Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems into Modern Education: A Strategic Framework for India's Sustainable Development, Cultural Preservation, and Skill-Based Employment

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ARTICLE DETAILS	ABSTRACT
	Indian knowledge seekers aim to support additional studies to solve problems that impact our communities. The basis for IKS is the Vedas and the Upanishads. Many of the current IKS curriculum make use of digital learning programs. Courses on teaching IKS subjects and on teacher training could be developed. New centers will be established to train teachers on the subjects connected to Indian Knowledge Systems. Many forms of inventive work will be inspired by National Challenges, competitions, hackathons and incentives offered in the field. ICHR creates opportunities for India's institutions to team up with foreign experts and bring their work to global attention. Initial money will be made available for the creation of IKS Centers at different HEIs. Many channels will be used to let individuals know about true IKS information and build their confidence and sense of ownership over public matters. Citizens will participate in similar IKS programs to citizen science through the Jan Bhagidari activities. Because of skill-based initiatives, new youth employment options will become available. IKS will use technology to highlight Indian culture

to its citizens as well as the wider world. The government aims to attract 10% of world tourists and offer our youth many jobs in the field.

Introduction:

The IKS is designed to ensure that knowledge is skilfully passed down from an older to a younger generation. It follows a regular process for passing knowledge on, rather than being a matter of tradition. Upanishads, Vedas, Upvedas and Vedic literature are the main sources of the Indian Knowledge System. The NEP-2020 highlights Indian philosophy and knowledge with a long history as something to guide education policy. Jnan, Vignan and Jeevan Darshan of Indian Knowledge Systems have become clear over time through trying, observing and careful study. The practice of confirming laws has changed manufacturing, commerce, education, the arts, administration, law, justice and health. Because of this history, education, the arts, administration, law, justice, health, manufacturing and commerce have changed. Because of this, the classical and other languages of Bharat which have come down through books, spoken words and art, have all been affected. Besides exploring the country's future plans for health, education, the environment and all areas of life, it covers information about what India did and experienced in the past.

Objective of Indian knowledge system

To handle current problems in society, the Indian knowledge system encourages and supports more research in fields such as psychology, neuroscience, holistic health, nature, the environment and sustainable development. The main goal of using the past and Indian knowledge systems is to address current and rapidly changing issues in both India and globally by drawing on our ancient knowledge which is represented by a long history of passing down knowledge and a special viewpoint (Bhāratiyu Drishti).

An Indian Knowledge System (IKS) cell is being launched soon.

It works to foster joint efforts around IKS and to safely store and transfer IKS for usage in the future. In literature, the arts, agriculture, science, engineering and technology, architecture, management, economics and so on, it will work to spread tradition and our country's valuable culture.

Vision

Applied research is aimed at using and distributing important Indian texts, as well as motivating multidisciplinary work across many areas of Indian Knowledge Systems.

Mission:

1. The purpose is to bring together a list of those who have worked on, taught about, published on or conserved valuable Indian knowledge over the ages. Other subjects in these include oral traditions from India, plus knowledge kept in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil, Pali and other languages.

2. It should be possible for users to archive and share this information with each other in real time, just like a wiki is meant to be used in private-public partnership (PPP) mode.

3. Tackle today's social problems by supporting and motivating research across psychology, neuroscience, holistic health, nature, the environment and sustainable development.

4. Identify and organize the main subjects, plus identify the work of scholars and teams in the different domains of IKS.

5. It is important to gather information on everyone's contributions and to make sure it is published soon.

6. To assist research on IKS to increase our understanding, test concepts and conduct successful projects together that improve society.

7. Developing visiting fellowships or granting research grants is a good approach. To contribute to IKS studies, achieve promising results by uniting different fields and give proof of the concepts involved.

8. Support for research, conferences, seminars and publications is offered to help advance IKS. To offer ideas for including Indigenous Knowledge into reference and textbook resources currently in use in colleges and universities.

9. Set up IKS cells in universities, Sanskrit universities and institutions tied to the MoE in general.

10. The MoE and related ministries, departments, independent scholars, NGOs and private institutions in IKS should get together and organize their efforts to link modern and old Shastras.

11. When possible, to investigate and implement a PPP as a model for building a comprehensive information knowledge sharing portal and wiki-type platform.

12. To set up committees and expert teams to help organize, implement and supervise the IKS division's aims.

13. To start, join or take part in any effort that benefits IKS.

Topics studied in Indian knowledge system:

Information about IKS is present in many domains, like the humanities, engineering, medicine, agriculture, community knowledge systems, the arts and vocational skills. The guidelines require the courses to align structured traditional subjects with up-to-date ones, for example, agriculture, physics, chemistry and mathematics.

The use of Indian scholarly framework in Education.

The IKS will be added to school and university curricula in accordance with science. Traditional and tribal methods of teaching will form part of the IKS. Events that use these methods will discuss mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, governance, polity and conservation. Students will also find specialized lessons designed for natural farming, traditional (organic) growers, forest preservation and tribal traditional medical knowledge. Indian Knowledge Systems will also be an available elective course for secondary students. It is recognized in the policy that learning about India's many cultures ought to be a direct experience for students. Taking students on tours around different parts of the nation is included here. As a result, people will become more familiar with the country's different regions and will recognize and understand India's cultural richness. 8. With the goal in mind, the initiative "Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" selects 100 well-known and interesting places across India to help students increase their awareness of the areas' history, scientific achievements, culture and literature.

As of now, there are 32 IKS Centers supporting innovative work, teaching and putting out information about the IKS tradition. A total of 75 major research facilities are being created now, focused on ancient metallurgy, town planning, water management and ancient rasayanshastra. About 5200 internships have been offered on IKS and IKS has held over 50 national and international conferences, workshops and faculty development programs. In addition to digitizing 1.5 lakh books, over 8000 colleges and universities have added IKS to their lesson plans.

Many top thinkers and practitioners from various knowledges were brought together by the IKS Division to write Vision 2047. Applying our wide knowledge could help us motivate further research to handle our current concerns. Delivering these classes in schools encourages students and helps preserve the special qualities of our education system. Being introduced to both old and new thoughts can help students grow in confidence, widen their mindset and learn about their culture.

On April 13, 2023, the Ministry issued guidelines on how Indian Knowledge System (IKS) should be taught to faculty members.

By means of induction programs and refresher courses, faculty members encourage a strong IKS image and boost students' interest.

On May 8, 2023, guidelines for selecting artists and artists-in-residence in universities were released.

When artists and higher education partners design a workable plan for art education and routinely incorporate Kala Gurus, students use both their artistic talents and the best learning principles together.

The Indian government published guidelines on May 8, 2023, for creating courses about Indian heritage and culture.

The main goal is to introduce people to India's culture and mindset and also to create a short-term curriculum with several entry and exit points all inspired by Indian heritage and culture. It covers teaching about a variety of learning topics in the areas of universal human values, Vedic mathematics, yoga, ayurveda, Sanskrit, Indian languages, sacred religious sites on the Indian subcontinent, Indian heritage, Indian literature, Indian sculpture, Indian music and dance forms, drama, visual arts, performing arts, crafts and craftsmanship.

This course fulfills a required credit for each program.

All courses at universities can feature learner credits or IKS options to help every kind of student gain confidence in and respect for local traditions. The UGC specifies that IKS courses should cover 5% of the total credits offered by the curriculum. AICTE is offering IKS as a course to students in their first year of college.

Making sure there are curriculum plans that are regional in focus.

Specialized courses for students can be developed by states and territories who record their indigenous cultures, arts, crafts, customs, architecture, cuisines, languages and so on.

Collaboration scope:

Indian higher education institutions can design cross-disciplinary courses to highlight cooperation with the rest of the world which shows India's long involvement in globalization. NCERT proposes to present India's cultural and historical connections with Indonesia using storytelling in the classroom.

Online/ODL courses:

Current IKS programs may be matched with digital platforms (SWAYAM, NPTEL) and provided to students from different parts of the country via ODL courses.

Entering entrance exam syllabuses into the UGC-NET subject list could help train a team of expert science and technology instructors and researchers.

Training for faculty happens on a regular basis.

Courses can be made for teachers to help improve the level of teaching in IKS programs. Formation of particular teacher training places where instructors can learn Indian Knowledge Systems subjects from qualified teachers.

Make sure to give students experiences that are hands-on.

Established through a partnership between the IKS Division of the MoE and BGSamvahan Karyakram, the IKS Internships provide student internships, apprenticeships and guidance to IKS learners.

Practical workshops:

Allow students to develop many abilities by learning from specialists throughout the workshops.

Hackathons:

Place emphasis on IKS with dedicated hackathons and add topics from IKS to the Smart India Hackathon that follow the themes provided by the Ministry of Education's IKS team.

Subject materials are translated into local languages by IKS Centers to interest all kinds of learners and sustain their indigenous way of life.

International collaborations:

For example, through the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), institutions can take part in international research on India. By using IKS as a theme for ASEAN scholarships, we can help students interact and prepare for life as scholars.

Get involved in strong institutional support resources:

Set up IKS centers anywhere in the country so they can focus on outreach and education, as well as research, to help build networks of support among institutions.

Give basic financial assistance to help HEIs set up IKS Centers. Support the creation of global Centers of Excellence in various important areas.

Support Jan Bhagidari.

Use many formats to involve the community (contests on MyGOV, conferences, exhibits, radio and television experiences, social media, etc.) to share correct knowledge about IKS and help people gain confidence and knowledge.

With these Jan Bhagidari programs, help people become involved in different IKS efforts that are similar to citizen science.

Create a chance for employment.

Support learning about genuine IKS by delivering messages to the public through different channels (contests, conferences, exhibitions, radio and TV and social media).

Let people take part in traditional knowledge projects by creating Jan Bhagidari programs—similar to citizen science programs.

Conclusion:

It includes knowledge of ancient India, as well as being aware of the nation's planned improvements in health, education, the environment and other important aspects of society. Today's challenges are addressed by the Indian knowledge system which hopes to encourage more research in psychology, neuroscience, holistic health, nature, the environment and sustainable development. It was put in place to help experts from several fields study every aspect of IKS and to continue preserving and sharing IKS for both future use and practical purposes, making it a state-of-the-art cell. Everyone in the nation will be

encouraged to learn and teach the ways our ancestors lived and thought. The IKS makes it possible to blend traditional, indigenous and tribal knowledge into teaching practices. Among the subjects these methods explore are mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, engineering, linguistics, literature, sports, games, governance, polity and conservation. More tourists will help people discover India's various regions and support appreciation for the country's variety in culture, traditions and customs. It consists of sharing and teaching knowledge about many subjects, like universal human values; Vedic mathematics; yoga; ayurveda; Sanskrit; Indian languages; sacred religious sites on the Indian subcontinent; Indian heritage; Indian literature; Indian sculpture, music and dance; drama; visual arts; performing arts; crafts; and craftsmanship. Traditional knowledge and pride can be taught in every course by offering learner credits or IKS electives to students from every major. Five percent of the total credits for a course must be covered by IKS under UGC guidelines. To create support networks in various locations, IKS centers will work as hubs for outreach, educational and research projects.

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