Word Meaning of Ancient Education System Of India

salient - most noticeable or important

Rigveda - The Rigveda is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is one of the four sacred canonical texts of Hinduism known as Vedas. Rigvedic period - 1500BC-1000BC

holistic - characterized by the belief that the parts of something are intimately interconnected and explicable only by reference to the whole

humility - the quality of having a modest or low view of one’s importance

tenets - the main principles of a religion or philosophy

Vedas - The Vedas are a large body of religious texts originating in ancient India. There are four Vedas: the RIgveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda and the Atharvaveda

Upanishads - each of a series of Hindu sacred treatises written in Sanskrit c. 800–200 BC, expounding the Vedas in predominantly mystical and monistic terms.

heritage - something that is handed down from the past, as a tradition

pragmatic - dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations; practical

Dharmasutras - (Dharma- right way of living or righteousness; sutra- sacred thread or code; Dharmastura - righteousness thread or righteousness code i.e., a guideline to live rightly in Hindu society) a book or scripture that forms the initial foundation of Hindu law, containing regulations regarding government, castes, relationships among people, economic actions, diets and religious affairs. There were many texts considered as dharmasutra, but only four survived into modern times.

treatises - a written work dealing formally and systematically with a subject

Aryabhatta - He was the first of the major mathematician -astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy. He presented a number of innovations in mathematics and astronomy in verse form, which were influential for many centuries.

Panini - Panini was an ancient Sanskrit philologist (the study of language in oral and written historical sources), grammarian and a revered scholar in Ancient India. He was considered as “the father of linguistics”.

Katyayana - a Sanskrit grammarian, mathematician and Vedic priest who lived in ancient India

Patanjali - Patanjali was a sage (rishis; holy figure) in India thought to be the author of number of Sanskrit works

Charaka - one of the principal contributors to Ayurveda; The treatise that Charaka compiled is one of the foundational treatises of classical Indian medicine

Sushruta - an ancient Indian physician described as the “father of surgery”

conscientiously - in a thorough and responsible way