

## THE ART, CULTURE AND RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF INDIAN DIASPORA: A PROMOTIONAL CONCEPT

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### ABSTRACTS

Promotion of Indian art, culture and religion under an educational model is a concern for the fostering of Indian youths and people. National Educational Policy (NEP-2020) has taken necessary steps for the socio-academic development of Indian students and youth. Fostering arts, culture and religion is one of the priorities of the Government of India. Through the initiative it has been aimed that students will develop a strong sense of their own culture, languages, arts and traditions, that will boost the self-regard of the people of India, and benefit the society as a whole. For the promotion of the arts, culture and religions necessary steps have been taken by hiring craftsman, writers, and experts who are experts of the areas of India's vast civilization that has flourished by various cultural activities and spiritualities. <sup>1</sup>Because of the sense of secularism, belongingness to each other and multilingual images, cultural teaching and learning will be implemented and instructed in classes and schools through multiple languages along with its previous style of language instructions such as Hindi and English. Therefore, it will be an opportunity for teachers who are experts in other languages and the subject matter on Indian traditional culture and religion. The objective of the paper is to know and gain knowledge about the religion, Hindu tradition, cultural heritage and sculptures of India and its curriculum as a lesson under India's national educational policy (NEP) 2020. The outcome of the results of the paper is to gain a brief knowledge about India's religious spiritualities within its cultural and artistic phenomenon. The form of documentary analysis is the methodology of the paper. The feature questions are how does the promotion of Indian culture, religion and art exist in Indian educational policy? What are opportunities and challenges?

**Keywords:** Secularism, Ancient Scriptures, Socio-Religious Harmony, National Education Policy-2020, Karma

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<sup>1</sup> National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: Impact of NEP 2020 Promotion of Indian Languages, Multilingual Education, Arts and Culture. Paragraph 1.

## INTRODUCTION

Unity and Diversity, tolerance, non-violence, secularism, cultural and social bonds are India's sole narratives of arts, religion, and culture. <sup>2</sup>From the time of Mauryas, Cholas, Mughals to the British dynasties, India was always traditionally and culturally rich, through which she increases her Indus Civilization as one of the formidable ancient human civilization on earth. India's hospitality is globally recognized and famous which creates brotherhoods and the chain of fraternity. The liveliness, generosity of India, which is her cultural and artistic phenomenon attracts tourists, scholars from around the world to study India and her culture, her centuries-old religions and arts(mimesis). India is thus recognized as the <sup>3</sup>'Land of Gods 'through the glimpses of her values, customs, traditions, and rituals. <sup>4</sup>According to George Bernard Shaw, the real way of life is visible through the Indian way of life that exists with natural vision. The canvas of India's culture is the combination of tolerance, non-violence that extends India's image as a nation of secular identity. Mahatma Gandhi whose motto was non-violence and secularism has structured India's base as a peaceful nation for the establishment of brotherhoods worldwide, this is how India's motto Vasudeva Kutumbakam works for the recognition of universality. India is a secular country through the practices of the freedom of worship, practices of religion, that shows her <sup>5</sup>unity and diversity. Indian cultural narratives such as ways of greetings, flower garlands, weddings, heritages, attire, jewellery, mehndi, and worshiping nature are India's strength. India is called a subcontinent because of its unique cultural and social diversity and unity within the entire system. India's music, films, visual arts, paintings, pottery, and sculpture are India's cultural strength as well to show India's variety globally. India's secularity is her religious perspectives. The term secularism has come from the Vedic India's epics, Sri Bhagwat Gita. Thereafter Indian constitution has added the term secular in 1976 by the amendment of the constitution. The scriptures of Veda say that the entire world with its materials is God, and there is no discrimination among humans within the rule supreme lord. It is nothing but a spiritual realization that man shall experience oneness with God. In the Bhagwat Gita, <sup>6</sup>Lord Krishna said. "Leave aside diverse religious rituals and seek to refuse only in the supreme self." <sup>7</sup>On the other side India's former President Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan said in the context of secularism and India that " When India is said to be a secular state, it does not mean that we reject...the relevance of religion to life or that we exalt irreligion. It does not mean that secularism itself becomes a positive religion or that the state assumes divine prerogatives. We hold that no one religion should be given preferential status." The authenticity of Indian culture, art and religion are now under the concern of India's national educational policy (NEP) 2020 for its promotional development and innovation through the implementation of curriculum for classroom studies. The outcome of the religious promotional studies is undoubtedly glorious in the Indian diaspora for the strengthening of the youth force for a better and strong India.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The area of Indian traditional culture, religion and art are vast. It has several parts through India's ancient civilization. The lack of knowledge and professionally trained teachers in Indian culture is not available fairly. Funding is not enough to cover the entire curriculum of Indian culture as a classroom textbook. Indian religion, culture, and art as a textbook (such as Hindu mythology) was not a primary focus by the educational authority. It can be ignorance, lack of foresight or an afraid moment. India is a multireligious country, giving priority to a single religion (Hinduism) can create

<sup>2</sup> Maps of India. Indian Culture. Paragraph 1.

<sup>3</sup> Maps of India. Indian Culture. Paragraph 1.

<sup>4</sup> Maps of India. Indian Values-Subtle, Apt and Eternal. Paragraph 1.

<sup>5</sup> Maps of India. Secularism. Paragraph 1.

<sup>6</sup> Secularism in India: A Spiritual Perspective. Paragraph 2.

<sup>7</sup> Secularism in India: A Spiritual Perspective. Paragraph 2.

a bias in Indian societal diaspora and among other communities. Therefore, with opportunities, challenging sights are also available in religious heredity. But beyond all time has come to create a curriculum on India's mythical stories and thus the area of culture, religion and art promotes under the current national educational policy (2020). A proper religious and cultural prospectus must be implemented instead of publicity under the new national education policy (NEP-2020) for the overall development of India's humanity.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology to write the paper has been taken by the description of sources, by reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarizing, and interpreting and mainly expressed in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach). Academic articles are the main sources to write this paper. The paper is about Indian religion, culture and art and its curriculum's possibility in Indian educational policy (NEP-2020) due to the importance of India's decade's old civilization and her mystical stories, epics, and ancient writings. It is a process of preservation of Indian ancient culture, art, and religion, that can be shaped under a curriculum in the classroom. Therefore, the paper has analyzed its possibilities and importance for a mandatory curriculum for the Indian current generation and students for their overall social and spiritual development.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

India is a country of heritage and diversity, a country of pluralism and multilingualism which has swayed India's art through regional diversity, cultural modernity, religious images, and various languages. Folk, architecture, dance, paintings, various types of art have been swayed by the narrative of culture and religion.<sup>8</sup> One of the ancient and developed Indus civilizations had built in India through which India has been recognized as one of the oldest and urbanized civilizations in world history. Since then India's art and culture have been influenced by the Aryan, the Mughal, the Dravidian and the Hindu rituals and dynasties. India's religion is the way of the mainstream of life that can be observed in the works of Indian artists. The painting of Lord Krishna, Lord Shiva are related to the lives of Hinduism, while Indian culture and art also have been swayed by the Islamic dynasties. Persian art has also influenced Indian art which has been portrayed as illuminations in tempera on documents.<sup>9</sup> The Gods and Goddesses of India are highly respected by the Indians and based on the faith, a large number of temples and been built. There are four goals on earth according to Hinduism; aim for Dharma (righteous livelihood), Artha (wealth through profession), Karma (human and sexual love) and Moksha (spiritual salvation) for the human being. Those holistic views are reflected by arts and images in Indian temples, epics etc. The reflections of arts and images can be seen through the sculpture of walls of those temples that says spirituality through moksha which is the way to receive the blessing of the Supreme Lord according to the Veda, the Purana, Shrimad Bhagwat Gita, Ramayana, Mahabharata. Hinduism is not based on a single founder, nor a single prophet; it is a combination of ancient Sanskrit literature of the Aryans (Indus Civilization), the Vedas that praised the Lords of non-human abstracts or natural elements and on the other side Indigenous Indians who were devotees of Mother Goddess. Pluralism in Hinduism is its main character through various forms of the Lords such as Shri Rama, Shri Vishnu, Sri Shiva (Power) and Shri Brahma (Fire). Those deities are portrayed with multiple arms which is the reflection of their supreme universal image as the Lords of all. Multiple arms of Gods and Goddess are images of their cosmic acts against the evil forces of the universe which shows their supernatural power and abilities to perform various feats at the same time. The artistic production of

<sup>8</sup> Impact of Indian Culture on Art. Paragraph 2.

<sup>9</sup> Hindu Art. Paragraph 1.

multiple arms is God's unlimited power and their presence everywhere for the betterment of the human being and to defeat evil forces such as multiple headed demons. Portrayed of Lord Shiva's triple heads are a reflection of the main character (central face), fierce and blissful aspects by other faces. The niches of the temple of the Lord Vishnu may portray his incarnation, while the temple of Lord Shiva may portray his combative feats, and the other great Goddess may portray their battles with superhuman demons etc. the exterior of temples is also decorated by figural sculpture. The walls are portrayed by images of women Goddess, loving couples (Maithuna's), animal as Lord's vehicle etc. The art of Hindu reflects the image of plurality through its combination of various styles of architecture and sculpture. <sup>10</sup>Northern Indian Nagara style, the southern Indian Dravidian style are famous in the building of the temples of Hinduism. Temples in the Hindu religion are entailed of a Garba Griha (womb chamber) where the murti or idol of the deity resides as housed. The womb chamber of the lord is scaled by a tower. <sup>11</sup>Northern Indian Nagara style is consists of a shape of the rounded skeep. This style of Indian temples is structurally square along with several adapted plans in the midpoint of each side. The adapted plan is also transmitted uphill to the top of the tower(shikhara), which provides a strong weight on the perpendicular line in elevation. <sup>12</sup>The 11<sup>th</sup> centuries Lingaraj Temple in Bhubaneswar, Orissa is a great example of the Nagara style of northern Indian temple's architecture which is stained by the tower. Dravidian style of temple architecture has found in Southern India. The tower of the temples is contained by gradually smaller stories of tents. Temples are square in plan and pyramidic form, along with verandas and pillared gallery. <sup>13</sup>Brihadeeswarar Temple at Tanjore is one of the nicest Dravidian styles of the architectural temple in Southern India. Its Dravidian style tower is the tallest (216 feet) in India. Gupta period of India (ca. 320 to 550 CE) was the earliest form of Indian Hindu temple history where the temple architecture was produced deeply through the nicest artistic way. <sup>14</sup>Some works of the temples of the Gupta period are still found at present, such as, rock-cut and colossal architecture of Kailashnath Temple which was built in 754-774 CE, for the worship of Lord Shiba at Ellora, Maharashtra. 11<sup>th</sup> centuries Brihadeeswara Temple at the city of Tanjore, Tamil Nadu (the largest temple of India) and the Sun temple of Konark, Orissa is another example of India's famous temple's architecture. The portrayal of God and Goddess, their symbols (Lotus flower) are the themes of Hindu religion through which Hindu sculpture represents. The representation of sculpture is the belief of plurality that reflects in a single supreme God who is seen in many images through various divinities or cosmic existence. <sup>15</sup>The culture of Hindu religion is the formation of various symbols of divinities and their re-embodiment, through various signs of nature and animals such as lotus flower, lion, various creatures etc. These nature and animals are also visible in many sculptures of Hindu derivation. God and Goddess (Idol or divinity) of Hindu religious culture are depicted with multiple branches and heads that show the power symbol of the divinity (God's power and capability). Holy symbols such as om is a supplication or chaunts of the heavenly awareness of deities, the swastika is a symbol of propitiousness. The sign of lotus flower is purity, loveliness, freshness, fertility, and another wilderness. Shiva Nataraja who is the Lord of the Dance having multiple limbs as a Hindu idol. <sup>16</sup>The sculpture of Shiva Nataraja was made during the Chola dynasty estimated ca. 950 to 1000CE. According to Sadh Guru, Indian culture is a process of science which is a combination of human liberation and well-being<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Hindu Art. Hindu temples. Paragraph 1.

<sup>11</sup> Hindu Art. The Nagara Style. Paragraph 1.

<sup>12</sup> Hindu Art. The Nagara Style. Paragraph 1.

<sup>13</sup> Hindu Art. The Dravidian Style. Paragraph 1.

<sup>14</sup> Hindu Art. History and Well-known Temples. Paragraph 1.

<sup>15</sup> Hindu Art. Key Points.

<sup>16</sup> Hindu Art. Depiction of Deities.

<sup>17</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Sadguru. Paragraph 1.

The culture of India is complicated and chaotic because of its different religions, languages, cultural ethnicity, dress, code and conducts etc. but it is finally one among all. It has a scientific foundation from its creation thousands of years ago. Indian culture exists with the caste system from its beginning. It was a process of people identification based on profession or birth. The caste system of Indian civilization was not a system for separation always. It had various reasons and exploration to find out whether abolishing the caste system would solve any of the problems associated with it in the present scenario. <sup>18</sup>Sadh Guru also said that Indian culture relates to Indian youth for their spiritual innovation and realization of Indian civilization. It is a process for the Indianization of Indian youths that they are a part of the culture and learn India accessibly. The promotion of Indian religions, art and culture are a part of the traditional and indigenous education through which Indian youths can learn and gain knowledge about India and her century-old religious activities, art, and culture. The knowledge of religion is a part of the philosophy of religion in every country. It makes youths and people calm and genre. Therefore, the promotion of religion, art and culture is important to add to Indian education policy for the innovation of the young generation. India is a country of temples, monks, spirituality, and traditions. Sadguru <sup>19</sup>said that temples of India are the instruments of human brevity and thus it helps to discover the science behind their formation. Indian culture exists with the <sup>20</sup>nature of consecration which is for the special purpose of a nation to its supreme commander, The Lord of all. Indian culture and art and religion explore the nature of geometry and architecture through its sculpture. This is how it also describes the nature of every temple's building at the Isha Yoga Centre. The term <sup>21</sup>idols are an integral part of Hindu culture through which people choose their idols (Sadh Guru) for moksha (a spiritual relief from sin). Indian culture, art and religion are existing with various tools for the ultimate happiness in life such as <sup>22</sup>“Jyotirlingas.” Religious Places in India are the symbol of admiration; people go over there for inner peace and happiness for while. It provides power and joy. Such as Kedarnath temple, Badrinath temple, Chidambaram temple, the city of Varanasi (Kashi) is Jyotirlingas of India through which people of India and abroad have been energized years after years. They have seen glimpses of Indian religious spirituality. Those temples created yogis, spiritualists, lessons for Indians to learn about India's ancient mythology, mystical knowledge (the story of Kashi). The contribution of the Chidambaram temple is about modern yoga. Indian culture is a science of everyday life. <sup>23</sup>It has described the benefit of sleeping right, the discipline of mudras that can help humans to be able for the control of the panel to all. The term Namaskar is an absolute part of Indian culture from her ancient mythology. According to Sadh Guru, the <sup>24</sup> Namaskar is a science for the ability to joining our palms together. Vedic astrology is also a narrative of Indian art, culture, and religion. It has contributed to creating consciousness among billions of Indians about the stars and planets and their influence on our lives. Indian classical music is Indian unique culture through divine music. Indian classical musicology is a science and significance through its different vocals and when it performs by Pandit Bhimsen Joshi and Pandit Jashraj. The name <sup>25</sup>Vha-ra-ta (India) is himself a cultural tune which is the power of a name, the name of India's first emperor, Bharat. It is a name that helps us to find our rhythm with the tune of existence. Therefore <sup>26</sup>Bharat (India) is the rhythm of a nation and civilization. Hindustan (India) is a name where wealth is not the main narrative but the liberation.

<sup>18</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Youth and Indian Culture.

<sup>19</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Why Were Temples Built?

<sup>20</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. What is Consecration?

<sup>21</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Idols in the Hindu Way of Life.

<sup>22</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Jyotirlingas-Tools for Ultimate Wellbeing.

<sup>23</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. The Science of Everyday Life. Sleeping Right.

<sup>24</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. The Meaning of Namaskar.

<sup>25</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Bharat – The Power of a Name.

<sup>26</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Bharat, the Rhythm of a Nation.

Mystic India teaches Indians about <sup>27</sup>'gotra' and 'kula' which is a system of the understanding of genetics that establishes in Indian culture. Mystic India teaches about <sup>28</sup>Brahmacharya, the definition of Brahmachari. Indian culture teaches us the role of spiritual seekers' life through a seed of the Elaeocarpus Ganitrus tree which is rudraksha. Rudraksha has various benefits for health as well that promotes the life of wellbeing. The mysterious creatures are one of the narratives of Indian cultural mythology. Sadguru <sup>29</sup>commented that the mysticism of India and snakes are connected. Festivals have important contributions to Indian culture. It has explored India and her destiny in the world. The contribution of the Makar Sankranti festival provides a scientific definition of the earth's dial around the sun. It indicates a movement like movement in the zodiac. The harvest festival of India <sup>30</sup>Pongal is an indicator of India's prosperity in nutrition, through which people of India can be healthy. Mahashivratri is another great Indian festival that shows the depth of Indian culture spiritually. Mahashivratri is India's walking pebble of mystical evolution. <sup>31</sup>Sri Rama Navami is India's most worshipped festival which shows Indians what they can imbibe from the life of Lord Rama. Indian culture shows the honours on the ancient lineage of enlightened beings through the festival of Guru Purnima. <sup>32</sup>Indian culture honours the souls of her ancestors through various occasions such as Mahalaya, Pitru Paksha etc. one of the best narratives of Indian culture is Dussehra, Sadguru says that Dussehra brings joy and victory over evil spirit. Diwali (the festival of lights) is another significant narrative of Indian culture as a sign of prosperity, blessings, loveliness. Festival of lights also shows the human being that how human can make it a wafer of a time. Indian culture through religion and art is a mystical ethos which is a belief system or practice among Indians. It <sup>33</sup>sharpened our mind and body for purification. Sadh Guru said, <sup>34</sup>"No other culture has looked at it as a science and created methods to evolve a person into his ultimate nature." In Indian culture "Mukti" is the ultimate motto for a human being, therefore it has been prioritized on liberation. In the West, liberty is through socially and physically but ultimately there is no liberty or freedom because of the logic of God, who will decide. but it has been differently explained by Indian culture through <sup>35</sup>"Karma" where god will not decide but will be decided by individuals' karmic activities. Karma decides freedom from fear, torture, bias. Therefore, no god is influencing humans but the karma of human's life. Indian culture is strategically nurtured by music, dance, festivals, sculpture etc. which drives humans towards liberation. People in the field of classical music and dance finally turn spiritual. Therefore, preservation of culture and heritage is important for the process of spirituality, destruction of culture will create no spiritual process on earth.

## CONCLUSION

The feature questions are how does the promotion of Indian culture, religion and art exist in Indian educational policy? What are opportunities and challenges? India is a land of religion and religious activities. People of India follow the god concept from the beginning of India's history. <sup>36</sup>Gurukul system was a unique ancient education system in India which is related to the board education system at present. Vedas was the common book in the gurukul system for both gurus(teachers) and

<sup>27</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Mystic India. God is in Your Genes.

<sup>28</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Mystic India. What is the Significance of Brahmacharya?

<sup>29</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Snakes and Mysticism.

<sup>30</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Pongal O' Pongal: More than a Harvest Festival.

<sup>31</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Sri Rama Navami Conducting Yourself.

<sup>32</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. The Significance of Mahalaya Amavasya or Pitru Paksha.

<sup>33</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Indian Culture: A tool for wellbeing.

<sup>34</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Indian Culture: A tool for wellbeing.

<sup>35</sup> Indian Culture and Tradition-The Basis Behind Its Elements. Indian Culture: A tool for wellbeing.

<sup>36</sup> Religious Education and Current Education System of India. Paragraph 2.

shishyas(students). In Vedic India gurus used to have their gurukul in their own house and students from the different villages would come to their guru's house for education. Vedic India believed in religious education for the gathering of supreme and Vedas was the prime subject to gain Vedic knowledge with divinity. Learning manners were one of the most important parts of that Vedic education along with learning lesson of various weapons for protection. In modern-day education, especially in Indian education policy, many things of Vedic education should be added for the betterment of the current generation of India. Learning of manners and attitudes is one of the lessons that should be followed through the gurukul system of education. Religious education should be added to Indian education policy and then implement in school education. Students should know India's ancient scriptures and the history of religions from their juvenile grades. India's knowledge resides in ancient writings. Therefore, the tradition of religious learning at present should be in all religions through maintaining India's multicultural, multilingual secular narratives.<sup>37</sup>In Christianity, the Holy Bible and other ancient writing are some of the primary subjects in missionaries and the catholic school system through which students are learning quietly and without any oppose. In Islam, the Holy Quran is one of their primary subjects for learning religion. Therefore Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavat Gita, Upanishads, Vedas and other ancient writing should be added to the Indian school system for the studies of Hinduism and thus should implement religious studies in Indian education policy.<sup>38</sup>At Oxford University, the U.K. there is a special department called, The Oxford Centre for Hindu Studies, where students study Hinduism and other related scripture. India should follow those examples of other countries where Christianity is a major religion, but they still have a faculty based on Hindu tradition. Indian Education Policy (2020) should implement a world-class education of Hinduism and its related stories through which people can learn about this religion and its other ancient culture. This will be a major milestone of Indian Education Policy to raise the standard of the Hindu religion globally. Opportunities for the existence of Indian religion, culture, and art in India's current educational policy (2020) are various. National Education Policy (NEP, 2020) came after 1992 in India for reformist actions in the field of education, that has a connection with Indian culture, religion, languages, and with India's diversity. This educational policy is a highly aspirational effort to make an education system global and to compare with the global educational standard for the betterment of Indian students, who can compete globally. The existence of art, religion and culture will make Indians rich through knowing their traditional past, mythical stories. It is a folklore that can build community harmony among Indians and can increase their ancestors, which is India's narrative to respect elders. Religion will make religious harmony in every community of India. Youth will think to become genuine Indian. Religious rituals will make Indians calm and patient instead of becoming wild and impatient especially for the youth section of India. The concept of Karma in India is a communication with the Lord by work, a divine, omnipotent, omniscient power This is a philosophic ideology to protect a community from social crime. Ancient monk sand writers understood about the features of the future universe where crime will be the main character to control the society, so it was their efforts how to protect the Hindu community and their future generation from the crime. They wrote various myths like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Veda, Purana, as a novel for guidance, using past incidents and then solutions of those incidents in the ancient Indian empire. A human can follow those rules and control them from the dark world. Karma is a precaution from generation to generation of the Hindu community for the protection of life. They can learn and think before doing bad things in life. If it is a fault, they can correct it by following their ideological myths. Humans can do anything if they have strong morals, wisdom, and respect for their myths, values, and over their traditional paths. Prayers can take humans closer to the solutions that they need to resolve problems and the suffering that arises

<sup>37</sup> Religious Education and Current Education System of India. Paragraph 3.

<sup>38</sup> Religious Education and Current Education System of India. Paragraph 5.

from them; their experiences are products of their awareness, thinking, attitude and beliefs. If it honestly believes that humans can learn from their suffering, they will resolve it. Karma is not fate, it is based on human performance, and God has nothing to do with it because of his/her selfless activity, such as creation according to Sanatana Dharma. God-vision is possible by the production of karma that humans accumulate, it could be collected with other's performance as well. Therefore, Karma is the most important concept of Hindu tradition to judge quantities of suffering and pain in human life. A human can do anything if they have strong moral, wisdom and respect for their myths, values, and over their traditional path, human indeed believe in a materialistic world where they can get success but if an amalgamation of modernism and traditionalism affiliates, it would be the best approach for the human to achieve their goal, that is the goal of their spirituality and success. Therefore, a curriculum of karma study in national education policy (NEP) will increase the standard of Indians. It will be a common betterment of India's societies and acculturation by the promotion of Indian religion, art, and culture within the scope of national educational policy 2020.<sup>39</sup> Promotion of Indian art and culture is a necessary step to promote Indian youth to know their roots, from where they belong to. It is both for the nation and everyone. According to the new education policy (NEP2020), arts, culture and crafts will be implemented at every level, teaching, and learning in native languages. The challenges are funding, curriculum creating. The area of Indian traditional culture, religion and art are vast. It has several parts through India's ancient civilization. The lack of knowledge and professionally trained teachers in Indian culture is not available fairly. Funding is not enough to cover the entire curriculum of Indian culture as a classroom textbook. Indian religion, culture, and art as a textbook (such as Hindu mythology) was not a primary focus by the educational authority. It can be ignorance, lack of foresight or an afraid moment. India is a multireligious country, giving priority to a single religion (Hinduism) can create a bias in Indian societal diaspora and among other communities. Therefore, with opportunities challenging sights are also available in religious heredity. But beyond all time has come to create a curriculum on India's mythical stories and thus the area of culture, religion and art promotes under the current national educational policy (2020).

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<sup>39</sup> National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: Promotion of Indian Language, Multilingual Education, Arts and Culture. NEP2020: Arts and Culture. Paragraph 1·

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