

A collage of Hindu religious symbols. On the left, a cow is depicted within a circular frame that resembles a zodiac wheel. In the center, a hand is shown palm facing forward with an Om symbol on the palm. To the right, a person is shown in a meditative pose, and below them is a stack of three books. The background is a textured orange-brown with subtle circular patterns. The text 'JULY 2025' is written in the bottom left corner.

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OUR INSPIRATION



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SPECIAL FEATURE

Relevance of Indian Knowledge System in 21st century

**Lord Krishna, in the Bhagavad Gita (4.33, 37–38), imparts the wisdom that
“knowledge is the paramount means of self-purification and liberation.”**

As the diaphanous veil of time lifts, revealing the contours of a new century, we find ourselves standing at a crossroads - looking back at the wisdom of the past and ahead to the possibilities of the future. As I sit in silence, I ponder the wisdom of India's ancient past, and the phrase "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" comes to my mind - "the world is one family". A reminder of the rich cultural heritage that has been passed down through the ages. The epic stories of the Ramayana and Mahabharata, the sacred Bhagavad Gita, and the vibrant festivals of Diwali, Holi, and Navaratri - all offer glimpses of the timeless wisdom that has shaped the landscape of India.

This wisdom is embedded in our Indian Knowledge System. The Indian Knowledge System (IKS) is a transmission of knowledge from one generation to the next. This systematic and structured approach has distinguished itself as a process of knowledge transfer, rather than merely a tradition. Rooted in the Vedic literature, the Upanishads, Vedas, and Up Veddas, it has evolved through a dynamic interplay of knowledge, observation, investigation, and rigorous analysis. Its core components - Jnan (knowledge), Vignan (science), and Jeevan Darshan (philosophy of life) - have been refined over centuries, offering a unique perspective on the world and our place within it.

As we move forward in this brave new world, the Indian Knowledge System demonstrates the power of traditional wisdom, and its relevance in addressing the challenges of the 21st century. From Ayurveda's preventive approach to health that goes beyond addressing symptoms, Indian knowledge has had a profound impact on global cultures; with figures like Deepak Chopra integrating Ayurveda and meditation with modern science. Yoga, by uniting breath and movement, brings calm and balance to our fast-paced lives. Ancient knowledge, such as Vedanta, nurtures our search for purpose, while India's scientific innovations—from the concept of zero to breakthroughs in IT—continue to shape the modern world. The National Education Policy 2021 honors this legacy, encouraging the next generation to embrace Indian knowledge systems and their timeless relevance.

Like barbed wires once softened by the embrace of those who bled for freedom, this wisdom has endured. It reminds us that ink, representing knowledge, is more indelible than blood, for it transcends generations, leaving an eternal imprint on humanity's soul. The treasures of Ayurveda, Yoga, and Vedanta, once overshadowed by colonial impositions, now shine brighter, offering solutions for modern maladies like stress, disconnection, and environmental degradation.

In conclusion, the Indian Knowledge System reminds us that while the future beckons with promise, it is the past that roots us. In a world where the pace of change is relentless, it reminds us that true progress is measured not just by technological advancements but by our ability to remain grounded in the wisdom of the past, ensuring a balanced, ethical, and sustainable future for all.

Dr. Priyanka Sikarwar
Assistant Professor, ABS

GURU MANTRA

"IKS and NEP 2020: Bridging Heritage and Modern Education"

"Many of the developments in science and technology that we consider today to have been made in Europe were in fact made in India centuries ago." This statement was given by Grant Duff, a British historian of India during the colonial period. He is not alone; many philosophers, leaders, and ambassadors have praised India for its contributions in various fields, especially its knowledge systems. The implementation of the Indian Knowledge System in the 21st century is not just a step forward but a revolutionary move toward the resurgence of a stronger and more glorious India.

The National Education Policy 2020 has introduced the concept of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into the course curriculum. At its core, the Indian Knowledge System emphasizes "consciousness," which had been absent in the education system of the past. This consciousness refers to an individual's ability to experience life, recognize their strengths, and use them to serve society.

The 21st century has become a race—a race to get ahead, survive, and prove one's existence. People have turned into machines, working tirelessly yet struggling to find meaningful employment. This is largely because they lack the necessary skills and understanding behind their actions. In this pursuit, many have neglected the rich knowledge that once placed India at the forefront of global innovation and leadership. The introduction of the Indian Knowledge System aims to bring back these essential skills, experiences, and insights, empowering individuals with the wisdom of their heritage. The education system in India for the last two centuries was shaped by British colonial interests. It imposed a curriculum designed to meet colonial objectives, leaving generations unaware of India's vast contributions to global knowledge.

India's distant past, dating back more than 200 years, was marked by remarkable achievements. It was the era of the invention of zero, advancements in Ayurveda and the invention of the decimal system, among many other contributions. During this time, India was a global leader.

However, over the last two centuries, Indians developed what can be termed a “coconut personality”—Indian on the outside but Westernized within. This shift led to the adoption of Western ideologies that often Ignored ethics and holistic living. From this point, India's decline began. As a result, many Indians started moving abroad for education and employment, losing hope in their own country's potential. This migration highlighted the urgent need to revive the Indian education system.

Today, the introduction of the Indian Knowledge System serves as a bridge to reconnect Indians with their roots. The world has realized that the next 100 years will be driven by economies built on knowledge, and the Indian Knowledge System positions India for a powerful comeback. The Indian Knowledge System is a roadmap to success, though its journey will unfold gradually. Its stages include glorification, informal recognition, deeper understanding, and, finally, the rise of innovation.

The 21st century marks the beginning of this revolution—a movement to reconnect India with its roots.

Dr. Ajit Kumar Singh
Associate Professor, ABS





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BUSINESS TIMES

Bank of England Warns U.S. Tariffs Are Destabilizing Global Trade

Source: The Guardian reporting on remarks by Bank of England Governor Andrew Bailey — “Weaponizing US economic might will weaken it”

- Governor Bailey asserted that the U.S. has severely disrupted the post-World War II rules-based global trade system through unilateral tariff policies.
- The OECD corroborated this view by lowering its global growth forecast to 2.9% for both 2025 and 2026—down from prior estimates—citing heightened policy uncertainty and declining demand, particularly in the U.S. and China.
- These developments underscore concerns about mounting trade fragmentation, raising geopolitical and economic risks that could unsettle global growth trajectories. Bailey also highlighted the possible erosion of open trade norms, and the uncertainty it introduces for central bank decisions like Britain's interest rate path

Trump–Musk Clash Triggers Market Ripples

Source: Reuters — “Morning Bid: Trump-Musk bust-up smolders”

- A highly public dispute between President Trump and Tesla CEO Elon Musk, ignited by Trump’s proposed \$2.4 trillion fiscal plan, led to Musk calling for Trump's impeachment. This roiled markets, causing Tesla shares to plummet by ~14%, and triggering broader volatility in global markets
- The USD dipped after the U.S. added Switzerland and Ireland to its currency manipulation watchlist.
- U.S.–China and U.S.–EU talks made limited headway on trade despite high-level engagements.

GIFT IFSC Nears Milestone — Poised to Become Major Global Financial Hub

- The GIFT International Financial Services Centre (GIFT IFSC) in Ahmedabad is on track to surpass 1,000 registered entities and USD 100 billion in banking assets by the end of the quarter. Currently, it houses 939 entities with USD 94 billion in assets.
- In Q2 2025 alone, the centre recorded USD 121 billion in banking transactions and USD 87 billion in derivatives deals. It hosts diverse players—insurance firms, funds, fintechs, and leasing companies—and is emerging as an educational hub with universities from Australia and the UK offering specialised finance and analytics courses.
- GIFT IFSC is steadily evolving into a world-class financial centre, aligning with India's long-term ambition (Viksit Bharat 2047) to be a developed economy. Its growth is not only attracting global enterprises but also building domestic capacity in financial innovation and education.

India's Trade Deficit Narrows as Imports Ease

- June 2025 witnessed a reduction in India's merchandise trade deficit, shrinking to USD 20.7 billion from USD 21.9 billion in May – noted by Union Bank of India.
- This improvement stemmed from a dual dynamic: weakened oil imports, likely due to global price changes, and a drop in gold imports amid elevated prices. Stable coal imports and targeted trade policies—including anti-dumping measures—also played a role.
- A narrowing trade deficit eases pressure on India's external account and curbs inflationary impact from gold and fuel. It's a sign of effective demand-side and regulatory management in the face of global volatility.

QUIZ HOURS

1. What is the Indian Knowledge System (IKS)?

- A. A system of ancient sciences and technologies unique to India**
- B. A political system in ancient India**
- C. A set of rules for governance**
- D. A modern educational curriculum**

2. Which of the following ancient texts is considered a part of the Vedas?

- A. Panchatantra**
- B. Mahabharata**
- C. Upanishads**
- D. Ramayana**

3. Ayurveda is primarily associated with:

- A. Astronomy**
- B. Mathematics**
- C. Medicine**
- D. Architecture**

4. The ancient Indian mathematician Aryabhata is known for:

- A. Writing the Vedas**
- B. Composing music**
- C. Developing calculus**
- D. Discovering the concept of zero**

5. Which of the following is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft and political economy?

- A. Ramayana**
- B. Arthashastra**
- C. Manusmriti**
- D. Mahabharata**

6. When was the Indian Knowledge Systems Division (IKS Division) established?

- A. March 2021**
- B. January 2018**
- C. October 2020**
- D. December 2019**

7. What does the term 'Drsti' refer to in the context of Indian Knowledge Systems?

- A. A historical figure in Indian philosophy**
- B. Unique perspectives of Indian knowledge systems**
- C. A specific sacred text**
- D. A method of scientific inquiry**

Answer Key :

1- A, 2-C, 3-C, 4-D, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B



इष्टवेदत corner



THE INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

This is a traditional knowledge, culture, and science of India [Indian Knowledge System] developed over thousands of years. The ideas are gaining broader notability in the few decades of the 21st century and with globalization, improved technology, and the demands of sustainability, and are particularly in demand due to modern challenges faced by multiple societies

Integration into Modern Education

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a key opportunity to recognize and integrate Indian Knowledge Systems in the Indian education system. Their policy is to transfer traditional knowledge into the mainstream curriculum to enhance conventional thinking and introduce other types of curriculum that address the local language NEP 2020 aims to provide a distinct shape to students' schooling experience.

Cultural Identity and Globalization

How, in these days of rapid globalization will culture be preserved? By privileging local knowledge and practices, the Indian Knowledge System provides a counter-reaction against the homogenizing impact of global culture. According to scholars, the Indian Knowledge System can facilitate effective intercultural communication and contribute to the development of a sense of belonging between people when understood and preserved over time. This reflects a transitional model of the mind that privileges post-colonial discourse, whose assimilated knowledge is crucial for reintegrating within the complexities of modernity while retaining its historical legacy.

Overall, the Indian knowledge system thus stands in close relevance to 21st-century practice in education and its identity as a sociocultural construction enabled by existing sustainable development practices. The resurrection of the Indian Knowledge System augments individual lives but also helps in reconstituting resilient communities that can mitigate the challenges posed by the interplay of human beings in a connected world. As India moves forward, honouring its past through the lens of contemporary needs will be crucial in shaping a sustainable future

Anushka Jain
BBA 5th E

IKS (INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM) TODAY

The heart of Indian civilization has always been its pursuit of knowledge, a thread woven through millennia. This tapestry of wisdom, once admired globally, now finds itself obscured by layers of colonial legacy and modern challenges. Yet, the revival of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) today is not just an act of reclaiming the past; it is a bold vision for the future.

In the words of Dr. Qaisur Rahman, “The Indian Knowledge System is the systematic transfer of ancient and contemporary knowledge from one generation to another,” offering a harmonious blend of tradition and innovation. This notion of continuity and adaptation is what makes IKS uniquely poised to address the demands of the 21st century.

It was a hub for knowledge seekers worldwide, drawn by its inclusive ethos symbolized by the phrase “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (the world is one family). Indian Knowledge Systems, rooted in texts like the Vedas, spanned disciplines as diverse as philosophy, science, mathematics, linguistics, and more.

Institutions like Nalanda and Takshashila epitomized this intellectual vibrancy, where students and scholars from across the globe exchanged ideas freely. As Dharampal, the renowned historian, aptly stated, “India’s traditions are not relics of the past but dynamic systems adaptable to new contexts.”

Today, revisiting these traditions offers a framework for addressing contemporary global challenges with a perspective both ancient and timeless. Despite its ancient roots, IKS aligns seamlessly with modern global needs. Take, for instance, Ayurveda, with its focus on natural remedies and preventive healthcare, which resonates with the contemporary emphasis on wellness and sustainable health practices. Yoga, similarly, has transcended its spiritual origins to become a universally embraced tool for mental and physical well-being. Vedic Mathematics offers efficient computational techniques that can complement modern STEM education.

It is notable how IKS encompasses “diverse and rich heritage knowledge” across diverse domains. These systems are not just repositories of tradition but practical instruments for navigating the complexities of modern life.

Harsh Vardhan Vaidh
BBA 3rd B



ਛੋਟੇ ਰਵਾਇਦ

Book Review: "The Entirely New History of India" **by Francois Gautier**

BOOK REVIEWER – Khushi Jaiswal
BBA (3rd semester)

Paleolithic and Early Cultures

The book begins with references to prehistoric India. Excavations near Chennai revealed over 4,000 Paleolithic tools, some dating back nearly a million years. These findings suggest that India was home to early human settlements. Evidence also points to wild rice cultivation being part of the oldest Indian culture. The author notes that people in the Northeast are believed to belong to the Sino-Tibetan language family, reflecting India's ancient diversity.

Saraswati and the Indus Valley Civilization (7000–2600 BCE)

Gautier discusses the Saraswati River, which once flowed from the Himalayas through Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan. It began to decline around 5000 BCE due to tectonic shifts and disappeared by 2000 BCE.

The Indus Valley Civilization, first excavated in Harappa by Alexander Cunningham in 1853, is described as technologically and socially advanced. The book details their urban planning with brick houses, drainage and sewage systems, toilets, and waste disposal. According to archaeologist Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, even small towns had impressive drainage systems. The Harappans were skilled in bronze and copper metallurgy, weaving, jewelry-making, and carpet production, showing mastery of technology. The Chalcolithic period (4500–3500 BCE) also demonstrated advanced copper melting techniques requiring temperatures of 1000°C.

Aryan Invasion Theory and the Vedic Age

Gautier challenges the Aryan invasion theory, stating it has no support in ancient Indian texts or archaeological findings. He claims it was propagated for colonial motives, including religious conversion. He explains that Dravidian-speaking populations in the south are often described as descendants of indigenous Indians.

The Rigveda is highlighted, comprising 1,017 hymns and over 10,600 verses. Gautier quotes Sri Aurobindo (1926), who believed that Vedic knowledge far surpassed modern understanding, including early mentions of solar energy. The author draws comparisons between Hindu and Greco-Roman deities—Varuna to Uranus, Indra to Jupiter.

Iron Age and Philosophical Traditions

The Iron Age in India, according to discoveries in Andhra Pradesh, dates back to 2200 BCE. India's steel impressed Alexander's forces around 200 BCE.

The book also covers Buddhism and Jainism. Siddhartha Gautama, born in Lumbini, sought answers to suffering and attained enlightenment in Bodhgaya. His teaching focused on detachment and mindfulness: "Stop identifying yourself with your thoughts and emotions because they prevent you from living in the present moment." Jainism is said to be even older, dating possibly to 3000–4000 BCE, with 24 Tirthankaras, including Parshvanatha (872–772 BCE) and Mahavira (599–527 BCE).

Magadha and Maurya Dynasties

The book describes the Magadha Empire (684–320 BCE) as a powerful dynasty preceding the Mauryas. Chandragupta Maurya, with Chanakya's help, defeated the Nandas and established a strong empire, unifying much of North India. He created civil and criminal courts and later converted to Jainism.

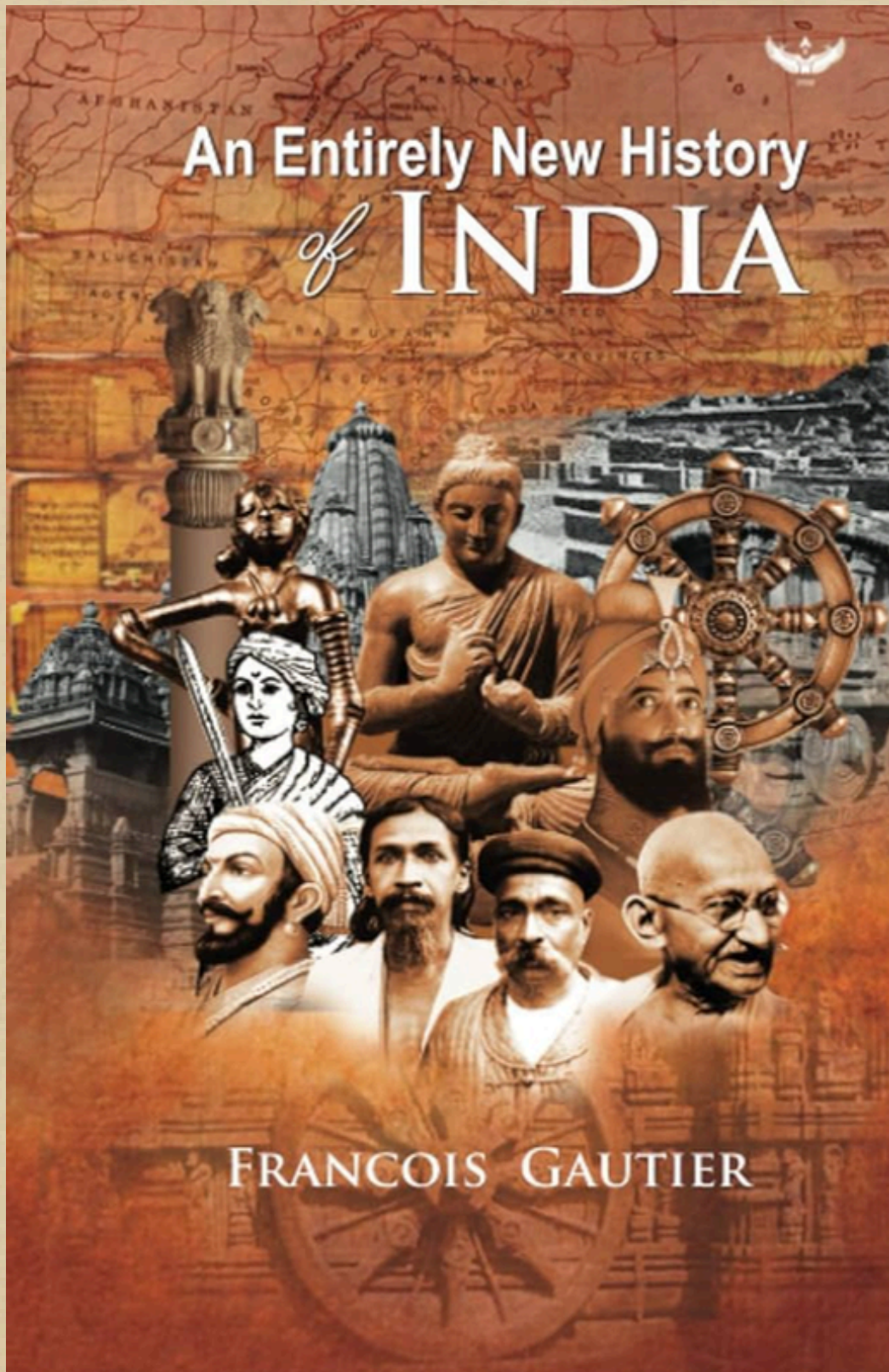
Ashoka (304–232 BCE) is portrayed as an influential ruler, born in Patliputra, ascending to the throne in 270 BCE. Contrary to popular belief, Gautier notes Ashoka converted to Buddhism before the Kalinga War. His rule included administrative reforms and religious policies; some texts even mention instances of persecution.

Southern Dynasties

The narrative ends with the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas. Shaivism spread from Kashmir to become an official religion under the Cholas and Pallavas.

- Pandyas (600 BCE–17th century): Earliest capital at Korkai, later moved to Madurai. The term "Pondicherry" is traced to Pandya roots.
- Cholas (300 BCE–1279 CE): First king Kantaman; Elara conquered Sri Lanka in 235 BCE. Rajaraja Chola surveyed his lands in 1000 CE. The Chola navy had 100 ships and 10,000 sailors.
- Cheras (3rd–10th century) also played an important role.

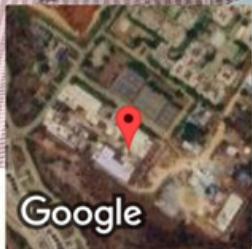
The review presents Gautier's work as a celebration of India's civilizational continuity, technological skills, and philosophical depth. It questions colonial theories like the Aryan invasion and stresses India's contributions to metallurgy, governance, religion, and culture. From prehistoric tools to mighty empires, the book showcases India as a cradle of innovation and knowledge.



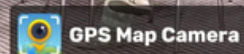


institute corner

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बोपलगां corner



SHREYA RASTOGI
AMITY BUSINESS SCHOOL BATCH
(2022-2025)

As an alumnus of Amity University, Madhya Pradesh, I am thankful for the educational environment which provided me not only with knowledge which spurred my thinking but introduced me to the eternal essence of Indian Knowledge System (IKS).

The IKS teaches us philosophy and ethics, that true education is more than the textbooks. True learning is about a balancing act - between logic and intuition; ambition and responsibility; tradition and innovation. Even at Amity I saw this fusion or mix where modern learning is supported by values of the past that have shaped generations of disappointment, struggle success and hope.

This was especially significant during my tenure as a Coordinator and Creative Head at Management Vista, where I was able to embrace these elements through my actions.

I had the responsibility of heading a team, planning events, and working on creative solutions, which enriched my experience of balancing old values (in this case collaboration and responsibility towards my team) with modern skills coalition building, strategic thinking, innovation and adaptability. This was a strong reminder of how the Indian Knowledge System continues to have applicability in today's professional realities.

As I prepare to pursue higher studies in management (MBA) I find the teachings of IKS more important than ever. Management today talks about leadership, sustainability and strategy, but it's nothing new to us. Lessons from Arthashastra on governance, and insights from Bhagavad Gita on clarity and duty, India's knowledge tradition has provided us eternal wisdom, which remains relevant in today's competitive, globalised world.

As I look forward, I hope to continue to carry these teachings ahead with me- that is leading with integrity, making decisions which are firstly inspired from balance and continuance values, and working towards combining traditional knowledge with modern issues. My journey at Amity has given me confidence and direction while providing a strong reminder that we must always be grounded in our roots of knowledge and values as we continue forward.



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