



Report
One-Day Workshop on Indian Knowledge System
(IKS)



Venue:
G. B. Pant Social Science Institute (GBPSSI), Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh

26 February 2026

FIRST SESSION

Participants

1. Resource Persons & Faculty Members:

- Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh (Director, GBPSSI)
- Prof. Harikesh Singh, Former Vice-Chancellor, Jai Prakash University, Chhapra, Bihar
- Prof. Girendra Singh Tomar
- Prof. Arun Kumar Sharma, Professor of Sociology, Institute of Technology, Kanpur
- Prof. R. K. Katiyar (Retired Professor)
- Dr. B. K. Singh (Librarian, AU)
- Prof. Anand Prakash Shrivastav
- Dr. Subhash Kumar (Coordinator of the Workshop)
- Dr. Manindra (Sociology)
- Dr. Arun Pandey (LBS PG College)
- Dr. Amar Pal Singh
- Dr. Aditya Mohanty, Department of Sociology, University of Lucknow
- Dr. Archana Singh (Coordinator of the Workshop), GBPSSI
- Dr. Manik Kumar, GBPSSI
- Dr. Samanta Sahu, GBPSSI
- Dr. Ambuj Sharma, GBPSSI
- Dr. Juel Rana, GBPSSI
- Dr. Chandraiah Gopani, GBPSSI
- Dr. Kamei Samson, GBPSSI
- Shri B B Mishra, GBPSSI

2. Research Scholars & Students:

- Anshuman Shrivastav (Research Scholar, LU)
- Pragati Pandey, PhD Research Scholar, GBPSSI
- Shivali Yadav, PhD Research Scholar, GBPSSI
- Runni Sharma, PhD Research Scholar, GBPSSI
- Rahul kumar, PhD Research Scholar, GBPSSI
- J. P. Tripathi, GBPSSI
- Arvind Tiwari, GBPSSI

1. Introduction:

The One-Day Workshop on the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) was conducted from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM in the Committee Room of the Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute (GBPSSI). The workshop commenced with a welcome address by Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh, Director, GBPSSI, who highlighted the significance of reviving, documenting, and institutionalizing India's rich and diverse knowledge traditions in contemporary academic discourse.



Introduction by Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh, Director, GBPSSI on Workshop Theme: IKS (Indian Knowledge Systems)

The workshop witnessed active participation from eminent professors, intellectuals, faculty members of GBPSSI, and research scholars, creating a vibrant platform for scholarly engagement. An in-depth and insightful discussion was carried out on the identification, compilation, and preparation of authentic sources of the Indian Knowledge System, encompassing classical texts, historical accounts, and contemporary academic contributions. The deliberations reflected a multidisciplinary approach and emphasized the need for systematic documentation, critical evaluation, and integration of IKS into teaching, research, and policy frameworks.

The interactive sessions, constructive debates, and scholarly exchanges made the workshop highly productive and intellectually enriching, contributing significantly toward strengthening the conceptual and academic foundations of the proposed IKS initiatives at GBPSSI.

2. Objectives of the Workshop

- To deliberate on the concept, scope, historicity, and relevance of IKS under NEP 2020
- To explore strategies for establishing an IKS Centre at GBPSSI
- To identify discipline-wise content domains, pioneers, and protagonists
- To discuss structured content creation, faculty training, digitization, metadata indexing, and digital archiving
- To initiate systematic cataloguing and resource mapping
- To prepare self-learning material across disciplines connected with IKS

3. Key Deliberations and Discussions

1. Conceptual Understanding of IKS

Prof. Harikesh Singh emphasized the urgency created by NEP 2020 and highlighted the importance of proper nomenclature. He proposed the broader framework of “Bharatiya Gyan Parampara (BGP)” and stressed revisiting the historicity of Indian knowledge traditions.

4. Prof. Arun Kumar Sharma stressed conceptual clarity on:

- What is India?
- What is Knowledge?
- What is IKS?

India was discussed not merely as a geographical entity but as a civilizational, philosophical, and cultural continuum. It was emphasized that discussions should begin in simple Hindi and English for accessibility, rather than technical Sanskrit or Tamil alone, ensuring proper translation and conceptual understanding.





Photo: Prof. Arun Kumar Sharma during online discussion on IKS along with Prof. R. K. Katiyar.

5. The session highlighted inclusive scholarship, recognizing contributions from:

- Hindu traditions
- Buddhist and Jain traditions (including Svetambara and Digambar sects)
- Muslim scholars and intellectual traditions
- Foreign scholars who studied Indian civilization

Scholars referenced included:

- Ananda Coomaraswamy (metaphysical understanding of Sanatana Dharma)
- A. L. Basham (The Wonder That Was India)
- Binoy Kumar Sarkar (Hindu positivism)
- Radha Kamal Mukerjee (census and Sanskritization studies)
- D. P. Mukerji
- J. K. Mehta
- A. K. Saran
- Purushottam Agrawal (Kabir studies)

It was emphasized that IKS must avoid superficial glorification and instead adopt rigorous academic validation.

6. Content Creation and Curriculum Development

Participants emphasized:

- Development of discipline-wise self-learning modules in:
 - Yoga (Patanjali)
 - Ayurveda (Charaka, Sushruta, Dhanvantari; Ashtanga Hridayam)
 - Philosophy (Darshan traditions, Sankhya action theory)
 - Linguistics and Paninian grammar
 - Mathematics and Astronomy
 - Agriculture and indigenous agrarian systems
 - Mental health traditions
 - Vastu Shastra
 - Economics (Kautilya, Chanakya Niti, Gandhian Economy, Economy of Permanence – J. C. Kumarappa)
 - Social Sciences (Dharmashastra, Arthashastra, indigenous sociology)
- Identification of Munis, Yogis, Buddhist scholars, Jain Acharyas, and classical commentators.
- Preparation of annotated bibliographies (10,000–20,000 sources).
- Creation of both digital and physical repositories.
- Preparation of training modules for faculty and research scholars.

It was emphasized that sociology and structured social analysis existed in India prior to Western frameworks and must be studied comparatively.

7. Methodology, Planning, and Action Research

Prof. R. K. Katiyar emphasized Planning and Action Research (PAR), linking it to community development models during the tenure of Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant.

Prof. Harikesh Singh highlighted:

- Gandhian economic thought
- “Economy of Permanence”
- Village-centric development models
- Action research as a core methodology for IKS

It was proposed to circulate identification letters to scholars to collect resources for teaching, learning, and research.

8. Ayurveda, Life Sciences, and Indigenous Knowledge

Prof. G. S. Tomar emphasized Ayurveda as a holistic life science system, including:

- Nadi Pariksha
- Mutra Pariksha
- Personalized health systems

Discussion included:

- Sanskrit medical terminology and physiological semantics
- Indigenous plant knowledge (including references such as Metcalfe's work)
- Briksha Ayurveda
- Tibetan medical traditions

IKS domains identified:

- Health and medicine
- Agriculture
- Psychogenetics
- Geophysics
- Cyclone prediction models
- Mathematical models
- Solar energy and laser origins
- Agrarian evolution to modern society

9. Digital Resources, AI, and Knowledge Archiving

Dr. B. K. Singh emphasized that content and technology must progress hand-in-hand.

Key points included:

- Avoid repetition of already published material.
- Create authenticated, structured records.
- Develop metadata indexing systems.
- Strengthen library infrastructure (physical spaces and digital systems).
- Use LAN and WAN networks for access.

Digitization efforts discussed:

- Universal Digital Library initiatives (IITs and IIITs, Prayagraj)
- Already digitized Vedas and manuscripts
- University of Allahabad digitization projects
- Proposed digitization unit at GBPSSI with apprentices and manpower

AI applications:

- Translation, transcription, and classification

- Proper scholarly editing to correct AI-fed inaccuracies
- Authentic translation instruments for Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian texts

Copyright:

- Compliance with “fair dealing” provisions under the Indian Copyright Act
- Proper citation and permissions

Collaboration suggested with:

- National Mission for Manuscripts
- ICSSR, ICPR, ICMR, ICAR
- Ministry of Education (IKS Division)
- National Knowledge Commission (NKC)

10. Gurukul Tradition and Experiential Learning

Prof. Harikesh Singh elaborated on:

- Gurukul pedagogy
- Meditation and disciplined lifestyle
- Value-based education
- Personality and ethical formation

Integration suggested for:

- Vedanta
- Jyotish
- Darshan
- Manusmriti (critical academic study)

Experiential and value-based education was emphasized.

11. Resource Mapping and Literary Foundations

Systematic resource mapping was proposed, including:

- Written texts, manuscripts, research publications
- Audio-visual materials and digital repositories
- Regional dialects and multilingual traditions

It was emphasized that literary sources (PRAI) form the intellectual foundation of IKS.

Special references included:

- Sewaram Sharma (thesis and works)
- Indigenous sociological traditions embedded in Dharmashastra and Arthashastra
- Indigenous governance systems and caste/community organization

Key Academic Sources and Resource Institutions

Sections A–H remain as previously listed, including classical texts, scholars, libraries, universities, publishers, cultural institutions, digital platforms, and specialized domains.

Key Resolutions

1. Establishment of IKS Centre at GBPSSI in a phased manner.
2. Formation of discipline-wise working groups.
3. Systematic cataloguing, metadata indexing, and digitization.
4. Preparation of self-learning materials and training modules.
5. Development of annotated bibliographies and digital repositories.
6. Promotion of action research and field-based studies.
7. Responsible integration of AI in translation and documentation.
8. Collaboration with national and international institutions.



Photo: Experts joined online during the IKS workshop.

12. Conclusion

The workshop provided conceptual clarity, methodological direction, and practical frameworks for institutionalizing Indian Knowledge Systems at GBPSSI. The deliberations emphasized historicity, correct nomenclature, interdisciplinary integration, digitization, authentic translation, inclusive scholarship, and action-based research. A strong consensus emerged to initiate structured documentation, curriculum development, digital infrastructure strengthening, and experiential pedagogy for sustainable development of IKS in higher education.



Photo: Discussion on IKS in Committee Room, GBPSSI

SECOND SESSION REPORT:

REFERENCES: SUGGESTED IN SECOND SESSIONS:

1. Major Publishing Houses & Scholarly Presses

- **Chaukhamba Group (Varanasi):** Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Chaukhamba Amarbharati Prakashan, and Chaukhamba Amrit Sansthan.
- **Motilal Banarsidass (MLBD):** Premier publisher for Indology and the "Indian Mind" series.
- **Gita Press (Gorakhpur):** Publishers of *Kalyan* and the *Tirthanka* (Pilgrimage) special issues.
- **National Book Trust (NBT):** Government of India's academic and general publisher.

- **Vishwavidyalaya Prakashan (Varanasi):** Specialized in Sanskrit and Hindi academic texts.
- **Daryaganj Scholarly Hub:** Munshiram Manoharlal, Manohar, and Low Price Publications.
- **Sasta Sahitya Mandal:** Focuses on Gandhian and rural economics literature.
- **Rajkamal Prakashan / Rajpal & Sons:** Essential for Hindi literary and academic resources.
- **Bharatiya Jnanpith:** Key publisher for Jainology and contemporary Indian literature.
- **Mulnivasi Publication Trust:** Socio-political and indigenous literature.
- **Ramlal Kapoor Trust:** Traditional Vedic and grammatical publications.

2. Sanskrit Libraries, Archives & Repositories

- **Sarasvati Bhavana Library:** (Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi).
- **Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library:** (Patna).
- **National Library of India:** (Kolkata).
- **National Archives of India (NAI):** Including State Archives for *Pothikhana* and *Pandulipi* collections.
- **Saraswati Pustakalaya:** (Kolkata).
- **INFLIBNET / Shodhganga:** National digital repository for research and theses.

3. National Research Councils & Specialized Bodies

- **ICHR:** Indian Council of Historical Research.
- **ICSSR:** Indian Council of Social Science Research.
- **ICPR:** Indian Council of Philosophical Research.
- **ICMR & ICMR-NIV:** Indian Council of Medical Research & National Institute of Virology, Pune.
- **CCRAS:** Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences.
- **ICAR:** Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- **IGNCA:** Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts.
- **IKS Division (MoE):** Official portal (iksindia.org) for Indian Knowledge Systems.

4. Universities, Vidyapiths & Research Institutes

- **The Five Historic Vidyapiths:** Gujarat Vidyapith, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith (MGKVP), Jamia Millia Islamia, and Madras Sanskrit College (National University).
- **Central Sanskrit Universities:** CSU Delhi (formerly Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan) and National Sanskrit University, Tirupati.

- **Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute:** (Pune).
- **Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (BORI):** (Pune).
- **Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS):** (Shimla).
- **CIHTS Sarnath:** Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies.
- **S-VYASA:** Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (Bangalore).
- **Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala & Anandashram Sanstha:** (Pune).
- **Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI):** (Prayagraj).
- **Jamia Hamdard:** Traditional Unani and IKS initiatives.
- **Aligarh Muslim University (AMU):** IKS repositories and cultural research.
- **MM P.V. Kane Institute:** (Asiatic Society of Mumbai).
- **IITTM:** Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (Cultural Tourism).
- **Utkal University of Culture & Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya:** (Odisha).
- **M.J.P. Rohilkhand University (Research Cell):** (Bareilly).
- **Karve Institute of Social Service:** (Pune).
- **Rahul Sankrityayan Institute of Buddhist Studies.**
- **Utthan Mahila Vidya Peeth:** (Ahmedabad).

5. Key Authors & Their Specializations

- **Prof. P.V. Sharma:** Ayurveda, Dravyaguna, and Materia Medica.
- **Dr. P.J. Deshpande:** Ayurvedic Surgery (Shalya Tantra) and Marma Therapy.
- **Prof. Madhav Deshpande:** Sanskrit Linguistics and Socio-linguistics.
- **Radha Kumud Mukherjee:** Ancient Indian Education, History, and Shipping.
- **A.S. Altekar:** Ancient Indian Governance, Education, and Numismatics.
- **Dharampal:** Pre-colonial Indian Science, Technology, and *The Beautiful Tree*.
- **V.S. Agrawala:** Paninian Linguistics and Indian Art Symbols.
- **Vashishtha Ganapati Muni:** Vedic Studies, Yoga, and Sanskrit Poetry.
- **Prof. J.N. Mohanty:** Indian Philosophy (Nyaya) and Phenomenology.
- **P.V. Kane:** Dharmashastra and Legal History.
- **B.L. Atreya:** Yoga-Vashistha and Indian Psychology (*Manas Vigyan*).
- **Surendranath Dasgupta:** Systematic History of Indian Philosophy.
- **Bibek Debroy:** Puranic and Epic Translation.
- **Michel Danino:** Harappan Civilization and History of Indian Science.
- **Subhash Kak:** Vedic Astronomy and History of Information Science.
- **Prof. Dhruv Kumar Singh:** History of Medicine and Colonial Science.
- **Prof. Avadhesh Pratap Singh:** Sanskrit Literature and IKS Research.

6. Core Literature & Themes

- **Classical Samhitas:** Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, and Panini's Ashtadhyayi.
- **Religious & Philosophical Corpus:** Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Tripitakas (Buddhist), and Jaina Agamas.
- **Regional Traditions:** Desi Bhasha Kavya and Bhakti Sahitya (Regional languages).
- **Indian Psychology:** *Bharatiya Manovigyan* (Manas Vigyan).
- **Indian Epistemology:** *Pramana Shastra* (PIBATI/Logic).
- **Reference Works:** *Bharatiya Vangmaya Kosha* (Encyclopedia of Literature).
- **Global Pilgrimage Lore:** *Journey to the West* (Xuanzang's pilgrimage to India).
- **Poets and sages like Kabir, Naynar, alwar (bhakti movement)**

7. WEBSITES SUGGESTED

- 1) VyomaLab
- 2) DharaAPP
- 3) SharaTAB
- 4) Astadhey.com (Sanskrit grammar)
- 5) SanskritInriya (website)
- 6) Darshagranthiya Paramapara (skills)

Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh Director (Closing Remark)

In his closing remarks, Director Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh, emphasized that the central objective of the workshop was to re-establish Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in their authentic essence by moving beyond colonial frameworks and restoring confidence in indigenous knowledge system. He highlighted the need to make IKS meaningful for today's youth and relevant to the contemporary global context, while remaining deeply rooted in India's civilizational wisdom.

He underlined the importance of understanding the balance of *Prakriti* and *Pravritti* as the foundation of *Swadharma*, and stressed that India must develop its own intellectual frameworks (Tantra) rather than depending solely on Western models. Referring to India as a knowledge society, he spoke about the significance of the 16 *Sanskaras*, the *Gotra-Rishi* tradition, and the

guiding authority of the *Shastras* in shaping life, education, profession, and ethical conduct. He further stated that *Adhyatma* must be self-realized and reflected in daily life through conscious *Sankalp* in one's occupation, profession, and education.

He also emphasized that knowledge should be accessible to the common person, citing the Kumbh as a living example of a people-centered spiritual tradition and Mahatma Gandhi as a model of practicing indigenous thought in action. The dedication of saints like Kabir toward the study of Shastra was presented as an inspiration for sincere and disciplined engagement with knowledge.

Concluding his address, he proposed the vision of developing the institute into a dedicated IKS Resource Center committed to authentic documentation, digital archiving of texts, critical academic review, and theoretical development. He stressed the need to cultivate cultural consciousness, strengthen leadership through systematic social study, and integrate nature and nurture in understanding indigenous systems. The workshop, he affirmed, marks a step toward reviving genuine indigenous knowledge and building a distinctly Indian yet globally relevant academic framework.



Photo: Participants of IKS workshop

Workshop Coordination

The workshop was successfully conducted on 26 February 2026 at GBPSSI. Dr. Subhash Kumar served as the coordinator and ensured academic and organizational coordination with Dr. Archana Singh and faculty members for smooth execution under the guidance and leadership of Prof. Yogendra Pratap Singh, Director, Govind Ballabh pant Social Science Institute, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.

Reporting committee In-charge: Dr. Subhash Kumar, Assistant Professor, GBPSSI

Rapporteurs:

- 1)Rahul kumar, Ph.D. Scholar, GBPSSI
- 2) Pragati Pandey, Ph.D. Scholar, GBPSSI
- 3) Runni Sharma, Ph.D. Scholar, GBPSSI
- 4) Shivali Yadav, MALS Student, GBPSSI

News and Media Coverage:



भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा पर पंत संस्थान में हुई कार्यशाला



भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा पर आयोजित कार्यशाला में जुटे अतिथि। स्रोत : संस्था

झूंसी। गोविंद बल्लभ पंत सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा के विभिन्न स्रोतों के संकलन एवं विमर्श के उद्देश्य से कार्यशाला हुई। प्रो. अरुण कुमार शर्मा ने कहा कि भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में उन सभी व्यक्तित्वों एवं साहित्य को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए जिनका उद्भव भारत में हुआ है। प्रो.आरके कटियार ने योजना निर्माण एवं एक्शन रिसर्च की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। डॉ.जीएस तोमर ने कहा कि आयुर्वेद भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा की अमूल्य धरोहर है। प्रो.आनंद कुमार श्रीवास्तव ने मंत्रोच्चारण एवं उसके मानव शरीर पर सकारात्मक प्रभावों पर विचार प्रस्तुत किए। समन्वय डॉ. सुभाष कुमार व संचालन में डॉ.अर्चना सिंह ने किया। समापन सत्र में संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो.योगेंद्र प्रताप सिंह ने कहा कि यह पहल एक शुरुआत है। हम अभी भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा से जुड़े संसाधनों के संकलन के प्रारंभिक चरण में हैं। संवाद

आज

प्रयागराज, शनिवार २८ फरवरी, २०२६

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा पर एकदिवसीय कार्यशाला आयोजित



झुंसी (प्रयागराज) गोविंद बल्लभ पंत सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान प्रयागराज में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा के विभिन्न स्रोतों के संकलन, संरक्षण और समकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्य में उसके विमर्श के उद्देश्य से एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में देश के प्रतिष्ठित शिक्षाविदों, विद्वानों एवं विशेषज्ञों ने सहभागिता कर भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा के संस्थागत विकास, शोध संभावनाओं और उसके वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य पर विचार

साझा किये।

कार्यशाला में प्रोफेसर डा. हरिकेश सिंह पूर्व कुलपति, जयप्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा, प्रो. गिरेंद्र सिंह तोमर, डा. बी.के. सिंह पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, प्रो. ए.के. शर्मा सेवानिवृत्त, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर, प्रो. आर.के. कटियार तथा संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो. योगेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह सहित अनेक विद्वान उपस्थित रहे।

अधिकांश वक्ताओं ने 'इंडियन नालेज सिस्टम के स्थान पर 'भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा' नामकरण को अधिक उपयुक्त बताते हुए कहा कि यह शब्द हमारी सांस्कृतिक जड़ों और बौद्धिक विरासत का अधिक सटीक प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। वक्ताओं ने वेद, उपनिषद, पुराण, धर्मग्रंथ, बौद्ध साहित्य त्रिपिटक, जैन साहित्य, विभिन्न दर्शन परंपराओं तथा प्राचीन और आधुनिक साहित्यिक स्रोतों के योजनाबद्ध एवं संगठित संग्रह पर बल दिया। प्रो. अरुण कुमार शर्मा ने

कहा कि भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में उन सभी व्यक्तियों और साहित्य को समाहित किया जाना चाहिए जिनका उद्भव भारत में हुआ है, प्रो. आर.के. कटियार ने इस क्षेत्र में ठोस योजना निर्माण और एक्शन रिसर्च की आवश्यकता रेखांकित की। डा. जी.एस. तोमर ने आयुर्वेद को भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा की अमूल्य धरोहर बताते हुए उसके व्यावहारिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला। प्रो. आनंद कुमार श्रीवास्तव ने मंत्रोच्चारण के मानव शरीर पर सकारात्मक प्रभावों पर विचार रखे, जबकि डा. बी.के. सिंह ने तकनीकी और विषयवस्तु संबंधी पक्षों पर विस्तार से चर्चा की। प्रो. हरिकेश सिंह ने शिक्षा व्यवस्था और भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा के अंतर्संबंध को रेखांकित करते हुए इसे पाठ्यक्रम और शोध से जोड़ने पर बल दिया। कार्यशाला के समापन सत्र में निदेशक प्रो. योगेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह ने कहा कि यह पहल एक शुरुआत है और भविष्य में संस्थान में 'भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा केंद्र' की स्थापना संस्थान का प्रमुख लक्ष्य है जिससे शोध, अध्ययन और नवाचार को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। कार्यक्रम का समापन धन्यवाद ज्ञापन और सामूहिक संकल्प के साथ हुआ।



भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा पर स्थापित होगा केंद्र

प्रयागराज। गोविंद बल्लभ पंत सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा पर कार्यशाला आयोजित हुई। देशभर के शिक्षाविदों ने भारतीय ज्ञान के स्रोतों-वेद, उपनिषद्, बौद्ध एवं जैन साहित्य, दर्शन और अन्य ग्रंथों-के व्यवस्थित संकलन पर बल दिया। वक्ताओं ने 'भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा' नाम अपनाने का सुझाव दिया। आयुर्वेद, शिक्षा और मंत्रोच्चारण के वैज्ञानिक पक्षों पर भी चर्चा हुई। निदेशक प्रो. योगेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह ने संस्थान में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा केंद्र स्थापित करने की घोषणा की।

भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा नाम अपनाने का दिया सुझाव

प्रयागराज : गोविंद बल्लभ पंत
सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान में भारतीय
ज्ञान परंपरा विषयक एकदिवसीय
कार्यशाला आयोजित हुई। भारतीय ज्ञान
परंपरा के विविध स्रोतों का संकलन,
संरक्षण और संस्थागत विकास पर
सार्थक विमर्श करना था। देश के
प्रतिष्ठित शिक्षाविदों और विशेषज्ञों ने
विचार साझा किए। अधिकांश वक्ताओं
ने 'इंडियन नॉलेज सिस्टम' के स्थान
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का सुझाव देते हुए कहा कि यह हमारी
सांस्कृतिक जड़ों और बौद्धिक विरासत
को अधिक प्रामाणिक रूप से अभिव्यक्त
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और जीबी पंत संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो.
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