



Indian Knowledge System and Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) offers a profound frame for sustainable development, embedded in centuries-old wisdom and practices. It emphasizes a holistic approach, integrating environmental stewardship, social equity, and profitable viability. crucial rudiments include sustainable husbandry, traditional water operation, and biodiversity conservation, all reflecting a deep respect for nature. Philosophical principles similar as Dharma (duty) and Ahimsa(non-violence) companion ethical relations with the terrain and society. By harmonizing traditional knowledge with ultramodern invention, IKS provides precious perceptivity and strategies for achieving sustainable development pretensions, icing the well- being of current and unborn generations.

Introduction:

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has profound applicability to sustainable development. embedded in ancient wisdom, it offers perceptivity into holistic living, ecological balance, and resource operation that are pivotal for addressing contemporary global challenges like climate change, environmental declination, and social inequalities. Then is an overview of how IKS contributes to sustainable development The Sustainable Development Goals lay out a uniquely ambitious and comprehensive docket for global development by 2030. NITI Ayog is the nodal organization for achieving SDGs in the country, leading the 2030 Program with the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. The Indian knowledge system in compasses a vast and different body of traditional knowledge and practices that have evolved over glorious in the Indian key. It includes colourful disciplines similar as gospel, wisdom,



mathematics, drug, armature, trades, and church. These Indian knowledge systems offer precious assignments for sustainable development, analogous as Living in harmony with nature, emphasizing community and social equity, promoting holistic well-being, encouraging original tone-reliance, fostering environmental stewardship.

Description of functional crucial words:

The vast and timeless knowledge history of India is acknowledged in the NEP 2020. The Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) is considered to be scientific including ethnic knowledge and indigenous & traditional modes of literacy. It intends to encompass motifs similar as mathematics, astronomy, gospel, yoga, armature, drug, husbandry, and so on. Other crucial areas of focus include ethnical ethno-medical practices, timber operation, natural husbandry, etc. According to tradition, there are 64 kalas, or applied or vocational fields, and 18 major vidyas, or theoretical disciplines. The 18 vidyas are the four Vedas, the four attachment Vedas (Ayurveda – drug, Dhanurveda – artillery, Gandharvaveda – music and Silpa – armature), Purana, Nyaya, Mimamsa, Dharmasastra and Vedanga, the six supplementary lores, phonetics, alphabet, astronomy, ritual, and philology — these formed the base of the 18 lores in ancient India. Recitations of 64 contradict each other with regard to the applicable knowledge as sustainable development. Sustainable development is also a concern for the environmental issues and climate change.

Indian Knowledge System IKS:

A complete framework of customs and knowledge that have evolved over thousands of years in India is known as the Indian Knowledge System (IKS). It encompasses a wide range of disciplines and reflects a deep understanding of the natural world, mortal life, and the macrocosm. Then are some crucial aspects.

1. **Philosophy and Spirituality:** Central to IKS are the philosophical textbooks like the Vedas, Upanishads, and the Bhagavad Gita, which explore profound questions about actuality, knowledge, and ethics.
2. **Science and Mathematics:** India has made significant benefactions to mathematics and wisdom, including the development of the decimal system, the conception of zero, and advancements in algebra, figure, and astronomy.
3. **Medicine and Health:** Ayurveda, the ancient system of drug, focuses on holistic health, emphasizing balance and natural remedies. It includes detailed knowledge of sauces, diet, and life practices.
4. **Trades and Culture:** IKS includes rich traditions in music, cotillion, literature, and visual trades, each with its own ways and philosophical underpinnings.



5. **Architecture and Engineering:** Traditional Indian armature, similar as Vastu Shastra, integrates environmental harmony and aesthetics. Ancient engineering feats include the construction of complex water operation systems and monumental structures.
6. **Ecology and Environment:** IKS emphasizes living in harmony with nature, with practices like sustainable husbandry, water conservation, and biodiversity preservation.
7. **Social Systems and Governance:** Textbooks like the Economic give perceptivity into ancient Indian governance, economics, and social association.

IKS is characterized by its integrative and holistic approach, offering precious perceptivity and practices that remain applicable moment, particularly in areas like sustainable development, health, and well- being.

Sustainable development:

The four major factors of sustainable development are profitable growth, social equity, environmental protection, and bettered quality of life. These factors are connected and need to be considered together for a truly sustainable future.

There is a more detailed look at each element:

- **Profitable Growth:** Sustainable profitable development focuses on creating long- term profitable stability and substance. This involves promoting responsible resource operation, fostering invention and job creation, and icing that profitable conditioning do not negatively impact the terrain or social equity.
- **Social Equity:** This element emphasizes the significance of fairness and justice in society. It aims to reduce inequalities by icing that all communities have access to coffers, openings, and services. This includes access to education, healthcare, and introductory musts, as well as participation in decision-making processes.
- **Environmental Protection:** Sustainable development finds the significance of guarding natural coffers and eco systems. This includes responsible resource operation, biodiversity conservation, pollution reduction, and climate change mitigation and adaption.
- **Improved Quality of Life:** Sustainable development seeks to enhance the overall well- being of individualities and communities. This involves furnishing access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, education, and safe casing. Creating a safe and healthy environment for everyone is another aspect of it.

These four factors are not insulated but are deeply intertwined. For illustration, profitable growth that harms the terrain can negatively impact social equity and quality of life. also, social equity cannot be



achieved without profitable stability and environmental protection. thus, sustainable development requires a holistic approach that considers all four factors contemporaneously.

The Indian knowledge systems for sustainable development:

Traditional Livelihoods India's traditional knowledge systems include colourful sustainable livelihood practices similar as organic husbandry, crafts, handloom weaving, and small- scale cabin diligence. Promoting these can produce employment openings and uplift pastoral husbandry, thereby reducing poverty.

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has profound applicability to sustainable development. embedded in ancient wisdom, it offers perceptivity into holistic living, ecological balance, and resource operation that are pivotal for addressing contemporary global challenges like climate change, environmental declination, and social inequalities. Then is an overview of how IKS contributes to sustainable development.

1. Holistic and Ecological Approach:

Indian traditional practices emphasize living in harmony with nature. Ancient textbooks like the Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas promote the understanding that humans are an integral part of nature, and our survival depends on the health of our ecosystems. This perspective is reflected in sustainable agrarian practices, water conservation styles, and biodiversity protection. Agriculture Practices like organic husbandry (using natural diseases), crop gyration, and mixed cropping have been part of Indian agrarian systems for centuries. ways similar as Vrikshayurveda (ancient Indian wisdom of factory life) emphasize sustainable husbandry practices that maintain soil fertility and ecological balance. Water Conservation Traditional water operation systems like baolis (stepwells), tanks, and kundswere erected to conserve water and manage it sustainably in thirsty regions.

2. Traditional Medicinal Systems:

Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani, the traditional Indian medicinal systems, emphasize preventative healthcare and holistic well- being. They concentrate on balancing the body's rudiments (Earth, Water, Fire, Air, And Space), promoting practices that insure physical and environmental health. Ayurvedalts emphasis on factory- grounded drugs and natural remedies supports biodiversity conservation and reduces reliance on chemical- grounded medicines, which can harm ecosystems.



3. Ethical Principles and Sustainability:

The conception of Dharma in Indian gospel embodies the ethical duty to maintain balance in society and nature. This is in line with contemporary sustainability ideals, such as environmental stewardship, social justice, and equity. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam ("The world is one family") promotes a sense of global confinity, emphasizing participated responsibility for the earth's health. Treating nature with ahimsa, or non-violence, means advocating for the preservation of all living things and ecosystems.

4. Indigenous Knowledge and Biodiversity:

Indigenous communities in India, similar as the Adivasis, have a deep understanding of their original ecosystems. Their knowledge about medicinal shops, wildlife, and sustainable land use has been accumulated over generations and offers precious assignments in biodiversity conservation. Practices like shifting civilization (Done Sustainably), sacred groves (patches of timbers defended for their spiritual significance), and traditional fishing styles help save original biodiversity and ecosystems.

5. Indirect Frugality and Minimalism:

The concepts of indirect frugality and minimalism are commonly reflected in Indian artistic traditions. The generalities of Jugaad (innovative fixes using limited coffers) and Swadeshi (original tone- reliance) advocate resource effectiveness and original product, which are crucial factors of an indirect frugality. Waste Management In numerous pastoral areas, organic waste is composted, and material recycling is a artistic norm, reducing tip waste and promoting sustainability.

6. Spiritual Connection to Nature:

Indian culture's spiritual component cultivates a profound reverence for the natural world. Tabernacles, gutters, mountains, and timbers are frequently considered sacred, which helps in their conservation. For example, environmental groups such as the Ganga Action Plan are inspired by the Ganges, which is not only a swash but a deified reality.

7. Philosophical and Ethical Foundations:

Generalities like " Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (the world is one family) and " Ahimsa"(non-violence) encourage a sense of global responsibility and ethical treatment of all living beings.

8. Community and Cooperative Models:

Traditional community-grounded operation systems promote social equity and collaborative decision-timber, which are essential for sustainable development.

**Conclusion:**

With its sustainable methods and holistic outlook, the Indian Knowledge System offers invaluable insights for cutting-edge sustainable development. Integrating traditional knowledge with ultramodern wisdom can help produce further effective strategies for managing natural coffers, perfecting mortal well-being, and achieving sustainable development pretensions. On the compelling argument in support of the ancient knowledge system has a huge eventuality to offer from a profitable value viewpoint, the arising world order puts lesser emphasis on knowledge society. Transforming knowledge into profitable value has been completely homogenized with the global intellectual property rights regulation and patent law. thus, the ancient knowledge system will be salutary to a country like India and lead to the sustainable development of the nation.

By promoting these ancient practices and principles, India can contribute significantly to global sustainability sweats, while also addressing its own development challenges in an environmentally responsible way.

This composition has explored the Indian Knowledge System and its implicit benefactions to sustainable development. The main points of this composition can be epitomized as follows:

1. The Indian Knowledge System offers a unique and holistic approach to understanding the interconnectedness of mortal and natural systems.
2. Indian philosophical traditions, similar as Vedanta, Buddhism, and Jainism, give precious perceptivity into the nature of reality, the tone, and the ultimate thing of mortal actuality.
3. crucial generalities in Indian gospel, similar as dharma, air, and moksha, have important counteraccusations for sustainable development and environmental conservation.
4. The Indian Knowledge System emphasizes the significance of living in harmony with nature, minimizing detriment to all living beings, and espousing a simple and sustainable life.
5. Successful enterprise and systems have applied Indian Knowledge System principles to sustainable development, demonstrating the eventuality of these principles to promote positive change.



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