Literature Review on Indian Ancient University in Imparting Holistic and Multidisciplinary: To Create Indian Knowledge System (IKS)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: *Education in ancient India is way back in the 3rd century BC it is a source of knowledge, traditions, and practices focused on the holistic development provided by the ancient university in higher learnings provided by the Nalanda(5th century), Takshashila (6th century BC), Odantapuri (550-1040), Jagaddala, Sharada peeth Valabhi, Varanasi, Manyakheta in Karnataka, Kanchipuram, Nagarjinakonda focused on Moral, Physical, spiritual, intellectual through Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, Dharmasutras the learning sources are Kavyas, Itihas, Anviksiki (logic), Arthashastra, Mimamsa, VArta (trade), Krida, ShastrArtha, Uyayamaprakara, Dhanurvidya, Yogasadhana, music, the system of ancient education was Vedic and Buddhist with the language of Sanskrit and Pali, Produced academic Scholars Panini well-known grammarian, Charaka medical teacher, Chanakya, Jivaka and Swami Vivekananda Ramakrishna Mission in the twentieth century are the hub of learning. The National Education Policy 2020 is the framework of the Indian Knowledge system to provide innovative developments through multidisciplinary linkages with other branches of knowledge contributed by Aryabhatta mathematician, astrologer and physicist he wrote the book Aryabhattiya (summary of Mathematics), Bramagupta book Brahm Sputa Siddantika on mathematical, Ganesha Upadhaya mathematician and philosopher, medical and Ayurveda by Susruta, Patanjali on Yoga and Vagbhata, The education agencies ancient days are Gurukula, Parishad and Samnelan, teaching methods are verbal and explanatory, lectures, debates and discussions to creating the Three R's Religion, Resilience, and Responsibility.*

Design/Methodology/Approach: *The Article is descriptive and based on reviews of the literature.*

Findings: *The Ancient university is the embodiment of India Knowledge through Multidisciplinary approaches like philosophy, music, Ayurveda, and Warfare Skills and focuses more on moral values, ethics, and Spiritualism ancient universities and scholars are a gold mine for shaping and improving higher learning and imparting vocational training in all branches.*

Originality/Value: *Present literature review-based study focuses on ancient university subjects' thought and the contribution of ancient scholar/scientists in different fields of the Indian Knowledge system present NEP2020 draws contribution made to IKS and incorporate a multidisciplinary approach to gain knowledge, culture, and skills to enhance Indian glory.*

Paper Type: *Literature Review-based Analysis*

Keywords: Indian Ancient University, Multidisciplinary education, Academic scholars; Indian Knowledge System (IKS), NEP2020, 3R's

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1. INTRODUCTION :

Education in India began around the 3rd century BC with two systems of education that have been practiced the Vedic and the Buddhist, the medium of instruction is Sanskrit in the Vedic system and Pali in the Buddhist system (Ghonge, M. M., Bag, R., & Singh, A. 2020) [1]. India was the knowledge hub of the entire world it was known as the land of seekers, the knowledge is gained through three steps in ancient education Shravan (hearing), Manan(meditation) and Nididhyasan (realization) (Sharma, R. N., & Sharma, R. K. 1996) [2]. Gurukul (House of teachers), Parishads (students of advanced learning discourses and discussion), Goshti (conferences), Ashrams (Hermitages), Vidyapeeth (spiritual learning) Ghathikas (institutions of highest learning), Agraharas (Brahmins village to teach) Mathas, Brahmapuri, Vihara (Buddhist monastery) has played a very vital role in importing great knowledge and wisdom of Vedas and Pali. (Selvamani, P. 2019) [3]. Buddhist teaching is called Dharma theory (Bronkhorst, J. 2009) [4]. The education method emphasizes verbal education, discussion, prominence of Logic, tours, conference, meditation, and ancient education systems importing multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary subjects' Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang says. The ancient system of education is based on a three-fold system of vidya; Para-Vidya (to attain Pure-consciousness), Apara-Vidya (teaches the law of nature and the cause of another phenomenon) and Kal.Para-Vidya (causal applied science). The Vedic educational system included the four Vedas, six Vedangas (phonetics, ritual knowledge, grammar, exegetics, metrics, and astronomy), the Upanishads, and six darshanas (Nyaya, vaiseshika, Samkhya, yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta). (logic). All eighteen schools of Buddhism, hetu-vidya, sabda-vidya, chikitsa-vidya, and chikitsa-vidya, were represented in the three Pitakas (sutta, Vinaya, and Abhidhamma). and focused on vocational instruction in weaving, dyeing, spinning, and leather tanning, the manufacture of boats and chariots, the Art of training elephants and horses, the Art of making jewels, implements, and equipment, the Art of dance, music, agriculture, building houses, sculpture, medical science, and veterinary science, the Art of making jewels, implements, and equipment, the Art of making jewels, implements, and equipment, the Art of making jewels, implements. The teaching Education System in Ancient India reasoning and questioning "Two epic poems formed part of ancient Indian education. The Mahabharata discusses human goals. Attempting to explain the relationship of the individual to society and the world. The other epic poem, Ramayana, explores themes of human existence and the concept of dharma" Tamboli, J. C. [5].

Indian knowledge system encompasses the Philosophy of 'love of wisdom. Wisdom also means 'love of argument'), Languages, Sanskrit (Culture-tilling, care, refinement, and worship/Cultivating, preparing or refining) and Vidya (discipline), and these are available in Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit. Indian Philosophy is the oldest school of Philosophy and Vedas oldest of ancient Hindu texts and oral Vedic tradition dated back10,000 BC (Jeste, D. V., & Vahia, I. V. 2008) [1].

Ancient education has as legendary academicians and scholars such as Buddha and Shankara (philosophy), and Kautilya (political science and administration) it is known as the 'Scripture of Wealth', it is in prose form with 380 shlokas(verses) and sutra(maxim) in Sanskrit it explains wider significance that is the material well-being individuals and It explains Arthaniti (economic policies) to encourage economic growth, Dandaniti (justice administration) to ensure judicial fairness, and Videshniti (judicial administration) to ensure judicial fairness (foreign affairs policy). Arthashastra is made up of fifteen adikaranas, or volumes. According to a verse in the first chapter, the Arthashatra has 150 chapters, 180 prakaranas (sections dedicated to a specific subject), and 6000 verses (Sihag, B. S. 2009) [6].

Table1: Fifteen adikaranas or books of Arthastra

Adikaranas/Books	Brief Commentary
Adikaranas (books One)	The monarch, his training, the appointment of ministers and state officials, as well as safety and security, are all involved.
Adikaranas (books Two)	It describes the responsibilities of various state executive officers and expands on the state's role in agriculture, mining, and recreational activities.
Adikaranas (books Three)	It is concerned with the rule of law and the administration of justice, and it includes a legal system. Legislation and administration of justice and provide a code of law.

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Adikaranas (books Four)	Book Four is about criminal discovery and suppression, merchant and artisan control, torture, and punishment.
Adikaranas (books Five)	A collection of subjects ranging from the salary scale of officials to advice to the chief minister on assuring continuity of rule after the death of the ruling monarch.
Adikaranas (books Six)	It is divided into two chapters: the first gives a theory of the constituent elements of a state, and the second is about foreign policy.
Both Adikaranas (books Seveen) Eight Adikaranas (books Eight)	Kingdom's expansion to secure the welfare of the state
Adikaranas (books Nine)	It is involved with battle preparation, which includes the types of troops to mobilize for an expedition, precautions to be taken, and dangers to be avoided.
Adikaranas (books Ten)	This chapter discusses fighting an enemy and explains the main battle camp, different kinds of battle arrays, and various fighting modes.
Adikaranas (books Eleven)	This chapter explains how a vijigishu or conqueror should subjugate samghas or oligarchies ruled by a council of leaders.
Adikaranas (books Twelve)	Show how a weak monarch, when threatened by a stronger king, should frustrate the latter's plan and eventually defeat him.
Adikaranas (books Thirteen)	This term refers to the capture of an enemy's fortified city through deception or combat. It also specifies how conquered areas should be governed.
Adikaranas (books Fourteen)	It also lists hidden remedies and occult practices.
Adikaranas (books Fifteen)	It depicts the thirty-two tantrayuktis or methods of treating a topic.

Sources: KAUTILYA'S ARTHASHASTRA: A TIMELESS GRAND STRATEGY BY VINAY VITTAL, WING COMMANDER, INDIAN AIR FORCE

According to Kautilya, the Characteristic outcomes of graduates are Vidya (Creation of new Knowledge) Viveka (Widom to use the right known parts in the right time and place and the Right purpose) and Vichakshanata (The skillsets to get the proper result of knowledge in real life) and further explains about the school of learning Trayii (Fundamental Science), Vaarta (Commerce), Dandaneeti (Polity, society & Security) and Anveekshiki (Science of all branches of Learning). Aryabhatta and Varahamihira (Astronomy), Sushruta (medicine) Susruta categorises his Susruta Samhita into six Arts, which encompass all medical fields such as hygiene, midwifery, ophthalmology, toxicology, psychosomatic ailments, and materiamedica. Susruta considers surgery to be the first and most essential branch of medicine. (Raju, V. K. 2003) [7]. Charaka (medicine), Kanada (physicist; developed atomic theory), Nagarjuna (chemistry), Patanjali (yoga), Baudhayana and Brahmagupta (mathematics), Vishnu S Sharma (Panchtantra), and famous female philosophers such as Gargi, Maitreya, Lopamudra, Apala, and Vishwambhara. In ancient education, females were admitted to Vedic schools known as Charanas and hostels for female students known as Chhatrisala. At the end of 12 years of learning, a farewell ceremony was organized in the name of SamavArtna Sanskar. (convocation). The vidya or knowledge is divided into two broad streams the para vidya (higher knowledge, spiritual wisdom) and apara vidya (the lower knowledge, the secular sciences).

Table 2: Legendary academicians and scholars of Ancient Education and discipline

Name of the Scholars	Discipline
Kautilya/Chanakya/Kautilya, and Vishnugupta (350-275 BCE)	Arthashastra
Adishankara (788AD-820AD)	Philosophy
Gautama Buddha (563 to 483 BC)	Philosophy

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Panini (400BC)	Grammar
Acharya Kapil (300BC)	Cosmology
Acharya Bharadwaj (800BC)	Aviation technology
Bhaskara I. (600-680)	Mathematics & Astronomy
Brahamgupta (598-668)	Mathematics & Astronomy
Aryabhata II (about 920)	Mathematics & Astronomy
Bhaskaracharya (1114-1183)	Algebra
Brahmadeva (1060-1130)	Mathematics & Astronomy
Sridharacharya (AD 991)	Mathematics
Baudhayana (880 BC)	Mathematics
Panini (400 BC)	Grammar
Varahamihir (499-587 AD)	Astrology & Astronomy
Acharya Sushrut (600 BC)	Medicine
Archarya Charak (600 BC)	Medicine
Nagarjuna (100 AD)	Chemistry
Archarya Kanad (600BC)	Physics (Atomic Theory)
Maharishi Patanjali/Katyayana	Patanjali Yoga Sutra
Kalidas	Literature work Abhijan Shakuntalam Raghuvamsha, Meghaduta.
Vishakhdutta	Mudra Rakshas, Devchandra Gupta
Pampa	Adi purana, Vikramarjiva Vijaya
Jaidev	Geet Govinda (Sanskrit poem)

Source: Infilibnet– Rana (2013) Evolution of Modern Geographical Thinking and Disciplinary Trends in India.

The ancient universities were the embodiment of Indian ethos and philosophy, with three types of organizations concentrating on moral, physical, and intellectual debates: Gurukulas, Parishads (Academies), and Sammelans (Conferences). The vast bulk of the instruction was delivered orally, and students remembered and reflected on what they had learned in class. Veda mantras (hymns and verses) were primarily taught during the Vedic time of Vedic literature, which was followed by the Sutra period. There was no gender discrimination during the Vedic era, and women were respected by the male members of the family. Women participated in the teaching profession in the same way that males did. (Goswami, M. 2021) [8]. During this time era, Brahmanical education was critical for the harmonious growth of the physical, mental, and spiritual aspects of human existence. About the Vedas, History, Puranas, Grammar, Mathematics, Brahma Vidya, Nirukti, Astronomy, Dance, and Music. Buddhist education can be regarded as a phase of the ancient Hindu educational system, as can the monasteries and Vihars that acted as educational centres during the Buddhist era. (Pandya, D. R. N. 2014) [9], placed a strong emphasis on practice and training. The ancient institution serves as a centre for higher education. Takshashila University (6th century BC), Odantapuri (550-1040), Manyakheta University, and Nagavi University, Pandit Purshottamji Koul established a Sanskrit University in Kashmir Valley, a little outside of Srinagar, during the fourteenth century. Students from all over the world come to study Sanskrit at this Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya. (Madhavi Bhuta 2021) [10]. There were 8000 students at Nalanda University alone, taught by 1500 teachers, with at least 100 lectures given each day (as per Swami Harshananda in the book - An Introduction to Hindu Cultshishasient & Medieval).

Ancient India has a vibrant and magnificent history of education. It aimed to provide students (with shishyas) development of human qualities through Sravana (Listening), Manana (Deliberation) and Nidhidhyasana (Meditation).

Table 3: Ancient Indian education has passed through the following distinct influences

Period	The ancient Indian education system
1000 BC. Prehistoric)	Vedic Period
between 1000 BC. and 800 BC.)	The Epic period

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800BC. To 500 BC.	Period of Upanishads
600 BC. to 200 BC.	Period of Dharm Sutras
600 BC.	Buddhist Period
10th Century to 18th Century (Before British Rule)	Medieval Period

(Sources: Education and Examination system in Ancient India by S. Narain & Ancient Indian Education:

A period-wise survey by Dr, V. K. M. Ashwani)

The ancient Indian Knowledge system is the body of knowledge guide for human achievements and inspiration to education systems, The Vedas hold a significant position in Indian culture. Vedic Education refers to the Vedic literature, which contains the Vedic Samhitas, Brahmanas, and Aryanyaks. (Upanishads). The term Vedas implies knowledge, and the word is derived from the Vid root, which means "to know." It is a knowledge of different types of Vedas, and it is composed in verse, with some portions written in prose, as well as knowledge of Aryan culture.

	Rigveda	**Saamveda**	**Yajurveda**	**Atharavaveda**
Vedic Education It has four Vedas	It covers four phases of life: celibacy, family life, forest life, and renunciation. Exploiting nature's powers	It is crucial to the annals of Indian music.	It describes the offerings given to the gods through Agni. (fire).	means of acquiring wealth in science, Medicine, Mathematics, Engineering, Technology
The Epic period	Varnashrama (practical and vocational education in archery, swordsmanship, music, and fine Arts, and rules of propriety) and Chaturashrama (Ashramic education had several divisions of study) have been infused into its faith, politics, and economics. Agnisthana (worship), Brhmasthana (study), Vishnusthana (political science teaching), Mahendrasthana (military education), Vivasvatas sthana (astronomy), Somasthana (Botany), and Garudasthana were the names of the stands (transport and conveyance).			
Period of Upanishads	The Upanishads are the Sanskrit texts of Hinduism (*Sanatan Dharma*) Upanishads are also called Vedanta, they develop spiritual knowledge among the people and Indian culture. There are about two hundred Upanishads are discovered. During the Upanishads period, women scholars playa a very important role in questing the teachings. Prominent are Maitreyi wife of Yajnavalkya and others are Gargi, shvetaketu, Sanatkumara, and Aitareya.			
Period of Dharm Sutras	Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras are the two types of Smritis. Their subjects are nearly identical. The Dharmasutras are written in prose as brief maxims (Sutras), whereas the Dharmashastras are written in poetry (Shlokas). Manu Smriti - tells us about the position of men and women in society, their code of conduct, and their relationship with each other - was a pioneering work during this time. and Kautilya's Artha Shastra--which reflects the condition of society and the economy.			
Buddhist Period	The main centres of learning were monasteries or Buddha Vihars, and Buddhist education aimed to attain wisdom. In Sanskrit, Buddhist knowledge was known as "Anuttara-Samyak- Sambhodi," which meant "perfect ultimate wisdom." Pali, Prakrit, and Sanskrit are the instructional languages. The educational ideology of Gautam Buddha gets precedence.			

Sources: Education of India in ancient Period by Dr. Goutam Patra& Ancient Indian Education: A period-wise survey by Dr. V. K. Maheshwari

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Ancient education institutions are providing theoretical disciplines that are14 disciplines and applied vocational disciplines that are 64 kalas (skills) in gurukul, charan, ghathikas, Vidyapeeth, Vidyalaya, parishad, Vishist Vidyalaya and in ancient universities and they have a class mentor (Raksha Nayak) (CHAUDHARI, D. D. K. 2012) [11]. The ancient universities are the seats for learning, attracted foreign countries' students, and produced full bright scholars of modern times. The sources of learning were drawn from various disciplines like Vyakaran (Grammar), Anviksiki (logic), Nithyashastra, Ayurvedic, Arta (Commerce & trade), Dhanuvidya (Archery), Shilpashastra, Yoga sadhana, Paravodya, Arthashastra, Sankhya, Philosophy, Dhanrveda (MartialArts and Sciences), Gandharveda, Agama Shastra, Purans. Ancient Indian higher learning schools imported multidisciplinary knowledge, namely: (1) Anyikshaki (Sciences derived from subjective or metaphysical speculation involving keen introspection), (2) Anyikshaki (Sciences derived from subjective or metaphysical speculation involving keen introspection), (3) Anyi (2). Trayi (the Vedas of the trees) (3). Varta (agriculture, cattle rearing, and commerce topics), and (4). Dandaniti (Science and art of government) (Dogra, S., & Gulati, A. 2006) [12]. There were big libraries with invaluable manuscripts and education was residential when the number of students become large, these houses would grow into institutions called "gurukuls".

Culture and Knowledge are the roots of the Indian knowledge system. Ancient university Guru (means enormous) and Kula (institution) trained and demonstrated the 64 kalls and 18 vidyasto the students to create the 3Rs which are Religion, Resilience, and Responsibility.

Table 4: Vaidyas with Explanations

Name of Vaidya's	Explanations
Vidhya	Traditionally means knowledge and comprises 18 branches (known as 18 vidhyasthanams). In ancient India, some great scholars mastered all the 18 vidhyasthanams.
Veda-angi (The main body, all Upanishads are included in Vedas)	
Rig Veda	Contains mantras to praise and invoke various deities.
Sama Veda	Contains mantras of Rig Veda sung in musical rendition.
Yajur Veda	Contains procedures which add to Rig Veda to perform worship and sacrifices.
Atharva Veda	Contains mantras used in sacrifices to ward off evil calamities.
Veda-angas Branches of Vedas	
Shiksha	The science of pronunciation.
Kalpa	Procedures to perform Vedic rituals.
Vyakarana	The science of linguistics.
Nirukta	Meaning of words together with etymology.
Chandas	The science of both Vedic and non-vedic meters.
Jyothisha	The science of astronomy and astrology.
Upa-Angas-sub-subsidiary aspects	
Mimamsa	The science of deep understanding and inquiry.
Nyaya	study about the means of knowledge.
Purana	Contains moral education from Vedas through stories.
Dharmashastra.	Comprises code of conduct, and religious and legal duties.
Upa-Vedas	**Applied knowledge**
Ayurveda – the science of life.	Ayurveda – the science of life.
Dhanurveda.	the science of weapons and wars.
Gandharva-Veda	the study of Vedfine Arts encompassing drama, music, and dance.

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Arthashastra	Treatise on wealth, public governance, military strategies

Sources: https://ramprasadk.wordpress.com/2015/09/27/branches-of-indian-knowledge-18-vidhyasthanams/

Saandheepani, the Guru for Lord Krishna and Balarama taught them 64 Arts or skills and Banabhatta's Kadmabari highlights the kalas to import to students during the education stages.

Table 5: Kalls (Art /Skills) with explanation

Kalls	Explanation
Geet vidya	Singing art
Vadya vidya	The practice of performing musical instruments.
Nritya vidya	Dancing is an art form.
Natya Vidya	Art of theatricals
Alekhya vidya.	Art of painting.
Viseshakacchedya vidya	Art of painting the face and body with colour
Tandula-kusuma-bali-vikara:	Art of preparing offerings from rice and flowers.
Pushpastarana:	Art of making a covering of flowers for a bed.
Dasana-vasananga-raga	Art of applying preparations for cleansing the teeth, cloths, and painting the body.
Mani-Bhumika-karma	Art of making the groundwork of jewels.
Aayya-arcana.	Art of covering the bed.
Udaka-vad:	Art of playing music in water.
Udaka-that:	Art of splashing with water.
Citra-yoga	Artochlocratically applying an admixture of colours.
Malya-grathana-vikalpa.	Art of designing a preparation of wreaths.
Sekharapida-yojana	Art of practically setting the coronet on the head.
Nepathya-yoga.	Art of practically change in the tiring room.
Karnapatra-change	Art of decorating the tragus of the ear.
Sugandha-Mukti	Art of practical application of aromatics.
Bhushana-yojana	Art of applying or setting ornaments.
Aindra-jala.	Art of juggling.
Kaucumara	a kind of Art.
Hasta-Raghavan	Art of sleight of hand.
Citra-sakapupa-bhakshya-vikara-kriya	Art of preparing varieties of delicious food.
Panaka-rasa-ragasava-yojana	Art of practically preparing palatable drinks and tinging draughts with red colour.
Suci-vaya-karma	Art of needle weaving.
Sutra-krida.	Art of playing with thread.
Vina-damuraka-vadya	Art of playing on lute and a small drum.
Prahelika:	Art of making and solving riddles.
Durvacaka-yoga	Art of practicing difficult to be answered others.
Pustaka-vacant.	Art of reciting books.
Natikakhyayika-darsana.	Art of enacting short plays and anecdotes.
Kavya-samasya-purana	Art of solving enigmatic verses.
Pattika-vetra-bana-vikalpa	Art of designing preparation of shields, cane and arrows.
Tarku-karma	Art of spinning by the spindle.
Takshana	Art of carpentry.
Vastu-vidya.	the Art of engineering.
Raupya-ratna-pariksha	the Art of testing silver and jewels.
Dhatu-vada.	the Art of metallurgy.
Mani-raga jnana:	Art of tinging jewels.
Akara jnana.	Art of mineralogy.

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Vrikshayur-veda-yoga:	Art of practicing or medical treatment, by herbs.
Mesha-kukkuta-lavaka-yuddha-vidhi	Art of knowing the mode of fighting of lambs, cocks and birds.
Suka-sarika-pralapana.	Art of maintaining or knowing conversation between male and female cockatoos.
Utsadana	Art of healing or cleaning a person with perfumes.
Kesa-marjana-kausala	Art of combing hair.
Akshara-mushtika-kathana	Art of talking with fingers.
Dharana-Matrika:	Art of the use of amulets.
Desa-bhasha-jnana:	Art of knowing provincial dialects.
Nirmiti-jnana:	Art of knowing prediction by the heavenly voice.
Yantra-Matrika	Art of mechanics.
Mlecchita-kutarka-vikalpa	Art of fabricating barbarous or foreign sophistry.
Samvacya	Art of conversation.
Manasi kavya-kriya	Art of composing verse
Kriya-vikalpa	Art of designing a literary work or a medical remedy.
Chalitaka-yoga	Art of practically applying an admixture of colours.
Abcoloursa-kosha-cchando-jnana	Art of the use of lexicography and meters.
Vastra-gopura	Art of concealment of cloths.
Dyuta-visesha	Vices knowing specific gambling.
Akarsha-krida	Art of playing with dice or magnet.
Balaka-kridanaka	Art of using children's toys.
Vainayiki vidya	Art of enforcing discipline.
Vaijayiki vidya	Art of gaining victory.
Vaitaliki vidya	Art of awakening master with music at dawn.

Source: https://www.sanskritimagazine.com/64-kalas-arts-and-14-vidyas-techniques-of-ancient-india/

Holistic education is a foundation to make a human being ready to serve society and develops the inner and ourselves through physical and intellectual spiritual and moral and artistic aspects. "Education means discipline (subjects)Multidisciplinary means a combination of various or different disciplines in a single curriculum" (Roy, M. 2022) [13]. Ancient India institutions offered multidisciplinary lectures taught by reputed scholars like Nagarjuna, Vasubandhu and Dinnagastress Indian Knowledge, culture and Philosophy. According to Hsuan Tsang (AD 600-664) and I-Tsing (AD635-713) absorption of the Ancient Institution's role model moral discipline was cultivated by Teachers and administrators. Teachers are designated according to their methods of Teaching. The Guru is providing advice to the students and imparts knowledge.

Table 6: Classification of Teachers in Ancient Education system

Designation	Impart of Knowledge
Acharya	Teach Vedas without charging fees
Upadhaya	Taught a portion of Veda or Vedangas
Charakas	Wondering Teachers
Guru	Imparting Education to His disciples
Yaujanasatika	Teachers with their Profound Scholarship
Sikshaka	Teaching arts like dancing

Source: Characteristics of Ancient Indian Educational System- By Rajkumar –Vedic Waves by HTTPS;//vedicwaves. WordPress.co

Ancient India's Gurukulwas was established by Society, Kings for providing education, the well-known centre of learning are Pataliputra, Varanasi, Vidisa, Kanchipuram, and Sharada Peeth are providing 14 to 18 branches of learning with an emphasis on holistic learning in form of Gayatri Mantra, Suraya Namaskar, Yogaasana and in the gurukuls, students are divided into Vasu (education till the age of 24 Years) Rudra(till the age of 36 Years) and Aditya(till the age of 48 years). Radhakrishnan, Sri Aurobindo, and Vivekananda tiled way for a new dimension in philosophy giving much importance to

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education, spiritualism and humanist thought. Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) built a school based on Gurukal System and imported education on value, Music, literature, art, and dance. physical, culture, philosophy, Nature and Man. Tagore gave the same prominence to equally aesthetic development and intellectual development (Gorden, T. 2021) [14]. Ancient education institutions imported subjects taught by eminent Scholars. The Nalandaoffers Logic, Takshasila for medicine, Vikramshila for Tantric Buddhism along with law, Sociology, astronomy, and Military Science and well–known scholars from the university like Grammarian Panin, Chanakya, Gunamati, and Sthiramati.

Table 7: Ancient University with subjects taught and Scholars (Hindu universities include Taxila, Mithila, Nadia, and Varanasi, as well as Buddhist universities such as Nalanda, Vikramashila, and Odantapuri)

Name of the University	Founder	Subject /Discipline	Scholars
Nalanda	In the 5 century AD Emperor Kumar Gupta-Bihar	Library of Nalanda is Barma Gunj-Subject tough Logic, Astronomy, Scriptures of Buddhism, Samkhya Yoga, Astronomy Medicine, Veda	Nagarjuna,Dinnaga, Dharmapala,Lama Atisha
Takshashila	World's First University 700 BC Son of Bharata and Taksa	Medicine, Politics, Warfare, Astronomy, Music, Religion, Philosophy, Ayurveda,18 Arts, Plants& Herbs, and Archery, Wrestling	Jeevaa, Charak, (Medical Book-Charak Samhita) Chandragupta Maurya, Panini,Chanakya,(Arthashastra -Economic Policy and Military Strategy) Vishnu Sharma,Panini (Ashtadhyayi-Grammar Book of Sanskrit).
Vikramshila University	King Dhamapala Bihar in the 7th Century	Vajrayana, Tantra, Astronomy, Vedas, Logic, Urban Development, Law, Grammar, Philosophy, Vedas,	Some of the names listed include Vairochara Rakshita, Jetari, Prajnakaramati, Ratnakarasanti, Jnana Sri, Ratnavajara, Vagishvarakirti, Acharya Atisha (Dipankara Sri Gnana), Abhyankargupta, Tathagatrakshita, Manjusri, and Dharmakirti.
Pushpagiri(Buddhist Seat of Higher Learning)	Established by Kalinga king/ Ashoka-2nd Century BC to 10th Century	Pushpagiri studied three major types of Buddhism: Mahayana, Vajrayana, and Tantrik Buddhism, Vedas, Hetuvidya (logic), Shabdavidya (Grammar and Philology), Chikitsavidya (medicine), Sankhya philosophy, Yoga, and meditation, as well as metaphysics, science, medicine, Vedic sciences, and	Famous Buddhist monk Prajna studied in Pushpagiri, and prominent Tantrik Buddhist monk Rahulaa, Nagarjuna, Aryadeva, Sarbagami, Dignaga and Dharmakirti.

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		Buddhist philosophies [15].	
Vallabhi University	Established by Bhattarka of Maitraka King	Learning centre for Hinayana Buddhism, Brahmanical sciences, Niti (Political Science, Statesmanship), Varta (Business, Agriculture), Administration Philosophy and Religious Thought (especially Buddhist philosophy, Accounting, Economics, and Law	Gunamati and Sthiramati
Salotgi University Karnataka &Nagavi University	Narayana Minister of Rashtrakuta Emperor (11th Century)	Centre for Vedic learning It had a 27 hostel	---
Manyakheta In Karnataka	Amaghavarsha Nrupatunga814AD to968 AD	Kannada Classic work Kavirajamarga,Jainism	Amaghavarsha-IMathematician Mahaveeracharya, Ajitasenacharya, Gunabhadracharya,
Kanchipuram200 BC	Pallavas	Religious education Centre for Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist	Gautam Buddha and Xuanzang visited the Kanchipuram, Buddhaghosa, the author of Visuddhimagga, Bodhidharma- founder of Zen Buddhism.
Kanthallur Valiasala(Nalanda of the South)	The Chola-Rajendra Chola-1013AD-1045	Vedas, Astrology (Jyhotisa), Magic (Indrajala), Drama, Mantras, Buddha Darsana, goldsmithy, Music	Kuvalayamala by Jain saint Udyodana Suri
Nagarjunakonda orNagarjuna Vidyapeeth	2nd Centure AD Acharya nagarjuna	Buddhist teaching along with Mineralogy, Philosophy, Medicine	

Source: Author Own

The Indian Knowledge system is passed from generation to generation, it is Dharma, Philosophical, Cultural, Holistic, Spiritual and relationship with nature as well as, language, teachings from epics, Puranas, kalas, and vidyas and it is a legacy from Vedic, Buddhist, Jain to create wellbeing of all and to create human potential. The contribution to IKS Ramayana, Mahabharata, Yoga-sutras by Patanjali, Panini's Ashtadhyayi on Sanskrit Grammar, Gautama's Nyaya Sutras on Logic, Kanada's Vaiseshika Sutras on Ontology, Narada's Shilpa sastra on Architecture and Civil engineering, Kshemasarma's Kshemankutuhalam on Dietetics and Well-being, Sushruta's Sushruta Samhita on Medicine and Surgery, Kautilya's Arthasastraon Economics, Vishnu Sharma's Pancha Tantra Stories, Bharata's Natyasastra on Dance, Mahaviracarya Ganita-Sara sangraha, it gives a complete picture of the system. The National Education Policy 2020 lays special emphasis on the promotion of Indian Languages, Arts and Culture and "The objective of the policy is to provide a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary

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liberal education to everybody based on a proposed system." (Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. 2020) [17] for human achievements and to achieve this mission NEP 2020 highlights the ancient University or education centres like Nalanda, Takshashila, Valabhi are importing the education to the students (Shishyas) to create vibrant knowledge society (Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, S. 2019) [18]. The National Education Policy is the philosophy of Swami Vivekananda Swami, Sri Aurobindo and Mahatma Gandhi and the integration of Culture, Languages to make Education Holistic and to create universal human values in protecting and promoting the Environment, Truth (Satya), Peace(Shanti), Life Skills, love (Prem), Virtuous behaviour (Dharma), Non-violence(ahimsa), Scientific temper, Skill and value-based education to make truly global citizen.

The first education policy was implemented in the year 1968, later 1986 and 1992 (Kalyani, P. 2020) [19], these policies are initiated by the Government to improve the quality of education from the age of 6 to lifelong learning and hence the Enrollment rate.

Table 8: Highlights of Education Policy

Year	Policy & Chairperson	Highlights
1948	University Education Commission-Dr. S Radhakrishnan	Emphasis on establishing a university in a particular region
1952	Secondary Education Commission-Dr A Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar	Uniform policy on High School and Technical Schools
1968(1979)	National Education Policy based on the Kothari Commission's report and suggestions (1964–1966)	Emphasis on Sanskrit and Cultural heritage
1986	National Policy on Education-Acharya Ramamurti	To Improve Primary Schools nationwide, Establishing Open universities and Importance to the rural area
1992	National Policy on Education (Modified the 1986 Policy Acharya Ramamurti) and N. Janadhana Reddy	Moral Value among students and Common Entrance Exams
2020	National Education Policy-2020-K. Kasturirangan	*Thrust to Indian Education System-Indian Ethos, Cultural, and values * Ancient Scholar are role models for Developing Teachers *Developing Libraries of similar to Ancient Universities (it is a repository of Knowledge) *Ancient System of Multidisciplinary Approach *Life Long learning *Importance for attracting students from all part parts of the world.

2. OBJECTIVES :

(1) To evaluate ancient universities' efforts of imparting holistic and multi-disciplinary education.
(2) To know the current status of the information gathering on imparting holistic and multi-disciplinary education through a systematic review.
(3) To find out the desired state of imparting holistic and multi-disciplinary education.
(4) To identify the research Gap between the current state and desired state of imparting holistic and multi-disciplinary education.
(5) To analyze and evaluate the research gap to search for possible research agendas.
(6) To interpret the essentiality and usefulness of the research agendas identified for future research.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW :

The literature reviews related to the Indian Ancient University in importing Holist and Multidisciplinary to Create the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) have been collected from google scholar, Emerald, Research gate, academia, and Inflibnet considered and studied. A literature review has been divided into three classes:

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Review of Literature 1: The studies on Ancient University in India and its Great Scholars
Review of Literature 2: The studies on the Indian Knowledge System
Review of Literature 3: The studies on the Impact of Ancient university on National Education Policy 2020 in providing Holistic and Multidisciplinary.

Table 9: Review of Literature 1: The studies on Ancient University in India and its Great Scholars

S. No.	Author's name	Discussion	Outcome
1	Apte, D. G. (1900). [20]	The Book describes the universities of ancient India namely Takshasila, Nalanda, Valaghi, and Vikramasila and gives insights into scholars, and subjects taught.	Centre of Higher education and gives comprehensive information on all aspects of education and about Scholars.
2	Barua, J. B. (2016). [21]	This Book highlights Ancient Buddhist universities namely Takshashila, Nalanda, Vallabhi, Odantapuri, Vikramasila, Somapura, Jagadala, Puphagiri, Nagarjunkonda and also gives insights about the great scholars Chanakya–thashastra, Charak, Panini, Jivaka.	It gives a complete idea about the education imparted in the ancient institution /Centre.
3	Choudhary, S. K. (2008). [22]	The paper highlights two types of education in the ancient period or Vedic period namely the Brahminical and the Buddhist system. The Buddhist text includes numerous disciplines namely, Astronomy, Magic, Astrology, Medicinethe art of war along with Vedas and Vedangs Ancient University Nalanda provides a wide range of subjects and highlights that Kanchipuram was the greatest centre of Sanskrit learning and Vatsyyayana the logician and pandit of Kanchi. The Ghaittikas were famous schools of learning. Dinnagereceived training in Kanchi and Hindu Learning in Mediaeval India.	Ancient Education has two types Brahminical and Vedic. The ancient University is offering numerous disciplines. Ancient India has historical legacies and values Cherished by Lord Buddha, Lord Mahaveer, the Great emperor Asoka and the great poet Kalidas.
6	Singh, S. N., & Jha, S. K. (2017). [23]	The Vikramshila University was established under the patronage of King Dharmpala by a monk named Kampala. (r.770-810 A.D.). For its upkeep, the king gave land endorsement. During the mediaeval period, the Vikramshila was one of India's centres of high study. Vikramshila is said to have helped lay the groundwork for Tibetan civilization. It's the main draw in her neighbourhood. Ratnakarashanti authored thirteen works in Sanskrit and taught Buddhism in Ceylon, while Dharmakirti was a Tibetan native. At Vikramshila, he studied Sanskrit and translated several Sanskrit texts into Tibetan e. Among those who toured Tibet and preached Buddhism, there were Vairochara Rakshita, Ratnavaja, and Dipankara Sri Jnana, also known as Acharya Atisha.	The Vikramshila University attracted several scholars whose breadth and depth of knowledge were well-known not only in India but also beyond its boundaries. It has six college buildings and a monks' residential compound.
8	Pandya, D. R. N. (2014). [24]	In this article, the author explained about education journey starting from the ancient University to the present education system. in this article author highlighted that Takshashila University has 10500 students and more than 60 subjects taught it is famous for medical studies and it has eminent scholars such as Panini,	Buddhist education was more inclusive of Takshashila and Nalanda they taught grammar, medicine, philosophy, logic, metaphysics, and arts and crafts both Science and arts

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		Kautilya, charaka and Buddhist education was more inclusive.	and Kautilya's Arthashastra were considered to be the most authoritative source.
9	Kapur, R. (2018).[25].	Ancient Indian education was not merely theoretical, but also practical; vocational and training in professions such as animal husbandry, agriculture, and dairy farming were given. Teachers, known as gurus in mediaeval India, were responsible for imparting knowledge. The gurus either fully or partially taught the students the Vedas and Dharmashastras. Grammar, logic, and metaphysics were later taught and examined. Nalanda University was well-known throughout Asia for its excellent academic standards. Vedanta, philosophy, the study of the Puranas, epics, grammar, logic, astronomy, philosophy, medicine, and other topics were taught. The court language, Sanskrit, was used as the medium of teaching. Earlier, the Jains used Sanskrit literature such as 'Adipurana' and 'Yashatilaka' for educational reasons. Aside from academic learning, the students were given knowledge and information about cultures, norms, morals, values, and ethics, so that they can become responsible citizens of society and work effectively to promote community well-being.	The ancient educational system influenced other educational systems not only in India but also in other countries around the globe.

Table 10: Review of Literature 2: The studies on the Indian Knowledge System

S. No.	Author's name	Discussion	Outcome
1	Ferrer, A. (2018). [26]	In this article author highlights Vedic syllabus is truly integral and Vedas is the most ancient holy book it is experimental and child-centred and the author has classified the university into Hindu and Buddhist.	The beauty of Indian Philosophy of education and spiritual master Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo
2	Yadav, S. (2017). [27]	The scholar describes the six philosophical schools in this article: Kapila's Samkhya, Patanjali's Yoga, Gautama's Nyaya, Jamini's Karma or Purva Mimamsa, and Badarayana's Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta. Scholars and students from these schools of philosophy were competing for supremacy, and in the twelfth century CE, a school at Talgund in Mysore state made room for the teaching of Canarese, Another school at Narsipur in Mysore was providing for the teaching of the Vernaculars like Canarese, Telugu and Marathi in 1290 Thus, reading, writing, commercial arithmetic's, accountancy, good knowledge of languages The language was Pali and Prakrit like Sanskrit, Prakrit and Vernacular and moral training through the stories of epics jnd other literature were part of primary education in ancient India. Vyakarana (grammar), Silpasthananavidya (the science of Arts and Crafts), Chikitsavidya (the	The study of Vedic literature was central to the ancient Indian schooling system.

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		science of Medicine), Hetu-vidya (Nyaya, logic, science of thinking), and Adhyatmavidya are the "great Sastras of the five sciences." (Inner science).	

Table 11: Review of Literature 3: The studies on the Impact of Ancient university on National Education Policy 2020 in providing Holistic and Multidisciplinary

S. No.	Author's Name	Discussion	Outcome
1	Pal, P. K. (2022). [28]	The author in his article Education Psychology in the Ancient Indian Gurukula System elicited that the ancient India Gurukula system is an effective mechanism for integral human development and emphasized that NEP2020 has considered Education has two aims. 1. To make the students good human beings 2. To Make students experts in one or multiple fields for developing society.	Ancient Indian Gurukula System (AIGS) we will be able to observe some effective mechanisms for integral human development.
2	Jeder, D. (2014). [29].	The transdisciplinary curriculum incorporates ideas, concepts, knowledge, methods, and ideals from numerous disciplines or fields of study, such as civic moral education, which addresses problems like respect. (respect for others, self-respect, nature, the future, etc.) Physical Education (movement culture and health respect) is intertwined with fields such as sociology, logic, philosophy, anthropology, psychology, ethnology, and so on. The holistic transdisciplinary approach provides a comprehensive perspective on living. Teachers must be taught in a multidisciplinary manner.	The multiple disciplines are important for understanding society and it brings more holist among the students and teachers.

4. CURRENT STATUS & RESEARCH GAP BASED ON THE REVIEW :

Based on a review of the Ancient University and Gurukula education systems, comprehensive knowledge and effective mechanism for integral holistic human growth is provided. Multiple disciplines are required to comprehend society; ancient gurukuls education focuses on life skills for students' overall development. Changes in political and other external factors have transformed Indian education into Macaulay's education, which focuses more on qualification and work placement and fails to provide a pathway to entrepreneurship, social opportunities, and scaling up life skills. The implementation of a National Education Policy that focuses on applicable skills, values, and other sets of competencies with a multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approach makes students more holistic.

5. VARIOUS AGENDAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH :

Literature Review study opens doors for ancient evaluation systems, women scholars, and ancient universities. The Vedas' impact on the human mind. The impact of ancient universities on intellectual development and the creation of Vishwa guru, the impact of NEP2020 on Reserve Brain Drain, a comparative study of ancient heritage education and current NEP 2020-based education empowering students and scholars.

6. CONCLUSION :

Indian Ancient University Education has a multidisciplinary and holistic approach, NEP-2020 stressed the importance of multidisciplinary education with more arts (64 Kalaas), and vocational skills, help to develop well–rounded develop students' intellectual, and civil responsibilities, Social values, Physical, emotional and moral that are required for the 21st century.
Ancient Higher Learning Institutions are teachers centric and Student Centric focusing, more on interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary debate and lectures delivered by Ancient Scholars like Nagarjuna, Vasubandhu, and Dinnaga to bring more innovation and human values in students and

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fellow scholars in the institution present NEP2020 also incorporated Ancient classification of Guru like Yaujanasatika (Teachers with their Profound Scholarship) in the new designation 'Professor of Practice' are the expert from various fields into the academic institutions to mentor and import holist, multidisciplinary to students. The relationship between both Guru and teachers is very parental as Hindu and Buddhist thinkers believe.

The present NEP 2020 Curriculum development approaches an ancient   Indian knowledge system more of a philosophy, cultural and Multidisciplinary framework to create a superior human character, intelligence, wisdom, and concrete and practical shape for students. Holistic education and ancient Indian knowledge are a foundation to make a human being ready to serve society. It develops the inner and outer self through physical, Intellectual, spiritual, moral, and artistic aspects.

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