful tool in education, offering numerous benefits to both students and educators. It provides access to a vast amount of information and resources, enabling students to explore and learn beyond the confines of the textbook. Moreover, technology facilitates communication and collaboration, allowing students to connect and engage with their peers and educators globally. This enables the development of critical skills such as teamwork and problem-solving, which are essential for success in the modern world.

**Technology trends in Education**

Several technology trends are shaping the future of education, enhancing how teaching and learning are conducted: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning Personalized Learning and AI-driven platforms adapt content and learning paths to individual students' needs and performance. Intelligent Tutoring Systems: These provide personalized feedback and support, similar to one-on-one tutoring. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR): Immersive Learning Experiences: VR and AR create engaging, interactive environments for subjects like history, science, and geography. Virtual Labs and Field Trips: Students can perform virtual experiments or explore historical sites and natural wonders. Gamification: Game-Based Learning Platforms: Integrating game mechanics into learning activities to motivate and engage students. Educational Games: Tools that teach subjects through interactive gameplay, making learning fun and effective. Online and Blended Learning: MOOCs and Online Courses: Platforms like Coursera, edX, and Khan Academy offer a wide range of courses accessible to students globally. Blended Learning Models: Combining online digital media with traditional classroom methods to create a hybrid learning experience. Learning Analytics: Data-Driven Insights: Using data analytics to track student performance, identify learning gaps, and personalize instruction. Predictive Analytics: Forecasting student outcomes and proactively addressing potential issues. Cloud Computing: Scalable Resources: Providing access to powerful computing resources and storage, enabling the use of sophisticated educational tools and resources. Collaborative Platforms: Tools like Google Workspace for Education and Microsoft 365 support collaboration and resource sharing. Mobile Learning: Mobile Apps: Educational apps that support learning on-the-go, making education more accessible and flexible. Internet of Things (IoT): Smart Classrooms: IoT devices like smart boards,

sensors, and connected tools create interactive and responsive learning environments. These trends are driving the evolution of education, making it more personalized, engaging, and accessible, while preparing students for the demands of the modern world.

### **Empowering Educators and future Innovation**

Technology benefits students and empowers educators by providing them with tools to enhance their teaching strategies. With access to online resources and platforms, educators can discover and incorporate innovative instructional materials into their lessons, increasing engagement and motivating students. Furthermore, technology offers educators the ability to track student progress and analyse data to identify areas of improvement. This data-driven approach allows educators to adapt their teaching methods to better meet the individual needs of their students, ultimately leading to improved academic outcomes. Small, medium, and large-scale instruction innovation companies have begun multiplying in the future and are advertising different unused computerized arrangements for scholastic teaching. This will move forward the quality of advanced foundations over the nation, making imaginative instructive innovation more available to bigger masses. E-learning and m-learning programs give understudies and instructors access to a tremendous pool of data substance.

Incorporating technology in education benefits are: -

#### **1. Enhanced Engagement and Motivation**

Integrating technology into education can significantly increase student engagement and motivation. By incorporating interactive elements such as multimedia presentations, educational games, and virtual simulations, technology provides students with an immersive learning environment that fosters active participation. This engagement can lead to improved retention of information and a deeper understanding of concepts.

#### **2. Personalized Learning**

Technology enables educators to tailor instruction to each student's individual needs, abilities, and learning preferences. With adaptive learning platforms and intelligent tutoring systems, students receive personalized feedback and guidance, allowing them to progress at their own pace. The ability to customize learning experiences ensures that students can focus on the areas where they need the most support and challenge themselves in areas they excel.

#### **3. Access to Global Resources**

The internet serves as a vast repository of knowledge and resources, making it easier than ever for students to access information from around the world. Through online research, digital libraries, and educational websites, students can explore diverse perspectives, expand their understanding, and engage in self-directed learning.

Technology also facilitates global collaboration, enabling students to connect and collaborate with peers and experts from different cultures and backgrounds.

#### 4. Improved Teaching and Learning Strategies

Technology equips educators with a wide range of innovative teaching tools and techniques to enhance their instructional practices. Interactive whiteboards, multimedia presentations, and educational apps enable educators to create dynamic and engaging lessons. Additionally, learning management systems and online assessment tools streamline administrative tasks, providing educators with more time to focus on instructional strategies that promote active learning and critical thinking.

##### Strategies for Effective Integration

Integrating technology effectively requires careful planning and implementation of some strategies that educators can employ to maximize the impact of technology integration

##### 1) Professional Development and Training

Providing teachers with adequate professional development and training plays a vital role in successful technology integration. Educators need to develop digital literacy skills and learn how to leverage technology effectively to support pedagogical goals and enhance student learning outcomes.

##### 2) Alignment with Learning Objectives

Technology integration should align with the desired learning objectives and curriculum standards. Educators must identify how technology can improve instruction, promote specific skills, and support the attainment of educational goals.

##### 3) Gradual Integration

Integrating technology gradually allows students and teachers to adjust to new tools and practices effectively. Starting with simple and familiar technologies before gradually incorporating more advanced tools ensures a smooth transition and reduces the chance of overwhelming learners.

##### 4) Ongoing Assessment and Reflection

Regular assessment and reflection on the effectiveness of technology integration are crucial. Educators should evaluate how technology impacts student learning and make any necessary adjustments to optimize its use.

##### Types of Tools available for Effective Teaching and Learning

##### 1. Learning Management Systems (LMS)

LMS platforms are web-based applications that consolidate various educational tools and resources into one centralized platform. They provide a versatile environment for delivering instruction, managing courses, and tracking student progress. LMSs allow educators to create, distribute, and assess digital learning materials and facilitate communication and collaboration among students and teachers.

Benefits:

- Streamlined course management
- Easy access to learning materials
- Improved student-teacher communication

- Enhanced collaboration and interaction

## 2. Multimedia Tools

Multimedia tools have revolutionized the way educational content is presented and consumed. These tools include interactive videos, animations, simulations, and virtual reality (VR) experiences. By engaging multiple senses, multimedia tools enhance student comprehension and make learning more engaging and memorable.

### Benefits:

- Increased student engagement
- Improved understanding and retention of information
- Enhanced critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- Opportunities for experiential learning

## 3. Adaptive Learning Software

Adaptive learning software personalizes the learning experience by leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms. These programs analyse student performance and adapt the content and delivery based on individual strengths, weaknesses, and learning styles. Adaptive learning software provides personalized feedback, extra practice, and tailored learning pathways, ensuring that each student receives the support they need.

### Benefits:

- Individualized learning experience
- Targeted interventions for struggling students
- Time-saving for educators through automated assessments
- Enhanced student motivation and self-efficacy

## 4. Collaborative Tools

Collaborative tools facilitate group work, communication, and cooperation among students and teachers. These tools include chat platforms, discussion boards, video conferencing tools, and collaborative document editors. By promoting collaboration, these tools foster teamwork skills, active participation, and peer learning.

### Benefits:

- Improved communication and cooperation skills
- Enhanced critical thinking and problem-solving in group settings
- Increased engagement through active participation
- Opportunities for global collaboration and diverse perspectives

## 5. Gamification and Game-Based Learning

Game-based learning employs educational games specifically designed to teach academic concepts and skills. These approaches make learning enjoyable, increase motivation, and provide

immediate feedback, fostering a positive learning environment.

**Benefits:**

- Increased motivation and engagement
- Improved problem-solving and decision-making skills
- Immediate feedback and progress tracking
- Enhanced learning retention through interactive gameplay

**Technology in Education improves student's engagement**

Technology in education improves student engagement in several ways:

- **Interactive Learning:** Tools such as educational apps, games, and interactive simulations make learning more dynamic and hands-on, which can capture students' interest more effectively than traditional methods.
- **Personalized Learning:** Adaptive learning technologies can tailor educational content to meet individual students' needs and learning styles, ensuring that each student is engaged at an appropriate level of challenge.
- **Access to Multimedia Resources:** Videos, podcasts, and animations can make complex subjects more understandable and engaging, catering to various learning preferences.
- **Collaborative Learning:** Online platforms and tools facilitate collaboration among students through group projects, discussions, and peer feedback, promoting active participation and a sense of community.
- **Immediate Feedback:** Digital assessments and quizzes provide instant feedback, helping students understand their mistakes and learn from them quickly, which keeps them engaged in the learning process.
- **Gamification:** Incorporating game elements like badges, leader boards, and rewards into educational activities can motivate students to stay engaged and strive for continuous improvement.
- **Accessibility and Flexibility:** Technology allows for learning to take place anytime and anywhere, accommodating different schedules and learning environments, which can keep students more consistently engaged.

By leveraging these technological advantages, educators can create more stimulating and responsive learning environments that maintain and enhance student engagement.

**CONCLUSION**

Technology with education has transformed education into how students learn, when, and where they acquire knowledge in numerous ways. It promotes personalized learning experiences, enhances collaboration and communication, and boosts engagement and motivation. It helps



students apply their information, sharpens critical thinking, and develops teamwork. The paper reflects on various platform available its shows the possibilities and problems of futuristic technology-enabled learning, highlighting the significance of educators knowing student data protection. It stresses the need for increased home connectivity, bridging the digital gap, and increasing educator capacity for transformational learning experiences through structural changes in teacher training programs and collaborations with Institutions.

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**Keywords:** Holistic, development, skill, creative thinking, values, responsibility, Experiential learning

**Introduction**

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world.

A good education institution is one in which every student feels welcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources conducive to learning are available to all students • recognizing, identifying, and fostering the unique capabilities of each student, by sensitizing teachers as well as parents to promote each student's holistic development in both academic and non-academic spheres;

- multidisciplinary and a holistic education across the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports for a multidisciplinary world in order to ensure the unity and integrity of all knowledge;
- emphasis on conceptual understanding rather than rote learning and learning-for-exams;
- creativity and critical thinking to encourage logical decision-making and innovation;
- ethics and human & Constitutional values like empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, courtesy, democratic spirit, spirit of service, respect for public property, scientific temper, liberty, responsibility, pluralism, equality, and justice; • promoting multilingualism and the power of language in teaching and learning; • life skills such as communication, cooperation, teamwork, and resilience; • focus on regular formative assessment for learning rather than the summative assessment that encourages today's 'coaching culture' ;
- extensive use of technology in teaching and learning, removing language barriers, increasing access for Divvying students, and educational planning and management;
- respect for diversity and respect for the local context in all curriculum, pedagogy, and policy, always keeping in mind that education is a concurrent subject;

- full equity and inclusion as the cornerstone of all educational decisions to ensure that all students are able to thrive in the education system;
- synergy in curriculum across all levels of education from early childhood care and education to school education to higher education; • teachers and faculty as the heart of the learning process – their recruitment, continuous professional development, positive working environments and service conditions;
- a ‘light but tight’ regulatory framework to ensure integrity, transparency, and resource efficiency of the educational system through audit and public disclosure while encouraging innovation and out-of-the-box ideas through autonomy, good governance, and empowerment;
- outstanding research as a corequisite for outstanding education and development. According to new education policy research attitude should get developed in students.

### **Holistic development of learners**

The key overall thrust of curriculum and pedagogy reform across all stages will be to move the education system towards real understanding and towards learning how to learn - and away from the culture of rote learning as is largely present today. The aim of education will not only be cognitive development, but also building character and creating holistic and well-rounded individuals equipped with the key 21st century skills.

### **Reduce curriculum content to enhance essential learning and critical thinking .**

Curriculum content will be reduced in each subject to its core essentials, to make space for critical thinking and more holistic, inquiry-based, discovery-based, discussion-based, and analysisbased learning. The mandated content will focus on key concepts, ideas, applications, and problemsolving. Teaching and learning will be conducted in a more interactive manner; questions will be encouraged, and classroom sessions will regularly contain more fun, creative, collaborative, and exploratory activities for students for deeper and more experiential learning.

### **Experiential learning**

In all stages, experiential learning will be adopted, including hands-on learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated education, story-telling-based pedagogy, among others, as standard pedagogy within each subject, and with explorations of relations among different subjects. To close the gap in achievement of learning outcomes, classroom transactions will shift, towards competency-based learning and education. The assessment tools (including assessment “as”, “of”, and “for” learning) will also be aligned with the learning outcomes, capabilities, and dispositions as specified for each subject of a given class.

**Art-integration** is a cross-curricular pedagogical approach that utilizes various aspects and forms of art and culture as the basis for learning of concepts across subjects. As a part of the thrust on experiential learning, art-integrated education will be embedded in classroom transactions not only

for creating joyful classrooms, but also for imbibing the Indian ethos through integration of Indian art and culture in the teaching and learning process at every level. This art-integrated approach will strengthen the linkages between education and culture.

### **Sports-integration is another cross-curricular pedagogical approach**

that utilizes physical activities including indigenous sports, in pedagogical practices to help in developing skills such as collaboration, self-initiative, self-direction, self-discipline, teamwork, responsibility, citizenship, etc. Sports-integrated learning will be undertaken in classroom transactions to help students adopt fitness as a lifelong attitude and to achieve the related life skills along with the levels of fitness as envisaged in the Fit India Movement. The need to integrate sports in education is well recognized as it serves to National Education Policy 2020 13 foster holistic development by promoting physical and psychological well-being while also enhancing cognitive abilities. Empower students through flexibility in course choices

Students will be given increased flexibility and choice of subjects to study, particularly in secondary school - including subjects in physical education, the arts and crafts, and vocational skills – so that they can design their own paths of study and life plans. Holistic development and a wide choice of subjects and courses year to year will be the new distinguishing feature of secondary school education. There will be no hard separation among ‘curricular’, ‘extracurricular’, or ‘co-curricular’, among ‘arts’, ‘humanities’, and ‘sciences’,

### **SUMMARY**

New education policy plays an important role in 21<sup>st</sup> century skill and all round development of students and education.

**IMPACT OF HEARTFULNESS PRACTICE ON SOCIAL WELL-BEING****Usharani G.***Research Scholar,**Heartfulness Research Center, University of Mysuru, Mysuru.***And****Dr. Rajesh Wari Hegde***Research Supervisor,**Heartfulness Research Center, University of Mysuru*

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**ABSTRACT**

*Social well-being along with physical and mental health is one of the pillars of health. An individual is considered to have social well being by performing social activities and roles and communicating effectively with the social norms of society. Social well being is associated with the total condition of individual and community of life. Various factors such as socioeconomic status, type of job of education, age, level of social support and material status affect the social well being. Health is multidimensional concept and the simplest definition is the existence of a sense of well being and the absence of disease. Social well being is considered one of the aspects of health and a fundamental and essential criterion in a person's wealth. Social well being is the ability to perform social roles effectively and efficiently, evaluating and recognizing how one functions in the society and quality of one's relationships with others. Social well being at the individual level includes five variables: Social Interaction, Social acceptance, social contribution, social actualization and social coherence. Investigating the social well being of people in society especially in the college students, is of great importance. Low Social well being is associated with depression, reduced social acceptance, isolation and poor sleep quality. Heartfulness practice is one of the powerful techniques for achieving mental, emotional and social well being.*

*In this physical world everyone wants mental, emotional and socially well being with harmony. We need to regulate our mind or life in a systematic way. Heartfulness is all about living one's life with the guidance of the Heart and it offers a simple and effective set of practices relaxation and meditation to all humanity. The heartfulness practices help us connect with our heart, regulate our mind and nurture the inner strength and attitudes of social well being.*

*This paper focuses the Impact of Heartfulness practice on social well being.*

**Keywords:** Heartfulness practice, Social well-being, Social Interaction, Social acceptance, Social contribution, Social actualization, Social coherence.



## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Health is an abstract and multidimensional concept and the simplest definition is the existence of sense of well being and the absence of disease [1]. The World Health Organisation defines health as complete physical, mental and social well being, not just the absence of disease [2]. There are several models of health, but the new perspective is holistic [3]. The holistic model refers to health's emotional, physical, intellectual, spiritual, psychological and social aspects[4].

Social well-being can be defined as the sharing, developing, and sustaining of meaningful relationship with others. This allows us to feel authentic and valued, and provides a sense of connectedness and belonging. Social Well-being is the ability to participate, feel, valued as the member of, and feel connected to a wider social environment. Feeling like we can make a meaningful impact on the people and the world around us improves our sense of well-being personally. It can also tangibly improve the quality of the community in which we live, creating greater social well-being.

Social well being is considered one of the aspects of health and a fundamental and essential criterion in a person's health [5]. It is the ability to perform social roles effectively and efficiently, evaluating and recognising how one functions in society and the quality of one's relationships with others [6]. Social well being at the individual level includes five components: Social integration, social acceptance, social contribution, social actualization and social coherence.

According to Keyes social well being defined our seeking positive social lives, involving meaningful interaction with family community and wider society. It is possible to say that Social well-being is composed of two significant elements: Social adjustment and social support. Social adjustment refers to personal satisfaction with relationships and possibility to be fulfilled with social rules. Social support means the quality of contacts with one's social network and feeling of protection related to those contacts.

The key for measuring of social well-being is to measure internal reply to stimuli-feelings, thoughts and behaviors which shows satisfaction or lack of satisfaction with the social environment. In practice it is seldom possible to keep well being and social well-being separate. Social health comes from regular, positive social contact with family, friends, neighbours, work but also from self) awareness and positive self concept [7].

In this technology driven world, human beings is suffering with stress, anxiety and depression affecting their mental, emotional and social well-being. Taking care of social well-being plays a major role in over all well being of an individual as it affects the overall health of a human being. It also affects our spiritual well being i.e. relationship with the self, relationship with the nature. Though there are many ways to enhance social well-being, the best way according to research is to practice heart based meditation which helps an individual to connect to the self and also with others. It allows the practitioner to open the heart, there by allows an individual heart

to get connected with other hearts. When an individual interacts with open heart, it automatically reduces the stress and enhances the social connectivity.

## 2. SOCIAL WELL-BEING THROUGH HEARTFULNESS PRACTICE

Heartfulness Meditation was developed around the turn of the 20th century and formalized in 1945 through Shri Ram Chandra Mission. This is a form of Raja Yoga meditation. According to this method, Pranahuti or yogic transmission as well as the cleaning of impressions are unique [8].

In Telangana, India, Heartfulness Movement's headquarters is located at Kanha Shanti Vanam near Hyderabad. Dr. Kamlesh D Patel (Daaji)[9] is the organization's current global guide. There is a nameless, formless Reality behind every religious and spiritual tradition. Heartfulness Meditation enables us to connect directly with that Reality. Therefore, this system is universal in its application, transcending names and forms. The Ultimate can be reached through any path that leads there. According to Heartfulness, we follow the principles of Raja Yoga, which are derived from ancient traditions.

The essence of heartfulness is feeling. A person's entire life is guided by their feelings and inspirations, and this is the role of the heart. Mastering our lives is accomplished through listening to the heart and capturing the inspiration that comes from within. Through meditation on the heart, we fine-tune the heart with the mind, and that is why it is called Heartfulness Meditation.

The heartfulness tradition has evolved over the past century, integrating scientific inquiry with time-honored contemplative practices. With the guidance of certified trainers, the seekers will experience the subtle energy of Transmission, which awakens levels of inner experience, authenticity, compassion, and awareness. We develop well-being, contentment, calm, compassion, courage, and clarity through heartfulness practice.

Heartfulness practice expands our awareness, and develops well-being, contentment, calm, compassion, courage, and clarity. With this awakened potential, together we can create a world based on respect, peace, and unity.

It is never too late to learn meditation as **Meditation is natural to us**. Heartfulness meditation is a heart-based practice that brings a simple yet effective way to integrate meditation into our lifestyle. Across the globe, millions of people have experienced the benefits of Heartfulness Meditation. The four basic techniques taught in this practice are **Relaxation, Meditation, Rejuvenation and Prayer**. These guided techniques will help us relax, focus, rejuvenate, reduce stress, and change through daily meditation. This practice is designed to be a practical and experiential session that starts with a short and easy Relaxation that further helps us experience Yogic transmission in Meditation. A significant and vital part of this practice is the rejuvenation technique through which, we can get rid of all the complexities and impressions in

the form of impurities and heaviness gathered in the system.

Heartfulness Meditation is heart based practice that connects to our Spiritual Heart to experience the infinite self-awareness. Infinite self-awareness is the ongoing presence of peace and love that is our true self. The Spiritual Heart, or Supreme Heart as it is referred to in ancient Indian texts, is the seat of the soul. It is the doorway to experiencing ourselves as expansive, loving, spirit, beyond this body. In meditation we are not excluding the human condition with its struggles and pains. Rather, we are including the human condition by loving and nurturing our soul. As we embrace this aspect of our selves, we come back to our original wetness, gentleness, our genuine happiness. As we accept our human condition ~ the human heart in all its imperfections we are led to the door of the Spiritual Heart where we are completely loved, safe and seen. The result is, meditation practice becomes a healing into wholeness, both human and divine. Each person has his/her own unique experience. Once the silence of the heart is felt, an individual can observe the changes in one's life.

### 3. THEORETICAL CONCEPT OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING.

In the following section, the work of Keyes, Social Well-Being, which is published in the Social Psychology Quarterly in 198, is used. Through a literature study, he defined the dimensions of Social well-being, from which I make use of.

Keyes described social well-being as “the appraisal of one's circumstance and functioning in society” (Keyes, 1998, p.122) and identified five dimensions that are seen to cover this construct: Social acceptance, Social contribution, Social actualization, Social coherence and Social integration. With social acceptance is meant the “construal of society through the character and qualities of other people as a generalization category” (Keyes, 1998, p.122) which connotes that the individual feels good about other people and trusts them in being honest and diligently. This contributes to a general belief and a positive view towards society.

Social contribution means “the evaluation of one's social value” (Keyes, 1998, p.122). In this sense the person feels of him/herself that he/she is an active member of society. The person thinks that he/she can contribute to the common wealth. This implies that the individual thinks that he/she is able to perform certain actions and can take social responsibility.

Social actualization deals with “The evaluation of the potential and the trajectory of society” (Keyes, 1998, p.123). People believe that the full social potential of a society can be realized through the people, the government and institutions. The person itself also contributes to that actualization and is optimistic about the society's future.

Social coherence is about “the perception of the quality, organization and operation of the social world and a concern for knowing about the world” (Keyes, 1998, p.123). People feel involved and think that they can understand in the world they live in. Although they are conscious about not living in the perfect world, they set goals and want to give purpose to

their lives.

Keyes also states that “themes of integration, social involvement, and public consciousness in classical sociological theory suggest challenges faced by adults.” (Keyes,1998,p.123) So what if adults fail to obtain these challenges? The result would be social exclusion.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Social well-being plays a significant role in overall health. Social well-ness is also known as Social well-being refers to build and maintaining positive and supportive relations with the people around us. The more we interact with other people and form meaningful relations, the better will be our social well-being.

Human beings are social animals who can not do well in isolation. Therefore, we need to talk to our loved ones and friends from time to time and share our thoughts. Beliefs and concerns to feel mentally and emotionally better. Studies have also shown that people with the strong social connections have fewer health issues and a more positive out look on life. Hence, working on social well-ness can help promote our overall well being. Social well being is very important because having a positive social net work increases our self confidence. It is vital for our mental, emotional health. It keeps away feelings of isolation. It encourages us to engage in self care and helps us deal with stress and anxiety better.

#### 5. LITERATURE REVIEW

Gold smith defines Social well being as the evaluation of significant positive and negative behaviors concerning others and introduces as one of the most basic health indicators in any society that will lead to individual efficiency [10]. According to Keyes, social well being is an assessment of conditions and performance in society [11]. Larson and Keyes provided a conceptual and theoretical frame work for social well being based on a health oriented approach. Social well being is a combination of several factors that point to how well a person performs in their social life as a neighbour, Co-worker and citizen[12].

Keyes believes that a person’s quality of life and personal performance can not be assessed without considering social criteria. The concept of social well being proposed by Keyes came from the evaluation of individuals from their situation and their performance in society with five dimensions: Social coherence (people assessment of the quality of their relationship with the organisation), social contribution, (feeling like a vital members of society, with something to offer the world), social acceptance (trusting others and having positive options about human nature), social integration (community assessment is based on the idea that the community has potentials that come valid through institutions and citizens) and social actualisation (perception of quality and organisation of the social world [13-16].

According to Larson, Social well-being assesses the quality of relationship with family,



others, and social groups. It includes the individual's internal responses to stimuli and feelings, thoughts, and behaviors that indicate satisfaction and dissatisfaction with life and social environment[17].

Georges Cangulithem showed well that well-being is not related to the individual organic state. Human health is related to the degree to which he dominates his physical and his social environment. Therefore, illness and health are formed based on the demands and expectations of our environment, the degree to which we are appropriate in the environment., family work and the formation of social situations [18]. In 1979, Donal defined a critical and usable definition of social well-being: Social well-being means the quality and quantity of people's involvement in Society [19-21].

The Social well-being model proposed by Ryff considers social health to include the dimensions of positive mental and emotional functioning. These dimensions are self-acceptance, personal growth, positive relationships with others, mastery of the environment, purposefulness in life and independence [22-24]. Well-being refers to joy in achieving satisfaction and avoiding distress, which has three components: life enjoyment, positive sensation, and absence of negative emotion [25].

Theoretically social well-being is a component of the concept of health, which means the ability to play social roles without objectively or mentally intending to harm another [26].

## 6. ROLE OF HEARTFULNESS PRACTICE IN ENHANCING SOCIAL WELL-BEING

The Heartfulness practice is characterized by its emphasis on individual meditation, cleaning, and prayer, complemented by group activities that foster a sense of unity and connection among practitioners. Here's an elaboration on how these various aspects contribute to its ethos of universal brotherhood and social connectivity:

### Individual Meditation, Cleaning, and Prayer:

1. Heartfulness encourages regular individual practice of meditation, known as 'sitting in meditation,' which helps practitioners to introspect, find inner peace, and connect with their inner selves.
2. 'Cleaning' refers to a unique practice in Heartfulness where individuals systematically remove impressions and complexities from the mind and heart, enabling clarity and purity in thoughts and emotions.
3. Prayer in Heartfulness is seen as a way to offer gratitude, seek guidance, and align oneself with higher spiritual principles.

### Group Satsangh:

1. Practitioners gather twice a week in a common place for group satsangh. Satsangh involves meditation, group prayer, and discussions on spiritual topics guided by a trainer or



preceptor.

2. This collective practice strengthens the sense of community among practitioners, fostering mutual support and spiritual growth.

#### **Volunteer Work and Social Engagement:**

1. Heartfulness encourages practitioners to engage in volunteer work at meditation centers and participate in various social service activities.
2. By volunteering, practitioners not only contribute positively to society but also experience firsthand the joy of selfless service and compassion.

#### **Global Gatherings and Celebrations:**

1. The birthday celebrations of the Masters at Kanha Shanti Vanam in Hyderabad attract tens of thousands of practitioners and their families from around the world.
2. These gatherings are opportunities for practitioners to come together, share experiences, deepen their spiritual practice, and celebrate their shared values and teachings.

#### **Structured Programs (U connect, V Connect, C Connect):**

1. Programs like University Connect (U connect), Village Connect (V Connect), and Corporate Connect (C Connect) bring together volunteers from diverse backgrounds.
2. Regardless of caste, religion, or gender, participants collaborate on projects aimed at fostering universal brotherhood and spreading the benefits of Heart-based meditation.
3. These initiatives promote understanding and cooperation among people from different walks of life, reinforcing the belief in the interconnectedness of all human beings.

#### **Promotion of Heart-Based Meditation:**

1. Heartfulness aims to make meditation accessible to people worldwide, promoting the practice as a means to connect with one's heart and soul.
2. By experiencing the benefits of Heart-based meditation, individuals are encouraged to cultivate empathy, compassion, and a sense of unity with others.

In essence, the Heartfulness practice goes beyond individual spiritual growth to emphasize collective harmony and social cohesion. Through meditation, volunteerism, group gatherings, and global celebrations, practitioners are united by the belief in the heart as the seat of the soul, fostering a global community that transcends cultural, religious, and social divides. This approach not only enriches the lives of individuals but also contributes to a more compassionate and interconnected world.

#### **7. CONCLUSION**

The role of Heartfulness meditation in enhancing social well-being is also dealt with. When people meet quite often for a common cause and well-being of each other, it improves the coherence within the community, society and humanity at large. The heartfulness institute

organizes Programmes on Meditation leading to work together and stay together which enhances social well-being. Heartfulness practice plays a vital role in social well-being.

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## **The Impact of Aptitude Factors on Counsellors in the Open and Distance Learning Educational System: An Indian Knowledge System Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

This study explores the significance of aptitude factors and their impact on counsellors within the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) educational system in India. Distance education, as a contemporary form of non-formal education, has gained prominence due to its flexibility and accessibility. In this learning paradigm, counsellors serve as essential intermediaries bridging the gap between learners and educational institutions. This research examines the influence of various aptitude factors on the effectiveness of counsellors and aims to highlight the intrinsic qualities necessary for successful counselling in the context of Indian education.

**Keywords:** Open and Distance Learning, Counsellors, Aptitude, Indian Knowledge System, Counselling Profession

### **Introduction**

The Indian educational landscape is undergoing continuous transformation, with distance education emerging as the fastest-growing segment of both domestic and international education. As defined by Desmond Keegan, distance education is characterized by the separation of teacher and learner, the influence of educational organizations, the use of media to facilitate communication, and a personalized learning experience. Given the distinct dynamics of this model, the role of counsellors becomes pivotal in ensuring the success of learners navigating ODL systems.

### **Aptitude: Understanding its Importance**

Aptitude, often referred to as inherent talent or potential, significantly influences an individual's ability to perform specific tasks. It is a fixed trait, crystallizing by the age of 14 and largely unaffected by later education or experiences. Understanding the relationship between aptitude and counselling is crucial, as these innate abilities shape the effectiveness of counsellors in their professional roles. This paper examines the essential aptitudes relevant to counselling and their implications for the Open and Distance Learning context.

Aptitude versus Skills, Knowledge, and Attitudes

To effectively navigate the counselling profession, it is essential to differentiate between aptitude, skills, knowledge, and attitudes.

- **Aptitude:** Refers to inherent abilities that facilitate learning and task performance.



- **Skills:** Can be acquired through education and practice and include various types such as labour skills, life skills, and social skills.
- **Knowledge:** Represents an individual's understanding of specific subjects or tasks.
- **Attitude:** Denotes an individual's disposition towards a particular subject, which can augment or hinder success.

These elements interplay in shaping a counsellor's effectiveness, with aptitude emerging as the cornerstone for achieving meaningful outcomes.

#### Types of Aptitude Relevant to Counselling

According to psychological research, there are seven distinct types of aptitude that have implications in the counselling profession:

1. **Mechanical Aptitude:** The ability to understand and operate machines, relevant for technical education segments.
2. **Numerical Aptitude:** Essential for data interpretation and quantitative analysis.
3. **Abstract Aptitude:** Critical for logical reasoning and problem-solving in complex scenarios encountered during counselling.
4. **Linguistic Aptitude:** Influences a counsellor's ability to communicate effectively with clients.
5. **Spatial Aptitude:** Assists in visualizing concepts and environments, significant for understanding clients' contexts.
6. **Operational Aptitude:** Facilitates systematic approaches to addressing client issues.
7. **Verbal Aptitude:** Enhances both written and verbal expression, crucial for articulating thoughts and providing feedback.

#### Reflection of Aptitudes in Counselling

Aptitudes manifest in various aspects of a counsellor's role, influencing the counselling process and outcomes. Key reflections include:

##### Abstract Aptitude in Counselling

The ability to draw logical conclusions from incomplete information is vital during counselling sessions. Factors influencing success in counselling include:

- **Client Factors:** Active engagement and positive expectations from clients enhance treatment outcomes.
- **Counsellor Factors:** A counsellor's warmth, empathy, and expertise create an environment conducive to successful outcomes.
- **Contextual Factors:** The setting in which counselling occurs significantly impacts client comfort and engagement.
- **Process Factors:** Elements such as the understanding of roles, active listening, and the opportunity for reflection and emotional release contribute to effective counselling.

#### The Role of Counsellors in Indian Knowledge Systems

Incorporating indigenous knowledge systems into the counselling processes can enhance the effectiveness of ODL. The principles inherent in Indian philosophy, such as holistic learning, contextual adaptability, and emphasis on interpersonal relationships, align well with the required aptitudes of counsellors. Moreover, fostering a culturally sensitive approach in counselling can simultaneously address personal and societal issues, thereby promoting a deeper understanding of the learner's context.

#### Conclusion



The aptitude of counsellors significantly influences their effectiveness in the Open and Distance Learning educational system. Recognizing the various types of aptitudes, along with the skills and contextual factors at play, can improve counselling outcomes. Integrating these insights into practice can help counsellors become better equipped to support learners and contribute to the evolving landscape of education in India.

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