

# Preservation and Modern Relevance of Indian Knowledge Systems through Sanskrit Language Studies

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**Abstract**—Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a man-made system created by the learned sages of India. It has been a secretariat for thousands of years. It is a scientific tradition that has been at the forefront of the problems of the whole world, including science, yoga, and Ayurveda.

Sanskrit Language stands as the major treasure trove of systematic representation of this ancient body of knowledge. Therefore, the study of Sanskrit Language is one of the primary means by which the Indian Knowledge System can be learned through an academic perspective for preservation, promotion and modern relevance. Thus, both the history of preservation through study of Sanskrit Language and modern relevance of IKS which this research paper investigates aligns with results.

However, the foundations of IKS emerge from the Vedas, Upanishads, Itihasa-Puranas and relative Shastras where these texts do not exist as purely religious or purely empirical but instead studied through a logical approach, empirical applicability and practicality within the traditional Gurukul system and Shravana (hearing), Manana (reflecting), Nididhyasana (meditative contemplation) and memorization. Yet in the modern world, without a growing percentage of persons used to such literacy and transmission of knowledge skills patterns, limited curricular placement for Sanskrit traditional books have limited accessibility to ancient texts without or S within translation present So many challenges.

New challenges are met by a need for modernization of such studies at least under the wheels of responsible translating efforts, Digital Humanities and interdisciplinary scholarship since values stemming from sustainable efforts, holistic health and mental wellbeing and ethics grounded principles emerge from Sanskrit Language works connected to various modern-day problems. Therefore, the conclusion reached is that Sanskrit Language is more than a means of preservation through precursor tendencies, but a modern means of intellectual orientation guidance for the present and future.

**Index Terms**—Sanskrit Studies, Indian Knowledge System (IKS), Knowledge Preservation, Modern Relevance of Sanskrit Language, Paramparagat Tradition, Sanskrit Language Education, Role of Sanskrit Language teacher, NEP 2020

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian Knowledge System is one of the oldest and most flowing knowledge systems to have ever existed in the world. As the Indian knowledge system develops, it will incorporate the whole human life's philosophical, scientific, ethical/spiritual and social dimension. Furthermore, a human being does not learn knowledge for the sake of learning. Learning is important to fulfil duty righteously, attain self-evolution and work for the welfare of society.

This knowledge system vehicle.

Sanskrit Language remains the vehicle of the Indian Knowledge system. Many texts originated were composed only in Sanskrit Language. The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Itihasa-Puranas, the six systems of philosophy and treatises on Ayurveda, Yoga, Grammar, Economics and Dramaturgy were mainly composed in Sanskrit Language. This means that Sanskrit Language is not a language but the carrier of knowledge and culture, and this knowledge makes Sanskrit Language the lifeline of an Indian Knowledge system which forms an Indian intellectual tradition.

Keeping Indian Knowledge System Alive.

Ancient India was exceptionally rich in ensuring the preservation of knowledge through oral streams as well as Gurukul and Paramparagat traditions. Furthermore, the systematic and all-encompassing participation in the process of Shravana, Manana, Nididhyasana ensured the stability of the Indian

Knowledge System. In ancient times, knowledge was never considered as something apart from life but a part of life and living.

However, circumstances have changed in the modern era. Since the colonial period, Western intellectual traditions have come to dominate the Indian educational system. Consequently, Sanskrit Language studies and Paramparagat knowledge has gradually been accepted. Despite this, the importance of the Indian Knowledge System is being rediscovered in the modern world, a thorough understanding and authentic research of these subjects are impossible without the study of Sanskrit Language. Therefore, the revival and modernization of Sanskrit Language studies, and its reinstatement in the preservation of the Indian Knowledge System, are imperative.

This research paper analyzes the process of preserving IKS through Sanskrit Language its contemporary relevance, and its utility in the contexts of modern education, society. Sanskrit Provides direction for both the present and the future.

## II. RESEARCH PROBLEM

In the changed world of education, the status of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), especially of the Sanskrit Language -combined intellectual heritage, seems to be increasingly diminishing. Sanskrit Language is very often looked at from a restricted perspective only as a tool used to carry ancient texts, and not as a living medium for a thriving intellectual tradition. Concurrently, the basic aspects of the Indian Knowledge System, its methodologies and world views are not well incorporated into modern settings. Even their work in the modern research context is often limited to a linguistic analysis alone. The application of the knowledge elements entailed in the Sanskrit like philosophy, science, ethics and social thought to contemporary issues lacks adequate exploration. As a result, there has been a misinterpretation in some minds that the Indian knowledge system is not relevant in the modern world. The root of this problem is not only due to the decline in the knowledge of Sanskrit Language language but also the poor availability in the educational system/research methodology. Modern methods of research are mainly built from a western perspective

and it would be difficult to analyze the Sanskrit Language based knowledge in tune with its nature. Under such circumstances, the key focus of this research is to investigate how far Sanskrit Language studies may be brought in as an efficient tool for the preservation and promotion of the Indian Knowledge System.

Thus, the main issue to be covered through this research is: How to preserve the Indian Knowledge System through Sanskrit Language studies and also re-contextualise for modern relevance?

## III. NEED OF THE STUDY

In the present world, human values, mental balance and sensitivity to the environment have reduced because of the influence of globalization, the fast-growing technological world and consumerist way of life. The concepts of the Indian Knowledge System, including holistic perception of health, the science of seasons Ritu- Vigyan and Yoga-related ways of life and the notions of duty and Dharma are highly relevant to address these concerns.

But, these are basically based on Sanskrit Language literature. Without the study of the Sanskrit Language , it will be impossible to have a complete picture of these intellectual jewels. Thus, the necessity of the given research is underlying, as it is essential to realize the Indian Knowledge System in Sanskrit Language , its scientific reconsideration, and prove its marketability in contemporary society.

This research aims at offering a fresh momentum in the research arena, opening the way for potential researchers to explore Sanskrit Language based knowledge and enhancing the presence of the Indian Knowledge System in the international arena.

## IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objectives of this research paper are as follows:

1. To Understand the historical and intellectual importance of Sanskrit Language Language studies in view of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS).
2. To show how the Sanskrit Language texts, as the major sources of Indian Knowledge System,

constitute a medium for the preservation of the knowledge.

3. To recap the problems facing Sanskrit Language studies today in the modern age.
4. To demonstrate the relevance of the Indian Knowledge System for modern day problems through the prism of Sanskrit Language Studies.
5. To offer a theoretical framework of appropriate measures for modernity of Sanskrit Language studies.

## V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper is majorly based on the Qualitative Research Method while structuring. The nature of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), its philosophical, cultural and practical aspects can better be comprehended by analytical mode rather than numerical measurement. Therefore, qualitative analysis seems to be the most appropriate tool for the study in the context of texts in Sanskrit Language

The method of Textual Analysis is used here prominent. By analyzing the principles contained in Sanskrit Language works from the points of view of literal meaning (Shabdārtha), implied meaning (Bhavartha), and philosophical essence (Tattvikārtha), their utility in the contemporary context has been analyzed. Knowledge elements which are found in Vedas, Upanishads, philosophical treatises, texts of Ayurveda, Yoga, and Ethics are tested by correlating them with the modern day challenges.

Another important methodology of this study is the Historical Method. The ancient education system of India, the Gurukul education system, the oral systems of preserving knowledge are analyzed on the basis of the evidences from the ancient texts. This clearly highlights the traditional role that Sanskrit Language studies play, as well as the uninterrupted development of the Indian Knowledge System.

## VI. SOURCES OF STUDY

In this research, two major sources have been used namely Primary and Secondary.

Primary Sources: They include Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, selected passages of Ramayana and Mahabharata, Six Systems of Philosophy Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, Vedanta,

Ayurvedic writings Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Grammatical texts Paninian Grammar and texts on Ethics (Niti Shastras). These writings are a direct revelation of the primordial version of the Indian Knowledge System.

Secondary Sources: These include present-day Sanskrit Language commentaries, research articles, scholarly journals, dissertations, and contemporary publications relating to the Indian Knowledge System by the modern scholars. These are sources that will help to give up-to-date interpretations and re-consideration of ancient knowledge.

## VII. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This research paper focuses on preservation and modern relevance through the medium of Sanskrit Language studies. Experimental research, field surveys, and statistical analysis are not included within the scope of this study.

## VIII. RELEVANCE OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE STUDIES

This research paper makes no claims to deliberations on the whole of the Indian Knowledge System, but attempts to focus on the preservation and modern relevance of that through the medium of Sanskrit Language studies. Particular emphasis is laid on philosophical, educational, and cultural aspects. Experimental research, field surveys and statistical analysis are not part of the scope of this study.

Modern day Relevance of Sanskrit Language Studies  
In preserving the Indian Knowledge System, the study of Sanskrit Language is the medium of knowledge not only to understand the past but is also a source of modern science, social messaging and ethical direction. The philosophical insights in, ethical elements, life management principles, health sciences and mental equilibrium implanted in Sanskrit Language texts have direct application in a number of fields of modern living.

Environmental Literacy The Vedas, Upanishads and Puranas contain many precepts for environmental conservation - such as the precept of seasonal harmony, management of water resources, and afforestation. In the face of the modern environmental

crisis, the natural principles that were mentioned in some Sanskrit Language texts can give him some profound guidance.

Healthcare: Ayurvedic Books Give elaborate directions about lifestyle, Madicin rules and Yoga practices. These knowledge elements are not only clinically useful, but also provide a better philosophy for mental balance and longevity. Today, this system has become a powerful alternative and complement system to modern medicine.

Mental Balance: Yoga Shastra, meditation practices, and Pranayama can bring permanent solutions to the stressful modern life and create mental stability and optimize the intellectual capacities.

Ethical Life Principles: The code of conduct, societal structure, and decision making ability of an individual are dictated and guided by the principles that are embedded in the Shastras of Logic (Nyaya), Economics (Artha), Ethics (Dharma) and Desire (Kama). These aspects prove to be directly applicable in the areas of contemporary politics, social justice, and business management.

Interdisciplinary Studies: the study of Sanskrit Language text offers chances of the integration of disciplines- deepening of philosophy and Yogic science, comparing Ayurveda with modern medical science, and combining linguistics and psychology. This view shows how knowledge is one and immortal. To conclude, Sanskrit Language studies have their contemporary application not just in the academic circles but also social, environmental, mental, ethical, and scientific life. In this way, the practice of Sanskrit Language is defined as a prospective intellectual tool.

Our Title - "Preservation of the Indian Knowledge System through Sanskrit Language Studies and its Modern Relevance" would be always echoed in every page.

Sanskrit Language in the Preservation of Knowledge  
In the preservation of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), the Sanskrit Language is not just a tool, but it is specified that the foundation of the knowledge structure itself is in Sanskrit Language. To retain the knowledge elements embodied in the Paramparagat literature in its original form, the study of Sanskrit Language is a must.

Contribution of Sanskrit Language to Textual preservation: Texts like the Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas etc have continued on the tradition of millennium, where each and every word, meter (Chanda) and grammar standard has been preserved meticulously. Through Sanskrit Language studies, this complex structure is clearly understood. For example, the collection of mantras in the Atharvaveda is not only a religious discourse but also a hodgepodge of Ayurvedic, environmental and social thought. Via Sanskrit Language method of study philosophical tenets and laws and medical principles are understood precisely.

The Gurukul Tradition: A Protective System: The old system of study of Paramparagat was the Gurukul education. The methodology of Shravana (listening), Manana (reflection) and Nididhyasana (contemplation) and the process of memorization were quite effective for preservation of knowledge. This system made sure not only of retention of theoretical knowledge but also of its practical use.

Structure of Textual Literature: The structure of Sanskrit Language texts, the way in which the subjects are arranged in the form of Sutras (aphorisms), verse collections (Shlokas) and commentaries (Bhashyas) provides maximum facility to the intellectual convenience of the learners.

Continuity and preservation of Knowledge Traditions: The study of Sanskrit Language is a must for continuity and preservation of the principles and empirical wisdom and practical philosophy of knowledge traditions. Even based on the vista point of modern cognitive science, information technology and scientific facts, the knowledge contained in Sanskrit Language texts remains relevant even today.

Practical Significance of Sanskrit Language Studies in the Contemporary Society

Sanskrit Language study is not postulated merely for the maintenance of the texts, but as an indispensable instrument of perpetual intellectual, social, ethical, mental and scientific development for modern society.

1. Mind Thought Balance: Reading Sanskrit Language Shlokas, Mantras and practicing memorizing Upgrade minds concentration
2. Ethical Values: Sanskrit Language texts contain virtues like Dharma, justice, restraint, etc., providing the moral compass for living in the current era.
3. Holistic Health: Ayurveda and yoga offer a unified perspective on health; body, mind and soul, which offers viable options to contemporary health issues.
4. Environment: Ancient teachings on water conservation and biodiversity are very applicable to the present ecological crisis.
5. Sanskrit Language literature contains deep knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, and metallurgy, which developed logical and analytical thinking.
6. Today, this knowledge is preserved using both traditional methods and modern tools.
7. Traditional and modern approaches are not opposite to each other.
8. Digital Humanities: Although ancient texts are now accessible worldwide, through the use of scanning, e-books, and databases that can be searched.
9. Critical Translations: Critical translations: There are critical translations which are being conceived to adapt to modern researchers.
10. E-Learning MOOCs, webinars, and online: MOOCs, webinars, and online presentations a justified alternative to traditional texts and provide access to online learners.

Social Dissemination and Youth Engagement Sanskrit Language studies are not given the purpose of preserving old texts only but of disseminating knowledge in society. When Sanskrit Language is linked with ethical values, health sciences and life skills in school and in the communities a good social impact is created. For the youth, making the Sanskrit Language interesting through yoga, Ayurveda and digital platforms helps in developing mental balance among them and instills a sense of pride regarding their cultural wealth. In this way, the young learners are naturally the future carriers of this tradition. Sanskrit Language also has a worldwide significance as a common intellectual heritage of the species.

Universities all over the world are studying Sanskrit Language texts concerning medicine, astronomy, and philosophy. Via digital humanities, databases on the Internet, and virtual Gurukuls, this vast ancient knowledge has entered into world scientific and ethical debates.

#### IX. CONCLUSION

The preservation of the Indian Knowledge System in Sanskrit Language is Our Country's Duty to Save Language and Indian origin knowledge. It provides a workable framework for a knowledge based modern life. Culturally, texts such as the Vedas are the guide to human values. Scientifically, the values of some sciences like Ayurveda, astronomy, etc. prove helpful for contributing meaningful data to modern research, Sanskrit Language thought is concerned with the social and environmental issues of today. Thus, Sanskrit Language continues the intellectual growth both in present and also in the future.

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