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Indian Knowledge System

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Abstract

Assisting and enabling more research to tackle modern society is the goal of the Indian Knowledge System. The issues of the Indian Knowledge System are rooted in Vedic literature, including the Vedas and Upanishads. The current IKS curriculum is capable of becoming. Connected to online educational resources. Educator orientation and training modules are possible to create. The construction of specialized teacher training institutions will improve the quality of instruction for the Indian Knowledge System curriculum. These institutes will educate teachers on specific subjects related to the Indian Knowledge System. There will be Grand National Challenges, and national competitions to encourage innovation and foster innovation in the Indian Knowledge System. Initial funding will be provided to establish Indian Knowledge System centers in institutions like the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) to conduct India-centric research. The method must be established to engage the public through several means to share and promote true Indian information System information, hence fostering informed and self-assured citizens. People will participate in various Indian Knowledge System activities through public participation programs like citizen science initiatives. Opportunities will be created for the youth through employment skill-based programs. By presenting digital solutions to highlight Indian heritage to Indians and the globe, Indian Knowledge System will help to preserve legacy. It seeks to account for 10% of global tourism and give many young people job possibilities.

Keywords: NEP 2020, Skill-Based Programmes, Indian Knowledge System, Employment Vedic Literature, Environment, Opportunities, Health, Upanishads, Education, etc.

Introduction

The Indian knowledge system entails the methodical transfer of information between generations. It is a systematic framework and a method of knowledge dissemination rather than a mere tradition. The Indian knowledge system is founded on, Upanishads, Vedic literature and the Vedas. The NEP 2020 acknowledges this old and profound history. The timeless Indian wisdom and philosophy serve as the guiding ideas. This legacy of evaluating and applying information, scientific principles, philosophical insights, and experiential analysis has shaped our education. It has exerted a profound influence on the arts, administration, justice, health, law, production, trade, and the transmission of other Indian languages through verbal, oral, and artistic traditions. The understanding of ancient India encompasses its accomplishments and problems, including goals pertaining to education, health, environment, and all facets of life and India's future.

Objectives: To study the workings of the Indian Knowledge System.

Hypothesis: By adopting the working of the Indian Knowledge System, comprehensive development can be achieved.

Research Methodology - Secondary source material has been used for this research paper.

Working on the Indian Knowledge System

Objectives of the IKS

The aim of the IKS is to promote and advance research that tackles current challenges. The primary objective is to address social issues and sustainable development in many areas such as holistic health, environment, nature, neuroscience, psychology, etc. The principal aim is to document history and unify Indians. The knowledge system aims to tackle current and developing concerns in India and globally via the application of knowledge systems. Our engagement with the ancient knowledge system is marked by a continuous flow of information across generations, making it truly unique

Indian Knowledge System:

The IKS is an innovative division inside the Ministry of Education (MoE) at AICTE, New Delhi. It has been designed to advance multidisciplinary study on all facets of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). Promote the Indian knowledge system for further research and social applications. It will be actively engaged in dissemination. Our nation's abundant history encompasses art, literature, traditional agricultural expertise, fundamental sciences, architecture, engineering and technology, management, and economics.

Functions of the IKS Department:

The main function of the IKS Department is to coordinate and facilitate interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary work based on/related to the Indian Knowledge Systems and this work is done by various institutions in India and abroad through universities and institutes. Research and development of national importance motivates various ministries and private sector organizations to participate in it. Secondly, the functions of the Indian Knowledge Systems Department are to establish, guide and monitor interdisciplinary research in a subjectwise manner, to prepare and promote groups of researchers from institutions, centers and individuals, to provide funding for various projects and The goal is to advance multidisciplinary research on Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), conserving and distributing this information for future investigation and social applications, specifically in the field of Indian Educational Knowledge Systems. The Indian Knowledge Systems shall be methodically included into the courses of elementary and higher

education. The Indian Knowledge System encompasses Indigenous and traditional educational practices, including tribal wisdom, and spans a wide array of fields such as literature, linguistics, medicine, agriculture, engineering, conservation, governance, statecraft, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, yoga, sports, games, and architecture. There will be courses on tribe ethno-medicinal techniques, forest management, conventional organic farming, and natural farming. An engaging course on Indian Knowledge Systems will also be offered as an elective for secondary school students.

According to the policy, students should first learn about India's rich and varied cultural heritage. Initiatives like nationwide student field trips will be put into place to help with this. In addition to promoting travel, these events will increase understanding and awareness of India's regional, cultural, and traditional diversity. In keeping with the "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" campaign, 100 major tourist attractions will be chosen, and students from educational institutions will travel there to learn about Indigenous literature, local history, scientific discoveries, cultural customs, and traditional knowledge systems.

To encourage original research, teaching, and the sharing of traditional Indian knowledge, 32 Indian Knowledge System (IKS) Centres have been established thus far. There are also 75 functioning advanced interdisciplinary research hubs that concentrate on topics like water resource management, urban planning, metallurgy, and ancient chemistry. There are now projects under way. The Indian Knowledge System is advertising over 5200 internships. There are fifty faculty development initiatives in way as well as national and international conferences and seminars. Over 8000 HEIs have engaged on digitizing 1.5 lakh books and began using Indian Knowledge Systems into their courses. Leading minds from several disciplines have been gathered under the direction of the Indian Knowledge Systems Division. Establishing a robust Indian knowledge legacy with developing Vision 2047.

Drawing on our great understanding, it will be simpler to support and permit further research to solve issues of our current period. Including these courses into regular education will motivate while honoring the legacy of our educational system. By means of exposure to both

conventional and modern ideas, pupils can improve their intellectual growth, strengthen their self-confidence, and grasp of their own culture.

Guidelines of Ministries and Regulatory Institutions:

Initiatives have been taken up by the Ministries, and Regulators. Organizations including HEIs and UGC AICTE. Guidelines for Incorporation of Indian Knowledge in Higher Education Curriculum stresses the preservation of Indian languages, arts, and culture and attempts to eradicate them. By incorporating the Indian knowledge system in the curriculum, every student admitted to UG or PG programs should have a level of education in the stream of the Indian knowledge system. On May 2023 guidelines for penalising artists or craftspeople in-residence at higher education institutions have been released. Involving experienced art gurus in regular teaching research and other educational activities would help to build an efficient framework of art education so fostering cooperation between artists and HEIs. This will blend creative experience with conventional education to be more beneficial for the students. Starting courses based on Indian history and culture has been advised in order to expose individuals to India's rich intellectual and cultural legacy as well as to provide temporary exposure. Multiple entrance and exit multi-tier credit-based modular curriculum grounded on Indian history and culture.

This involves delivering education across multiple dimensions, including Indian languages, Ayurveda, yoga, Sanskrit, Vedic mathematics, and universal human values.

Compulsory Credit Component:

In all courses, universities should include learner credits or Indian Knowledge System electives to infuse students with traditional knowledge and pride in all disciplines. Already, UGC mandates that the course on Indian Knowledge System comprise 5% of the overall credits. Indian Knowledge System courses have been developed by AICTE. Engineering schools' first-year students.

Regional Curriculum Design:

To provide specific courses for students, states or UTs may record their own Indigenous cultures, arts, crafts, customs, and architecture.

Scope of Collaboration:

Universities may consider multidisciplinary courses designed in view of India's globalized history. NCERT is undertaking the work of providing opportunities for international collaboration wherever possible. Including materials stressing India's historical links to Indonesia at the classroom level.

Online Courses:

Current Indian Knowledge System courses may be aligned via ODL and on digital learning environments (SWAYAM, NPTEL). For pupils everywhere. Starting as a topic for examination under UGC-NET, the entrance exam syllabus might be developed into a cadre. Special Indian Knowledge System professors and researchers. Regular training of teachers: Prepared to raise the calibre of lessons are teacher orientation and training courses. Course distribution of Indian Knowledge System. Establishment of unique teacher training centres run by certain Indian Knowledge System academics to equip teachers in specialised areas of the system.

Provide learning opportunities:

Indian Knowledge System Internships: Offer students counselling and paths for internships or apprenticeships.

Translation of educational content:

The Learning content of all subjects may be translated into local languages through Indian Knowledge System centers to engage diverse learners and preserve Indigenous identity.

Research and Innovation Support in Indian Knowledge Systems:

Priority Research Fund - Dedicated research grants may be proposed by NRF in the future to promote Indian Knowledge Systems-related research proposals. Provide catalyst grants that will encourage original, critical, and in-depth scholarly research in Indian Knowledge Systems and revitalize Indian Knowledge Systems research in India. Introduce Indian Knowledge Systems in prestigious schemes like PMRF to attract top talent in interdisciplinary Indian Knowledge Systems research. Many large national challenges, national contests, and hackathons meant to inspire creativity and forward ideas. Institutions like the Indian Council for Historical Research (ICHR) can engage in worldwide cooperation to do research with an eye toward

India. ASEAN Fellowships have as its subjects improved cooperation among academics and development of the next generation of researchers.

Fund Institutional Support Mechanism:

Establishing Indian Knowledge Systems Centers will be Catalysts for starting projects by research, teaching outreach, and seed financing for the construction of Indian Knowledge System Centers in different HEIs will help to develop institutional support systems. Provide additional funding for setting up global centers of excellence in focus areas.

Creating Employment Opportunities:

Skill-based programs rooted in the Indian Knowledge Systems such as Ayurveda-inspired dietetics, cosmetology and beautician training based on traditional practices, and perfumery rooted in Odhanshastra can open up promising career paths for youth. Additionally, leveraging technology to highlight and promote India's cultural heritage, both domestically and globally, can further support and revive traditional knowledge and heritage-based industries. Try to take 10% of the worldwide travel industry and provide our young people access to big career possibilities.

Conclusion:

From all spheres of education, health, environment, and life, Indian Knowledge System covers knowledge of ancient India and its successes and problems as well as India's future goals.

The knowledge system aims to encourage and facilitate further research to address contemporary societal challenges across diverse fields such as sustainable development, environmental conservation, holistic well-being, neuroscience, psychology, and the relationship between humans and nature. Established to support multidisciplinary research on all facets of the Indian Knowledge System (भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली) is an innovative cell meant to conserve and distribute the IKS for more study and societal uses. It will aggressively endeavor to spread the great legacy and traditional wisdom of our nation. In addition to its focus on governance and public policy, the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) encompasses tribal wisdom and traditional educational practices. These include diverse disciplines such as agriculture, linguistics, literature, engineering, medicine, astronomy,

mathematics, philosophy, yoga, architecture, sports, and games.

Beyond promoting tourism, efforts toward conservation play a vital role in enhancing public awareness of India's cultural richness, regional diversity, and traditional customs. This initiative also involves the dissemination and instruction of multiple educational dimensions—ranging from universal human values, Vedic mathematics, yoga, and Ayurveda to Sanskrit, Indian languages, and sacred religious sites across the subcontinent.

Furthermore, IKS aims to preserve and share India's extensive cultural legacy through areas such as archaeology, classical literature, sculpture, heritage monuments, music, dance, theatre, visual and performing arts, and traditional handicrafts. Learning credits the IKS can be introduced by colleges. Every course' traditional knowledge and elective help students to obtain knowledge in every field. Already, UGC mandates that the curriculum include 5% of the overall credits pertaining to IKS courses. Create institutional support systems by means of Indian Knowledge System Centers, thereby facilitating research, education, and projects spread around the nation.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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