

ENGLISH



ANCIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM OF INDIA

~Summary~

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The lesson focuses on the **Ancient Education System** of India, where it focussed on both internal and external growth. Many scholars and researchers from all over the World visited India in the pursuit of **knowledge**. Most of it was based on Buddhist doctrines or **Vedas**. Education was given in **gurukuls** where the students learnt physical, intellectual skills. The **Jataka tales**, accounts given by Xuan Zang and **I-Qing** give a deeper understanding of the **viharas** and Universities in India. The Taxila University and Nalanda University have been recently declared heritage sites by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Taxila is located in present day **Pakistan** and has as its famous pupils, great scholars like Panini and **Chanakya**. The teachers of these institutions had complete freedom to decide the mode of education. The **Nalanda University** was famous for offering one hundred discourses, and the Chinese scholar **Xuan Zang** took up **Yogashastra** in the University. Education was **free** as it was sponsored by rich merchants and the society. Educationalists today are striving to achieve a balance between ancient and contemporary learning.

~Conclusion~

Ancient Education System of India teaches students that the ancient education system played a vital role in developing the holistic development of students and how it has evolved over the years. Here, we present the CBSE Class 8 English It So Happened Prose Summary of Ancient Education System of India that must have helped 8th standard students to have an in-depth understanding of the chapter.