



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Indian Knowledge Tradition System: A Brief Study

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ABSTRACT:-

The Indian Knowledge tradition system in Ancient Indian Education System (AIES) has based on **Lifelong Holistic**, learning in Gurukul or Ashram as a Guru- Shishya Parampara **4 Ashram, 4 Vedas, 6 Shatras, 18 Puran, 60 Nitiya, 108 Upanishad, 64 Kala, 14 Vidyas** practices in **Sanskrit Languages** that emphasize self-realization, critical thinking, yoga, meditation, vastu shatras Ayurveda emotional, mental, spiritual development, jyotish & astronomy, and holistics practices storytelling, dialogue & discussion, experiential learning, mentorship, reflective practices.

The Buddhist Indian Education System (BIES) has based on an aimed at purity of character, practical activities, learning in **Vihars / Matths or monasteries, Monk- Sawan**, relation, **12 years Pabbajja & 10 years Upasampada** in mother tongue **Pali & Prakrit**, action physical, intellectual, meditation, moral & social actions have been deemed necessary for salvation. Not to do any evil, to cultivate good to, purify one's heart. Key pillars of teaching highly loving kindness, humanity patience and giving, perhaps they value wisdom and compassion most of all.

The Islamic Indian Education System (IIES) of cultivating the notion of universal justice through actions such as communal engagement, public deliberation & just striving with the socialization, individuation and good action as complementary approaches to education. Medieval Education learning in Makhtabs, Madarassas, Khanghas, Dargahs & Karkhanas in Arabic & Quran tafsir (Quranic exegesis) & fiqh (Islamic Jurisprudence), which was seen as particularly important.

The British Indian Education System (BIES) or Modern Education System Pre-Independence & Post-Independence having aim ethical, moral, practical knowledge, community based, practical skill based, preserved cultural heritage virtual digital literacy based. **The British Indian Pre-Independence Education System** origin **Colonial Education**, British influence Charter Act,

Macaulay, Wood Dispatch, Hunter Commission, Govt. of India Act & **Post-Independence System** Radhakrishnan Commission, Mudaliar, Kothari, NEP 1968, 1986 & 1992, Education Reforms in Liberalization era 1991-2019, Right to Education Act 2009, Growth of Higher Education Institutions, Digital Education Initiatives 2010 -2019, National Education Policy 2020 and beyond, provide Tri-Linguistics, Multidisciplinary, Skill based more Autonomy Universities, New Structure 5+3+3+4, on Formal, Informal, Non-Formal, Vocational, Digital Education, STEM.

The Indian Education System in India have significant role in shaping individuals and society to focused on moral value, discipline, skill based technology, career oriented knowledge and global competitiveness, a balanced approach integrating ethical values with modern advancements can be leads to a holistic and inclusive education.

KEY WORD: - Ancient Indian Education System, Buddhist Indian Education System, Islamic Indian Education System, British Indian Education System, Modern Education System.

INTRODUCTION:-

The Indian Knowledge tradition system in **Ancient Indian Education System (AIES)** has based on **Lifelong Holistic**, learning in Gurukul or Ashram as a Guru- Shishya Parampara **4 Ashram, 4 Vedas, 6 Shatras, 18 Puran, 60 Nitiya, 108 Upanishad, 64 Kala, 14 Vidyas** practices in **Sanskrit Languages** that emphasize self-realization, critical thinking, yoga, meditation, vastu shatras Ayurveda emotional, mental, spiritual development, jyotish & astronomy, and holistics practices storytelling, dialogue & discussion, experiential learning, mentorship, reflective practices.

The Buddhist Indian Education System (BIES) has based on an aimed at purity of character, practical activities, learning in **Vihars / Matths or monasteries, Monk- Sawan**, relation, **12 years Pabbajja & 10 years Upasampada** in mother tongue **Pali & Prakrit**, action physical, intellectual, meditation, moral & social actions have been deemed necessary for salvation. Not to do any evil, to cultivate good to, purify one's heart. Key pillars of teaching highly loving kindness, humanity patience and giving, perhaps they value wisdom and compassion most of all.

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ANCIENT INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM (AIES):-

The Indian Knowledge tradition system in Ancient Indian Education System (AIES) has based on **Lifelong Holistic**, learning in Gurukul or Ashram as a Guru- Shishya Parampara **4 Ashram, 4 Vedas, 6 Shatra, 18 Puran, 60 Nitiya, 108 Upanishad, 64 Kala, 14 Vidyas** practices in **Sanskrit Languages** that emphasize self-realization, critical thinking, yoga, meditation, vastu shatra Ayurveda emotional, mental, spiritual development, jyotish & astronomy, and holistics practices storytelling, dialogue & discussion, experiential learning, mentorship, reflective practices.

THE INDIAN KNOWLEDGE TRADITION SYSTEM LEARNING BASED ON THE FOLLOWING AS:-

4 ASHRAM:- Brahmacharya (Student), Grhastha (Householder), Vanaprastha (Forestwalker / Forest dweller).

4 VEDAS:- Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

6 SHATRA:- Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta.

18 PURAN:- Brahma, Padma, Vishnu, Shiva, Bhagavata, Narada, Markandeya, Agni, Bhavishya, Brahmayaiyarta, Linga, Varaha, Skanda, Vamana, Kurma, Matsya, Garuda, and Brahmanada.

60 NITIYA:-

	Personality Quantities				
1	Satyam (Truthfulness)	21	Ahimsa (Non-violence)		Family Quantities
2	Dhriti (Perseverance)	22	Asteya (Non-stealing)	41	Putraprem (Love for children)
3	Daya (Compassion)	23	Brahmacharya (Celibacy)	42	Vamsaprem (Love of family)
4	Arjava (Honesty)	24	Aparigraha (Non-possessiveness)	43	Gruhasthaprem (Love for home)
5	Kshama (Forgiveness)	25	Tyaga (Renunciation)	44	Svargaprem (Love for heaven)
6	Dharmam (Righteousness)	26	Dharma (Righteousness)	45	Pitraprem (Love for ancestors)
7	Tapas (Self- Control)	27	Artha (Wealth)	46	Devaprem (Love for God)
8	Santosha (Contentment)	28	Kama (Desire)	47	Rishiprem (Love for Sages)
9	Svadhyaya (Self-Study)	29	Moksha (Liberation)	48	Guruprem (Love for Guru)
10	Aparigraha (Non-Possessiveness)	30	Svarga (Heaven)	49	Atmaprem (Love for supreme)
	Social Qualities		Professional Qualities	50	Parmatmaprem (Love for supreme self)

11	Vidya (Knowledge)	31	Karmayoga (Dedication to work)		Spiritual Quantities
12	Vinaya (Humility)	32	Svadharayoga (Dedication to one's duty)	51	Shraddha (faith)
13	Vrata (Vow)	33	Yajna (Sacrifice)	52	Saburi (Patience)
14	Sangha (Community)	34	Tapasya (Austerity)	53	Santosha (Contentment)
15	Dana (Charity)	35	Svadyaya (Self-study)-	54	Svadyaya (Self-study)
16	Satsanga (Good Company)	36	Japa (Repetition of mantra)	56	Satsanga (Good company)
17	Propakara (Helping Others)	37	Homa (Fire sacrifice)	57	Dhyana (Meditation)
18	Maitri (Friendship)	38	Dhyana (Meditation)	58	Siddhi (Perfection)
19	Karuna (Compassion)	39	Samadhi (Tranco)	59	Moksha (Liberation)
20	Madhura (Sweet Speech)	40	Siddhi (Perfection)	60	Brahmananda (Bliss of Brahman)

108 UPANISHAD: - It followed by Swami Nirmalanada Giri -

1	Isa	37	Tejobindu	73	Adhyatma
2	Kena	38	Nadabindu	74	Kundika
3	Katha	39	DhyanaBindu	75	Savitri
4	Prasna	40	Brahmayidya	76	Atma
5	Munda	41	Yogatattya	77	Pasupata
6	Mandukya	42	Atmabodha	78	Parabrahma
7	Tattiri	43	Naradapariyajaka	79	Avadhutaka
8	Aitareya	44	Trisikhi	80	Tripuratapini
9	Chandogya	45	Sita	81	Devi
10	Brihadaranyaka	46	Yogachudamani	82	Tripura
11	Brahma	47	Nirvana	83	Katharuda
12	Kaiyalya	48	Mandalabrahmana	84	Bhavana
13	Jabala	49	Dakshinamurti	85	Rudrahridaya
14	Syetasya	50	Sarabha	86	Yoga-kundali
15	Hamsa	51	Skanda	87	Bhasma
16	Aruni	52	Tripadyibhuti-Mahanarayana	88	Rudraksha
17	Garbha	53	Adyayataraka	89	Ganapti
18	Narayana	54	Ramarahasya	90	Darsana
19	Pramahamsa	55	Ramatapani	91	Tarasara
20	Amritabindu	56	Vasudeva	92	Mahavakya
21	Amritananda	57	Mudgala	93	Panchabrahma
22	Atarhrvasirah	58	Sandilya	94	Pranagnihotra
23	Atarhrvasikha	59	Paingala	95	Gopalatapini
24	Maitrayini	60	Bhiksu	96	Krishna
25	Kaushitakibrahmana	61	Mahat	97	Yajnayavalkya
26	Brihajjabala	62	Sariraka	98	Varaha
27	Nrisimhatapini	63	Yogasikha	99	Satyayani
28	Kalagnirudra	64	Turiyatita	100	Hayagriya

29	Maitreya	65	Sannyasa	101	Dattatreya
30	Subala	66	Paramahamsaparivrajaka	102	Garuda
31	Kshurika	67	Akshamalika	103	Kalisamtarana
32	Mantrika	68	Avyakta	104	Tabali
33	Sarvasara	69	Ekakshara	105	Saubhagyalakshmi
34	Niralamba	70	Annapurna	106	Sarasvatirahasya
35	Sukarahasya	71	Surya	107	Bahvricha
36	Vajrasuchika	72	Akshi	108	Muktika

64 KALA (64 ARTS IN ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE):-

1	Geeta vidyaa- Art of Singing	23	Hasta – Laghava- Art of Sleight of Hand	45	Utsadana – Art of Healing or Cleaning a Person with Perfumes.
2	Vadya vidya – Art of playing on Musical Instruments	24	Citra – Sankapupa- Bhakshya- Vikara – Kriya- Art of Preparing Varieties of Delicious Food.	46	Kesa – Marjana- Kausala- Art of Combing Hair.
3	Nritya vidya - Art of Dancing	25	Panaka – Rasa- Ragasava – Yojana- Art of Preparing Palatable Drinks AND Tinging draughts with red color.	47	Akshara – Mushtika – Kathana – Art of Taking with Fingers.
4	Natya – Art of Theatricals	26	Suchi- Vaya- Karma – Art of Needleworks and Weaving.	48	Dharana – Matrika – Art of the use of Amulets.
5	Alekhyia vidya – Art of Painting	27	Sutra – Krida- Art of Playing with Thread.	49	Desa – Bhasha – Jnana – Art of Knowing Provincial Dialects.
6	Aishvakacchedya vidya – Art of Painting the Face & Body with color	28	Vina – Darmuraka – Vada – Art of Playing on Lute and small Drum.	50	Nirmiti – Jnana – Art of Knowing prediction by Heavenly Voice.
7	Tandula-Kusuma- Bali- vikara- Art of preparing offerings from rice and flowers.	29	Prahelika – Art of Making and Solving Riddles.	51	Yantra –Matrika - Art of Mechanics.
8	Pushpastarana – Art of making a covering of Flowers for a bed.	30	Durvacaka-Yoga- Art of Practicing Language difficult to be answered by others.	52	Mlecchita – Kutarka – Vikalpa – Art of Fabricating Babarous or Foreign Sophistry.
9	Dasana-Vasananga-raga – Art of applying preparations for cleansing the Teeth, Cloths and Painting the Body.	31	Pustaka – Vacana- Art of Reciting Books.	53	Samvacya – Art of Conversation.
10	Mani-Bhumika-Karma- Art of making the	32	Natikakhyayika – Darsana- Art of	54	Manasi Kavya – Kripa – Art of Composing

	Groundwork of Jewels.		Enacting Short Play and Anecdotes.		verse Mentally.
11	Sayya-Racana- Art of covering the Bed.	33	Kavya – Samasya – Purana – Art of Solving Enigmatic verses.	55	Kriya – Vikalpa – Art of Designing Aliterary work or A Medical Remedy.
12	Udaka-VADYA – Art of playing on Music in Water.	34	Pattika – Vetra – Bana – Vikaipa- Art of Designing preparation of Shield, Cane and Arrows.	56	Chalitaka – Yoga – Art of Practicing as a Builder of Shrines called after him.
13	Udaka-Ghata - Art of Splashing with Water	35	Tarku – Karma – Art of Spinning by Spindle.	57	Akarsha – Krida – Cchando- Jnana - Art of the use Lexicography and Meteres.
14	Citra- Yoga – Art of practically applying an Admixture of Colours.	36	Takshana – Art of Carpentry.	58	Vastra – Gopana – Art of Concealment of Cloths.
15	Malya-Grathana- Vikalpa- Art of Designing a Preparation of Wreaths.	37	Vastu – Vidya – Art of Enginerring .	59	Dyuta – Vishesha – Art of Knowing Specific Gambling
16	Sekharapida-Yojana – Art of practically setting the coronet on the Head.	38	Raupya – Ratna- Pariksha – Art of Testing Silver and Jwels.	60	Akarsha – Krida – art of Playing with Dice or Magnet.
17	Nepathya- Yoga – Art of practically Dressing in the Tiring Room.	39	Dhatu – Vada – Art of Metallurgy.	61	Balaka – Kridanka – Art of Using Children's Toys.
18	Kamapatra – Bhanga – Art of Decorating the Tragus of the ear.	40	Mani – Raga – Jnana –Art of Tinging Jewels.	62	Vainayiki Vidya – Art of Enforcing Discipline.
19	Sugandha – Yukti – Art of practical Application of Aromatics.	41	Akara Jnana – Art of Mineralogy.	63	Vaijayiki Vidya – Art of Gaining Victory.
20	Bhushana – Yojana – Art of Applying or Setting Omaments.	42	Vrikshayur – Veda- Yoga – Art of particing Medicine or Medical Treatment, by Herbs.	64	Vaitaliki Vidya – Art of Awakening Master with Music at Dawn.
21	Aindra – Jala – Art of Juggling.	43	Mesha – Kukkuta – Lavaka – Yuddha – Vidhi – Art of Knowing the mode of Fighting of Lambs Cocks and Birds.		
22	Kaucumara – A Kind of Art	44	Suka – Sarika – Prapalana – Art of Maintaining or Knowing Conversation between Male and Female Cockatoos.		

14 VIDYAS (TECHNIQUES) : - INCLUDES (4 VEDAS, 4 UPAVEDAS, 6 VEDANGES) : -**4 VEDAS :-**

1. Rigveda
2. Samveda
3. Yajurveda
4. Atharvaveda.

4 UPAVEDAS (ABODES OF KNOWLEDGE) :-

1. **Artha Shastra** : Ancient treatise on state craft economic policy and military strategy.
2. **Dhanurveda**: - Science of Archery.
3. **Gandharva veda**: - Treatise on performing arts , encompassing Theatre dance and music.
4. **Ayurveda**: - The word Ayurveda consists of the words AYUS , meaning “Longevity” and veda meaning “ RELATED TO KNOWLEDGE” OR “SCIENCE”. Thus Ayurveda is the Science of life.

6 VEDANGES -

1. **Shisha** - Science of phonetics and phonology of Sanskrit , it aim is the teaching of correct pronunciation of the Vedic hymns and mantras.
2. **Kalpa**: - Art of Rituals.
3. **Vyakaran** : - Sanskrit grammatical tradition of vyakarana
4. **Nirukta**: - Art of etymology particularly OF OBSCURE WORDS. It consists of Brief rules (sutras) for deriving word meanings, supplemented with glossaries of difficult or rare Vedic words.
5. **Chhanda**: - Study of vedic meter in Classical Sanskrit poetry.
6. **Jyotish** : - System of astrology , traditionally, consisting of three branches ; -
 1. **Siddhanta** : Traditional Indian Astronomy.
 2. Is-
 - 2a. **Samhita**.
 - 2b. **Medini Jyotisha** : - Prediction of important events based on analysis of astrological dynamics in a country's horoscope of general transit events such as war , earthquakes, political events, financial positions, elections etc. Vastu Shastra related matters, animals. Portents, omens etc.
 3. **Hora** : - Predictive astrology based on analysis of natal horoscope and moment a query is made.

PRINCIPLES OF PEDAGOGICAL PRACTICES IN ANCIENT INDIA: -

It's emphasized the importance of the teacher-student relationship and the transmission of knowledge from one generation to the next. It was based on the following principles are as: -

1. **Guru:-** the guru plays a crucial role in the educational process. The guru is not just a teacher as a god, but a mentor, guide, and role model. The guru helps the student to navigate the educational journey, providing guidance, support, and feedback along the way.
2. **Shishya:** The student was considered a seeker of knowledge, who was willing to learn and grow.
3. **Parampara:** The transmission of knowledge from one generation to the next was considered a sacred trust.
4. **Self-realization:-** is a central concept in the Indian knowledge system. It refers to the process of realizing one's true nature and potential. In the context of education, self-realization involves helping students to discover their strengths, weaknesses, and interests, and to develop a sense of purpose and direction.
5. **Holistic Approach to Learning:-** Holistic learning is an essential aspect of the Indian knowledge system. It involves integrating physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual learning to promote overall well-being and development. In the context of education, holistic learning involves incorporating yoga, meditation, and other mindfulness practices into the curriculum.
6. **Integral Education:** - Integral education is an approach to education that integrates intellectual, emotional, and spiritual development, aiming to produce well-rounded individuals.
7. **Yoga and Meditation:** - Yoga and meditation are essential components of the Indian Knowledge System, aiming to promote physical, mental, and spiritual well-being.
8. **Sanskrit and Classical Languages:** - Sanskrit and other classical languages are considered essential components of the Indian Knowledge System, providing access to ancient texts and knowledge.
9. **Traditional Indian Sciences:** - **Traditional** Indian sciences, such as Ayurveda and Jyotish, are recognized as valuable components of the Indian Knowledge System, offering insights into health, wellness, and the natural world.
10. **Indigenous Knowledge Systems:** - Indigenous knowledge systems, such as those of the tribal communities, are acknowledged as important components of the Indian Knowledge System, providing unique insights into the natural world and sustainable living.
11. **Interdisciplinary Approach:** - The Indian Knowledge System encourages an interdisciplinary approach to learning, recognizing the interconnectedness of all knowledge and the importance of integrating different disciplines and perspectives.

THE BUDDHIST INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM (BIES): -

The Buddhist Indian education system (BIES) has based on an aimed at purity of character, practical activities, the all-around development of individual personality. This included the physical, mental, moral, and intellectual development of individuals. Pedagogical learning in Vihars / math or monasteries, monk- sawan relation, 12 years Pabbajja, and 10 years Upasampada in mother tongue Pali and Prakrit, action physical, intellectual, meditation moral and social actions have been deemed necessary for salvation. Not to do any evil, to cultivate good, to purify one's heart. Key pillars of teaching highly loving kindness, humanity patience and giving, perhaps they value wisdom and compassion most of all. Study hard. Do good and the good life will follow.

THE BUDDHIST INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM (BIES) PEDAGOGICAL LEARNING BASED ON THE FOLLOWING AS :-

1. **AIM:** - BIES has based on basic life an aimed at purity of character, practical activities, all-around development of individual personality. This included the physical, mental, moral, and intellectual development of individuals. become enlightened and reach nirvana The aim of Buddhist Education is to make a free man, a wise, intelligent, moral, non-violent & secular man.
2. **Sarva mitra:** - monaster/ teachers called sarva mitra transfaring the knowledge.
3. **Curriculum:** - He studied languages, reading, writing, mathematics, history, geography, science, and games like boxing, archery, wrestling and many others
4. **Teaching medium:** - Pedagogical learning in mother tongue pali and prakrit,
5. **Period:** - The total period of Education was 22 Years, 12 years As Pabbajja and 10 Years Upasampada.
6. **Bodhisattva's practice of six virtues:-** known as the Six Perfections (Pāramitā). These virtues are charity, discipline, patience, zeal, meditation, and wisdom
7. **Four Noble Truths:** - They are the truth of suffering, the truth of the cause of suffering, the truth of the end of suffering, and the truth of the path that leads to the end of suffering. More simply put, suffering exists; it has a cause; it has an end; and it has a cause to bring about its end.
8. **Teaching method:** - People-Centric Approach, Lecture, Questions and Answers, Anecdotes, Metaphor, Storytelling, Teaching and Coaching.
9. The three main branches of Buddhism are the Theravada, Mahayana, and Vajrayana schools.
10. Tripitaka (Tipitaka).
11. **Education is a journey**, and these quotes serve as signposts along the way, offering wisdom and motivation to keep you moving forward.
12. **Principal of moral teaching are:** - not killing, not stealing, not misusing sex, not engaging in false speech, and not indulging in intoxicants.

Buddhist study is a beacon illuminating the path of faith. Even the complex workings of negative forces that arise to assail us are clearly revealed for what they are in the bright mirror of the Buddhist teachings.

THE ISLAMIC INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM (IIES):-

The Islamic Indian education system of cultivating the notion of universal justice through actions such as communal engagement, public deliberation, and just striving, with the aim of producing individuals of virtue who can enact justice to everyone. It encompasses socialization, individuation, and good action as complementary approaches to education. Medieval education Pedagogical learning in Maktabas, Madrasas, Khanqahs, Dargahs and Karkhanas in Arabic and Quran, tafsir (Quranic exegesis) and fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence), which was seen as particularly important.

THE ISLAMIC INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM PEDAGOGICAL LEARNING BASED ON THE FOLLOWING AS :-

1. **AIM:** - The chief aim of Muslim education was the propagation and spread of Islam in India. Were based on Islamic doctrines, social traditions and political principles. Code of Islamic laws and rules of conduct to be followed by those who had belief and faith on Islamic religion and its principles the propagation and spread of Islam in India.

The focus of Islamic education is to understand the meaning of Holy Quran, the Revealed Law (Sharia), the Sunnah, Faith (Iman) spiritual knowledge, wisdom (Hikmah) and Gnosis (Manifah), also generally referred to as Light, Thought, Science Education, commentaries of Hadith

2. **Bismillah or Maktab ceremony:** - It marks the start for a child age of four years, four months and four days, in learning to recite the Qur'an in its Arabic script.
3. **Study center:** - Pedagogy learning center is Maktabas, Madrasas, Khanqahs, Dargahs and Karkhanas
4. **Teaching Language:** - Arabic, Persian, Islamic Literature and law.
5. **Teaching method:** - memorization, lectures, and demonstrations
6. **Curriculum:** - on a specific religion, Islam, as delineated in the Qur'an and the teachings of the prophet Muhammad.

THE BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM (BIES) OR MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM :-

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more Autonomy Universities, new structure 5+3+3+4, on formal, informal, non-formal, vocational, digital education, STEM.

THE BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM PRE-INDEPENDENCE :-

Indian knowledge of education system in India mostly affected over centuries, influenced by colonial rules.

1. **Pre Colonial education (before 1757):** - Indian education precisely based on Gurukula, Pathshala, Vihar, Maktab and Madrasas. **Curriculum / subjected** above define included Vedic Literature, Philosophy, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Medicine. **Study centers** of higher learning like Nalanda, Takshashila, and Vikramashila were prestigious world wide. Education was mainly limited to the upper classes (Brahmins, Kshatriyas and somethings Vaishya's)
2. **Colonial education system:** - the British east India Company and British raj introduced western style education in India pillars development.
3. **British Influence (1757 - 1813):** - East India company initially showed little interest in education at that period missionary schools began introducing English based education. Governor general Warren Hastings encouraged Persian and Sanskrit studies.
4. **Charter Act of 1813:** - The British government introduces filtration education system. The British government allocated funds one lakh for Indian education. Create a debate between Orientalists (supporting Sanskrit, Persian) and Anglicists (supporting English education).
5. **Wood Dispatch (1854):-** "Magna carta of Indian Education" Laid foundation for modern school and university system. Emphasized primary, secondary and higher education. Led to the establishment of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (1857) university.
6. **Hunter commission (1882):** - British government main vision on the expansion of primary education. Recommended improving secondary and college education.
7. **Government of India act (1935):** - provincial government gained more control over education, Promoted and vocational education.

THE BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM POST –INDEPENDENCE (1947- 1991): -

After independence, India required a national development a national education policy to rebuild the country.

1. **Radhakrishnan Commission (1948 - 49):** - Recommended free and compulsory education. Emphasized higher education and university autonomy.
2. **Mudaliar Commission (1952 -53):** - Examined & reshaped India's secondary education. Diversified curriculum: Science, tech, & vocational options. 3-year "middle" + 4-year "higher secondary" system (still used). Student-centered learning, less rote memorization. Improved teacher training & school autonomy. Blueprint for major reforms, influencing education till today.

3. **Kothari Commission (1964-66):** - Recommended providing free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years. Equal opportunity to all (Caste, Religious, Gender etc.). Common school system, Social service programmes, Work experience, Vocational education.
4. **National Education Policy (1968):** - **Introduced** by prime minister Indira Gandhi Recommended a 10 + 2 + 3 system (10 years of school, 2 years of higher secondary, 3 years of college). Promoted the three – language formula (English, Hindi, Regional language).
5. **National Education Policy (1986 & 1992):** - Introduced by prime minister Rajiv Gandhi. Encouraged universal primary education. Focused on vocational training and rural education. Emphasized women's education and teacher training.
6. **Education Reforms in Liberalization era (1991 – 2019):** - Introduced economical liberalization, education policies shifted globalization and technology integration.
7. **Right to Education (RTE), Act, 2009:** - **Introduce** education free and compulsory for children aged 6 – 14. Focused on reducing dropouts and improving literacy Rates.
8. **Growth of Higher Education Institutions:** - IITs, IIMs, NITs, and AIIMS expanded. Private universities started gaining prominence. Growth of distance education (IGNOU. on line courses)
9. **Digital Education Initiatives (2010-2019):** - SWAYAM, DIKSHA, MOOC, and e- pathshala launched for online learning. Smart classrooms, virtual labs, and digital textbooks introduced.
10. **National education policy (NEP 2020):** -The NEP 2020 is the most transformative reform in India education, Introduces new structure 5+3+3+4 in place of 10+2+3. Multidisciplinary learning, no rigid separation between art, science, and commerce. Skill based education, on coding, entrepreneurship, internships. Board exams revised to reduce memorization stress Digital literacy and online learning focus AI, Ed Tech, virtual labs. More autonomy for universities and foreign universities in India.
11. **Types of Modern Education :** -
 - Formal Education** – structured schooling from primary to higher education
 - Informal-** learning through experiences outside formal institutions.
 - Non-formal- Education** through workshops, online courses and community programs.
 - Vocational-** skill-based training for employment.
 - Digital Education** - Online and technology based learning methodologies.
12. **Education Institution:** - Education provides various institutions as-
 - Government schools and College – Affordable education for all.
 - Private Institution- Often equipped with better infrastructure and faculty.
 - Online Learning Platforms - Offering flexible learning opportunities.
13. **Structure of Modern Education :-** follows 5+3+3+4 .
14. **Storytelling, Dialogue and Discussion, Experiential Learning, Mentorship, Reflective Practice, Curriculum based, Fostering a Holistic and Inclusive Learning Environment,**

Contextual Learning, Collaborative Learning, Using Metaphors and Analogies, Critical Thinking encouraging, STEM,

FAMOUS INDIAN KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITION SYSTEM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSITIES:-

1. **Takshashila University (6th Century BCE):-** The world's first university, famous for medicine, politics, and warfare.
2. **Nalanda University (5th Century CE):-** A great Buddhist center of learning.
3. **Vikramashila University –** Known for Tantric Buddhism and philosophy.
4. **Valabhi University –** A center for Secular and Buddhist studies.
5. **Sharda Peeth -** A center for Sanskrit learning.
6. **Odantapuri University (8th Century AD):-** A center for Buddhist studies.
7. **Jagaddala University (11th Century AD):-** A center for Buddhist studies.
8. **Somapura Mahavihara: -** A center for Buddha, Jina and Sanatana Dharma studies.
9. **Pushpagiri University :-** A center for Buddhist studies.
10. **Agaddala University: -** A center for Buddhist studies.

CONCLUSION :- Indian education system in India have significant role in shaping individuals and society to focused on moral values, discipline, skill based technology , career oriented knowledge and global competitiveness, a balanced approach integrating ethical values with modern advancements can be leads to a holistic and inclusive education Provide tri –linguistics, multidisciplinary, skill based more autonomy universities, new structure 5+3+3+4, on formal, informal, non-formal, vocational, digital education, STEM education.

Today Indian Knowledge System IKS required integrating traditional Indian knowledge systems into modern education, which often emphasizes Westernized approaches to teaching and learning on the basic education system from first class to knowing philosophy, psychology, social science, science, virtual technology, Vastu Shastra, Indian Psychology also known as "Buddhi Yoga", importance of mental discipline and self-awareness. Ayurvedic Medicine, Jyotish and Astrology, Indian Mathematics, STEM education, Pedagogy in Teacher Education: Using Indian pedagogy in teacher education can help teachers develop a more holistic and inclusive approach to teaching, parts of curriculum. Promoting Indian Knowledge System in Schools, Encouraging Research in Indian Knowledge System.

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