A Survey on Gurukul Education System

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Abstract: Since ancient times India have always exaggerate of the rich tradition in the field of education and learning. It is well acknowledged that peoples from other countries like Europe, Middle East & Portugal came to India to obtain a quality of education. The anciently implemented popular education systems in India was The Gurukul Method. The topics learned differed from Sanskrit to Scriptures to Logic and Metaphysics, and the gained wisdom would be passed down through the generations. However, during the Colonial period this system was introduced when the British established schools that accompanied a curriculum limited to subjects such as mathematics, science etc. While the old system included more contact with nature, the new program was directed more towards school. Activities like yoga, meditation, singing etc. developed and equipped positivity and satisfaction. Often, it was obligatory to do regular chores on their own with a desire to communication practical knowledge. All of these have helped in development of persona & increased confidence, intellect, sense of discipline and awareness that is required to face the real world that lies ahead even today. This paper discloses about the Gurukul schooling method and its difference to modern schooling.

Keywords: Education, Gurukul, Schooling, Learning, Discipline, Personality development, Yoga, Meditation.

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times India have always exaggerate of an rich tradition in the field of education and learning. It is well acknowledged that peoples from other countries like Europe, Middle East & Portugal came to India to obtain a standard of education [1]. The anciently implemented popular education systems in India was The Gurukul Method. One may wonder what a Gurukul systems is, exactly. It was a traditional schooling method, which roots in the Indian subcontinent goes all the way back to around 5000 BC. During the Vedic period it was more common, where student were taught different subjects & how to lead an educated and balanced lifestyle. In fact, Gurukul was the Acharya or teacher's home and the learning center where pupils lived until their schooling was complete [2]. Indian schooling background has its origins in the ancient times in which they practiced the Gurukul method–a framework in which the students lived at their teacher's house until the teacher thought he had imparted all he/she could. The topics learned differed from Sanskrit to Scriptures to Logic and Metaphysics, and the gained wisdom would be passed down through the generations [3]. However, during the Colonial period this system was introduced when the British established schools that accompanied a curriculum limited to subjects such as mathematics, science etc. While the old system included more contact with nature, the new program was directed more towards school [4][5].

The Gurukul & guru (teacher) and shisya (student) were all considered equal and they lived in the same house or close to each other. This guru-shishya relationship was so sacred that the teachers took no fee. Nevertheless, the students had to give the instructor a gurudakshina which was the token of gratitude [6]. Mostly in the form of money or a special assignment, the subject had to work for the teacher. The primary goal of Gurukuls was to provide students with learning in a natural world where the Shisyas lived with fraternity, humanity, love and discipline among themselves. The basic lectures were through group conversations, self-learning etc. in subjects such as language, research, mathematics [7]. Not only this, but also the focus was on the art and design, sports, handicraft, singing, which developed their intellect and critical thinking [8].

Fig. 1: Gurukul Schooling

Activities like meditation, yoga, singing etc. developed and equipped positivity and satisfaction. Often, it was obligatory to do regular chores on their own with a desire to communication practical knowledge. All of these have helped in the development of persona & increased confidence, intellect, sense of discipline and awareness that is required to face the real world that lies forwards even today. An effective education should deliver comprehensive knowledge, comprising of the following:

- Dhi – Intelligence
- Dharma- Values
- Daksha – Skills.

Gurukul System Vs Modern Schooling System:

- The fundamental difference between gurukul and current schooling is that gurukul curriculum consists entirely of Vedas, epics, literature, and archery, and modern schooling involves a variety of subjects such as science, arithmetic, English, etc.
- Modern school pupils are dependent on their parents for education who have to pay the increasing educational costs. While a gurukul centers worked around the idea that schooling should not be sold there is no fee system.

Students ' education was essentially the obligation of the whole community. So, they offer both the gurukul alms used by the guru and the gurukul organization.
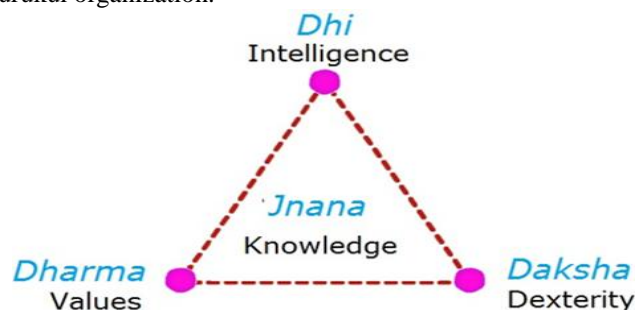

Fig. 2: Gurukul Education Structure

Fig. 3: Difference between Gurukul and Modern Education System

The present-day educationalist, however, took the backward look & realized there are several teaching techniques from the Gurukul method that can be implant within the current educational systems. Here's a summary to it will also helps us understand why the gurukul systems works.

Education

Hard Skills	Soft skills
Arts — Literature — History — Geography — Social Studies — Civics — Fine Arts — painting — Sculpting — Dance — Music — Drama **Science** — Physics — Chemistry — Biology — Zoology — Botany	— Mind development — Communication skill — **IQ** intelligence Quotient — **EQ** Emotional Quotient — Inter Personal Relationship — Team Building — Moral Values

Fig. 4: Difference between Hard Skills and Soft Skills

English system	Indian traditional **Gurukula** system
FIRST **Brain** *Buddhi* Hard Skills Teach – Arts – Science **LATER** Soft Skill training Communication Inter personal relationship IQ EQ	**FIRST** **Mind** *Mana* Build a receptacle Develop Soft Skills **LATER** Technical Training – Arts – Science

Fig. 5: English System Vs Indian System

- Modern Schooling: Pupils can only learn robustly when they focus on practical experience. Yet, unfortunately, our current education only trusts in inadequate bookish information and cramming. The program of Gurukul centred on practical skills that trained the students in all areas of life. This can be done in the current times by creating a better combination of the academics & extra-curricular along with educating in the areas of positive thinking & spiritual awareness in order to makes the student better people [9].

- Holistic approach: Today's curriculum focuses primarily on a rank-based system motivated against peers through hostility. The aggressive parents who evaluate the students ' skills only by the academic achievement add more fuel. Instead, applying the Gurukul systems can works on a values-based systems where the child's individuality can be focused on so they can excell in their areas of interest. This would develop a good character away from heavy rivalry and elevated stress levels, which typically cause depression. [10].

- The connection between teacher & student: The required nowadays is to insure that teachers & students have the friendly relationship & appreciation. It's as if the kids feel comfortable & have faith in the caretaker then they are more apt to imitate the same. This was present in the Gurukul method, which can be inculcated by training courses to bond with the students using practises today.

CONCLUSION

Since ancient times India have always exaggerate of the rich tradition in the field of education & learning. It is well acknowledged that peoples from other countries like Europe, Middle East & Portugal came to India to obtain a standard of education. The anciently implemented popular education systems in India was The Gurukul Method. The topics learned differed from Sanskrit to Scriptures to Logic and Metaphysics, and the gained

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