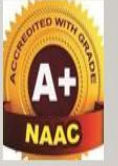




SHRI GNANAMBICA DEGREE COLLEGE AUTONOMOUS MADANAPALLE



IKS BASED PANEL DISCUSSION



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Report on IKS-Based Panel Discussion with Telugu Basha Dinosthavam at Shri Gnanambica Degree College (A), Madanapalle

Event Overview:

The **IKS-Based Panel Discussion**, in celebration of **Telugu Basha Dinosthavam** (Telugu Language Day), was held at **Shri Gnanambica Degree College (A), Madanapalle**, organized by the college's **NEP Coordinator Dr. KS Ramya**. This engaging discussion focused on the integration of **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)** across various academic disciplines, emphasizing the importance of **Telugu language** in preserving, transmitting, and enriching this knowledge.

The panel discussion brought together key speakers from the college's **NEP Saarthis (NEP Ambassadors)**—**Ms. Iswarya, Ms. Charitha, and Ms. Rumana**—to explore the role of

Telugu in the context of **Indian Knowledge Systems** and how it can enhance the learning experience in the modern educational landscape under the framework of **NEP 2020**.

Session Highlights:

The event successfully merged the celebration of **Telugu Basha Dinosthavam** with the broader theme of **IKS**, highlighting how the **Telugu language** plays a critical role in preserving and transmitting ancient wisdom while also facilitating interdisciplinary learning in today's education system.

1. Telugu and IKS in Humanities and Social Sciences:

The discussion began with an exploration of how **Telugu literature** serves as an invaluable resource for understanding the depths of **Indian philosophy, culture, and ethics**—key components of **IKS**.

- **Ms. Iswarya** elaborated on how **classical Telugu literature**—including works by famous poets like **Pothana** and **Nannaya**—provides profound insights into **moral philosophy, spiritual wisdom, and social ethics**. She emphasized how these literary works can inform contemporary social sciences, such as sociology, political science, and psychology, by offering ancient perspectives on human behavior, governance, and ethics.
- **Ms. Charitha** discussed the **epic narratives** in Telugu, like the **Telugu versions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata**, which illustrate the moral and ethical dilemmas faced by leaders and individuals. These timeless stories provide students with valuable lessons on leadership, justice, and duty, making them relevant to the modern social sciences curriculum.

2. The Role of Telugu in Indian Scientific and Technological Knowledge Systems:

The panelists then delved into the integration of **Telugu** in the realm of **science and technology**, underscoring how the language was historically used to document ancient **scientific knowledge** in fields such as **mathematics, astronomy, and medicine**.

- **Ms. Rumana** discussed how early **Indian scientific texts** were often written in **Sanskrit** or regional languages like **Telugu**. For example, works related to **mathematics and astronomy** that were pivotal in the evolution of these fields can be traced back to ancient texts that were originally in **Telugu**. This historical connection highlights the importance of integrating regional languages, especially Telugu, into modern STEM curricula to maintain the link between **ancient knowledge** and **modern scientific advancements**.
- The panel also explored the **holistic health sciences** of **Ayurveda** and **Yoga**, which have deep roots in **Telugu** cultural and textual traditions. By promoting these knowledge systems in Telugu, students can engage with them in a more culturally authentic manner, providing a rich context for subjects like **mental health, nutrition, and sustainable living**.

3. Celebrating Telugu in Arts, Culture, and Media:

As part of the **Telugu Basha Dinosthavam**, the panel discussed the role of the **Telugu language** in preserving and promoting the rich **arts** and **culture** of India, highlighting the intersection of **IKS** and **Indian classical arts**.

- **Ms. Iswarya** spoke about the significance of **Telugu classical music** and **dance forms**, which are deeply embedded in the cultural fabric of South India. By incorporating these art forms into modern education, students can cultivate creativity, discipline, and cultural identity. She emphasized that **Telugu music and dance** offer students an alternative approach to **critical thinking** and **emotional intelligence**.
- **Ms. Charitha** added that **Telugu** is not just a language for everyday communication but a **cultural repository** that can bring awareness to local traditions and customs. She discussed how the celebration of **Telugu Basha Dinosthavam** could promote the **art of storytelling**, a core element of **Telugu culture**, and explore how this can be used to inspire **literature**, **theatre**, and even **film** production in the contemporary educational context.

4. Multilingualism and the NEP Vision:

The panelists also touched upon how the **NEP 2020** advocates for **multilingualism** in education and how promoting regional languages like **Telugu** plays a crucial role in preserving **linguistic diversity** while fostering **inclusive education**.

- **Dr. KS Ramya**, the NEP Coordinator, emphasized how the policy encourages **interdisciplinary learning** and how **Telugu**, with its deep-rooted cultural and academic history, can be a critical language in bridging the gap between **ancient Indian knowledge** and **modern education**. This aligns perfectly with the NEP's vision to make education more **inclusive**, **equitable**, and **culturally relevant**.

Key Takeaways from the Discussion:

1. **IKS and Telugu as Pillars of Knowledge:** The discussion highlighted that **Telugu**, as a classical language, is an essential component of **IKS** and should be actively promoted in academic settings to ensure that the wisdom of ancient India is passed on to future generations.
2. **Holistic Integration of IKS:** The panel called for a more **holistic integration** of **IKS** across disciplines—whether in **literature**, **science**, **philosophy**, or **arts**—while using **Telugu** as a key medium for transmission.
3. **Preserving and Promoting Regional Languages: Telugu Basha Dinosthavam** served as a reminder of the need to **preserve regional languages** and their contributions to cultural and intellectual heritage. Integrating Telugu into the curriculum, alongside other Indian languages, will encourage students to engage with **indigenous knowledge** in a more **authentic** and **relevant** manner.

4. **The Role of NEP 2020:** The panel reinforced the importance of the **NEP 2020** in supporting a **multilingual, inclusive** education system, where regional languages like **Telugu** play a key role in preserving cultural identity and enriching the learning experience for students.

Conclusion:

The **IKS-Based Panel Discussion**, held as part of **Telugu Basha Dinosthavam**, at **Shri Gnanambica Degree College (A)**, successfully bridged the ancient knowledge systems of India with the modern-day education system, highlighting the importance of **Telugu** in preserving cultural, intellectual, and scientific knowledge. With valuable inputs from **Dr. KS Ramya** and the **NEP Saarthis—Ms. Iswarya, Ms. Charitha, and Ms. Rumana**—the event provided a comprehensive view of how **Telugu** and **Indian Knowledge Systems** can play a pivotal role in shaping the future of education under the **NEP 2020**.

The event concluded with a shared vision of **empowering students** through **multilingual education**, ensuring that **Telugu** and other regional languages are celebrated as essential elements of **India's diverse and rich educational heritage**.

Organized by:

Shri Gnanambica Degree College (Autonomous), Madanapalle

NEP Coordinator: Dr. K.S. Ramya

NEP Saarthis: Ms. Iswarya, Ms. Charitha, Ms. Shaik Rumana