



VALUE EDUCATION AND ETHICAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS (IKS)

* Dr. Ashish Gurav & ** Vishakha Rajesh Salvi

Ashoka International Centre for Educational Studies and Research, Nashik

Abstract:

In modern education, academic knowledge is frequently emphasized further than moral and ethical development. However, the early times of training are pivotal for shaping children's character and values. Value education helps children learn important qualities similar as honesty, respect, kindness, responsibility, and cooperation. Indian Knowledge Systems(IKS) give a rich source of moral training through ancient text, stories, artistic practices, and philosophical ideas. Concept similar as Ahimsa(non-violence), Seva(selfless service), Satya(Truth), and Dharma(duty) companion individualities toward ethical living. When these principles are introduced in primary education through narration, conditioning, and real- life exemplifications, they help children develop moral mindfulness and responsible attitude. This paper highlights practical exemplifications and classroom strategies that educators can use for primary academy learner .Integrating IKS with modern education can contribute to the development of responsible, compassionate, and socially apprehensive citizens.

Keywords: Value Education, Ethical Development, Indian Knowledge Systems, Primary Education, Moral Values, Character Development.

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Introduction:

Education is not only concerned with the accession of knowledge, but also with the development of good character and moral values in learner. The primary stage of education is particularly important because children begin to form habits, stations, and patterns of actions that impact their future lives. thus, education at this position should concentrate on the holistic development of children, including their moral and ethical growth. Value education helps young learners understand the significance of honesty, respect, responsibility, and kindness in their everyday relations. Indian Knowledge Systems represent the rich intellectual and artistic heritage of India that has developed over thousands of times. It includes knowledge from ancient holy script philosophical traditions, artistic practices, and folk literature. These traditions emphasize important principles similar as moral values, social harmony, respect for nature, and ethical living, which are essential for the balanced development of individualities.

Objective:

- To understand the conception of value education and its significance in the development of primary academy learner.
- To explain the conception of ethical development among children at the primary academy position.
- To examine the part of Indian Knowledge Systems(IKS) in promoting moral values and ethical behaviour among learner.
- To explore practical methods and classroom conditioning that educators can use to educate value education through Indian Knowledge Systems.

Concept of Value education:

Value education is the process of tutoring children important moral values, attitude, and principles that guide their performance in everyday life. It focuses on developing good character, positive thinking, and socially responsible behaviour among learner. Value education does not only educate knowledge but also helps scholars understand how to live a meaningful and ethical life. At the primary academy position, value education is veritably important because this is the stage when children begin to develop habits, stations, and moral understanding. During these early times, children learn from their preceptors, parents, musketeers, and the terrain around them. thus, seminaries play a major part in guiding children toward positive values. Value education helps scholars understand the difference between right and wrong. It encourages them to exercise good habits similar as honesty, kindness, respect, cooperation, discipline, and responsibility. These values help children make strong connections with others and contribute appreciatively to society. Indian Knowledge Systems(IKS) explosively emphasize value- grounded living. Traditional training, stories, and artistic practices in India have always concentrated on moral values. generalities similar as Ahimsa(nonviolence), Satya(verity), Seva(selfless service), and Dharma(duty) educate children how to bear immorally and responsibly. These values can be fluently introduced to primary academy scholars through stories, conditioning, and real- life exemplifications.

Importance of Value Education in Primary Schools:

- Builds good character in children
- Develops empathy and respect for others
- Encourages responsible geste

thus, value education plays a crucial part in the holistic development of primary academy scholars, as it shapes both their personality and moral understanding.

Concept of Ethical development:

Ethical development refers to the gradational process through which children learn to understand moral values and make opinions grounded on what's right and wrong. It involves the development of a child's capability to suppose about the consequences of their conduct and to bear in a responsible and fair manner. Ethical development helps children make a strong moral foundation that guides their geste in different situations. During nonage, especially at the primary academy position, ethical development is veritably important because children begin to understand social rules, fairness, honesty, and responsibility. At this stage, they start learning how their

conduct affect others. Ethical development grows sluggishly through gestures, guidance from preceptors and parents, and commerce with musketeers. seminaries support this process by creating a positive terrain and tutoring values through stories, conversations, and conditioning. Overall, ethical development helps scholars develop rates similar as honesty, kindness, empathy, cooperation, and responsibility, which guide them to come responsible and innocently apprehensive individualities.

Importance of Ethical Development:

- Helps children make responsible and fair opinions
- Builds empathy and understanding toward others
- Promotes peaceful and regardful connections
- Encourages discipline and tone- control
- Prepares children to come responsible citizens in society

Role of Indian Knowledge Systems in Value Education and Ethical Development:

Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) play an important part in promoting value education and ethical development among scholars. These systems include traditional knowledge, artistic practices, philosophical ideas, and educational traditions that have developed in India over numerous centuries. The main end of Indian Knowledge Systems is not only to give intellectual knowledge but also to develop moral character, ethical thinking, and responsible geste in individualities. Through these systems, scholars learn important mortal values similar as honesty, respect, compassion, responsibility, and cooperation, which are essential for living a meaningful and ethical life. Ancient Indian textbooks and literature give strong guidance for moral development. training from textbooks like the Bhagavad Gita emphasize the significance of performing one's duty with sincerity and righteousness. also, stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata present exemplifications of courage, fidelity, honesty, and justice. These narratives help scholars understand moral principles through practical exemplifications. In addition, fables from the Panchatantra educate wisdom, cooperation, and fellowship in a simple and engaging way, which makes them suitable for youthful learners. Indian Knowledge Systems also promote ethical thinking and moral decision- timber. Philosophical generalities similar as Dharma(duty), Karma(action and its consequences), and Ahimsa(non-violence) companion individualities to act responsibly and immorally. When scholars learn these principles, they come more apprehensive of their conduct and their goods on others. This helps them develop the capability to make correct opinions in different situations. also, Indian artistic traditions emphasize respect for elders, preceptors, nature, and society. Ideas similar as Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which means “the world is one family,” encourage scholars to develop empathy, kindness, and a sense of social responsibility.

Classroom strategies that teachers can use for primary school students

Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems into classroom conditioning helps primary scholars understand moral values in an engaging and practical way. preceptors can use different interactive styles similar as

1. Storytelling Activity

Storytelling is one of the most effective ways to educate values to youthful learners. preceptors can recite traditional moral stories from the Panchatantra or Jataka Tales that convey important life assignments. These stories help children fluently understand values similar as honesty, kindness, cooperation, and wisdom.

Example The story of “ The Lion and the Mouse ” teaches children that kindness and helping others can produce strong *gemütlichkeit*. After the story, the schoolteacher can ask scholars what they learned from the characters and how they can exercise the same values in their diurnal life.

2. Role Play

Role play allows scholars to laboriously share and witness moral situations. In this exertion, scholars act out small scripts related to honesty, respect, kindness, and responsibility. This helps them understand how values can be rehearsed in real- life situations.

Example Two scholars perform a short act where one pupil finds a lost pencil or book and decides to return it to the due proprietor. Through this exertion, scholars learn the significance of honesty and responsibility.

3. Seva(Service) Conditioning

The conception of Seva(selfless service) encourages children to help others without awaiting prices. preceptors can organize small service- grounded conditioning in the classroom or academy terrain. similar conditioning help scholars develop empathy, cooperation, and social responsibility.

Example scholars can share in drawing their classroom, soddening shops in the academy theater , participating their stationery with classmates, or helping a friend understand a delicate assignment.

4. Group Conditioning and Cooperative Learning

Preceptors can organize group conditioning where scholars work together to complete a task similar as drawing bills about kindness, preparing short derisions, or creating maps on moral values. Working in groups teaches cooperation, respect for others' ideas, and cooperation.

Educational Implications:

Integrating Indian Knowledge Systems in primary education can help in

1. Developing moral character among scholars.
2. Promoting respect for Indian culture and traditions.
3. Encouraging responsible and ethical geste .
4. Creating a positive and collaborative classroom terrain.

Conclusion:

Value education and ethical development are essential factors of holistic education. Primary academy is the most important stage for shaping children's stations and geste . Indian Knowledge Systems give precious guidance for tutoring moral values through stories, traditions, and artistic practices. By integrating these training into classroom conditioning, preceptors can help scholars understand ethical principles and apply them in diurnal life. As a result, scholars develop strong moral character, empathy, and social responsibility, which are necessary for erecting a harmonious and ethical society.

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