

IMPARTING VEDIC LITERATURE IN EDUCATION: THE NECESSITY OF NEW ERA TO REDDISCOVER INDIANESS FROM “MACAULAY CHILDREN”

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Abstract:

This paper throws the light on how the Vedas help human beings in this world. It focuses on the great wisdom provided by Vedas. Though Indian heritage and its wisdom are as great as an ocean, it is a great wonder why this nation hesitates this much to impart them in its educational system. It is not by the financial capacity and military power of India, Why this nation is respectful in the world. Lord Macaulay wrote a minute on 2nd

February 1835, where he made a decision regarding the controversy. In 1835 the arguments, Orientalists were put before Lord Macaulay, who rejected the arguments of the orientalist through a very forceful minute wherein he supported the education of the clan and made a vigorous plan for spreading western learning through the medium of English. The Vedas teach us to pursue truth, to accept nothing but the truth which is one though the wise describe it in various ways. Vedas exhort us to live together in a spirit of love and harmony aimed at our collective happiness.

Keywords: Vedas, the spirit of love, Orientalists, peace etc

Imparting indigenous knowledge in the education system is considered as great pride for every country, except, perhaps, in India. Though Indian heritage and its wisdom are as great as an ocean, it is a great wonder why this nation hesitates this much to impart them in its educational system. It is not by the financial capacity and military power of India, Why this nation is respectful in the world. It is by its wealthy and ancient culture and rich heritage. Perhaps, India itself is the country which holds this pride very least manner.

I. Impact Of Macaulay Minute In India

Lord Macaulay landed in India on June 10, 1834, and proceeded to Nilgiris, where the Governor General of India William Bentinck was camping for the summer. Lord Macaulay wrote a minute on 2nd February 1835, where he made a decision regarding the controversy. In 1835 the arguments, Orientalists were put before Lord Macaulay, who rejected the arguments of the orientalist through a very forceful minute wherein he supported the education of the clan and made a vigorous plan for spreading western learning through the medium of English.

- It would bring about a renaissance in India, Just as Greek or Latins did in England or just as the languages of western Europe in civilized Russia.
- The natives are desirous of being taught English and are not eager to learn Sanskrit or Arabic.
- It is possible to make the natives of this country good English scholars, and to that end our efforts out to be directed.
- It was impossible to reduce the body of people but it was possible through English education to bring about "a class of persons Indian in blood and color and English in taste, opinion in moral and in intellect", and the education was to filter down from them to them to the masses.

Modern concepts were introduced which before were alien to people, such as a job of a clerk and the Birth of new class people, ie, the middle class. These included the discontinuation of many local languages and as a result, this local culture and the traditions that were integral hitherto fore suffered oblivion apart from this sow the first seeds towards Hindu-Muslim split.

Ii. What Can Veda Teach Us

The variety of matters can be spoken by Vedas. The question is how we receive or accept the Vedas in the view of self-realization in proclaiming Upanishads constituting Vedanta?

The main purpose of the Vedas is to gain the freedom in this world for all human being. It is the glory for Vedas. From the root Vid, the word Veda is derived which means to achieve the purity of the heart and throw the impurity away. The Puranas and Vedas envisaged and emphasized the man lives a chastity life only after a good life. Vedas have a worldly look and is good and sacred. The main focus of events is to teach the principles of a good life. People usually drive a greater joy when they chant mantras.

Only then they will practice the full consecrated and potency of the Vedas. Vedas have taught the principle of samatwa (equality) in respect of everything.

They have declared the concept of open. They taught men to face joy and sorrow with equal severity. The Vedas explore Origins of life highlighting the Ideals of human existence and the goals that beckon.

The Vedas teach us to pursue truth, to accept nothing but the truth which is one though the wise describe it in various ways. Vedas exhort us to live together in a spirit of love and harmony aimed at our collective happiness. We may enjoy what we have by renouncing it, In a spirit of nonattachment. Let us not be greedy; Whose wealth is it after all.

Rigveda says (10:5-6)

“Let the wealthier person be generous to the applicant,

Let him take a longer view. For life rolls on like the wheels of a chariot,

Wealth now comes to one, now to another He who eats alone verily eats nothing but Sin.”

No man or woman is an isolated island, and it is the context of the world around that our life has any meaning. The Upanishads dictum Da commands us to cultivate daya, dama and That is compassion, charity and self-control to claim our true humanity. The Vedas lay the seeds of thoughts that reach their full blossom in the Upanishads. In the famous poem of T.S Eliot's, 'The waste land' Eliot suggests Santi mantra from Brihadaranyaka Upanishad for a peaceful world. Datta dayadwam and Damyata, That means, to give,' to sympathize' and to be controlled". Without these, no peace is possible in this world. It is the Santhi mantra for the whole humanity.

The Rigveda asks us to be kind and considerate to brothers, Friends, comrades, neighbors and even strangers;

And its last hymn voices the human aspiration to march together in common concert, to march together in common talk in unison to arrive at a true concurrence of hearts and minds, "samichitem", sammannah"; in order to formulate policies conducive to the common welfare. The Yajurveda significantly intones: "we view the world with friendly eyes".

“mitrasya chakshusa samikshamahe”yajurveda.

The holiest hymn of Vedas, the Gayathri, prayers only for the quickening of our minds, so that we may transcend our differences and the trammels of the worldliness to attain our true stature. Aikamatya sooktam in Rigveda has universal appeal. As ancient Gods, unanimous and of amicable mind sit down to their appointed share in the offering of sacrifice. The place where we all assemble is common the right of opinion in the assembly is common, common are the minds of all here, so be their thought united in harmony a common purpose do I present before divinity with oblations commonly accepted by all. May all that you resolve be the same, The decisions coming out of similar thoughts, and may your minds all work and decide with the same attitude and without disharmony united be the thoughts of all in the congregation may happily agree to think and work together.

Vedas Chants the mantras of harmony and unity in the life among the diversities. They try to uplift humanity into the heights spiritual and intellectual world. They try for the character and personality of all. They have the power to build good persons and create a good nation. So, imparting Vedic wisdom in the education system is a sacred responsibility.

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