



## **Gita- History and Relevance, Requirement in Current System**

**Sarita**

Research Scholar, History

Om Sterling Global University, Hisar (Haryana)

### **Abstract**

Bhagwat Gita is pure diamond for not only for Hinduism but for all World. It will describe about education and moral education along with yogshastra and Bhramvidya. It's like a collaboration of science and arts. Gita touches deeply where human being is fought with their thoughts and not succeeded and later they will victorious on their way.

Many people from past will get peace after reading this Holy Book. If we look historic view we found that in Ethnic time Gita is accessible till Japan and China but later it would be accessible by European countries. German are very much in collaborated with Holy Gita from very beginning at time its accessible by them.

Holy Gita is not about how to live without difficulties but it's about to search our Karma's for better living. It guides us by showing various spiritual paths through which we can gain self-knowledge as well as inner-peace. In the Bhagavad Gita, I noticed that some of the basic components of educational philosophy are present. Among the various aspects of educational thoughts. Gita can contribute to inspire academicians to look behind the curtain of history for searching valuable knowledge. It can also provide some basis for comparative study of educational philosophy in the East and the West. The interpretation and comprehensive meaning of pure Education System laid down in the Gita can contribute and inspire the academicians, educationists and policy makers to look behind the history for searching valuable knowledge. Holy book Gita is considered to be the greatest contributions of India to the World. In this paper, the researcher has attempted to find out the effect and implication of Gita for the present scenario of Education System.

**KEY WORDS:** Bhagavad Gita, Education, Morals, Discussion, Self-Knowledge

### **Introduction**

The Bhagavad Gita is one of the most ancient religious scriptures of the world. It contains the direct message of God. Bhagavad Gita literally means 'The Lords Song', i.e., the philosophical discourse of Lord Krishna to persuade the reluctant Arjuna to fight. It is the most popular and sacred book of the Hindus and is contained in the Bhisma-Parva of the Mahabharata, the greatest Sanskrit epic.



Gita is a part of the Mahabharata, written by Veda Vyasa, consisted of seven hundred verses in eighteen chapters. Bhagavad-Gita is divided into three parts. 1st to 6th chapters deal with the path of Action (Karma-yoga), the 7th to 12th chapters explain the path of Devotion (Bhakti-yoga) and the 13th to 18th chapters point out the path of Knowledge (Jnyana yoga) which establish the identity of the individual spirit with the Spiritual value of Education.

The Bhagavad -Gita is called the king of education because it is the essence of all doctrines and philosophies. It is the purest knowledge and because it gives direct perception of the self by realization. It guides us by showing various spiritual paths through which we can enhance our self-knowledge as well as divine inner-peace. It is act as a medicine for modern human life and provides all that which is required to develop the highest level of consciousness. The Bhagavad Gita is the Holy Grail of education because it is the essence of all doctrines and philosophies. It is providing the purest knowledge and gives direct understanding of the self-realization.

It contains the message of divine centred living based upon right knowledge, faith, devotion, self-surrender, detachment and dispassionate performance of tasks as opposed to the ego centred living, which is characterized by incessant striving, self-centred thinking, egoism, and suffering arising out of non-attainment of desires, or union with the undesired objects or separation from the desired objects along the path of knowledge, path of action, wisdom, renunciation of action leads to supreme bliss, discipline of meditation, wisdom with self-realization, the Supreme Imperishable, knowledge with realization, divine glory, discipline of action and its fruits, spiritual disciplines for God-realization, difference between Body and Soul/Spirit, division of the three characteristics- Supreme Spirit, Spiritual traits, the Threefold Faith, and Threefold Knowledge, Action, Joy, Duty and so on.

Bimal Krishna Matilal in his essay “Moral Dilemmas: Insights from Indian Epics” says that, “The moral dilemmas presented in the Mahabharata were in some sense universal, for most of them can be effectively used even today to illustrate arguments in moral philosophy”. This significant essence of the scriptures is what Bhagavad Gita is.

Mahatma Gandhi the father of the Nation, too had said that whenever he felt confused or faced a difficult situation which fails to show him the right path, at that time he used to take the



support of Bhagavad Gita and he found an answer to his solution and strength which he did not get elsewhere.

The central teaching of the Gita can be beautifully summarized in this sentence of Annie Besant: 'It is meant to lift the aspirant from the lower levels of renunciation, where objects are renounced, to the loftier heights where desires are dead, and where the yogi dwells in the calm and ceaseless contemplation, while his body and mind are actively employed in discharging the duties that fall to his lot in life.'

### **Bhagavad Gita and Education**

In order to formulate the principles of education the divine teacher Lord Krishna has not imparted his wisdom to his student as mere dictation like others. The Gita answer the 'why' of such education. The human child in the world is not a tabula rasa or an empty being. He inherits the certain tendencies, instincts, propensities of character, mental dispositions etc. from his past life.

The Lord says that supreme of all purest knowledge and its essence that knowledge was derived from the detailed study of Vedas and different kinds of Upanishads. The Bhagavad Gita specially stresses on the importance of the soul. The Lord says that this body is perishable and the soul is not perishable. The Bhagavad Gita reconciles metaphysics and physics, nivritti and pravrtti, psychical entity, and hereditary and environment of men and gives the principles of education clearly indicating that education is spiritual-social necessity. The Gita answer the 'why' of such education. The human child in the world is not a tabula rasa or an empty being. He inherits the certain tendencies, instincts, propensities of character, mental dispositions etc. from his past life. Parents give to child only his body but his physical apparatus and soul's doing are his own.

The teacher must teach his subject with great competence but when the issue of judgement is involved he should let the student free as Arjun was finally left to decide himself whether to fight or not. The concept of the teacher in the Gita is that he must be most balanced. The true teacher not only teaches truth but also demonstrates it. In short, the teacher must be vigilant enough to keep the soul and body of his student as well as his own together

The student, according to the Gita, is not a disciple but a learner. But the first and the last characteristic of an ideal student are to surrender before the teacher accepting his ignorance of the subject he wants to know. Genuineness, humanity, obedience, faith in his teacher is the



essential characteristics of a good learner. He must also possess an intense urge to know without which he will not be able to digest what the teacher gives. Humility, obedience, faith etc. towards the teacher imply that the student should be virtuous.

The student, according to Gita, must shun three great vices- Kama, Krodh and Lobha in his personality. Obedience means respect to the teacher; however, it does not mean the foolish obedience in which everything is accepted by the student blindly. The eager intellect of the student must be satisfied

### **Morals of Bhagavad Gita:**

Think Positive and be Positive in every Situation.

Knowledge is the only solution to all problems.

Selflessness is the only way to progress and prosperity.

Every act can be an act of prayer.

Renounce the ego of individuality and the bliss of infinity.

Connect to higher consciousness daily.

Live what you learn

Never Give-up on yourself.

Value your Blessings

See the divine all around

Have enough surrender to see the truth as it is.

Absorb your mind and heart to supreme divine

Detach from materialistic assets and attach to divine.

Live a life style that matches your vision.

Give priority to divine.

Being good is a reward in itself.

Choosing the right over the pleasant is a sign of power.

Let's go, let's move to union with divine.

Internal and External Cleanliness

Mastery over the Mind

Repeated Review of Process of life-Death-Old Aging- Ailments-Pain

Steady Devotion towards Righteousness and God

Keeping in View the Purpose of Knowledge Truth

Stability in the Knowledge of Truth.



## **Discussion**

VALUE-ORIENTED EDUCATION is too much vast and it is not easy to achieve a well balanced perspective of what is really happening and what is lacking in our research work. The study has been carried out with the recognizing, comprehending, examining critically, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating the Value education with respect to Bhagavad-Gita's Teachings has great relevance to the present-day inside schools, colleges, and universities or outside and it can bring about a dynamic change in the educational system not only of the country, but also across the world.

## **CONCLUSION**

Success comes only when we put all the knowledge to use. The Gita introduces our inner personality. The intellect, which reasons and discriminates the mind, is the centre of emotions and impulses. After reading the Bhagavad Gita, one can the understanding that it is our valuable historical asset of knowledge, and it demands deep study and interpretation. Bhagvad Gita transfers the ideal philosophy 'Karma Yoga', a base for human action or karma. Each individual in the universe has its own potential of infinity. The ideal vision of infinity showcase that every individual in the universe has equal boundless potential as of infinite. In this age of intellectual capital you are busy acquiring the latest skills and expertise in the belief that it guarantees success. But success comes only when you put all the knowledge to us. Organizations need to focus on the up-gradation of their employees through effective training and development. Government needs to put attention on the allocation of the reasonable amount for the human resource development by promoting quality education to all the fellow citizens of the nation. It will enhance the competitive advantage of the individual and would create a source of resourceful human capital within the country.

The Gita introduces you to your inner personality. The intellect, which reasons and discriminates the mind, is the centre of emotions and impulses. If the teachers enable to modify such values on the basis of three discipline of action, devotion and knowledge of Bhagavad-Gita's Teachings, this is Value Oriented Education.

Therefore, the Bhagavad Gita can be taken as an educational philosophy, because it has got all components of an educational philosophy in this age of intellectual capital we all are busy acquiring the latest skills and expertise in the belief that it guarantees success. But success comes only when you put all the knowledge to us. So, go ahead, connect with Gita. Embark on a journey to transform your life from one of mediocrity to that of excellence.

## **References:**



1. C.E.R.T. National Curriculum Frame- Work for School Education, New Delhi. 2000.
2. Nehru JL. The Discovery of India ISSN 0-14-303103-1 the Signet Press Calcutta, 1946.
3. Swami Sivananda: Gita Divine Life Society Publication Rishikesh, UP, 2000.
4. Bhagawan Sri Satya Sai Baba (2005), 'Man Management – A Values-based Management Perspective, Sai Publications, Andhra Pradesh, December.
5. Bhaktivedanta. A.C. and Prabhupada Swami, Bhagavad—Gita As It Is', Thomas Press (India) Limited, 2013
6. Mahadevan, C.S. (2001). The Glories of the Gita: Stories from the Padma Purana, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, India.
7. Acharya, S. R., & Sharma, B. D. (Eds.). (2010). Upanishad, gyan -kanda. Mathura, Gayatri Tapobhumi Uga Nirman Yojana Bistar Trust.
8. Adhikari, A. (2044 BS). Shreemadbhagavad Geeta, Geeta lokbhasya. Kathmandu:
9. Sood and Kavita Value oriented education International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development Online ISSN: 2349-4182, Print ISSN: 2349-5979 2016; 3(3):275-277.
10. Radhakrishnan S., 'Bhagavad Gita' published by Rajpal & sons, Delhi, 1962
11. Bhakti Vedanta A.C. & Swami Prabhu Pad, 'Bhagavadsandseh' Published by Bhakti Vedanta Granth Sansthan, Kandhivali Bombay vol. 2, 1986
12. Shivanand, 'Gita Rasamrita' sarvasewa sangh Prakashan Rajgth, Varanasi, 1997
13. Acharya, S. R., & Sharma, B. D. (Eds.). (2010). 108 Upanishad, gyan kanda. Mathura, Gayatri Tapobhumi: Uga Nirman Yojana Bistar Trust.
14. Bhavna Sharma, M. Ramachandran, Kanak Kalita. Methods for Improving Communication Skills of Rural Students in Pharmaceutical Education. International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 5, Issue 10, October-2014.