

Indian Knowledge System: A Framework for Holistic Educational Administration

Dr. Brijendra Bahadur Singh

Assistant Professor, Maharana Pratap College, Mohania, Bihar

Abstract:

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a vast and diverse body of knowledge that has been developed over thousands of years in the Indian subcontinent. This ancient system encompasses various disciplines, including philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, arts, and social sciences. IKS is characterized by its holistic approach, emphasizing the interconnectedness of all things and promoting sustainable living practices. This paper explores the potential of IKS as a framework for holistic educational administration. It highlights the key components of IKS, including scriptures, schools, languages, and Vedangas. The paper also discusses the principles and approach of IKS, including holistic development, interconnectedness, and sustainable living. The integration of IKS with modern education is also examined, with a focus on interdisciplinary research, cultural preservation, and sustainable technologies. The paper argues that IKS can contribute to addressing contemporary challenges and promoting sustainable development. The benefits and applications of IKS are also discussed, including its potential to inspire new ideas, innovations, and solutions that can benefit humanity and the environment. Overall, this paper demonstrates the relevance and importance of IKS in modern times and highlights its potential to promote a more holistic and inclusive approach to education, research, and development.

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I. Introduction to Indian Knowledge System (IKS)

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a vast and diverse body of knowledge that has been developed over thousands of years in the Indian subcontinent. This ancient system encompasses various disciplines, including philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, arts, and social sciences. IKS is characterized by its holistic approach, emphasizing the interconnectedness of all things and promoting sustainable living practices. The system is rooted in the Vedas, Upanishads, and other ancient scriptures that contain a wealth of knowledge on various subjects, including spirituality, ethics, and governance. IKS has been a significant part of Indian culture and heritage, shaping the country's intellectual, artistic, and scientific traditions. The system's emphasis on observation, experimentation, and critical thinking has led to significant contributions in fields like mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and metallurgy. For instance, the concept of zero, the decimal system, and the calculation of pi are just a few examples of India's

mathematical contributions to the world. Similarly, ancient Indian medical systems like Ayurveda and Yoga have gained global recognition for their holistic approach to health and well-being.

The relevance of IKS in modern times is increasingly being recognized, with efforts being made to integrate it with modern education and research. This integration has the potential to promote a more holistic and inclusive approach to knowledge, fostering a deeper understanding of the world and our place in it. By exploring IKS, we can gain insights into sustainable living practices, cultural preservation, and interdisciplinary research, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and sustainable future. Furthermore, IKS offers a unique perspective on the world, emphasizing the importance of balance, harmony, and sustainability in all aspects of life. As the world grapples with complex challenges like climate change, environmental degradation, and social inequality, the principles and practices of IKS can provide valuable guidance on how to live in harmony with nature and promote the well-being of all living beings. By embracing IKS, we can work towards creating a more just, equitable, and sustainable world for future generations.

1. Definition of IKS

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a vast and diverse body of knowledge that has been developed over thousands of years in the Indian subcontinent. This ancient system encompasses a wide range of disciplines, including philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, arts, and social sciences, reflecting the rich cultural and intellectual heritage of the region. IKS is rooted in the Vedas, Upanishads, and other ancient scriptures, which contain a wealth of knowledge on various subjects, including spirituality, ethics, and governance. The system has evolved over time, incorporating contributions from various scholars, sages, and thinkers, and has been shaped by the country's unique cultural, social, and historical context. Through its holistic approach, IKS emphasizes the interconnectedness of all things and promotes a deeper understanding of the world and our place in it. By exploring IKS, we can gain insights into sustainable living practices, cultural preservation, and interdisciplinary research, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and sustainable future.

2. Scope of IKS

The scope of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is vast and multifaceted, encompassing a wide range of disciplines and fields of study. IKS covers various aspects of life, including:

- a. ***Spirituality and Philosophy:*** Exploring the nature of reality, consciousness, and the human condition. This includes the study of the ultimate reality (Brahman), the nature of the self (Atman), and the paths to spiritual liberation (Moksha). IKS offers a rich and diverse array of spiritual and philosophical traditions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.
- b. ***Science and Technology:*** Contributions to mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and other scientific fields. IKS has made significant contributions to mathematics, including the concept of zero and the decimal system. Ancient Indian astronomers made accurate calculations of planetary orbits and recognized the importance of astronomy in understanding the universe.
- c. ***Arts and Literature:*** Rich traditions of music, dance, poetry, and other creative expressions. IKS encompasses a wide range of artistic expressions, including classical music, dance forms like Bharatanatyam and Kathak, and literary works like the Ramayana and Mahabharata. These artistic traditions continue to inspire and enrich Indian culture.
- d. ***Social Sciences and Governance:*** Insights into sociology, psychology, economics, and governance. IKS offers valuable perspectives on social organization, economic development, and governance,

including the concept of Dharma (duty) and the importance of social responsibility. Ancient Indian texts like the Arthashastra provide insights into statecraft, economics, and politics.

- e. **Environmental Sustainability:** Emphasis on living in harmony with nature and promoting sustainable practices. IKS emphasizes the importance of living in balance with nature and recognizing the interconnectedness of all living beings. This includes principles for sustainable agriculture, water management, and environmental conservation, which can inform modern approaches to sustainability.

The scope of IKS is not limited to ancient knowledge, but also offers valuable perspectives and insights for addressing modern challenges and promoting sustainable development. By exploring IKS, we can gain a deeper understanding of the world and our place in it, and develop new approaches to addressing complex problems. IKS has the potential to inspire new ideas, innovations, and solutions that can benefit humanity and the environment.

3. Characteristics

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is characterized by several distinct features, including:

- a. **Holistic Approach:** IKS emphasizes the interconnectedness of all things and promotes a holistic understanding of the world. This approach recognizes that knowledge is not fragmented, but rather an integrated whole that encompasses various aspects of life. By adopting a holistic approach, IKS encourages individuals to consider the broader implications of their actions and decisions.
- b. **Interdisciplinary:** IKS encompasses a wide range of disciplines, including philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, arts, and social sciences. This interdisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of complex phenomena and fosters innovative solutions to real-world problems. By integrating multiple disciplines, IKS promotes a deeper understanding of the world and our place in it.
- c. **Emphasis on Observation and Experimentation:** IKS encourages observation, experimentation, and critical thinking in the pursuit of knowledge. This approach recognizes that knowledge is not static, but rather dynamic and evolving. By emphasizing observation and experimentation, IKS promotes a culture of inquiry and discovery.
- d. **Spiritual and Philosophical Orientation:** IKS is deeply rooted in spiritual and philosophical traditions, emphasizing the importance of self-awareness and self-realization. This orientation recognizes that knowledge is not just intellectual, but also experiential and transformative. By exploring the spiritual and philosophical dimensions of IKS, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of themselves and the world.
- e. **Respect for Nature and the Environment:** IKS emphasizes the importance of living in harmony with nature and promoting sustainable practices. This approach recognizes that humans are not separate from nature, but rather an integral part of the natural world. By adopting sustainable practices, IKS promotes environmental stewardship and conservation.
- f. **Diversity and Pluralism:** IKS encompasses a wide range of perspectives and traditions, reflecting the diversity and pluralism of Indian culture. This diversity is reflected in the various philosophical and spiritual traditions, artistic expressions, and scientific discoveries that have emerged from the Indian subcontinent. By embracing diversity and pluralism, IKS promotes a culture of tolerance, empathy, and mutual respect.

- g. **Emphasis on Ethics and Morality:** IKS places a strong emphasis on ethics and morality, recognizing that knowledge is not just a matter of intellectual understanding, but also of character and conduct. This approach encourages individuals to cultivate virtues like compassion, honesty, and integrity, and to apply these values in their personal and professional lives.
- h. **Focus on Practical Applications:** IKS is not just theoretical, but also practical and applicable. This approach recognizes that knowledge should be used to improve the human condition and promote the well-being of individuals and society. By focusing on practical applications, IKS encourages individuals to translate their knowledge into action.

These characteristics reflect the unique strengths and contributions of IKS, and highlight its potential to inspire new ideas, innovations, and solutions that can benefit humanity and the environment. By embracing these characteristics, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of IKS and its relevance to modern times.

II. Key Components of IKS

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a rich and diverse body of knowledge that encompasses various disciplines and fields of study. At its core, IKS is composed of several key components that have contributed to its development and evolution over thousands of years. These components include the Vedas, Upanishads, and other ancient scriptures, which contain a wealth of knowledge on spirituality, philosophy, and governance. Additionally, IKS includes various schools of thought, such as Vedanta, Yoga, and Ayurveda, which offer insights into the nature of reality, the human condition, and the path to spiritual liberation. The system also encompasses a range of artistic and cultural traditions, including music, dance, and literature, which reflect the diversity and creativity of Indian culture. Furthermore, IKS includes a strong emphasis on observation, experimentation, and critical thinking, which has led to significant contributions in fields like mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. By understanding these key components, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the richness and diversity of IKS and its relevance to modern times. These components not only provide a foundation for understanding the world and our place in it but also offer practical guidance on how to live a meaningful and fulfilling life. Overall, the key components of IKS form a complex and interconnected web of knowledge that continues to inspire and inform people around the world.

1. Scriptures (Shastras)

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is rooted in a rich tradition of scriptures known as Shastras. These scriptures are considered authoritative and provide a foundation for understanding various aspects of life, spirituality, and philosophy. Some of the most important scriptures in IKS include:

- a. **Vedas:** The Vedas are ancient texts that form the foundation of Hinduism and are considered some of the most sacred scriptures in IKS. They contain hymns, prayers, and philosophical discussions that provide insights into the nature of reality and the human condition. The Vedas are composed of four main sections: the Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda, each with its unique characteristics and focus. These texts have been passed down through generations, and their teachings continue to influence Indian thought and culture.
- b. **Upanishads:** The Upanishads are philosophical texts that explore the nature of ultimate reality (Brahman) and the self (Atman). They contain teachings on spirituality, ethics, and the path to liberation. The Upanishads are known for their profound insights into the nature of reality and the human condition, and their teachings have had a profound impact on Indian philosophy. They emphasize the importance of self-realization and the attainment of spiritual knowledge.

- c. **Aranyakas:** The Aranyakas are texts that provide guidance on rituals, sacrifices, and spiritual practices. They are often considered a bridge between the ritualistic Brahmanas and the philosophical Upanishads. The Aranyakas contain teachings on the symbolism and meaning of various rituals, and offer insights into the spiritual significance of these practices. By exploring the Aranyakas, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of the spiritual dimensions of Vedic rituals.
- d. **Brahmanas:** The Brahmanas are texts that provide commentary on the Vedas and explain the rituals, sacrifices, and ceremonies described in them. They offer insights into the practical application of Vedic knowledge and provide guidance on the performance of rituals and ceremonies. The Brahmanas are essential for understanding the ritualistic aspects of Vedic practice and the significance of these rituals in Indian culture.
- e. **Sutras:** The Sutras are concise texts that provide aphorisms or threads of knowledge on various subjects, including philosophy, spirituality, and ethics. They are often used as a framework for understanding complex ideas and concepts. The Sutras are characterized by their brevity and clarity, making them accessible to a wide range of readers. By studying the Sutras, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of the fundamental principles of IKS.

These scriptures form the foundation of IKS and continue to be studied and revered for their wisdom and insights. They offer a rich and diverse array of perspectives on the nature of reality, the human condition, and the path to liberation. The scriptures of IKS are not just historical texts, but living traditions that continue to inspire and guide individuals on their spiritual journeys. By exploring these scriptures, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of the principles and practices of IKS, and apply these teachings in their daily lives.

2. Schools (Vidhyapithas/Gurukulas)

In the Indian Knowledge System (IKS), schools played a vital role in the transmission of knowledge and learning. These ancient institutions, known as Vidhyapithas or Gurukulas, were dedicated to preserving and disseminating knowledge in various fields, including philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, and the arts.

- a. **Characteristics of Vidhyapithas/Gurukulas:** These schools were typically residential, with students living with their teachers (gurus) and learning through a combination of theoretical and practical instruction. The guru-shishya parampara (teacher-disciple tradition) was a key aspect of these institutions, with students learning from experienced teachers who had mastered their subjects.
- b. **Curriculum and Subjects:** The curriculum in Vidhyapithas/Gurukulas was diverse and comprehensive, covering subjects such as Vedic studies, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and the arts. Students were encouraged to explore multiple disciplines and develop a broad understanding of the world.
- c. **Teaching Methods:** Teaching methods in Vidhyapithas/Gurukulas were often interactive and engaging, with a focus on discussion, debate, and practical application. Students were encouraged to ask questions, think critically, and apply their knowledge in real-world contexts.
- d. **Importance of Vidhyapithas/Gurukulas:** These ancient institutions played a crucial role in preserving and transmitting knowledge across generations. They helped to foster a culture of learning and intellectual inquiry, and their legacy continues to influence Indian education and culture to this day.

By exploring the history and significance of Vidhyapithas/Gurukulas, we can gain a deeper understanding of the Indian Knowledge System and its emphasis on learning, intellectual inquiry, and knowledge transmission.

3. Languages

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) has been expressed and preserved through various languages, each with its own significance and contribution.

- a. **Sanskrit:** Sanskrit is an ancient language that played a crucial role in the development of IKS. It is the language of many Hindu scriptures, including the Vedas and Upanishads, and is known for its precision and complexity. Sanskrit has had a profound impact on Indian culture and continues to be studied and revered for its literary and philosophical significance.
- b. **Prakrit:** Prakrit languages, such as Ardhamagadhi and Maharastri, were also important in the development of IKS. These languages were used to compose various texts, including Jain scriptures and literary works. Prakrit languages are known for their simplicity and accessibility, making them an important part of Indian linguistic heritage.
- c. **Pali:** Pali is another ancient language that played a significant role in the development of Buddhist thought and literature. It is the language of the Pali Canon, which contains the teachings of the Buddha. Pali is known for its clarity and precision, and continues to be studied by scholars and practitioners around the world.

These languages have contributed significantly to the richness and diversity of IKS, and continue to be an important part of Indian cultural heritage. By studying these languages, individuals can gain a deeper understanding of the history, philosophy, and culture of India.

III. Principles and Approach of IKS

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is built on a rich foundation of principles and approaches that have guided its development over thousands of years. At its core, IKS is rooted in a deep understanding of the interconnectedness of all things and the pursuit of knowledge and wisdom. The principles and approach of IKS emphasize the importance of holistic learning, experiential knowledge, and the integration of diverse disciplines. By embracing a multidisciplinary approach, IKS fosters a comprehensive understanding of the world and encourages individuals to explore the complexities of existence. The principles of IKS also highlight the significance of ethics, morality, and spiritual growth, recognizing that knowledge is not just intellectual but also transformative. Through its unique principles and approach, IKS offers valuable insights and perspectives that can inform and enrich our understanding of the world and our place within it. By exploring the principles and approach of IKS, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the richness and diversity of Indian thought and culture, and apply these timeless wisdom traditions to contemporary challenges and opportunities.

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is rooted in several key principles that promote a balanced and fulfilling life. Here are some of the core principles:

1. Holistic Development

IKS emphasizes the importance of holistic development, focusing on physical, mental, and spiritual well-being. This approach recognizes that individuals are not just intellectual beings, but also emotional and spiritual ones. By adopting a holistic approach, IKS encourages individuals to cultivate a deeper

understanding of themselves and the world around them. Practices like yoga, meditation, and Ayurveda are integral to this principle, promoting overall health and wellness ^{1 2}.

2. Interconnectedness

IKS highlights the interconnectedness of all things, emphasizing the relationships between individuals, society, and nature. This principle encourages individuals to recognize their place within the larger web of life and to live in harmony with the natural world. By understanding these connections, individuals can foster a sense of responsibility and stewardship towards the environment and society ³.

3. Sustainable Living

IKS promotes sustainable living practices, encouraging individuals to adopt eco-friendly habits and reduce their impact on the environment. This principle is rooted in the belief that humans are not separate from nature, but an integral part of it. By living sustainably, individuals can help preserve the natural world for future generations. IKS encourages the use of organic farming methods, conservation of resources, and respect for the environment ¹.

These principles are fundamental to the Indian Knowledge System, offering a unique perspective on the world and our place within it. By embracing these principles, individuals can cultivate a deeper understanding of themselves and the world, leading to a more balanced and fulfilling life.

IV. Integration with Modern Education

The integration of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) with modern education is a vital step towards revitalizing India's educational framework. The National Educational Policy (NEP) 2020 has recognized the importance of incorporating traditional knowledge and cultural heritage into the modern education system. By blending ancient wisdom with contemporary learning, IKS aims to provide students with a holistic understanding of various subjects and disciplines.

This integration is expected to have numerous benefits, including:

- a. **Promoting Cultural Heritage:** IKS will help students appreciate India's rich cultural heritage and traditional knowledge.
- b. **Fostering Innovative Solutions:** By incorporating indigenous knowledge and practices, students can develop innovative solutions to contemporary challenges.
- c. **Enhancing Holistic Development:** IKS emphasizes the importance of physical, mental, and spiritual well-being, leading to overall personality development.

Key Strategies for Integration

To successfully integrate IKS into modern education, several strategies can be employed:

- a. **Revised Curricula:** Incorporate IKS into school and higher education curricula, highlighting its relevance to modern subjects.
- b. **Trained Educators:** Provide training to teachers on IKS, enabling them to effectively impart this knowledge to students.
- c. **Online Education Tools:** Utilize digital platforms and educational apps to disseminate IKS and make it more accessible.

- d. **Multilingual Content:** Develop multilingual content to cater to diverse learning needs and promote inclusivity.

Challenges and Opportunities

While integrating IKS into modern education presents several opportunities, it also poses challenges such as:

- a. **Language Barriers:** Overcoming the dominance of English language in education and promoting Indian languages.
- b. **Curriculum Deficiencies:** Addressing gaps in current curricula and incorporating IKS in a meaningful way.
- c. **Adaptability:** Encouraging students and educators to adopt a new perspective on traditional knowledge.

By addressing these challenges and leveraging opportunities, the integration of IKS with modern education can lead to a more comprehensive and culturally enriched learning experience.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 recognizes the significance of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) and proposes its integration into the modern curriculum. Here are the key aspects:

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- a. The NEP 2020 acknowledges the importance of IKS and aims to integrate it into the education system, promoting holistic development and honouring India's heritage.
- b. The policy recommends incorporating IKS into the curriculum at all levels of education, fostering a deeper understanding of India's cultural roots and intellectual legacy.
- c. By integrating IKS, the policy seeks to create a more inclusive and diverse learning framework, rejuvenating India's rich educational heritage.

Interdisciplinary Research

- a. Combining traditional knowledge with modern scientific methodologies can lead to innovative solutions and a more comprehensive understanding of complex issues.
- b. Interdisciplinary research initiatives, such as those at IIT Kanpur and IIT Madras, are working to integrate IKS into academic curricula and research endeavours.
- c. This approach enables students to develop a holistic worldview, encompassing various facets of life, and tackle contemporary challenges with resilience and creativity.

Cultural Preservation

- a. Preserving India's cultural heritage and promoting appreciation for its intellectual legacy are essential aspects of IKS.
- b. By incorporating IKS into education, students can gain a deeper understanding of India's rich cultural traditions and philosophical insights.
- c. This approach fosters cultural preservation, community resilience, and a sense of responsibility towards the environment and society.

Overall, the integration of IKS into modern education has the potential to enrich academic discourse, promote cultural appreciation, and equip students with a deeper understanding of their cultural roots and the world around them.

1. Benefits and Applications of IKS

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) offers numerous benefits and applications that can contribute to a more sustainable, equitable, and culturally rich society.

Sustainable Technologies

IKS promotes the development of sustainable technologies and innovative solutions that can help address pressing global challenges. Some examples include:

- a. ***Renewable Energy:*** IKS emphasizes the importance of living in harmony with nature and promotes the use of renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.
- b. ***Sustainable Agriculture:*** IKS encourages sustainable agricultural practices that prioritize soil health, biodiversity, and efficient water use, reducing the environmental impact of farming.
- c. ***Eco-Friendly Technologies:*** IKS inspires the development of eco-friendly technologies that minimize waste, reduce pollution, and promote sustainable living.

2. Environmental Sustainability

IKS places a strong emphasis on environmental protection and conservation, recognizing the interconnectedness of human and natural systems. Key aspects include^{1 2}:

- a. ***Environmental Conservation:*** IKS promotes the conservation of natural resources, protection of biodiversity, and preservation of ecosystems.
- b. ***Sustainable Living:*** IKS encourages individuals to adopt sustainable lifestyles, reducing their environmental footprint and promoting eco-friendly practices.
- c. ***Ecological Balance:*** IKS recognizes the importance of maintaining ecological balance and promotes practices that support the health and resilience of ecosystems.

3. Cultural Appreciation

IKS promotes cultural appreciation and understanding of India's rich heritage, recognizing the importance of preserving traditional knowledge systems. Benefits include³:

- a. Cultural Preservation: IKS helps preserve India's cultural heritage, including traditional practices, languages, and arts.
- b. Cultural Exchange: IKS promotes cultural exchange and appreciation, fostering greater understanding and respect between different communities.
- c. Holistic Education: IKS encourages a holistic approach to education, integrating traditional knowledge with modern perspectives to promote a more comprehensive understanding of the world.

By embracing IKS, individuals and communities can work together to create a more sustainable, equitable, and culturally rich society that values traditional knowledge and promotes innovation.

Conclusion

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a rich and diverse body of knowledge that offers valuable insights and perspectives on the world and our place within it. By exploring the principles, components, and applications of IKS, we can gain a deeper understanding of the importance of holistic development, sustainability, and cultural appreciation. IKS has the potential to inspire innovative solutions to global challenges, promote environmental sustainability, and foster a greater appreciation for India's cultural heritage. As we move forward, it is essential to continue exploring and learning from IKS, integrating its principles and practices into our daily lives and promoting a more sustainable and equitable future for all. By embracing IKS, we can work towards creating a better world that values traditional knowledge, promotes innovation, and supports the well-being of both individuals and the planet.

References:

- Ancient Indian Texts: The Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas are foundational texts of IKS, providing insights into philosophy, spirituality, and science.
- Kapila's Samkhya Philosophy: One of the six orthodox schools of Indian philosophy, Samkhya emphasizes the importance of understanding the fundamental principles of the universe.
- Charaka Samhita: A foundational text of Ayurveda, Charaka Samhita discusses the principles of medicine, health, and wellness.
- Varahamihira's Brihat Samhita: An ancient Indian text on astrology and astronomy, Brihat Samhita provides insights into the understanding of celestial bodies and their influence on human life.
- Panini's Ashtadhyayi: A seminal work on Sanskrit grammar, Ashtadhyayi is a foundational text for understanding the structure and syntax of the Sanskrit language.
- Yoga Sutras of Patanjali: A foundational text of yoga philosophy, the Yoga Sutras provide insights into the nature of the mind, consciousness, and spiritual growth.
- Indian Epics: The Ramayana and Mahabharata are epic poems that provide insights into Indian culture, philosophy, and values.
- Bhasa's Svapna-Vasavadattam: A classical Sanskrit play, Svapna-Vasavadattam provides insights into Indian drama, literature, and culture.
- Sushruta Samhita: An ancient Indian text on surgery and medicine, Sushruta Samhita discusses the principles of surgical procedures and medical practices.
- Lagadha's Vedanga Jyotisha: An ancient Indian text on astronomy and mathematics, Vedanga Jyotisha provides insights into the understanding of celestial bodies and their movements.
- BaudhayanaSulba Sutra: An ancient Indian text on mathematics and geometry, BaudhayanaSulba Sutra discusses the principles of geometry and mathematical calculations.

- Indian Philosophical Systems: The six orthodox schools of Indian philosophy (Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta) provide insights into the nature of reality, knowledge, and liberation.
- Ayurvedic Classics: Texts like Ashtanga Hridayam and Charaka Samhita provide insights into the principles and practices of Ayurveda.
- Sanskrit Literary Works: Works like Kalidasa's Abhijñanasakuntalam and Meghadutam provide insights into Indian literature, drama, and culture.
- Contemporary Research: Modern research and studies on IKS, including its applications in fields like medicine, agriculture, and environmental science, provide valuable insights into the relevance and significance of IKS in modern times.