



THE ROLE OF INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN SHAPING HUMAN CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT :

Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) comprise culturally embedded, indigenous knowledge developed through sustained interaction with nature, society, and spiritual traditions, and remain increasingly relevant amid climate change, biodiversity loss, stress, identity crises, and information overload. This paper aims to explore IKS and its profound influence on human culture, understood as the shared, learned, symbolic, pervasive, dynamic, and comprehensive way of life transmitted across generations through tangible and intangible forms. Using a narrative review and conceptual synthesis of related scholarship and exemplars, the paper draws on literature that situates IKS in philosophical foundations (dharma, karma, moksha), canonical texts (Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavad Gita), scientific contributions (zero, decimal system, algebra, astronomy, Ayurveda), cultural expressions (dance, music, literature), and contemporary calls for educational and policy integration. The analysis finds that IKS functions as a holistic, relational, and experiential framework that links ethical living, well-being, and ecological harmony with intellectual inquiry and cultural continuity. Practices such as Yoga and meditation are presented as tools for cognitive and emotional regulation, Ayurveda as preventive and nature-aligned healthcare, Nyāya and Mīmāṃsā as resources for reasoning and critical thinking in technology-driven contexts, Dharmashāstra as civic-ethical guidance, and Purāṇic storytelling as a vehicle for ecological and cultural memory. IKS also supports sustainable living through traditional agriculture, water management, and conservation, while educational models such as the guru-śiṣya tradition, experiential learning, debate, and self-reflection strengthen character and creativity. Despite its adaptive vitality, IKS faces pressures from globalization and cultural homogenization, underscoring the need for awareness, curricular integration, and cultural preservation. Overall, IKS emerges as a living cultural resource that can strengthen identity, resilience, and sustainable development, contributing to a more inclusive and ethically grounded future.

Keywords: *Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), Human Cultural, Cultural Resilience, and sustainable development.*



I. Introduction:

Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) encompass the unique and culturally specific knowledge possessed by indigenous communities, including their comprehension of the natural environment, societal frameworks, and spiritual beliefs. These systems are deeply intertwined with cultural identities and have developed over many generations, often based on close interactions with their surroundings. In the face of global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss, IKS is becoming increasingly crucial for sustainable development and the preservation of cultural heritage. This study explores the connection between IKS and human culture, offering insights into how these systems support cultural heritage and strengthen community resilience.

Human culture represents an intricate network of shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, and artifacts that define a group or society. It is learned and transmitted across generations, encompassing everything from language, art, and laws to technology, rituals, and social norms that shape identities and guide human interactions. It embodies humanity's collective lifestyle, distinguishing groups, and enabling people to adapt and flourish. Culture exists in both tangible (art and tools) and intangible (ideas and morals) forms. According to UNESCO, culture, ranging from treasured historical monuments and museums to living heritage practices and modern art forms, enriches lives in numerous ways and fosters inclusive, innovative, and resilient communities. Protecting and preserving the world's cultural and natural heritage, along with supporting creativity and dynamic cultural sectors, is essential for addressing contemporary challenges, including climate change, poverty, inequality, the digital divide, and increasingly complex emergencies and conflicts. UNESCO believes that sustainable development cannot occur without a robust cultural component.

In today's rapidly evolving, interconnected, and often fragmented world, Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) present a well-established, deeply rooted, and cohesive framework that can assist in restoring equilibrium at both the individual and communal levels.

The contemporary world is often marked by stress, ecological disruption, identity crises, and an overwhelming influx of information. The IKS addresses these challenges by promoting



comprehensive well-being, ethical clarity, and sustainability. Its enduring insights into human psychology, communal living, health, and self-discipline provide not only knowledge but also wisdom, helping individuals navigate complexity with inner calm. The Indian Knowledge System encompasses indigenous knowledge, traditions, and practices that have evolved over thousands of years. It integrates various fields, including philosophy, science, art, literature, and spirituality. This study examines how these elements collectively shape human culture within and outside India.

II. Objectives of the Study:

The objective in this study are to explores the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and its profound influence on human culture.

III. Methodology:

The study employs a descriptive-analytical method. This paper is based on secondary sources of information. For the current study, information was gathered from various journals, magazines, articles, and websites that deal with the subject matter.

IV. Review of Literature:

Numerous scholars have explored the importance of IKS in various contexts. Sharma (2020) explored the philosophical foundations of IKS, emphasizing concepts such as dharma, karma, and moksha, which collectively present a holistic worldview that integrates ethical living with the pursuit of knowledge. Gupta (2019) traces the origins of IKS to ancient texts like the Vedas, Upanishads, and the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata considered foundational works that encapsulate moral and ethical guidelines for individuals. Reddy (2018) documents India's contributions to fields such as mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, with the concept of zero and the Ayurvedic system of medicine serving as prime examples of scientific advancements rooted in IKS. Patel (2021) examined India's rich tapestry of cultural expressions dance, music, and literature that often mirror the underlying principles of IKS, with performing arts acting as conduits for conveying indigenous knowledge and fostering community identity. In the modern era, there has been a resurgence of interest in IKS, with scholars such as Choudhury (2022)



advocating for its integration into education and policy-making. This literature emphasises how IKS can contribute to human culture, sustainable development, and social equity.

V. Results and Discussion:

5.1: Concept of Human Culture and the Indian Knowledge System (IKS):

The concept of Human Culture, intertwined with the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), represents a comprehensive and integrative framework that transcends the conventional boundaries of knowledge. It emphasises knowledge as a dynamic and living force that shapes the very fabric of civilisation, influencing not only intellectual pursuits but also the values, behaviours and worldviews of communities. This holistic approach recognises the profound connection between humans and the cosmos, where knowledge is embedded in cultural practices, rituals, and philosophies that have been preserved and transmitted through generations. By valuing ancient wisdom alongside contemporary problem-solving techniques, this framework fosters a balanced synthesis that addresses modern challenges while honouring the time tested traditions.

Moreover, this integrated system reflects a value-based ethos that prioritises sustainability, harmony, and ethical living. It situates human existence within a broader cosmic order, encouraging a worldview that respects nature, community, and the spiritual dimensions as essential components of knowledge. The Indian Knowledge System, with its rich repository of philosophical, scientific, and artistic insights, serves as a foundation for cultivating a culturally rooted and forward-looking perspective. This fusion of Human Culture and IKS serves as a vital resource for innovation, education, and societal development, promoting a deeper understanding of identity and purpose in an increasingly complex world. For example, yoga mitigates cognitive overload and emotional instability by grounding the mind in awareness. Āyurveda emphasizes preventive healthcare aligned with nature rather than focusing solely on treating symptoms. Nyāya and Mīmāṃsā enhance reasoning and critical thinking, which are crucial for decision-making. The Dharmashāstra offers guidance on ethical behaviour and civic duty, while the Purāṇas maintain ecological and cultural heritage through storytelling. In an era where many



educational systems prioritise output over insight, IKS reintroduces the importance of inner development, cultural continuity, and wise action in the present world.

5.2: Human Culture:

Human culture is the shared, learned "way of life" of a group, encompassing their knowledge, beliefs, values, customs, arts, laws, and habits, and providing a framework for understanding and interacting. It is transmitted across generations through symbols, language, and social learning, shaping behaviour and societal structures. Culture provides identity, guides behaviour, and enriches life. It encompasses creativity, heritage, and expressions that build resilient communities and address global challenges.

5.2.1. Key Aspects of Human Culture:

- **Learned & Shared:** Culture is not an inherent biological trait; rather, it is acquired through socialisation and interaction, rendering it a collective phenomenon rather than an individual one.
- **Symbolic:** Culture is heavily reliant on symbols, including words, language, rituals, gestures, and objects, which convey specific meanings comprehensible to members of the group.
- **Pervasive:** Culture influences all facets of human existence, including cognitive patterns, behaviours, rituals, and material accomplishments such as technological advancements.
- **Dynamic:** Culture is subject to continuous evolution and transformation owing to internal and external influences, with various components changing at different rates.
- **Comprehensive:** It encompasses knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, laws, customs, and any other capabilities or habits acquired by members of society.
- **Tangible & Intangible:** This comprises both physical creations (material culture, such as buildings and tools) and non-physical elements (values, beliefs, ideas).

5.2.2. Core Aspects of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS):



- **Holistic Framework:** IKS views knowledge as interconnected, encompassing social, spiritual, intellectual, and environmental dimensions, thereby promoting a comprehensive human life.
- **Relational and Experiential:** Knowledge is not abstract but is gained through interaction with nature, society, and disciplined practice, emphasising ethical conduct.
- **Cultural Continuity:** It provides a deep sense of Indian heritage through ancient texts (Vedas, Upanishads) and traditions, fostering cultural identity.
- **Practical Applications:** Influences various fields, including medicine (Ayurveda), mathematics (the concept of zero and the decimal system), the arts (the Natya Shastra), and architecture, thereby impacting global culture.

5.2.3. Influence of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) on Human Life & Society:

- **Personal Development:** Indian Knowledge System (IKS) guides individuals towards fulfilment (Purushartha) through values, discipline, and responsibility.
- **Well-being:** Indian Knowledge System (IKS) offers paths to health and balance (Yoga, Ayurveda) that are increasingly adopted globally.
- **Ethical Foundation:** Indian Knowledge System (IKS) provides ethical frameworks for leadership, sustainability, and societal harmony, addressing contemporary crises.
- **Education and Innovation:** Indian Knowledge System (IKS) offers alternative paradigms for education by integrating traditional wisdom with modern science.

5.2.4. Key roles of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in human culture

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) plays a multifaceted and vital role in human culture by providing frameworks for holistic living, sustainable development, ethical guidance, scientific inquiry, and cultural identity. It is not merely a historical relic but a living tradition that continues to offer insights into contemporary global challenges.

- **Foundation of Cultural and National Identity:** IKS forms the intellectual and spiritual bedrock of Indian civilisation, fostering a sense of pride and continuity with a rich heritage that spans philosophy, art, and science.



- **Ethical and Moral Compass:** Ancient texts like the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, and the epics (Ramayana and Mahabharata) provide a strong ethical framework centered on concepts such as Dharma (righteousness/duty), Karma (action and consequence), and Ahimsa (non-violence). These principles guide personal conduct and social responsibility.
- **Holistic Well-being and Healthcare:** Traditional systems such as Ayurveda (medicine) and yoga (physical, mental, and spiritual practices) emphasize a holistic approach to health, focusing on harmony between the body, mind, and spirit. These practices have gained global recognition for stress management and well-being, complementing modern medicine with preventive and personalized care.
- **Sustainable Living and Ecological Harmony:** IKS embodies a deep ecological consciousness that promotes a harmonious relationship with nature. Traditional agricultural practices (e.g., organic farming and crop rotation), water management (e.g., stepwells), and forest conservation provide time-tested sustainable solutions that are highly relevant to addressing modern climate change and environmental issues.
- **Intellectual and Scientific Contributions:** Historically, IKS has made significant contributions to various fields, including:
 - **Mathematics and Astronomy:** Pioneering concepts such as zero, the decimal system, algebra, and sophisticated astronomical models for celestial movements.
 - **Linguistics:** Pāṇini's Ashtadhyayi, a formal grammar of Sanskrit, is considered a precursor to modern computational linguistics and has influenced computer science.
 - **Architecture and Arts:** Principles of Vastu Shastra (architecture) and a rich tradition of classical music, dance, and literature contribute to aesthetic and cultural expression.
 - **Educational Frameworks:** Traditional pedagogies, such as the Guru-Shishya Parampara (teacher-disciple tradition) and an emphasis on experiential learning (kriya), debate (shastrartha), and self-reflection, offer valuable models for modern education, fostering critical thinking, creativity, and character development.
 - **Social Cohesion and Community Life:** IKS is embedded in everyday cultural practices, rituals, and festivals that reinforce social cohesion, transmit knowledge across generations and regulate human interaction with the environment.



In essence, IKS serves as a dynamic cultural resource that bridges ancient wisdom with contemporary life, offering integrated and value-based approaches to human development and addressing global challenges.

5.2.5. IKS in Practice:

- **Yoga and Meditation:** These practices promote mental and physical well-being.
- **Traditional Arts:** Music, dance, and drama are deeply rooted in IKS.
- **Sustainable Living:** From Vastu Shastra to eco-friendly agriculture, these practices embody sustainable living.

In essence, IKS offers a comprehensive blueprint for human flourishing, providing culturally relevant and time-tested wisdom for modern life. This fosters a deeper connection with heritage and a more sustainable future.

5.2.6. Significance in Cultural Resilience

IKS serves as a cornerstone for maintaining community identity and social stability through:

- **Intergenerational Knowledge Transfer:** IKS is an organized method of passing down values, oral traditions, and survival skills through stories, rituals, and mentorship (e.g., *Guru-Shishya* tradition), which prevents cultural erosion in a globalized world.
- **Ethical and Holistic Living:** By promoting concepts like *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* ("the world is one family") and *Lokasamgraha* ("well-being of all"), IKS fosters a sense of social responsibility and inclusivity.
- **Empowerment of Marginalised Groups:** Traditional systems often emphasize the role of women as transmitters of knowledge and support community-led governance (e.g., *Panchayati Raj*), strengthening local agency and social cohesion.

5.2.7. Relevance for the Present World:

Today, IKS is undergoing revitalisation to address pressing contemporary challenges by integrating traditional Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) with modern perspectives. This renewed approach recognises the value of IKS in offering holistic insights into ecological



stewardship, ethical decision-making, and the profound quest for meaning in human life. Drawing on the deep-rooted wisdom embedded in Indigenous worldviews, Today IKS aims to provide practical and ethical frameworks that promote harmony between humans and nature, fostering sustainable practices that can mitigate ecological crises and support biodiversity conservation.

Today, IKS serves as a guiding philosophy for humanity's future, emphasizing interconnectedness, responsibility, and respect for all forms of life. It encourages a shift from exploitative paradigms toward more balanced and fulfilling ways of living, where ethical dilemmas are navigated through collective wisdom and cultural values. In doing so Today, IKS not only preserves the cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples but also offers universally applicable solutions that contribute to building resilient communities and nurturing a sustainable, meaningful existence for future generations.

The exploration of IKS reveals that it is more than a repository of ancient wisdom; it is an evolving system that responds to contemporary challenges. Philosophical foundations encourage ethical living, whereas scientific contributions offer practical solutions to modern problems. Cultural expressions are essential frameworks for community bonding and maintaining social cohesion.

Despite their richness, IKS faces challenges, including globalization and cultural homogenization, which threaten their survival. Therefore, it is imperative to promote awareness and appreciation of IKS to ensure its continuity and relevance in the future. Educational institutions can play a pivotal role in integrating IKS into modern curricula and fostering a sense of identity and pride among younger generations.

FINDINGS

- The study synthesises Indian Knowledge Systems as a living framework shaping human culture and identity across generations.
- IKS integrates philosophy, science, art, and spirituality to promote ethical living, harmony, and sustainability.



- Examples show yoga and Ayurveda support preventive, holistic health and mitigate modern stress and cognitive overload.
- Nyaya, Mimamsa, and Dharmashastra are framed as tools for critical reasoning and civic ethics in AI-driven societies.
- Review evidence linking IKS to advances in zero, astronomy, linguistics, and classical arts that influence global culture.
- IKS fosters ecological stewardship via traditional farming, water systems, and conservation practices relevant to climate crises.
- Globalisation and cultural homogenization threaten IKS continuity, motivating revitalisation and heritage preservation efforts.
- The paper advocates embedding IKS in education and policy to build resilient, inclusive communities and knowledge diversity.

VI. Conclusion:

The Indian Knowledge System provides invaluable insights into human culture, embodying a harmonious blend of philosophy, science, and art. The rich heritage of IKS serves as the foundation for sustainable living and ethical governance in the Philippines. Addressing the challenges of globalisation through the revitalisation of IKS can contribute to global knowledge diversity and sustainability. Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) are essential for understanding human culture, as they embody the extensive experience and wisdom of the Indigenous communities of India. Acknowledging the significant impact of IKS on sustainability, identity, and resilience can help society move towards a fairer and more inclusive future. Advocating for the incorporation of IKS into educational programs, policy development, and cultural preservation efforts is thus crucial. As the world faces urgent challenges, the knowledge contained in IKS provides valuable strategies for achieving sustainable and culturally enriched futures.

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