

**RESEARCH PAPER****A Study of Sources of Value Education in Vedic Literature****Santu Sarkar**Dept. of Sanskrit, Raiganj University
Email: santasarkar707@gmail.comReceived: 16th March 2019, Revised: 23th March 2019, Accepted: 30th March 2019**ABSTRACT**

Irrespective of the India's History, Literature, Education (Value, Peace and Brotherhood), Science, Mathematics, Astrology or any other subject matter, there are all the important parts of Rigveda, Yajurveda, Saamaveda, Atharvaveda and Vedanga. Hence, it is not possible to discuss anything about India without Vedas. Therefore, it is important to discuss the Value Educational in Vedic literature. Value Education is only when it is applied to human civilization, man can make it effective and when education has practical significance in human life.

Key words: Value, Peace, Education, Vedic Literature

INTRDUCTION

By Vedic literature we understand Vedas and literature based on Vedas. From the Hindu scriptures or from the Manusamhita to the Puraana, Vedic literature is the walking through this field. In the history of India, it is noteworthy that in the later history of the Indus Civilization, the place of Vedas is notable in the historical and illuminative book. Hence the importance of Vedas is neither be denied and not be ignored. Through Vedic literature, it is possible to know about the history of ancient India, the Social, Political, Educational and Economical conditions of Aryan Civilization. There are four types of Vedas, Rigveda, Yajurveda, Saamaveda and Atharva Vedas.

TIME OF VEDIC LITERATURE

Western scholars do not agree at the composing time of Vedas. Even among the ancient and Modern Indian scholars, there is also a disagreement over the composition of Vedas. According to MacDonald's, the Vedas were written from 13th to 15th century B.C. According to Weber, the Vedas were composed in 16th century B.C. Vedas were written in 15th century B.C., according to Schroeder. Jacobi said, in 25th century B.C. the Vedas were written. Maxmueller presented various arguments about Vedas composition. But it is impossible to calculate the time period when Vedas were written. "Whether the Vedic hymns were composed in 1000 or 1500 or 3000 years B.C., no power on earth will determine. According to Pundit Balgangadhar Tilak, the Vedas were composed in 4000 B.C. to 2500 B.C. Linguist Sunitikumar Chattopadhyaya, considered the composition of Vedas from 1000 to 900 B.C. But Kameshwar Iyer, a scholar from Madras, considers the 4500 B.C. As the composition time of Vedas. According to the most scholars and researcher, Vedas were composed between 1500 to 600 B.C.

VALUE EDUCATION

The primary aim of education in Vedic age was instilling into the minds, of pupils a spirit of being pious and religious for glory of God and good of human being. The pursuit of knowledge was a pursuit of religious values and its usage for Human being. Knowledge consisted in the practice of moral values. Control of senses and practice of virtues made one a man of character. Moral excellence could come only through practicing moral values. The Guru and the taught were ideals of morality, for both practiced it all through their lives. The Guru in the Vedic period realized that the development of personality with moral value is the sole aim of education. With the 'Upanayana' ceremony the 'Shishya' gained the open-handed shelter and support of his Guru The term 'Shishya' indicates the these qualities. He is to be guided Guru, able to obey his Guru, punished by his guru,

wished by his Guru, addressed by his Guru, treated equality and he is devoted committed to acquired wisdom. Education system in Vedic era full with moral value.

*Om Sarveshaam Svastir-Bhavatu
Sarveshaam Shaantir-Bhavatu |
Sarveshaam Purnam-Bhavatu
Sarveshaam Mangalam-Bhavatu ||
Om Shaanti Shaanti Shaanti ||*

(Brihadaranyaka Upanishad)

May there be Well-Being in All. May there be Peace in All. May there be Fulfillments in All. May there be Auspiciousness in All. Om Peace, Peace, Peace.

*Om Asatooma Sad-Gamaya
Tamasoma Jyotir-Gamaya |
Mrtyor-Maa Amrtam Gamaya
Om Shaantih Shaantih Shaantih ||*

(Brihadaranyaka Upanishad)

Lead me from the unreal to the real. Lead from the darkness to the light. Lead me from death to immortality. Let there be peace, peace, peace.

*Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah
Sarve Santu Niraamayah |
Sarve Bhadraani Pashyant
Maa Kashchit Dukham Aapnuyaat ||
Om Shanti Shanti Shanti ||*

(Taittiriya Upanishad)

Let all be happy. Let all be free of diseases. Let all see auspicious things. Let there be not even a trace of sorrow. Om peace, peace, peace.

*Om Dyauh Shaantirantariksham Shaantih |
Prthivi Shaantiraapah Shaantiroshadhayah Shaantih ||
Vanaspatayah Shaantirvishvedevaah Shaantirbrahma Shaantih |
Sarvam Shaantih Shaantireva Shaantih ||
Saa Maa Shaantiredhi |
Om Shanti Shanti Shanti ||*

(Rigveda)

May peace radiate there in the whole sky as well as in the vast ethereal space everywhere. May peace reign all over this earth, in water and in all herbs, trees and creepers. May peace flow over the whole universe. May peace be in the Supreme Being Brahman. And may there always exist in all peace and peace alone. Om peace, peace and peace to us and all beings!

*Om Sam Sacchadhvam Sam Vadadhvam
Sam Vo manaamsi Jaanaatam |
Deva Bhaagam Yathaa Purve Samjaanaanaa Upaasate ||*

(Rigveda)

Let all assemble together. Let all speak together. Let all minds be in harmony. The Shining Ones of ancient times all proceeded by this worship.

*Samaano Mantrah Samitih Samaani Samaanam Manah Saha Cittameshaam |
Samaanam Mantramabhi Mantraye Vah Samaanena Vo Vavishaa Juhomi ||*

(Rigveda)

When all thoughts are absorbed in mantra, then consciousness becomes fixed in the recollection most glorious. When all thoughts become absorbed in mantra, then by means of mantra all thoughts are poured as oblations into the divine fire.

*Samaani Va Aakutih Sanaanaa Hridayaani Vah |
Samaanamstu Vo Mano Yathaa Vah Susahaasti ||*

(Rigveda)

This place is common. These thoughts are common. So let our hearts be shared as well. Let all thoughts, all minds, be united so that all may enjoy peace and contentment.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of education in Vedic period was the physical and emotional development of the students. The aim of education was to establish the student's good and moral character in Vedic

era. Above all, education was given by keeping in views of social development and character development of the students. In the Vedic Period Education system Guru taught Sishyas Moral values like Peace, Integration, Brotherhood etc.

Satyam Shivam Sundaram //

(Svetasvatara Upanishad)

This verse shows educational value of eternal truth and Beauty.

"Swadeshe Pujyate Raja, Vidwana Sarvatra Pujyate"

(Subhashitani)

This verse widely quoted in India illustrates the significance of education in India. The education system of Vedic period has unique characteristics and qualities which were not found in the ancient education system of any other country of the world.

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