
A Critical Analysis of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in India

Santoshbhai Subhashbhai Khajure

Author Affiliation: PG Student, Dept. of Commerce, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Arts & Commerce College, Nagsenvan, Dist. Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar. Maharashtra. India.
Email: santoshkhajure111@gmail.com

Citation of Article: Khajure, S. S. (2024). A Critical Analysis of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in India. International Journal of Classified Research Techniques & Advances (IJCRTA) ISSN: 2583- 1801, 4 (1), pg. 87-91. [ijcerta.org](http://www.ijcerta.org)

Abstract:

In this research article, an in-depth analysis of the Indian knowledge system has been done in the same manner. In this article, what is the Indian knowledge system and what are the objectives of the Indian knowledge system, what is the importance of the Indian knowledge system in the new education policy and why the Indian knowledge system is important in the new education policy is analyzed under this research article. In the research paper article, how the Indian knowledge system of came into existence, what is its development is mentioned in this research paper. It has been mentioned in this research paper that various aspects of the origin of the All India Technical Education Council have been mentioned in this research paper after reading this research paper generally the researcher as well as the reader will surely benefit from this research paper and it will help to understand what are the Indian knowledge system.

Keywords: National Education Policy-2020, AICTE, Government policy, Education System. Online Journal & Books.

Introduction:

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a vast repository of intellectual traditions spanning science, medicine, mathematics, philosophy, and linguistics. Rooted in ancient texts such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana, IKS has played a crucial role in shaping global knowledge traditions. However, its integration into modern education and research remains a subject of debate, facing both recognition and skepticism. This paper critically examines the contributions, challenges, and the path forward for IKS in contemporary society.

Indian knowledge system is already practiced in India. Compared to other countries, Indian knowledge system has gained a lot of importance as it is considered sacred, the Indian knowledge system has gained a lot of importance even in today's union status and that is why the Indian knowledge system has gained a unique importance not only in India but also in comparison to all the countries in the world. Recommendations were made extensively and under the new education policy- 2020 in the Indian knowledge system It was recommended through the government that some subjects should be included in the Indian system of knowledge, Chanakya Niti, Gurukul system, Guru Shishya, Yoga, Indian culture emerges through this system and these systems are therefore considered popular not only in India but in all countries and the system itself is called Indian system of knowledge. Indian knowledge system is a broad concept and its scope is very large and not only in Indian history but also in the whole world Indian knowledge system has been expanded and the Indian knowledge system has been propagated and disseminated. Indian

knowledge system has existed for thousands of years and this jana system has been used for thousands of years.

Indian knowledge system includes religion, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, medicine, etc. Indian knowledge system is said to be originated by Vaidya. It is generally said that 1500 books are collected in which we can say that the Indian knowledge system is not an ordinary knowledge system but a very large knowledge system. The important purpose of the Indian knowledge system is to keep the Indian culture alive. It seems that the important purpose of the Indian knowledge system is to promote and spread the Indian culture and make continuous efforts to improve the Indian culture. That is why Government of India has mandated inclusion of Indian knowledge system under the new education policy 2020 because Indian knowledge system is a hold on Indian culture and Indian knowledge system is for how to promote and spread Indian culture. Under the New Education Policy 2020, the Government of India has mandated that the Indian Knowledge System should be included in the primary, secondary and higher secondary education sectors i.e. the education sector as a whole Indian Knowledge System Through the Indian Knowledge System, practical life, caste, customs, traditions, education, arts, administration, judicial system and health system, it is necessary to include Indian knowledge system and Indian knowledge about various elements of trade transactions in the same way. Similarly, the various dialects spoken in India under the Indian knowledge system, all the scientific and scientific ones have been adopted in the Indian knowledge system and whatever language is related to subjects and scientists during the period of association, it is used only with the support of Indian knowledge system.

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary sources, yet it is mainly based on the secondary data. The major sources of secondary data are the information provided by AICTE, Government Policies, New Education Policy -2020 Online Journal and Books related India Knowledge System, reference books, research journal, libraries, etc.

Origin and Development:

The origin of the Indian system of knowledge is generally believed to be around 1500 years ago through various Vedic, Charaka, on astronomy, mathematics, politics and economics. In developing countries like India, under the Indian knowledge system from earlier Knowledge was acquired orally because in earlier times the disciple was taught through a specific physician and the work of imparting knowledge to the disciple was done through various big schools like Takshshila, Nalanda to propagate and disseminate various types of knowledge. This center was being built in this center the disciples used to go to such places not only from India but also from different countries and different states to acquire knowledge and through this medium the Indian knowledge system started to be widely propagated and students also started getting attracted to such knowledge Centers. Indian culture is not only in India but many Indian culture is famous in different countries of the country and the world, so international students used to come and study in various educational centers like Nalanda Takshashila, Vikramasala to get education according to Indian culture, because Indian education was very good and cultural education was presented at that time. Scholars were born through whom various techniques and technologies were promoted and discoveries like astronomy were made which made the Indian knowledge system more popular. at the same time, while teaching Indian culture under the Indian knowledge system, how to respect one's dignity and what prosperity is achieved in respect, the inclusion of things was first taught to

the students in this educational center, that is why Takshashila Nalanda and Vikram schools were known as educational centers not only in India but all over the world and after that, it got bigger.

Objectives:

1. To find the Indian knowledge system gaining momentum not only in India but in the whole world.
2. To adoption of Indian Knowledge System under National Education Policy-2020& augment and modify it accordingly.

Nature and Features:

1. Role of Guru: Under the Indian system of knowledge, the Guru used to have the attention of every student and the Guru used to ask his disciple some questions to answer the questions and the Guru properly understood the understanding of his student or his students and accordingly the Guru taught his disciples and filled up the gaps in it like that.
2. Comprehensive approach: Under the Indian system of knowledge, the work of giving practical and spiritual form to justice is done under the Indian system of knowledge by combining different approaches of knowledge comes in and his approach is known as the overall comprehensive approach.
3. Practical Application: Practical application is done under Indian knowledge systems like Vaidya Bhattacharya Ayurveda etc.

Advantages:

In general, the Indian system of knowledge has gained importance not only in India but also in the whole world, because the approach of the Indian system of knowledge is very comprehensive and to give equal justice to all the elements, to give light to all the elements and to give justice to all the elements was considered as the main important objective of the Indian system of justice so generally the importance of Indian knowledge system can be stated in the following points.

1. Culture: Indian culture is cultivated under the Indian knowledge system and Indian culture is a culture that is not found in any other country, so Indian culture is cultivated properly under the Indian knowledge system.
2. Innovative solution: Indian knowledge system is most satisfactory as compared to modern education system because no principle is used under Indian knowledge system which will cause any kind of harm under this system.
3. Global Influence: While Indian knowledge system is based in India, Indian culture has been influenced in many different countries such as educational, cultural, political and scientific.

Disadvantages:

Generally Indian Knowledge System Although Indian Jan system is considered to be very important as compared to other countries but some errors we see under Indian Jan system can be mentioned in the following way.

1. Under the Indian Knowledge System the patient was cured through Ayurveda Bhattacharya and the patient was cured, but the patient was not cured as per the doctor and Ayurveda, but in the modern era, there is a large spread of diseases, so the Indian system of knowledge is used to treat such diseases. Ayurveda is becoming incomplete.
2. Under the Indian Knowledge System if a patient wants to be well, the physician can heal those patients by looking in various books, but in modern times, the disease is so

widespread that it is necessary to research that disease, so the Indian system of knowledge seems to fall short somewhere.

3. In modern times we see a big change in the Indian culture as we can see the change in the earlier Indian culture and the change in the Indian culture of today so it is a very important challenge in front of the Indian knowledge system to coordinate them.
4. Under the Indian Knowledge System, the caste and religion of the disciple was looked at for education and in today's modern times, the caste, religion or caste he belongs to is not the first priority for the disciple.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE):

The Indian Knowledge System is considered an important knowledge system throughout the world. As there is a huge gap between the Indian knowledge system and the current education system, how can the Indian knowledge system be propagated and disseminated in the current federal education system to identify this knowledge system as a very comprehensive and continuous knowledge system? In order to promote and disseminate Indian knowledge in the same manner as it will be prevalent, the Government of India established the All India Technical Education Council and decided to promote and disseminate the Indian knowledge system through this system and in today's time of the organization, the modern education system i.e. the new education policy - 2020 also includes Indian Efforts are being made through the Government of India to find out how to incorporate the knowledge system, so the All India Technical Education Council was established and through this system the system was implemented and the Bharatiya Knowledge system was propagated, and further this All India Technical Education System was established in 1945.

In 1987, the All India Education Council was unanimously given constitutional status in the Parliament through which the Indian system of knowledge was propagated and disseminated to start the Indian knowledge system but to start this life in such a way that it will have complete modernity and to cultivate India's Indian culture as well as to start new technical education institutes in India, to fix their curriculum, to fix their admission capacity and to make various modifications etc. Education Council has and that is why this situation has been established. The head office of AICT is at New Delhi All India Councils of Technical Education offices are established in a total of seven states viz Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Chennai, Kanpur, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Gohati, Bhopal, Bangalore, Hyderabad, etc. There are support offices of All India Council of Technical Education in the States Working in the field. Main functions of All India Council of Technical Education:

1. Informing children about Indian culture and cultivating Indian culture to do
2. Creating flexibility in education system.
3. To make boys and girls self-reliant
4. Making education policy transparent,
5. Adoption of quality education system.
6. Trying to impart the same education in different languages.
7. Maximum focus on research.

The Department of Indian Knowledge System has been established in the Ministry through the Government of India. Under this department, the Indian Knowledge System and the indigenous Indian Jan System have been established by the Government of India with the aim of increasing the Indian Knowledge System to a large extent so as to promote and expand the Indian Jan System to a large extent. This department has been established and we can see that efforts have always been made by the Government of India to enhance the Indian healthcare system.

Conclusion:

Indian knowledge system has been started in India for many years and compared to other countries, Indian knowledge system is considered very important because various types of Indian culture are included under Indian Knowledge system and the disciples exchange ideas in front of each other and in this way the Guru teaches his disciple although the Indian Knowledge system is considered important but when the Indian knowledge system is studied broadly, the Indian Knowledge system is a traditional Knowledge system but during the period of Sangat we can see a lot of changes in the field of education. These are considered very important of the Indian knowledge system and some things are seen in this Indian knowledge system i.e. Indian knowledge system after reading this research paper you will definitely know what is the Indian knowledge system and this research paper will be important in the future as well.

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