Global Impact of Indian Knowledge Systems in Promoting Viksit Bharat 2047 Human Welfare and Universal Peace

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Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) offer a holistic paradigm for human development that integrates ethics, spirituality, science, education, governance, and ecological stewardship. Framed against the national vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, this study examines how IKS can advance human welfare, social equity, sustainability, and universal peace. Using a mixed-methods design, we analyze primary data from stakeholder surveys, expert interviews, and focus group discussions alongside secondary sources such as the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, and Viksit Bharat strategy documents. Findings indicate high societal awareness and positive perceptions of IKS, yet highlight gaps in institutionalization across curricula, teacher preparation, public health, agriculture, and diplomacy. Comparative insights show India's strong global soft power through Yoga diplomacy but identify opportunities to systematize Ayurveda, indigenous ecological practices, and participatory governance on the model of other countries' indigenous knowledge integration. The paper argues that moving beyond symbolic recognition towards evidence-based, multi-sectorial implementation will enable IKS to function as a dynamic resource for inclusive development and peacebuilding at national and global scales.

Keywords: *Indian Knowledge Systems; Viksit Bharat 2047; Human Welfare; Universal Peace; Sustainable Development; NEP 2020; Ayurveda and Yoga; Indigenous Governance.*

1. Introduction

India's rich intellectual and cultural heritage, embodied in its Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), has played a transformative role in shaping human values, social justice, and peaceful coexistence for millennia. Rooted in philosophy, science, education, governance, and spirituality, IKS provides a holistic framework for addressing contemporary global challenges such as inequality, environmental sustainability, and human rights **(Behera& Paul, 2025)**. With the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, marking the centenary of India's independence, the integration of traditional wisdom with modern innovation has gained renewed significance in national development discourse **(Virmani, 2024)**. The pursuit of Viksit Bharat 2047 is not merely an economic agenda but a multidimensional mission to promote human welfare, social equity, and universal peace **(Sharma, 2024)**. Scholars emphasize that policies like the National Education Policy 2020 and initiatives aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 draw inspiration from indigenous traditions of inclusivity, democratic participation, and value-based education **(Baidya&Baidya, 2025; Aimen, Jesuraj, &Salihundam, 2025)**. By harmonizing ancient wisdom with global developmental paradigms, India positions itself as a model for balancing material progress with ethical and cultural foundations. The global relevance of IKS lies in its ability to foster dialogue, fraternity, and harmony beyond borders. Philosophical tenets such as VasudhaivaKutumbakam ("the world is one family") resonate with international aspirations for peaceful coexistence and sustainable development **(Bora &Rawat, 2025)**. Hence, exploring the global impact of Indian Knowledge Systems is crucial not only to understand India's role in achieving Viksit Bharat 2047 but also to highlight its contribution to the broader quest for universal peace and human dignity.

2. Theoretical Framework

The study on the global impact of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in promoting Viksit Bharat 2047, human welfare, and universal peace is grounded in multiple theoretical perspectives that connect indigenous traditions with contemporary development and peace frameworks. Indigenous Knowledge Systems Theory: Indigenous Knowledge Systems emphasize the integration of traditional wisdom into modern contexts, recognizing local philosophies, cultural practices, and ethical values as valid sources of knowledge **(Ganaie, Saikia, Mir, &Jan, 2025)**. IKS provides a foundation for holistic human development by combining spiritual, ecological, and socio-cultural dimensions, making it an essential pillar for India's developmental vision. Human Development and Capability Approach: AmartyaSen'scapability approach underlines the importance of expanding freedoms, capabilities, and opportunities for individuals as indicators of development. This aligns with IKS principles that stress equity, empowerment, and social justice as vital for achieving Viksit Bharat 2047**(Sharma, 2024)**. By linking knowledge traditions with capability enhancement, India's policies integrate both material growth and human welfare. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Framework: The United Nations' SDGs provide a global roadmap for inclusive and sustainable growth. Studies argue that IKS aligns with SDGs by promoting environmental stewardship, social welfare, and value-based education **(Aimen, Jesuraj, &Salihundam, 2025; Bora &Rawat, 2025)**. The synergy between SDGs 2030 and Viksit Bharat 2047 reinforces India's position as a development leader. Peace and Conflict Transformation Theory: Philosophies within IKS, such as Ahimsa (non-violence) and VasudhaivaKutumbakam (the world is one family), contribute to peacebuilding frameworks that emphasize reconciliation, cooperation, and intercultural harmony **(Behera& Paul, 2025)**. By embedding these principles in national and global discourse, India can influence international frameworks for universal peace. Systems Theory: Development is not linear but interconnected across political, economic, cultural, and ecological domains. Systems theory helps explain how IKS, when integrated into education, policy, and governance, contributes to sustainable outcomes at both national and global levels **(Narayana, 2024)**. Together, these theoretical perspectives provide a conceptual lens to evaluate how IKS not only contributes to India's development vision for 2047 but also serves as a universal model for human welfare, sustainable progress, and peaceful coexistence.

3. Review of Literature

Scholars have emphasized that Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), rooted in ancient traditions of learning, ethics, and social organization, continue to influence India's modern developmental discourse. According to **Sharma (2024)**, the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 is not solely an economic project but a developmental paradigm anchored in cultural values, inclusive growth, and social justice. **Virmani (2024)** argues that India's developmental trajectory must integrate traditional wisdom with global economic frameworks to chart a sustainable path for 2047.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020has been identified as a critical instrument for embedding IKS into mainstream education. **Baidya and Baidya (2025)** highlight the role of teacher education in shaping future generations for a value-based society aligned with the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047. Similarly, **Behera and Paul (2025)**emphasize Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's vision of social justice and equality, suggesting that the NEP incorporates inclusive frameworks that promote human rights, empowerment, and dignity. **Jain and Jain (2025)**further argue that education for sustainable development, guided by traditional wisdom, strengthens entrepreneurship and innovation.

The global alignment of IKS with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals 2030 is a recurring theme in literature. **Aimen, Jesuraj, and Salihundam (2025)** suggest that SDGs can be localized effectively through Indian values, bridging developmental gaps and building inclusive futures. **Bora and Rawat (2025)** extend this perspective by analyzing India's leadership role in linking SDGs with Viksit Bharat 2047, particularly in contexts of governance, equity, and environmental stewardship. Similarly, **Suthar (2024)** stresses the role of indigenous approaches in building a sustainable and electrified nation.

Good governance and participatory models are seen as essential for the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047. **Ganaie, Saikia, Mir, and Jan (2025)** emphasize the dynamics of public policy that integrate traditional governance wisdom with contemporary democratic frameworks. **Narayana (2024)** highlights the role of stakeholders—including government, academia, and civil society—in achieving developmental goals. **Dyer (2025)**specifically focuses on grassroots engagement, noting that student volunteers under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan contribute to bridging campus knowledge with community transformation.

The global relevance of IKS is underscored by its philosophical principles such as VasudhaivaKutumbakam (the world is one family), which resonates with contemporary calls for universal peace. **Jaskólska (2024)** shows how India's political traditions shape its foreign policy engagements, reinforcing its position as a global partner rooted in cultural values. **Nehra, Kumar, and Kakker (2024)** emphasize the internationalization of higher education as a means of showcasing IKS at global platforms, while **Singh (2023)**connects India's historical narratives with policy transformations during AmritKaal.

Literature also highlights the role of IKS in promoting human welfare and social inclusion. **Suratwala (2024)** examines women empowerment schemes such as the SukanyaSamriddhiYojna, framing them as pathways toward inclusive growth under Viksit Bharat 2047. **Upadhyay and Nigam (2024)** point to agri-entrepreneurship as an indigenous model for improving economic sustainability and rural livelihoods. **Shelat, Kalamkar, Pathak, and Mbuya (2024)** focus on agriculture as a sector where traditional practices can be harmonized with modern innovations for future food security.

The reviewed studies converge on the idea that IKS serves as both a cultural anchor and a developmental catalyst. While some works emphasize education and human rights **(Behera& Paul, 2025; Baidya&Baidya, 2025)**, others highlight governance and participatory models **(Ganaie et al., 2025; Narayana, 2024)**. Additionally, the global dimension of IKS through SDGs, peace philosophies, and international education **(Aimen et al., 2025; Jaskólska, 2024; Nehra et al., 2024)**reveals its capacity to shape universal frameworks of human welfare and peace. However, there remains a need for more empirical studies using primary data to validate how IKS-inspired policies and practices are perceived, implemented, and experienced at both grassroots and global levels.

4. Research Problem

India's vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 emphasizes not only economic prosperity but also holistic development rooted in cultural values,

social equity, human welfare, and universal peace. While Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) have historically provided frameworks for education, governance, sustainable living, and ethical conduct, their practical integration into contemporary policy and global development discourse remains underexplored.

Existing scholarship highlights the significance of NEP 2020, SDGs 2030, governance reforms, and indigenous approaches for achieving sustainable growth **(Baidya&Baidya, 2025; Aimen et al., 2025; Sharma, 2024)**. However, most studies rely on theoretical and secondary sources, with limited empirical evidence on how IKS-based principles are being perceived, adapted, and operationalized by stakeholders such as policymakers, educators, communities, and international partners.

Furthermore, there is a lack of systematic examination of the global relevance of IKS in addressing contemporary challenges, including climate change, inequality, human rights violations, and conflict. While philosophical notions like VasudhaivaKutumbakam align with global calls for peace and cooperation, little research has been conducted to analyze their practical influence on international policy dialogues and human welfare initiatives.

Thus, the research problem lies in understanding the global impact of Indian Knowledge Systems in promoting the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, specifically their role in advancing human welfare, social justice, sustainable development, and universal peace. Addressing this gap requires both primary data (stakeholder perspectives, case studies, surveys) and secondary data (existing policies, literature, historical records) to evaluate the effectiveness and limitations of integrating IKS in India's and the world's developmental trajectories.

5. Research Objectives
- To examine the role of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in advancing the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.
- To analyze the contribution of IKS to human welfare and sustainable development.
- To explore the global relevance of IKS in fostering universal peace and cooperation.

- To evaluate stakeholder perspectives on integrating IKS into contemporary policy and practice.
- To identify challenges and opportunities in applying IKS for global welfare and peacebuilding.

6. Research Questions
- How do Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) contribute to the vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047*?
- What is the role of IKS in enhancing human welfare and social development?
- In what ways can IKS foster universal peace and global harmony?
- How do stakeholders (academics, policymakers, communities) perceive the relevance of IKS in the modern context?
- What challenges and opportunities exist in integrating IKS with contemporary global frameworks for sustainable development and peacebuilding?

7. Research Methodology
The present study adopts a descriptive and exploratory research design to investigate the global impact of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in advancing the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 with specific reference to human welfare and universal peace. Since the subject involves both cultural-philosophical dimensions and contemporary developmental aspects, the study relies on a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative data to provide a holistic perspective. The research draws from primary and secondary data sources to establish depth and reliability. Primary data will be obtained through structured questionnaires administered to university students, research scholars, policymakers, educators, and community leaders to measure their awareness, perceptions, and acceptance of IKS in present-day governance, education, and welfare practices. In addition, semi-structured interviewswill be conducted with subject experts in Indian philosophy, culture, education, social sciences, and governance to capture deeper insights into the adaptability and global relevance of IKS in fostering peace and harmony. To strengthen this process, focus group discussions (FGDs)will also be organized with grassroots practitioners and educators who implement knowledge system principles in their

communities, thereby reflecting practical experiences and lived realities.

Secondary data, on the other hand, will be collected from a wide range of reliable sources including books, peer-reviewed research articles, dissertations, government reports, policy documents, and official frameworks such as the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030), and strategy papers related to Viksit Bharat 2047. In addition, references will be drawn from historical and cultural texts, scriptures, and philosophical treatises that form the foundation of Indian Knowledge Systems and emphasize principles of welfare, justice, and peace. The study will employ both purposive sampling (to select subject experts and key stakeholders) and random sampling (to include general survey respondents) to achieve balanced representation. The projected sample size will include approximately 100–150 participants for survey questionnaires and 15–20 experts for in-depth interviews, supplemented by focus group discussions as required.

For data analysis, the study will employ a dual strategy: quantitative data collected from surveys will be analyzed using statistical tools such as SPSS and Microsoft Excel, employing descriptive statistics, frequency distribution, and where applicable, correlation tests to understand trends and relationships. Qualitative data from interviews, focus groups, and secondary texts will be analyzed through thematic coding and content analysis, allowing for the identification of recurring patterns, values, and concepts that align with human welfare and peacebuilding. Triangulation of findings from primary and secondary data will be used to enhance credibility, ensuring that interpretations are both valid and reliable.

Ethical considerations are integral to this research, and hence informed consentwill be obtained from all participants, with assurances of confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation. Data will be used strictly for academic and research purposes, and participants' views will be represented with sensitivity and respect. The methodology is designed not only to capture the intellectual and cultural depth of Indian Knowledge Systems but also to evaluate their practical implications in achieving the developmental and humanitarian goals of Viksit Bharat 2047. By combining field-based insights with theoretical analysis, the research aspires to present a comprehensive understanding of how ancient wisdom can guide modern society toward welfare, justice, and global peace.

8. Indian Knowledge Systems and Viksit Bharat 2047

8.1. Concept of Viksit Bharat 2047

Viksit Bharat 2047 is the long-term vision of India to emerge as a fully developed nation by the centenary of its independence. It represents a holistic model of development that transcends mere economic growth and aspires to achieve social equity, environmental sustainability, cultural preservation, technological advancement, and global leadership. The vision emphasizes inclusive progress that ensures opportunities for all sections of society, while promoting values such as harmony, justice, and sustainability. In this sense, Viksit Bharat 2047 is not just an economic blueprint but also a cultural and ethical framework that seeks to integrate India's civilizational wisdom with modern scientific and technological achievements. It calls for leveraging traditional knowledge systems alongside modern innovation to create a balanced and resilient model of nation-building that aligns with global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

8.2. Contribution of IKS to National Development

Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) play a crucial role in advancing the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 by offering indigenous models of education, health, governance, agriculture, and environmental management. Rooted in centuries-old traditions, IKS emphasizes holistic well-being, ethical living, and sustainable resource use, which remain highly relevant to contemporary challenges. For instance, traditional medical practices like Ayurveda and Yoga contribute to human welfare and preventive healthcare, while agricultural wisdom rooted in organic practices supports food security and ecological balance. Philosophical and spiritual traditions of India highlight values of fraternity, tolerance, and universal peace, which directly contribute to social harmony and global diplomacy. In education, the integration of IKS with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 ensures that future generations remain connected to their cultural roots while also being equipped for global competitiveness. Thus,

IKS provides not only a knowledge base but also a moral compass for development, making it indispensable in achieving the transformative goals of Viksit Bharat 2047.

9. IKS and Human Welfare
9.1. Education, Health, and Sustainable Living

Indian Knowledge Systems have historically emphasized a holistic approach to education, health, and sustainable living. Traditional Indian education, exemplified by the Gurukula system, was not limited to the transmission of knowledge but focused on character formation, moral values, and the integration of knowledge with life skills. In health, Ayurveda, Yoga, Siddha, and other indigenous practices underscore preventive care, balance between mind–body–spirit, and harmony with nature, principles that modern medicine increasingly recognizes. These systems promote affordable, accessible, and sustainable health solutions for individuals and communities. In terms of sustainable living, Indian traditions highlight harmony with the environment, judicious use of resources, and the interdependence of humans and nature, principles that align with contemporary global efforts to combat climate change and ecological degradation.

9.2. Social Equity and Justice

IKS also plays a pivotal role in ensuring social equity and justice. The philosophical foundations of Indian civilization, articulated in texts such as the Upanishads, Buddhist teachings, and Gandhian thought, emphasize compassion, dignity of labor, equality, and non-violence (ahimsa). These values promote inclusive growth, respect for diversity, and social cohesion, which are essential for human welfare. The ethical principles embedded in IKS encourage the protection of vulnerable groups, gender justice, and community participation in decision-making. Moreover, modern policy frameworks such as the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and initiatives under Viksit Bharat 2047 increasingly draw upon these traditional values to foster empowerment, reduce inequalities, and ensure justice at both national and global levels.

10. IKS and Universal Peace
10.1. Philosophical Foundations of Peace in IKS

The philosophical essence of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) has always been deeply rooted in the principles of peace, harmony, and universal brotherhood. Ancient texts such as the Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, and Dhammapada emphasize the concepts of non-violence (ahimsa), compassion (karuna), tolerance, and respect for diversity as guiding principles for human conduct. The idea of VasudhaivaKutumbakam ("the world is one family") reflects the universalist outlook of Indian philosophy, envisioning humanity as interconnected beyond boundaries of caste, creed, or nation. Similarly, Gandhian thought, rooted in the Indian tradition, highlighted the principles of truth (satya), non-violence, and peaceful coexistence as effective strategies for conflict resolution and social transformation. These philosophical underpinnings establish a moral framework for cultivating peace not only within individuals and communities but also at the global level.

10.2. Role in International Harmony and Fraternity

IKS offers valuable contributions to international harmony and fraternity by presenting models of dialogue, mutual respect, and cultural exchange. Practices such as Yoga and meditation, now embraced globally, serve as tools for promoting mental peace, emotional balance, and intercultural understanding. The ethical values of inclusivity, tolerance, and collective welfare embedded in Indian traditions support global peace-building initiatives and align with the principles of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those focusing on peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16). By drawing upon these traditions, India positions itself as a global advocate for cultural diplomacy, soft power, and peaceful coexistence. In the context of Viksit Bharat 2047, the integration of IKS into international policy dialogues strengthens India's role as a promoter of universal peace and fraternity, offering indigenous wisdom as a complement to modern frameworks for conflict resolution and global cooperation.

11. Findings and Analysis
11.1. Results from Primary Data
Stakeholder Survey Outcomes on Awareness and Perception of IKS

A structured questionnaire was administered to **120 respondents** (students, research scholars, policymakers, and educators). The findings reveal strong awareness of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), though practical integration in contemporary life remains limited.

Table 1. Awareness and Perception of IKS among Stakeholders (N = 120)

Awareness/Perception Indicator	High (%)	Moderate (%)	Low (%)	Mean Score (Likert 1–5)	Interpretation
Awareness of IKS concepts (Yoga, Ayurveda, Gurukula)	68	24	8	4.2	High awareness
Perception of IKS relevance for modern education	61	27	12	4.0	Generally positive
Belief in IKS contribution to sustainable development	72	20	8	4.3	Strong positive view
Recognition of IKS role in promoting social equity	54	32	14	3.9	Moderate–high perception
Acceptance of IKS in global policy frameworks	49	38	13	3.8	Moderate acceptance, scope for advocacy
Confidence in government initiatives to promote IKS	57	29	14	3.9	Positive but cautious

Key Insight: While awareness levels are high, stakeholders expect stronger institutional integration of IKS in education, sustainability, and governance.

Interviews and FGDs: Policy Gaps and Opportunities

Semi-structured interviews with 15 experts and 3 focus group discussions (FGDs) with community leaders and educators highlighted key themes.

Table 2. Themes from Interviews and FGDs

Theme Identified	Evidence from Respondents	Implication for Policy
Integration Gap in Higher Education	"IKS is often taught in isolation, not embedded across disciplines."	Need for interdisciplinary curricula
Limited International Projection	"Yoga diplomacy is strong, but Ayurveda and governance models are underused."	Expand global cultural diplomacy
Resource and Infrastructure	"Schools lack materials and trained teachers for IKS integration."	Investment in teacher training & resources

Challenges		
Community Acceptance and Practice	"Villages still follow traditional agri-practices, but policies overlook them."	Recognize local knowledge in policy frameworks
Opportunities in Health and Wellness	"Ayurveda and Yoga can reduce healthcare costs globally."	Promote as global affordable healthcare models

Key Insight: Experts support IKS integration but emphasize curriculum reform, teacher training, and international promotion as critical gaps.

11.2. Insights from Secondary Data
Integration of IKS in NEP 2020, SDGs 2030, and Government Reports

Secondary analysis of NEP 2020, SDG 2030 framework, and Viksit Bharat 2047 strategy papers shows strong alignment of IKS principles with global and national developmental priorities.

Table 2. Alignment of IKS with Policy Frameworks

Policy/Framework	IKS Dimension Integrated	Examples of Alignment
NEP 2020	Value-based education, holistic learning	Emphasis on Yoga, ethics, indigenous languages, Gurukula
SDGs 2030	Sustainability, equity, health, justice	SDG 3 (Good Health), SDG 4 (Education), SDG 16 (Peace)
Govt. Reports 2047	Innovation + tradition in nation-building	Viksit Bharat vision documents highlight IKS in education, agriculture, health

Key Insight: National and global policy documents acknowledge IKS as a tool for holistic development, but practical implementation remains fragmented.

Case Studies of Successful IKS-Based Initiatives

Several initiatives showcase the effectiveness of IKS in practice, both nationally and globally.

Table 3. Case Studies of IKS Initiatives

Initiative	Description & Scope	Global/National Impact
Ayurveda & Traditional Medicine	Expanded through AYUSH Ministry, promoted globally via WHO collaboration	Affordable healthcare, medical tourism growth
Yoga Diplomacy (International Day of Yoga, 21 June)	Celebrated in 190+ countries, spearheaded by India at UN level	Strengthened India's global soft power
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)	Linking higher education institutions with rural development practices	Grassroots transformation, community empowerment
Organic Farming &Agri-	Revival of indigenous farming	First fully organic state in

IKS	techniques in states like Sikkim	India, global recognition
Panchayati Raj & Governance Models	Grassroots governance rooted in traditional democratic practices	Strengthened participatory democracy, global showcase

Key Insight: These initiatives prove that when IKS is institutionalized, it contributes to both national development and India's global leadership in peace, health, and sustainability.

11.3 Test Statistics and Validation

In response to the reviewer's recommendation, this section presents the statistical validation of the quantitative data collected from 120 respondents representing students, scholars, educators, and policymakers. The analysis was performed using SPSS 26.0, employing descriptive, inferential, and reliability tests to ensure accuracy, internal consistency, and empirical soundness of the results.

The tests conducted include (a) descriptive statistics, (b) independent-samples t-test, (c) one-way ANOVA, (d) correlation analysis, and (e) reliability (Cronbach's α). These tests were applied to determine the strength of association, significance of differences among demographic variables, and consistency of the survey scale used to measure awareness and perception of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS).

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables (N = 120)

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Interpretation
Awareness of IKS concepts (Yoga, Ayurveda, Gurukula)	4.20	0.61	High awareness level
Perception of IKS relevance for modern education	4.00	0.74	Positive perception
Belief in IKS contribution to sustainable development	4.30	0.56	Strong positive attitude
Recognition of IKS role in social equity	3.90	0.73	Moderate-high perception
Acceptance of IKS in global policy frameworks	3.80	0.76	Moderate acceptance
Confidence in government initiatives to promote IKS	3.90	0.68	Positive yet cautious view

Table 5. Gender-wise Comparison of Perception on IKS (Relevance in Education)

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t(118)	p - value	Result
Male	58	4.05	0.72	0.67	0.50 > 0.05	Not significant
Female	62	3.96	0.70			—

Interpretation:
No statistically significant difference exists between male and female respondents. Both groups demonstrate nearly identical mean scores, reflecting gender-neutral recognition of IKS relevance in modern education.

Table 6. ANOVA for Awareness Level by Educational Qualification

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F - value	p - value	Decision
Between Groups	3.20	3	1.07	2.45	0.07 > 0.05	Not significant
Within Groups	50.78	116	0.44			
Total	53.98	119	—			

Interpretation:
Educational background does not produce statistically significant variations in awareness of IKS. Respondents at undergraduate, postgraduate, and research levels show comparable understanding, suggesting that awareness of IKS is widespread across educational hierarchies.

Table 7. Correlation between Awareness and Perceived Contribution of IKS

Variables	Pearson's r	p - value	Significance Level	Interpretation
Awareness of IKS vs Belief in Sustainable Development Role	0.68	< 0.01	Significant at 0.01 level	Strong positive correlation

Interpretation:
A significant positive correlation (r = 0.68, p < 0.01) indicates that respondents with greater awareness of IKS are more likely to view it as vital for achieving sustainable development and human welfare goals under the Viksit Bharat 2047 framework.

Table 8. Reliability of Survey Scale

Test Statistic	Value	Threshold	Interpretation
Cronbach's Alpha (α)	0.87	≥ 0.70	High internal consistency
No. of Items	6		Likert-based indicators are reliable

Interpretation:
Cronbach's α = 0.87 demonstrates excellent reliability, confirming that all six Likert items measuring awareness and perception 1are consistent and cohesive in evaluating the underlying construct.

Overall Interpretation

The statistical validation confirms that the quantitative findings are both reliable and generalizable within the study scope. Awareness and perception toward Indian Knowledge Systems are consistently positive, unaffected by gender or educational differences, and strongly correlated with sustainable development beliefs. The reliability coefficient further assures the internal stability of the instrument used.

These test results strengthen the empirical credibility of the study and substantiate the argument that IKS plays a statistically verifiable

role in promoting the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047, contributing significantly to human welfare, social equity, and universal peace.

12. Discussion

The findings of this study highlight both the potential and the limitations of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in shaping contemporary human welfare and universal peace. The primary data suggest that there is considerable awareness among stakeholders about IKS traditions such as Yoga, Ayurveda, indigenous education models, and grassroots governance systems. However, perceptions about their relevance in modern life are uneven, with many respondents recognizing IKS as valuable but still viewing it as supplementary rather than central to development policies. The interviews and focus group discussions underscored this divide: while experts and community leaders strongly believe that IKS can address challenges in education, healthcare, agriculture, and sustainability, they also point out the lack of systematic integration, trained educators, and institutional frameworks to ensure long-term impact. This tension between awareness and implementation forms the crux of the discussion on the role of IKS in a globalized world.

13.Interpretation of Findings

The interpretation of the results derived from both descriptive and inferential statistics provides a deeper understanding of how Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) are perceived and valued in the context of Viksit Bharat 2047. The findings from the survey and test statistics collectively demonstrate that the respondents exhibit a consistently positive attitude toward IKS, supported by statistically valid and reliable data.

The descriptive results (Table 5) revealed high mean values (M = 4.20 for awareness, M = 4.00 for perception, and M = 4.30 for developmental belief), indicating that the majority of respondents are well aware of IKS and recognize its potential contribution to human welfare and sustainable development. The low standard deviations signify uniformity of opinion and coherence among the participants, confirming that IKS is widely understood and accepted as an integral part of modern developmental discourse.

The t-test outcomes (Table 6) indicated no significant gender-based difference (t(118) = 0.67,

$p = 0.50 > 0.05$), implying that the appreciation for IKS transcends gender boundaries. Both male and female respondents equally recognized the relevance of IKS in education, which reflects its universal acceptance across demographic lines. Similarly, the one-way ANOVA test (Table 7) showed that awareness levels did not differ significantly among different educational groups (F(3, 116) = 2.45, $p = 0.07 > 0.05$). This finding suggests that IKS awareness and appreciation are not confined to any particular academic level but are uniformly distributed across the academic spectrum—from undergraduates to research scholars and educators.

A strong positive correlation ($r = 0.68, p < 0.01$) was observed between awareness of IKS and belief in its contribution to sustainable development (Table 8). This demonstrates that higher awareness of IKS concepts directly enhances respondents' conviction that these systems can advance human welfare, social equity, and universal peace. The significant correlation also validates that the study variables are theoretically and practically connected, reinforcing the empirical soundness of the research framework.

The internal consistency of the survey instrument was confirmed by a high Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha = 0.87$) (Table 9), establishing that all Likert-based items used to assess awareness and perception are statistically reliable. This strengthens the overall credibility of the quantitative results and supports the robustness of the dataset used for analysis.

When interpreted holistically, the statistical results suggest that the awareness, perception, and acceptance of IKS are not random or isolated but part of a coherent national consciousness aligned with the developmental ethos of Viksit Bharat 2047. The respondents' belief that IKS contributes to sustainable development, coupled with consistent patterns across gender and educational backgrounds, validates the premise that IKS serves as both a cultural foundation and a pragmatic framework for human welfare and peacebuilding.

Thus, the integration of inferential and descriptive analyses confirms the reliability, significance, and social relevance of the findings. The study not only establishes empirical evidence supporting the importance of Indian Knowledge Systems but also situates them as a statistically

verifiable and policy-relevant mechanism for achieving the vision of a developed, inclusive, and peaceful India by 2047.

14. Comparison with Global Practices

The comparative dimension of this study shows that many countries have successfully mainstreamed their indigenous knowledge systems into education, healthcare, governance, and sustainability policies. China, for example, has institutionalized Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) with dedicated universities, hospitals, and global partnerships, making it a significant element of both national healthcare and international diplomacy. Japan's cultural practices, including Zen philosophy and the concept of *Ikigai*, have been integrated into wellness and productivity programs, gaining worldwide recognition. In Africa, indigenous agricultural techniques such as intercropping and water harvesting are supported through national policies to ensure food security and resilience to climate change. Similarly, countries in Latin America like Bolivia and Peru have embedded indigenous Andean wisdom into governance and environmental laws, giving legal recognition to traditional practices. In contrast, India's IKS has achieved notable success in Yoga diplomacy but has yet to replicate the same level of institutionalization for Ayurveda, Siddha medicine, indigenous farming, or local governance models. This comparison highlights both an opportunity and a challenge: India has the cultural and intellectual resources to make IKS globally influential, but it must adopt a more systematic and multi-sectoral approach, learning from the structured policies of countries that have elevated their indigenous knowledge systems to national and global prominence.

15. Policy and Practical Implications

The implications of this study for policy and practice are substantial. First, there is an urgent need for curriculum reform to integrate IKS not as optional content but as an interdisciplinary framework across schools and universities. Teacher training and resource development must accompany this integration to ensure authenticity and effectiveness. Second, India must expand its cultural diplomacy beyond Yoga to include Ayurveda, Siddha, Panchayati Raj governance, and indigenous ecological practices, positioning them

as global contributions to health, sustainability, and peace. Third, community knowledge systems require greater recognition in policy, especially in rural development and agriculture, where local traditions continue to thrive despite being overlooked in official frameworks. Fourth, the healthcare sector can benefit from the systematic inclusion of Ayurveda and Yoga in public health strategies, not as alternatives but as complementary approaches that enhance affordability and accessibility. Finally, sustained research and documentation are essential. Establishing national databases of indigenous knowledge, promoting collaborative research between scientists and traditional practitioners, and validating practices through empirical studies will strengthen the credibility and applicability of IKS. If implemented effectively, these measures can help India leverage its rich knowledge heritage to achieve the goals of Viksit Bharat 2047 while contributing to global welfare and universal peace.

16. Limitations of the Study

Like any research, this study is not without its limitations. The primary survey was conducted with a relatively small and localized sample, which may not fully capture the diversity of perceptions across India's vast demographic and cultural spectrum. The interviews and focus group discussions were limited to selected stakeholders, meaning that other relevant voices, particularly those from marginalized communities, may not have been adequately represented. Moreover, the study relied heavily on secondary data such as policy documents and government reports, which, while authoritative, may reflect aspirational goals rather than ground-level realities. Another limitation is the absence of longitudinal data, which would have helped assess the evolution of perceptions and practices over time. These constraints suggest that the findings should be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive.

17. Future Research Directions

Future research can build upon this study in several ways. Large-scale surveys across different regions, age groups, and professional backgrounds would provide a more comprehensive understanding of public awareness and perception of IKS. Comparative studies between India and other nations that have institutionalized their indigenous knowledge

systems, such as China's Traditional Medicine or Latin America's environmental governance, could yield valuable insights for policy adoption. Longitudinal studies tracking the implementation of IKS in education, healthcare, and sustainability initiatives over the next two decades would also help measure progress toward Viksit Bharat 2047. Further, interdisciplinary research that bridges traditional practices with modern science—such as clinical trials in Ayurveda or climate resilience studies in indigenous farming—would strengthen the credibility and applicability of IKS globally. Finally, there is scope for in-depth ethnographic research that documents community-level practices, giving voice to grassroots knowledge holders whose contributions are often overlooked. Such directions will ensure that the integration of IKS is both evidence-based and inclusive, positioning India as a global leader in knowledge-driven development.

18. Conclusion

The study demonstrates that Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) possess enormous potential to contribute to sustainable development, social equity, and universal peace. Primary data revealed that stakeholders are highly aware of IKS traditions and generally perceive them as relevant for addressing contemporary challenges, though their integration into policy and practice remains partial. Secondary data and case studies further reinforced that the principles of IKS are already embedded within frameworks such as the National Education Policy 2020, the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, and the vision for Viksit Bharat 2047. However, the challenge lies in translating symbolic recognition into systematic implementation. India has achieved global visibility through Yoga diplomacy but must now extend this influence to Ayurveda, traditional ecological practices, indigenous governance models, and holistic education. Overall, the findings suggest that IKS should not be seen merely as cultural heritage but as a dynamic resource capable of shaping global discourses on human welfare and peace.

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