

INHERENT SCIENCE IN INDIAN CULTURE AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL UTILITY

Dr. Ram Gopal

Associate Professor

Physical Education

Manohar Memorial PG College, Fatehabad Haryana

Abstract

Sanskar is a spiritual and scientific plan to refine human life, the meaning of rituals is not only to worship or memorize verses, but to inculcate a sense of duty in the children towards themselves, towards the family and towards the society and nation. Just as all round development of a person is done through education, in the same way all these sanskars also help in the all-round development of personality of a person, in ancient times, worldly and transcendental education was acquired by the child through sanskars. Sanskars used to educate the person at every stage of life, often all the sacraments develop the social, religious, moral, spiritual etc. of the person.

The meaning of the word Sanskar is that the work done to inculcate the qualities by reducing the defects to make them beautiful, attractive, orderly and quality. According to Acharya Charak – “Sanskaro hi gunantaradhanmuchyate” means that the transfusion of new qualities by avoiding defects is the sacrament. It is the imposition of virtues by destroying bad qualities. It is called sanskar. In Sanskrit literature, it is used in many meanings such as education, culture, training, courtesy, grammar, intelligence, refinement, ornamentation, etc. Its use in the senses.

Just as a skilled craftsman rectifies an illiterate stone, cuts it, cuts it and gives it the form of an idol, making it worthy of worship. In the same way, man also becomes godlike by being cultivated through sanskars. Sanskar enhances the personality of man by developing qualities.

Keywords: Sanskar, Society, Nation, Development, Personality, Skill

Introduction

Sanskar is an important ritual process developed as a scientific concept. All the rites are performed in a purely scientific manner. Our Vedic sages / sages have integrated the life of a person from the pre-birth to the post-death life with the scientific process of rites in such a way that continuous refinement progresses in the journey of life. Apart from this, bad things should not happen.

The Hindu rituals of the Vedic period are completely scientific. According to Swami Dayanand Saraswati, there are six major sanskars. The sixteen rites described in the scriptures are most prevalent in Hindu society. Sankars are those remedies through which it is most possible and easiest to make a person Sanskrit. Veda Mantras with specific power, suitable for specific purposes, have their own special abilities. They are derived from the scientific method of creation that when properly recited, they emit a characteristic sound wave into the element. They have the same effect on the sponsor as the purpose of that mantra. The sounds emanating from the mouth in the form of mantras are completely scientific. If they are pronounced properly, it benefits the speaker. Along with Yagya treatment, the power of these mantras increases tremendously. There is a direct effect of mantras on those who offer sacrifices, just as different chemical mixtures of molecules, atoms make up the substances of different properties, religion, and the composition of different substances has its own chemistry. Similarly, Mantra Shastra and Yagya etc. have their own science. They show their improvement effect when used properly.

The science inherent in the sixteen rituals

Modern medical scientists have now started considering Indian Vedic Hindu Sanatan Sanskar as scientific. Acupressure and acupuncture therapy has been developed by taking the main basis of our rituals like Karnavedh etc. The sacraments were helpful in the sophistication, development and preservation of the human body. When health science and reproductive science had not developed as an independent branch, at that time such subjects were taught through various rites. The psychology and medical sciences believe that the way men and women cohabit, the same effect they do on the unborn child. Sankars are important for the birth of children and the continuity of the universe.

The rules known for the observance of pregnant women in Punsavan and Simmantonayana Sanskar were based on Ayurvedic knowledge of health. Abortion) is less likely to occur. According to Sushruta, the banyan tree has such properties that it has the ability to relieve various pains during pregnancy, enlargement of the spleen, burning in the throat and stomach, etc. In the Seemantonnayan ceremony, there was a provision to feed khichdi containing ghee, which is very important from the point of view of physical development of mother and child. Similarly, in Jatkarma Sanskar, the father used to feed the infant with ghee, honey and kheer with a golden spoon. All these substances were very beneficial from the point of view of health and beauty. According to Sushruta, Ghee has the following

properties – it is the father of beauty, enhancer of intelligence and preventer of headache, deer fever, indigestion, it is a memory, intelligence, wisdom, sweet forest and enhancer of life.

Naming ceremony is also necessary for every person because only by name the person is recognized in the country, society, family. Hindus experienced names of personal importance from time immemorial and converted the practice of naming into religious rites. Naam is the purpose of all behavior, it is beneficial and is a seeker of luck in deeds. Man gets power from the name itself. Therefore, naming is very auspicious for human beings.

To bring the child in contact with the outside world, the Nishkramana ceremony was performed, this ceremony was good for the health of both the infant and the mother. After the birth of the child, if he is brought in immediate external contact, then he is at risk of many diseases because the immunity of the child is not developed properly. The practical meaning of this sanskar is only that at a certain time, the child should be first brought into a free environment and natural life and by bringing it into the light of constellations like Sun and Moon, emphasis should be given on his free development. Acharya Shri Ram writes – The sun is luminous and brilliant. The child who sees him becomes bright and radiant. His character and personality are bright. He is able to increase knowledge, wisdom, courage and determination by erasing the darkness of ignorance, illusion and culture within him.

The age of Annaprashan, science also tells the need to give solid food to infants at this age. Is. They believe that by removing these hairs, the baby is saved from many skin-borne diseases and problems.

Chunakarma is the ritual when the child completes one year or completes the third year. Dr. Dharampal Arya ji writes - This rite is performed to remove dirty hair, to protect the head from heaviness and heat, and karma is helpful in the arrival of new hair. This ritual is also very beneficial for skin related diseases. By giving mood to the remaining hair of the head except the crest, the temperature of the body cools down. The scriptures dictate that during the recitation of Gayatri Mantra, one should engage in religious activities like evening worship, yagya, rituals etc. At the place of crest there is Brahmarandha (Dasmadwar). A slight injury at this place can lead to immediate death of a human being, according to Vedic science, instructions are given to keep a bunk-shaped crest for the

protection of this tenth door. In a way, the crest acts as an antenna to establish contact with the Supreme Soul. It is necessary to tie the knot like closing the door so that the spiritual energy acquired in the ritual does not get destroyed. Even with scientific thought, a black object becomes powerful by absorbing more of the sun's rays, in the scriptures, our intellect has been considered as a part of the sun. The long crest keeps our knowledge power alive and always moves towards growth.

In the scriptures, a person without Karnavedh is not considered to be eligible for Shradh. This ritual is based on the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Karnavedha is considered good for health and also a preventive of many diseases. We have developed acupressure and acupuncture method by taking the basis of Karnavedha Sanskar and inspired in the direction of the same science.

Vidyadhyayan Sanskar is completely based on scientific thinking. Which keeping in view the sociology, pedagogy and psychology is helpful in the development of all round personality? This is the first sacrament of educational rites. Vidyarambha Sanskar was related to the child's intelligence and knowledge. Through this ceremony, enthusiasm is created in the mind of the child to acquire knowledge.

Upanayana or Yagyopaveet Sanskar is closely related to our health. It teaches us the lesson of purity, purity, this stool increases the attraction power of the intestines by binding the right ear before the release of urine, which removes constipation and the contraction of the bladder muscles starts with the speed of Janu, which is worn in this ceremony. The benefit of controlling blood pressure by wrapping it around the ear has been described as the importance of Karnapidasana yoga to increase memory power and vision in the country and abroad. Many disorders are found. It is not right to ignore this ritual. The process of sacraments is such a healing method, the result of which does not go in vain. In the Vedarambh ceremony, the study of the Vedas was done with the Gayatri Mantra, the power of the mantras is evident through sound science. The teachings given at the time of Vedarambh ceremony, such as excessive bathing, overeating, excessive sleep, excessive awakening, giving up sleep, greed, attachment, fear, grief are actually the essence of Vedic culture.

Keshant Sanskar marked the end of student life. This sanskar was related to the physical health and behavior of the student. Samavartan ceremony was performed at the end of celibacy and it marked the end of student life. A person was married only after the

Samavartan ceremony. Even in the present time, Samvartan Sanskar is celebrated in the form of convocation ceremony in universities. The teachings given by the Guru to the disciple at this time are relevant even today.

It is said in Manusmriti that the purpose of marriage is very sacred and glorious. According to the scriptures, marriage ceremony is said to be necessary for Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha. The same psychologist also agrees that marriage brings completeness in the life of a man and woman. In this way, along with the scriptures, the need for marriage is also emphasized by science. In Hindu society, funeral rites are the last rites of a person's life, its purpose is to provide happiness and peace to the dead person in heaven. In Hindu society, it was customary to burn the dead body, bury it and throw it in the river. Terhi was usually 13 days after the cremation. All these activities are done in a lawful manner even today in Hindu society.

Vedic period Shodash Sanskar is completely scientific, all these sanskars teach the art of living life or build personality, on the other hand, from the point of view of science, on the other hand, from the point of view of the body, mind, intellect and consciousness at the level of morality to a determined society filled with humanity. That's why these rites are still varanaya today and their utility will always remain.

Sanskars develop our character and build our personality. Sanskars make the entire personality of a person effective and virtuous. All round development of the child is possible due to the combination of education and culture. These sixteen rites of Vedic rites guide our life, good education sans the person, rites provide good education to the person. Children should be inculcated in the habit of studying scriptures, literature, so that good character, right knowledge and proper ideals and virtues can be developed in them. Only a child educated by values helps in the development of family, society and nation. Therefore, good values should be provided to the children, in ancient times, culture was the medium of education. Sanskar is also very helpful in building the character of the child. By sanskar, the raw stone is carved and carved and given the form of a god.

Conclusion

Similarly, culture plays an important role in character building, which makes the character of a cultured person bright. Almost all the rites, despite being ritualistic, are basically based on scientific thinking. In conclusion, it can be said that while the sacraments teach a person the art of living and build personality, on the other hand, on the other hand, from a

scientific point of view, at the level of body, mind, intellect and consciousness, morally determined society is also committed to humanity. Huh. That is why this sanskar is still a varenya and will always remain up to date.

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