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## Bhagvad Gita's Application In Higher Education

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**Abstract:** Thoughts of 'Bhagvad Gita' can be applied in present education system. Bhagvad Gita thoughts having different aspect as intellectual values, moral values, cultural values, social values. These all the values to be followed by teachers, students. These values also followed by persons who design the curriculum for overall personality development of students. Bhagvad Gita's three section are discussed here for development of students. First section is Samkhya-yoga. It focuses on the importance of self-discipline and detachment from material things. Second section is the Bhakti-yoga which emphasizes the importance of devotion to a higher power. Third section is called the Karma-yoga which focuses on the importance of selfless action. While the teachings of the Gita are vast and applicable to many different situations, there are a few key lessons that business leaders can learn from it. These lessons are discussed here.

**Index Terms – Samkhya-yoga, Bhakti yoga,, Karma-yoga**

### I INTRODUCTION

In the 'Bhagavad Gita' moral and spiritual values are intricately interrelated. It is understood that the desire to acquire the knowledge of self, as a means to attain self- realization will surely make one lead a moral life endowed with noble virtues.

### II SAMKHYA YOGA

Sankhya means "empirical" or "number." It explains creation in a manner where the implicit becomes explicit and where there exists neither production nor destruction. All of creation stems from the two facets of Sankhya: Purusha and Prakriti. Purusha is pure consciousness, selfness. It is not substance, rather essence, beyond time and activity. Prakriti is matter and Nature. It is the power of manifestation in all objects and holds all three Gunas in equilibrium.

#### *Phases of Development*

According to Sankhya, Purusha impinges on Prakriti, much like a magnet attracts iron shavings to itself, and the process of development starts. Purusha, which was previously pure consciousness without an object, gets focused on Prakriti, from which spiritual awareness emerges. The next stage of evolution is individualistic ego ahamkar, I-consciousness, which is in the Purusha the mistaken belief that the ego is the source of the Purusha's objective existence.

The ahamkar is further catarised into panchtatv i.e. space, air, fire, water, earth, five component which are sound, touch, sight, taste, smell), panchendriy which senses hear, touch, see, taste, smell, five organs of activity (to talk, grip, move, procreate, expel), and consciousness act as coordinator of sense impression. The whole universe is the outcome of all these principles, in different combinations, to which the Purusha is added.

Three basic quality combination make prakriti called *Gunas*.

- Tamas is confusion, ignorance, and inertia;
- Rajas is urja, emotion, and expansiveness; and
- Sattva is enlightenment, enlightened knowledge, and lightness.

The Samkhya-yoga teaches that self-discipline is very important to achieve success.

### III BHAKTI YOGA

In sanskrit term originate the word “bhaj,” which translates as “devotion, worship or to serve God” is called bhakti. The word “yoga” translates as “union” or “to yoke”. The path of devotion to find spiritual liberation and union with the divine is called Bhakti Yoga.

Bhakti Yoga is one of the four main yogic paths to enlightenment. Bhakti means “devotion” or “love” and this path contains various practices to unite the bhakta (Bhakti Yoga practitioner) with the Divine. The unity of mind, body, and spirit is experienced by Bhakti Yoga. For Hatha Yoga has necessity of a strong and flexible body, Raja Yoga requires a disciplined and concentrated mind, and Gyan Yoga requires a keen intellect, the only requirement for Bhakti Yoga is an open, loving heart. But Bhakti Yoga complements other paths of yoga well, and it is said that gyan which means knowledge or wisdom will dawn by itself when you engage in the devotional practices of Bhakti Yoga.

This deeply spiritual practice draws heavily on the Hindu panth of divinities. Each of these divinity is seen as representing a humanized aspect of the single Godhead or Brahman. The use of Hindu deities in Bhakti Yoga can be a large obstacle for Western practitioners, especially for those with a deeply religious background. But the use of the Hindu deities is not required for this practice in fact, finding your own objects of devotion will be all the more effective in achieving yoga (union) with the Divine. The Bhakti-yoga is the importance of being devoted to something greater than oneself. This is an important lesson for business leaders because they must be able to put the needs of their employees or customers above their own.

### IV KARMA YOGA

Karma yoga is the yoga of action or work; specifically, karma yoga is the path of dedicated work renouncing the results of our actions as a spiritual offering rather than hoarding the results for ourselves. Karma is both action and the result of action. Law of Karma is to act with detachment, and without any desire for the fruits or rewards of that action. In simple words, “Do your best and leave the rest” is the Yogic attitude which allows one to rise above the cause effect bondage of action reaction. The Karma-yoga stresses the importance of selfless action. Students, teachers, business leaders must be willing to do what is right, even if it does not benefit them personally.

### V KEY LESSONS

Gita applicable to many different situations, there are a few key lessons for Students, teachers, business leaders can learn.

1. Be clear about your goals and stay focused on them

In the Gita, Krishna tells Arjuna that he must be clear about his goals and stay focused on them, regardless of the obstacles he faces. This is good advice for business leaders as well. When you’re clear about your goals, it’s easier to stay motivated and make decisions that will help you achieve them.

2. Don’t be attached to the results

Krishna also tells Arjuna that he should not be attached to the results of his actions. This is important in education institute, business because it’s often impossible to control the outcome of our efforts. All we can do is put forth our best effort and trust that the Universe will take care of the rest.

3. Be prepared to make sacrifices for the greater good

In the Gita, Arjuna is asked to make a difficult decision: either fight against his friends and family or refuse to fight and be labeled a coward. He chooses to fight, even though it means making sacrifices. Students, teachers, business leaders often have to make similar sacrifices for the greater good of their companies. This can be difficult, but it’s important to remember that the long-term goal is more important than short-term comfort.

#### 4. Be fearless in the face of obstacles

Arjuna was afraid to fight at first, but he overcame his fear and did what he had to do. Students, teachers, business leaders often face similar challenges. They may be afraid of failure, but they need to be fearless in the face of obstacles if they want to succeed.

#### 5. Surrender to the divine and let go of your ego

At the end of the Gita, Arjuna surrenders to Krishna and lets go of his ego. This is an important lesson for Students, teachers, business leaders as well. It's easy to get caught up in our own egos and think that we're the only ones who can make things happen. But when we surrender to the divine, we realize that there's a higher power at work and that we're not in control of everything. This can help us let go of our attachment to outcomes and focus on doing our best.

#### 6. Identity, Recognize and Accept Equality in Life

After facing many challenges in life, you tend to see all living and non-living things as equal. It doesn't matter if something is good or bad for you. You realize that the bodies are different but the soul is one.

#### 7. Anger is a weakness

Anger can be a weakness that affects people's judgment and causes them to make bad decisions. When people are angry, they might do things that harm themselves or make it harder to reach their goals.

#### 8. Change is inevitable

We always feel guilty and worry about things that have already happened and things that might happen in the future. This makes us unable to enjoy life in the present. We also lose focus on our goals. But Lord Krishna says that everything that has happened, is happening, and will happen is for the good.

#### 9. Control your desires

People sometimes have desires, but it's important to not let them take control of your life. The Bhagavad Gita has lessons that teach you how to deal with desires. Remember, doing bad things just to get what you want is harmful. If you get caught up in the desire, it will only cause you harm.

#### 10. Meditation is key

You can find mentions of meditation in various parts of the Bhagavad Gita. Meditation is the best way to achieve "Inner Peace" and "Sadhana". In quote here is says that a person who is always focused on making money cannot focus on meditation or the "Inner Self." So their mind will always be unstable.

#### 11. You came with nothing and will leave with nothing

The Bhagavad Gita teaches the importance of detachment from material possessions and outcomes. People are born without anything. They take things from this earth, but they have to leave them here when they die. Are you trying to get wealthier? You're not going to take any of your wealth or material possessions with you when you die.

#### 12. Man is what he/she believes in

Your thoughts define your life. For example, if you think you can be happy even when things go wrong, you will be happy. But if you let revenge take over your mind even when things are going well, then you will have negative thoughts. With positive beliefs, good things happen, and vice versa.

#### 13. Both success and failure are a part of our journey

There are two aspects of life: success and failure. But when these two aspects become a part of our professional lives, they start to influence our mental health. Success can make us really happy, but failure at the same time has the potential to break us. Success and failure are both parts of the journey.

#### 14. Three disciplines required for effective leadership

Lord Krishna believes that there are three disciplines that are essential for effective leadership: the discipline of learning, the discipline of speaking effectively, and the discipline of staying calm under pressure. Leaders should have a learning attitude towards every task, deliver their thoughts effectively, and organize the squad in an unprejudiced way. Being a Students, teachers, business leaders is not just about having knowledge, it is also about managing a team well.

#### 15. Keep calm

Leaders need to be able to stay calm under pressure. This means that they can think clearly and make good decisions even when things are tough. A good leader is like Krishna. He wants his team to win, but he is also very calm and organized. This way, the team can trust him and follow his lead. Leaders need to keep people together and move forward even when times are tough.

#### 16. Be generous

Even people who are wise should perform acts of sacrifice, charity, and penance. These actions help to keep us pure. Bhagavad Gita says that we should give back to the world in whatever way we can. So, we should be generous enough to give back. So if you are someone who has a roof over your head and food on your plate, please help others in whatever ways you can. This will keep you grounded and help make someone's day.

#### 17. Be approachable

Students, teachers, business leaders always share their knowledge and be approachable. Students, teachers, business leaders should never seem distant. They should be good teachers to their followers and good friends who help them move forward. Be prepared to help them learn and succeed.

#### 18. Ruthless prioritization

People say that the intellect is good when it understands what is the right thing to do and what is the wrong thing to do. The intellect is also good when it understands what we should do and what we should not do. It is good when it knows what we should be afraid of and what we should not be afraid of. It is important to prioritize what is important. We need to set boundaries for ourselves and stay clear in our heads about what needs to be done first. Ruthless prioritization can help us organize our tasks.

The Bhagavad Gita is a Hindu scripture with many lessons to offer business leaders. By being clear about their goals, staying focused, and trusting in the divine, they can overcome any challenges and achieve success.

## VII CONCLUSION

Several pieces of advice that can be applied to education institutes, business and management. One key lesson is that a leader must be humble and serve others. This means that a student, teacher, business leader should not be focused on their own ego or agenda, but rather than on the needs of those they are leading. In Gita Krishna has also given the importance of making decisions based on dharma, or righteousness. This means that a leader should always do what is right, even if it is not popular or easy. Finally, Krishna teaches that a leader must be prepared to face challenges and obstacles, various disturbances. This means that a student, teachers, leader should never give up their target or efforts, even when things are tough. By following these teachings, business leaders can create a successful and ethical organization.

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