



Received: 04-03-2024
Accepted: 14-04-2024

International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

ISSN: 2583-049X

The Bhagavad Gita's Views on Education

Priyotosh Ghosh

Research Scholar, Department of Sanskrit, Seacom Skills University, Santiniketan, Kendradangal, Birbhum, West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author: Priyotosh Ghosh

Abstract

The Bhagavad Gita is a poetic account of a discourse between Krishna and Arjuna that takes place on the Kurukshetra battlefield. As Arjun observed his relatives battling against each other, he was struck dumb. Lord Krishna preaches Arjun the Bhagavad Gita on the battlefield to inspire him. It is regarded as the best textual source for Vedic philosophy. It demonstrates how to live a life that is both spiritual and material in turn. The meaning of education

is infused with Karma, Gyan, and Bhakti yogas in the Bhagavad Gita. The definition of education, its goals, its significance, its curriculum, its methods of instruction, its methods of assessment, and the roles of the teacher and student may all be extracted from.

The Bhagavad Gita. Thus, the purpose of this essay is to interpret the educational themes found throughout the Bhagavad Gita.

Keywords: Bhagavad Gita, Education, Karma, Educational Philosophy

Overview

'The Lords Song' is how the Bhagavad Gita is literally translated. Lord Krishna uses his intellectual speech to convince the reluctant Arjuna to engage in fight. In order to inspire Arjun, Lord Krishna teaches the Bhagavad Gita to him on the battlefield of Kurushetra as a guidance to fulfill his duty. In addition to offering guidance to Arjuna on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, the Gita provides a universal message to all people who are torn between the decisions of "to be or not to be." It is regarded as one of the most important texts in Vedic philosophy. As a result, the Bhagavad Gita demonstrates how to have a material and spiritual existence. The Bhagavad Gita is viewed as the core of all Vedic philosophical ideas. A great deal of work has gone into connecting Karma, Gyan, and Bhakti yogas—three different ways that education is defined—in the Gita. All facets of educational philosophy, such as the purpose and significance of education, its methods and approaches, curriculum, methods of evaluation, and the roles of teachers and students, can be extracted from Bhagavad Gita. Because the Bhagavad Gita contains every element of an educational philosophy, it can thus be regarded as such. The significance of education as found in the Bhagavad Gita is to fulfill one's own responsibilities for the achievement of happiness, fulfillment, and salvation by letting go of the three wraths (lost, anger, and fear) with a stable mind and knowledge. It supports us in controlling our emotions and wants, choosing the right course of action, and handling difficult situations. It teaches us how to release our loving and caring feelings from hate and other negative emotions. In order for them to flow naturally and include the entirety of the human experience. A true education gives kids a genuine purpose in life in addition to academic pleasure. Since the Bhagavad Gita is the foundation of all beliefs, it is considered the Holy Grail of education and ideologies. Because it contains the core ideas of all religions and ideologies, the Bhagavad Gita is considered the Holy Grail of education. It delivers a clear knowledge of self-realization and the cleanest knowledge possible.

The Bhagavad Gita and Education

Education is the process of developing human fullness, which entails knowing, doing, being, and being wise for the Dharmik and Karmic lives. The Bhagavad Gita explains that, compared to other teachers, Lord Krishna, the heavenly teacher, did not dictate the concepts of teaching to his students. The 'why' of this kind of schooling is addressed in the Gita. The child that exists in the world today is neither an empty vessel or a blank slate. He carries over from his previous existence certain opinions, senses, character traits, mental attitudes, etc. He carries over from his previous life specific interests, senses, character traits, mental personality traits, etc. Parents give their children their bodies, but the child's soul is their very own.

Individual differences are explained by this. The text of the Bhagavad Gita provides the basic principles of education, highlighting that learning is a social and spiritual requirement. It is an asset, and you cannot build an building on sand.

The Bhagavad Gita and Educational Goals **The following are Gita's educational goals**

1. To grow virtual knowledge

Our kids lack sense of morality. Arjun is inspired to carry out his job by Krishna in the Gita, who points out Arjun's foolishness. Based on this stance, we ought to adopt the notion of removing stupidity and giving pupils access to virtual information.

2. To shape and modify the personality

Everybody has both good (Devi-godly) and bad (Asuri) aspects to their personalities. Put another way, each of us contains elements of the Kauravas (Asuri) and Pandavas (the righteous). Krishna inspires Arjun to follow the correct path by bringing to light the virtues that are innate in him. This is

Precisely what a teacher ought to accomplish for their pupil. Therefore, the goal for education ought to be to help students develop and elevate their personalities.

3. To link together the personal and societal goals

Arjun is torn between his social duty and his personal independence on the battlefield. It was up to him to decide whether or not to fight. His social duty required him to fight for the establishment of peace in the nation. Krishna instructed him to give up his independence of choice, grab the Gandeev, and battle the evildoers. their supporters.

4. Therefore

We may state that the Gita states that "coordinating the individual and social aspects of things should be one of education's aim." It is not Krishna's intention to push him away from his will. Arjun is being persuaded by Krishna of his holy self-duty (Swadharma). Arjun ultimately makes the independent decision to take on the opposition. Krishna thus succeeds in arousing the understanding within (Anthahakaran). In the sphere of education, this is precisely the path we ought to take.

5. To improve one's capacity for thought and thinking

Arjun questions the purpose of fighting. The Gita's teachings stem from his scepticism. Krishna dispels Arjun's skepticism by using his logical and intellectual abilities. Therefore, the primary goal of the Gita's philosophy is to enhance Arjun's (the average man's) capacity for thought and reasoning so that he can make his own decisions. This ought to be the goal of our education as well.

6. To prove the value of duty

A person's rights and responsibilities should be balanced. Nothing is more important than doing out one's duty, Krishna informs Arjun (Swadharma-palan). It is crucial to highlight this point of view prior to students studying the Bhagavad Gita and curriculum.

The Gita discusses two kinds of knowledge

1. Physical Knowledge (Science, Art, Engineering, etc.) in Gyan

2. Understanding the body and soul spiritually

We tend to overlook spiritual knowledge in our educational system. As a result, acquiring various forms of global wealth has become more common. The understanding of spiritualism separately can provide humankind everlasting tranquility. Therefore, "the intellectual features of man's life must also be provided its due place along with studies related to worldly issues" in our educational system.

Teaching Approaches with the Bhagavad Gita

Talking technique,
Methodology of Question-Answer,
Mode of demonstration,
Modern approach (logical analysis combined with appropriate assessment),
Gaining knowledge by doing.

The Gita and the Teacher

The Gita presents the idea that a teacher ought to be equitable. A genuine educator not only provides knowledge but also exemplifies it. To put it briefly, the instructor is careful sufficient to maintain the true nature of both his own body and soul.

Students and the Bhagavad Gita

The Gita defines a student as a learner rather than someone who is a student. The first and last quality of the perfect pupils, however, is giving up in front of his educator and admitting his lack of knowledge in the subject. Honesty, compassion, deference, and trust in their instructor are the fundamental qualities of an excellent student. The Gita states that the learner has to avoid having the three major vices in his personality: Kama, Krodh, and Lobha. Respect for the instructor is necessary for loyalty, but it does not imply being stupid.

Conclusion

The Bhagavad Gita defines education as the foundation for both temporal and spiritual advancement, but it does not refer to spiritual understanding as education; rather, it takes into account both spiritual understanding and physical elements. The text of the Bhagavad Gita defines moral obligations, a peaceful ethical environment, harmony between spirituality and real life, and a distinction among spiritual and material reality. In order to improve the education system, we must work to uncover the secret information found in our texts. But in our society and in our universities, this theory has received little real consideration. This could be as a result of our educational system's developing on the foundation built on Western ideas.

References

1. Ghimire Janardan. Meaning of Education in the Bhagavad Gita. Journal of Education and Research. 2013; 3(1):65-74.
2. Priyanka. The effect of Bhagavad Gita in present scenario in Education, 2013. Retrieved from: www.sodhnet
3. Fosse LM. The Bhagavad Gita: The original Sanskrit and translation, 2007. Retrieved from: http://www.goodreads.com/show/99876257

4. https://sodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/76149/9/09_chapter%206.pdf