

Learning Centers in Ancient India: Primary and Higher Education Scenario in NEP

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Abstract,

Early Childhood Care and Education: The Foundation of Learning - Foundational Literacy and Numeracy: An Urgent & Necessary Prerequisite to Learning Curtailing Dropout Rates and Ensuring Universal Access to Education at All Levels Curriculum and Pedagogy in Schools: Learning Should be Holistic, Integrated, Enjoyable and Engaging Teachers Equitable and Inclusive Education: Learning for all - Efficient Resourcing and Effective Governance through School Complexes/Clusters -Standard-setting and Accreditation for School Education

Higher Education Quality Universities and Colleges: A New and Forward-looking Vision for India's Higher Education System -Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation Towards a More Holistic and Multidisciplinary religion and region Education .-Optimal Learning Environments and Support for Students -Motivated, Energized and Capable Faculty - Equity and Inclusion in Higher Education Teacher Education -Re-imagining Vocational Education Catalyzing Quality Academic Research in all Fields through a New National Research Foundation -Transforming the Regulatory System of Higher Education Effective Governance and Leadership for Higher Education Institutions

Keywords

Effective Governance, Enlightened Knowledge, Holistic, Single-stream

Introduction:

The development of a just and equitable society, the realization of human potential, and the advancement of national development all depend on education. The secret to India's ongoing rise and position as a global leader in economic growth is ensuring that everyone has access to high-quality teaching.

Social justice and equality, national integration, scientific progress, and cultural conservation. The greatest strategy for utilizing and developing our nation's abundant resources and talents for the benefit of each person, society, the nation, and the world is universal high-quality education. The future of our nation will depend on our capacity to offer our youth, who will make up the largest population in the world in the coming ten years, access to high-quality educational opportunities. Reflecting the global agenda for education development,

The landscape of knowledge in the world is changing quickly. The emergence of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, among other significant scientific and technological advancements, may cause many unskilled jobs globally to be replaced by machines, but the demand for a skilled workforce, especially those with expertise in data science, computer science, and mathematics, as well as multidisciplinary skills in the social sciences, humanities, and sciences, will be in higher demand. The way we meet the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs will change significantly as a result of climate change, rising pollution, and the depletion of natural resources. This will necessitate the need for

additional skilled labor, especially in the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science.

The implementation of significant reforms that introduce the highest standards of quality, equity, and integrity into the system is necessary to close the gap between the current state of learning outcomes and what is needed. Education through higher education and early childhood care.

India's education system must be the best in the world by 2040, with all students, regardless of social or economic background, having fair access to the best instruction available.

Our nation's numerous expanding developmental needs are intended to be addressed by the first education policy of the twenty-first century, the National Education Policy 2020. This policy calls for the overhaul and revision of the entire educational system, including its governance and regulation, in order to establish a new framework that

Findings and Discussion –

Education Provides stability in life ,and its something that no one can ever take away from you .Education is just not limited to knowledge from books but also be obtained through practical experience outside the classroom .It faciliates quality learning among people of any age group cast ,creed and region According to Albert Einstein “Education is that which remains if one has forgotten everything he learned in school .(Ideas and Opinions pg 63)Education Means-Change in skill set, Change in mind set, Holistic development of personality, socially responsibility, Ethical Conscious.

Ancient education system India has been the center of learning since ancient times. Ancient Indian scriptures, palm leaf records and inscriptions on stones and copper provide evidences of the historic origins in India. Travelers from began to visit s arts of India from early times. To values such architecture as well as its educational practices had spread Far and wide .The education system of ancient time was regarded as a source for the knowledge traditions and practices that guided the humanity. From the time of Rig-Veda onwards. Our ancient education system evolved over a period of time and focused on the holistic development of the individual. The system focused on the moral physical spiritual and intellectual aspects of life emphasized on values such as humility, truthfulness and discipline, Self-reliance respect for all creatures pupils were taught to appreciate the balance between human being and nature.Techhing and learning followed the tenants Vedas and Upanishads fulfilling duties towards self, family and society, then encompassing all aspect of life. Education system focused both on learning and physical development .In other words the emphasis was on healthy mind and healthy body.

Sources of education in ancient India :-

Was the education of the vedas,Brahmanas Upanishads Dharmsutras.In ancient India scholars like a Arybhata ,Patanjali,Chraka ,Susruta,Varahmihira,Panini,Nagarjuna,Bhaskarcharya Madhava Chakrapani Datta Shankar deva Gargi maitrayi amongst several others ,made specific contributions to global expertise in various fields such as Mathematics astronomy,

metallurgy. Clinical technological know –how and surgery civil engineering, architecture ship building, and navigation, Yoga exceptional arts chess and more

Sources of learning were drawn from various disciplines such as (Itihas)History , (Logic) Anviksiki, Mimosas(Interpretation),Shilpashastra (Architecture)Arthshastra(Polity)Varta (Agriculture),trade, commerce(animal husbandry)and Dhanurvedya (Archery) Physical education too was an important curricular area and pupils participated in games Dhanurvedya for acquiring martial skills and Yogsadhana training body and mind

Gurukulas and Ashrams place of learning:-

The centers of higher education in ancient India both Formal informal ways of education system existed. Indigenous education was imparted at home in Temples pathshalas, Chatuspadas and Gurukuls

Notable universities of ancient times:-

Among the most notable universities that evalved during this period were Takshashila .Nalanda ,Valbhi, Vikramshila, Odantapuri,and jagaddala .These institution created to the needs of advanced levels students .such students joined centers of higher learning and developed their knowledge . **Education in Modren India-**

Education is important for awareness of almost everything and is a fundamental human right There is appositive correlation between person’s education and his earning .The literary rate in Indi at the time of independence was around 12%.However, in 2022,the literary rate jumped to a whopping74.04% National Education PolicyThe National Policy of education aims to bring transformational reform in school and higher education.

- GER education and shape India in to global superpower Built fundamental pillars of Access, equity, quality Affordability, and Accountability.
 - Some of the Important Components of NEP are 2020, given below
 - New policy aims for universalization education from preschool to secondary levelwith 100% GER in school education by 2030
 - NEP 2020 will bring 2 crore out of school children back into the mainstream
 - New 5+3+3+4 school curriculum with 12 years of schooling and 3 years of Preschooling Emphasis on foundational Literacy and Numeracy, no rigid separation between academic stream and,extracurricular, and vocational streams in schools, Vocational education to start from class 6th with Internship. Teaching up to at least grade 5th to be in mother tongue / regional language.
 - Assessment reforms with a 360-Degree holistic Progress Card .Tracking Student Progress for achieving Learning Outcomes .
 - GER in higher education curriculum to have Flexibility of Subjects.
 - Multiple Entries and Exist to be allowed with appropriate certification .
 - Academic Banks of Credits to be established to facilitates to the Transfer of Credits
- National Research Foundation to be established to faster a strong research culture Light but

Tight Regulation of higher education ,Single regulator with four verticals for different functions

- Fundamental stage
- Preparatory Stage
- Middle Stage
- Secondary stage **Conclusion:-**

Since ancient times, Indian lifestyle and philosophy have had strong impact at the global level. The Indian Schooling machine produced terrific students not only in ancient India in modern times as well as some of the global CEO's are of Indian Origin. The future of any country depends on its youth, Creating a good education and learning ecosystem would go a long way in making a nation progressive and prosperous .The National Education Policy envisions a system of education based on Indian Values that contribute in making India a global Knowledge If Indian students are still leading at the global level by heading some of the world's renowned organizations then it can be stated that would stand the test of the times.

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