



NEP 2020: INTEGRATING IKS INTO CURRICULUM, RESEARCH & TRAINING

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ABSTRACT: Adding the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) to schools is a major topic in India now. This shift follows the National Education Policy 2020. IKS covers a wide range of old Indian knowledge. It includes math, science, medicine, art, and yoga. These traditions come from old texts and daily habits. They teach a whole-person approach to life. They focus on ethics and how humans fit with nature. Many believe western school models have limits. This makes indigenous views more important. Adding IKS helps make school more inclusive and based on local values. There are a few problems though. Many teachers are not trained in these old traditions. Schools lack clear guides and good textbooks. Some leaders think this knowledge is not scientific or useful today. Language gaps and a lack of records make it harder. Some people just do not want to change how they teach. It is also hard to mix old ways with new tech and global needs. Still, the future looks bright. Teaching Indian culture can build pride and help students live better. It makes learning fit the real life of Indian students. The NEP 2020 and new research centers help a lot. Success depends on teachers and policymakers working together. They need to build new training and better plans. Combining old wisdom with new facts can help students grow and save India's history.

KEYWORDS: *NEP 2020, Indian Knowledge System (IKS), Curriculum Integration, Indigenous Knowledge, Teacher Training, Educational Research, Holistic Education, Value-Based Education, Multidisciplinary Learning, Educational Reform*

INTRODUCTION: The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a collection of old wisdom and science from India. It comes from texts like the Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas. This system covers math, stars, medicine, and art. Past schools focused on growing the mind and body together. Places like Nalanda and Takshashila drew students from all over the world. Modern schools in India now follow Western styles. This shift helped the economy and science. But it pushed old local knowledge aside. Many young people are losing their cultural roots and ethics. Because of this, the government wants to put IKS back into classrooms.

The National Education Policy 2020 pushes for this change. It asks for a mix of arts, languages, and local traditions. The goal is not just to get a job. The policy wants to build good citizens with strong morals. This creates a balance between old wisdom and new science. Adding IKS to schools has many perks. Students learn about their history and identity. Old ways of farming and health can help fix current problems like climate change. Yoga and Ayurveda also help students stay healthy and calm. Merging these systems is hard. There are not enough trained teachers. Many schools lack books or a clear plan. Some people do not want to change how they teach. The process must stay scientific and fair.

STUDY OBJECTIVES: This study looks at how to put the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into school lessons. It also checks if IKS is still useful for students today. The main goals are:

1. Learn what IKS is and why it matters in school.
2. See how the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 helps add IKS to classes.
3. Check the social, ethical, and cultural value of IKS at all school levels.
4. Find the main problems with adding IKS to current schools.
5. Look for ways IKS can create a more complete and value-based education.
6. Give clear tips on how schools can use IKS.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- This research is descriptive and analytical. It uses only secondary data. The work looks at the gaps, chances, and future of putting IKS into school curricula.
- The data comes from books, journals, government reports, and policy papers. It also uses academic articles and trusted websites. A big part of the study focuses on the NEP 2020. This policy provides the plan for bringing IKS into main schools.

- The study uses a qualitative method. It looks at the history, philosophy, and problems of IKS. The author read through texts on local knowledge and old teaching ways. This info was sorted by theme to make the topic clear.
- The study also compares old Indian teaching with new school models. It aims to find how IKS can make schools more inclusive and rooted in culture.

There were no field surveys or tests because the study relies on existing records. Only credible sources were used to keep the data honest. The goal is to give useful ideas to teachers, policy makers, and researchers.

CONCEPT OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM (IKS): society. The goal was self-discovery and living in peace. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a wide collection of wisdom from the Indian subcontinent. It grew over thousands of years. It includes science, philosophy, culture, and spiritual values. Ancient scholars and communities built these traditions. IKS looks at life as a whole. It seeks balance between people, nature, and the universe. IKS covers many topics. These include math, stars, medicine, farming, and art. It also touches on law, ethics, and language. Old thinkers believed school should grow the mind and the heart. They wanted students to build character and help this system comes from old texts. The Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas are key sources. The Ramayana and Mahabharata also provide guidance. Buddhist and Jain writings, along with Ayurveda and Yoga, add more depth. These books offer tips on health, ruling, and the environment.

IKS is practical. People learned by watching, talking, and meditating. They used the guru-shishya method. This means a teacher guides a student closely. Learning never stops. It stays tied to duty and social good. Now, people see IKS as a tool for a better future. It helps with mental health and saving nature. Schools are adding IKS to their lessons. This helps students know their roots while they think for themselves.

HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM: India was an early center for learning. Its history is full of discovery. This knowledge grew through long periods of thought and testing. In the Vedic age, students studied ethics, math, and stars. The Vedas are some of the oldest books on earth. They talk about space, rituals, and farming. The Upanishads focused on the soul and truth. India had famous colleges like Nalanda and Takshashila. Scholars from all over the world came here. They studied medicine, law, and arts. These schools valued debate and free thought. Indian thinkers led the way

in science. Aryabhata worked on algebra and the stars. Brahmagupta helped create the concept of zero. Bhaskaracharya also pushed math forward. Their work helped the whole world. Ayurveda is one of the oldest health systems. Charaka and Sushruta wrote about surgery and herbs. Yoga and meditation grew to keep the mind and body fit. Different schools of thought like Vedanta and Buddhism looked at logic and kindness. They taught non-violence and right action. Common people also had great skills. They knew how to save water, build houses, and farm the land. This local knowledge kept life sustainable. Colonial rule changed things. British schools pushed Western ideas. This made traditional Indian learning fade away. Many old practices were left out of classrooms.

Today, India wants its heritage back. New rules and research help save this wisdom. This move helps modern students find their identity.

ROLE OF NEP 2020 IN PROMOTING IKS: The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 changes how India teaches. It brings IKS back into schools. The policy sees the value in old Indian thoughts and arts. NEP 2020 wants a system rooted in Indian values. It still aims to be useful globally. It pushes for a broad education. This means more creativity and hands-on learning. IKS is a big part of this change. The policy protects Indian languages and traditions. It adds Yoga, Ayurveda, and Indian math to the syllabus. Students now learn how India helped the world in science and law. NEP 2020 also supports teaching in local languages. Using a mother tongue helps young kids learn better. It keeps their culture alive. The policy likes learning by doing. Old Indian ways, like reflection and talk, fit this well. Adding arts, sports, and ethics shows the influence of old Indian teaching. NEP 2020 asks colleges to start centers and departments for Indian Knowledge Systems. Universities can now research old sciences, local tech, and classic books. Both the UGC and AICTE created rules to help put these ideas into classrooms. The policy says old ways of living and farming help fix current problems. These include climate change and mental health. Local views on wellness and community are useful for people today. Some hurdles remain. There are few trained teachers and not enough research. Language gaps and a lack of scientific proof also cause problems. Fixing this takes good planning, school support, and strict academic standards.

NEP 2020 builds a base to bring ancient wisdom back to school. It mixes old knowledge with new science. The goal is to make students who are innovative and aware of their roots.

STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION OF IKS: Putting the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into schools needs a clear and open plan. IKS covers a lot, from science and medicine to art and ethics. It must fit into modern classes in a way that makes sense and uses real research.

- **Updating the Curriculum:** Schools should change how they build courses to include IKS. Do not just add random topics. Link old wisdom to new subjects like math, science, and health. The content should fit the age of the student and stay useful.
- **Training Teachers:** Teachers are the ones who make this work. They need training on old teaching styles and Indian philosophy. Workshops and short courses can help them feel sure when they teach these topics in class.
- **Research and Records:** Much of this knowledge is in old books or told by mouth. We need to find, translate, and save these records. Colleges and government groups should study old Indian ways of farming, building, and medicine.
- **Better Learning Tools:** We need good textbooks and videos. These tools should be honest and based on facts. Online libraries can help students and teachers find what they need quickly.
- **Learning by Doing:** Old Indian schools focused on practice and reflection. Schools should use field trips, yoga, and art projects. Talking to local experts makes the lessons stick.
- **Mixing Subjects:** IKS is more than just history. Connect it to modern tech. For example, link Ayurveda to health science or Vedic math to algebra.
- **Local Wisdom:** Include tribal customs and regional arts in the classroom. This respects different cultures and keeps old traditions alive.
- **Official Support:** The government and school boards must provide help. They can create special centers and give money for research to make the plan work.
- **Using Tech:** Apps, digital archives, and online courses make IKS easier to find. AI tools can help translate old texts for more people.
- **Staying Fair and Accurate:** IKS must be based on evidence and open to questions. It should follow the law and stay neutral to avoid bias.

CRITIQUES OF IKS INTEGRATION: Some people disagree with adding IKS to schools. These debates help make the process better.

- **Scientific Proof:** Some critics say some old ideas lack proof. They believe schools should only teach things that are proven by science.
- **Overstating the Past:** Some worry that praising the past too much ignores the bad parts. We should look at history with a critical eye.
- **Politics and Bias:** Some fear that IKS is being used for political reasons. This could leave out certain groups. Education must stay inclusive and secular.
- **Too Much Work:** School loads are already heavy. Adding more content without removing old parts might stress out students and teachers.
- **Lack of Resources:** Many schools do not have the right books or trained staff. Without these, the change is just for show.
- **Language Barriers:** Many texts are in Sanskrit or Pali. Translating these accurately is hard, and many people cannot read the originals.
- **Tradition vs. Modernity:** Education must prepare kids for a global world. IKS should add to modern science, not replace it. A mix of both is best.
- **Risk of Selective Interpretation:** Traditional knowledge is broad and varied. Picking only certain parts can create a biased view. Schools should encourage many viewpoints and open debate when teaching IKS.
- **Academic Neutrality:** Schools must stay neutral and teach students to think for themselves. Students should analyze and question traditional knowledge instead of just accepting it. Many scholars believe that a smart, critical approach to IKS can improve learning and cultural ties. Balanced views help make the process responsible.

CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS IN IKS INTEGRATION: The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 sparked a push to bring Indian Knowledge Systems into classrooms. Government groups and colleges now see the value in bringing back these old intellectual traditions.

- **The IKS Division:** The Ministry of Education set up an IKS Division under the AICTE. This office helps with research, new course plans, and teacher training.
- **New IKS Courses:** Many colleges now teach Indian philosophy, yoga, Ayurveda, and Vedic math. These topics are now part of degree programs for both undergraduates and graduates.

- **Teacher Training:** Workshops and seminars train teachers in IKS. These programs show educators how to use old teaching methods and sciences in their classes.
- **Research and Innovation:** Colleges are funding research on old Indian medicine, farming, and astronomy. This work helps solve current problems like mental health and pollution.
- **Yoga and Wellness:** Yoga and meditation are now common in schools and colleges. These tools help students manage stress and focus better.
- **Saving Old Texts:** Government groups are scanning old manuscripts and recording oral stories. Digital copies keep this knowledge safe and open to everyone.
- **Vocational Training:** Old crafts, pottery, and weaving are now linked to job training. This saves culture and creates new jobs.
- **Tech and Online Tools:** Apps and online sites make IKS content easier to find. Technology removes barriers of language and distance.
- **Global Interest:** More people worldwide now care about Ayurveda and mindfulness. Indian schools are working with global partners to share this research.
- **Policy and Cooperation:** Groups like the UGC and NCERT are making rules for IKS in schools. State departments and universities are working together to make it happen.

These steps show that IKS is becoming a big part of school reform in India. There are still hurdles, but policy and public interest suggest a bright future.

STUDY FINDINGS: Integrating the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into schools shows several key points about its use and future.

1. **IKS Has Great Educational Value** IKS is a huge collection of science, philosophy, and ethics from many years. It offers a full view of health, nature, and how to live well. It helps a person grow in mind, body, and spirit.
2. **NEP 2020 Supports IKS** the National Education Policy 2020 helps bring IKS back into classrooms. This policy focuses on local roots and learning by doing. It links old wisdom with what students need now.
3. **IKS Improves Value Based Learning** IKS helps students learn ethics and critical thinking. Activities like yoga and meditation improve mental health and personality.

4. IKS Builds Cultural Identity Students learn to value India's past. This builds confidence and pride. It keeps old wisdom alive for kids.
5. Traditional Knowledge Helps the Planet Old ways of farming and saving water still work. These agricultural and medical habits help fix today's nature problems.
6. Not Enough Trained Teachers A big problem is the lack of teachers who know IKS. Many do not know how to teach these old subjects or where to find the info.
7. Need for Proof and Credit some old ideas need scientific checks. Using hard facts keeps the teaching honest and believable.
8. Too Much Work and Few Books School schedules are already full. Adding more may stress students. There are also not enough good textbooks or digital tools.
9. Language Gaps Much of this knowledge is in Sanskrit, Tamil, or Persian. This makes it hard for many people to read or use.
10. Tech Helps Spread Knowledge AI and online tools can save and share these old systems. This makes IKS easier to find for everyone.
11. Teamwork is Key Teachers, scientists, and leaders must work together. IKS should be open to questions and fair to all.
12. More People Want IKS New college programs and research show a rise in interest. People everywhere now care more about Ayurveda and yoga.

CONCLUSION: Putting IKS into schools helps build a system based on values and culture. IKS covers math, medicine, and art from thousands of years ago. These tools help solve modern social and mental health issues. NEP 2020 started the change. It encourages students to reconnect with their roots through various subjects. Still, some hurdles remain. A lack of teachers, language blocks, and tight schedules slow things down. The goal is to keep the teaching academic and fair, not based on a single ideology. Success needs new lesson plans and better teacher training. We should merge old wisdom with new science. This creates a school system that works both at home and abroad.

IKS offers a path to a better life through harmony and ethics. This is not just about the past. It is a plan for a kinder, greener future. Using a research based approach will help the nation grow and share knowledge with the world.

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