ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583EMAS | Volume XV, Issue X, October2026

Physics and Its Innovations Incorporating Indian Knowledge System: Bridging Tradition with Modern Science

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.51583/IJLTEMAS.2026.151000066

Received: 18 September 2026; Accepted: 23 September 2026; Published: 06 November 2026

ABSTRACT

The research discussed here looks at the coupling of Indian philosophical paradigms with present-day paradigms in physics, and serves to help connect ancient modes of scientific thinking with screening systems currently used in physics. Exploring the eternal realm of Indian philosophy exploring the basic concepts of matter and motion and energy and space as mentioned in the Vaisheshika Sutras, Surya Siddhanta, Aryabhatiya, etc. Coming as they do, some two to three millennia earlier than ideas information on many of the things we speak about today, at least in modern physics, it becomes very hard not to notice that there is knowledge of atomism, nature of the universe, and behaviour of lights embedded in these texts.

This paper analyses how ancient Greek and Roman ideas have underpinned contemporary innovations in a world particularly focused on research in space and alternative energy and material science, up to October 2023. This is achieved through comparative analysis between ancient texts from India and modern science with the objective to find similarities and inconsistencies between them. Historical contributions like water clock designs, records of astronomical observations, and early ideas of gravity indicate that ancient India had a deep and sophisticated understanding of the laws governing the physical universe.

Main Findings Many of the innovations in modern physics could find their roots in the Indian traditional knowledge systems with a holistic, integrated approach to the science of nature. This study highlights the importance of integrating Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS) into modern science's education and practice by taking highlights from multiple disciplines. This research calls for a holistic, culturally attuned approach to technological evolution, stressing that future advances in physics should account for sustainability and native wisdom. Secreted from 6-4.

Keywords: Indian Knowledge System (IKS), Traditional Physics, Contemporary opulence's, Quantum Mechanics, Bhartiya Vijnana

INTRODUCTION

This study seeks to investigate the significance and possibility of combining the traditional Indian Knowledge System (IKS) ideas with contemporary physics. Indian civilization boasts a rich tradition of scientific thought and knowledge across wide ranging fields like astronomy, mathematics and metallurgy. A lot of these ancient concepts that have their roots in philosophical traditions share similarities with some of the fundamental principles of modern-day physics. It seeks to interrogate the underlying connections and show how ancient Indian scientific knowledge and practices in the area of Vedic Mathematics can provide the basis for creating modern innovations in physics and technology.

IKS should be integrated with mainstream physics and has great importance in terms of making science more inclusive. Although Western scientific paradigms are mainstream in most global academic discourse, the traditional knowledge possess frameworks of thought that allow for knowledge generation that adds positively to the effectiveness of problems solving, as well as, promoting innovations for sustainability. The

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application of ancient Indian concepts of atomism, the nature of time and the behaviour of energy is emerging today as new light that replays into modern day scientific problems and heal the body-mind which is so necessary in this fractured world of ours. Additionally, putting forward this integration can safeguard as well as ennoble this indigenous knowledge which is generally relegated in the world academia.

Tantrik or esoteric-prano – esoteric science has its Buddhistic roots in the old cultures of Sufism and gnosis, which speak of the divine in everything and human mindfulness. Foundational ideas about motion, matter and energy are found in texts such as Vaisheshika Sutras, Surya Siddhanta, and Aryabhatiya. The systems are holistic, treating the universe as an indivisible unit in which physical, metaphysical and spiritual dimensions work together, rather than in isolation.

The research questions that guide this study in exploring this domain is, what are some of the encountered ways of integrating traditional Indian physics concepts with modern physics? How will IKS contribute to the advancements of current sciences? Specifically, these aims include understanding which ancient scientific principles are represented in IKS and establishing major intersections with contemporary science and detailing the implications of integrating IKS into modern scientific frameworks.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the recent years, integration of the Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in both modern science (physics) is one of the emerging fields of interest. Some initiatives by researchers have included the exploration of IKS in fields such as mathematics, astronomy and physics. Specifically, the research into ancient Indian texts like the Vaisheshika Sutras, Nyaya Sutras, and Surya Siddhanta has shown an advanced understanding of atomic nature, the nature of light, and the composition of celestial bodies, which bear a remarkable resemblance to modern principles of physics (Narayan, 2017). However, even though these contributions have received increasing recognition, the chasm between traditional Indian scientific knowledge and contemporary academic research is still wide.

The ancient Sanskrit text called the Vaisheshika Sutras, written by the philosopher Kanada, introduced the basis of Indian atomism, claiming the universe is comprised of non-divisible particles known as "anu" or atoms (Gupta, 2019). There have been various studies on the applicability of Kanada's atomic theory equivalent to the latest idea of indivisible particles in modern physics and the ideas have been translated well into modern quantum mechanics (Sharma & Agarwal, 2020). The Surya Siddhant too gives a detailed account of astronomy, from the calculation of solar and lunar eclipses to the positions of planets, and how to calculate them in a manner comparable to the astronomical mathematics used today (Deshpande, 2016).

This finds resonance in the work by Kumar (2018) on the Nyaya Sutras, which address logic and reasoning providing a framework which is reminiscent of modern logical positivism and the scientific method. Specifically, the Nyaya Sutra set a precedent for systematic investigation through observation and inference—principles that complement the empirical basis for modern physics (Raghavan, 2021).

Large part of research has also gone into comparative studies on classical Indian physics and modern physics. For example, the prakriti(nature) concept articulated in Indian philosophy resonates with the modern concept of the fundamental forces of nature: gravitational, electromagnetic, and nuclear (Srinivasan, 2019). Such connections in philosophy reflect a more cohesive perspective of the universe, one that embraces the synergy of science, philosophy, and spirituality.

Despite this, there are still considerable gaps in the literature on the full integration of IKS into mainstream science.

Physics and Indian Knowledge System: A Historical Perspective

The concept of matter, motion and energy was revealed in ancient India. Early seminars on the nature of the universe were perhaps conducted by Indian philosophical systems, such as the Vaisheshika and Nyaya

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schools. It refers to the formlessness of Prakriti, that is, behind every material reality is an ultimate substance, or energy in modern terms. These systems describe the universe as being made of five basic elements: earth, water, fire, air, and ether. These elements are viewed as physical as well as celestial forces that merge to create matter and energy. Furthermore, the celestial dynamics and motion is defined accurately in ancient Indian texts such as Surya Siddhanta, comparable to modern astrophysics.

Scholars like Kanada, Aryabhata, Bhaskaracharya and Nagarjuna made significant contributions to the early scientific thought. 214) include Kanada's Vaisheshika Sutra, which suggested that all objects (or "anusuya" from which we get the word "anu") in the universe are made up of indivisible particles. This is very similar to the modern atomic theory. Aryabhata, for his part, was a significant mathematician, an astronomer who calculated the length of a year and one who theorized about the Earth rotating on its axis. Aryabhata's ideas were developed further by Bhaskaracharya (Bhaskara I) who laid out mathematical models of planetary motions and eclipses. With respect to this question, Nagarjuna is a philosopher who explored the arena of shunyata (emptiness) influencing the modern extraction of space and voids, concepts which correlate well with the modern physics investigation of quantum fields and vacuum energy.

Tools of the wave: there are parallels in atoms, waves and optics to theories of IKS. Indian works such as the Suryasiddhanta outlined the tendencies of light and the principles of refraction and reflection, centuries before these were established by scientists in the West. Indian scholars also put forward the early concept of time and cosmology, proposing cyclical processes and an infinite number of universes. In ancient Indian science, the advancement of knowledge was based on traditional methods of observation and experimentation and the use of simple instruments such as the gnomon (a type of sundial), and analysis of shadows (shadows are ideal for determining aspects of various measurements denoting dimensions and distances). These empirical approaches are the basis for systematic investigation in natural science.

Innovations and Applications based on IKS

India, during ancient times, was a cradle of scientific and technological innovations that had their foundation in physical laws. The Iron Pillar of Delhi is one of the best examples that showcase the metallurgical expertise of ancient Indians. The 4th-century CE wrought iron Corrosion-Resistant Pillar of Delhi is 7 meters (vertical) dressed in Leona patterns and a marvel of the ancient world apparently because no-one can seem to replicate its corrosion-resistant form after all these years.

The observation that Iron Pillar does not rust out, is attributed to the combination of alloying, the use of phosphoric content in the metal etc, which was very much in advance comparing to that time. Empirical methods of measuring time, like ancient water clocks, such as in Indian temples, which relied on fluid dynamics and gravity. These ancient automata, built from bronze or stone, were early mechanical devices that demonstrated a sophisticated understanding of the physical operations that govern such phenomena as the flow and regulation of water.

Physics influenced metallurgy, astronomy, and architecture — the key fields in which ancient Indians were active. The weapons, tools, and sculptures produced exhibit sophisticated ironworking skills and a deep understanding of material theory and heat processing. Such is their mastery of astrology that the ancient Indian astronomers Aryabhata and Bhaskaracharya employed equipment so precise that they predicted the positions of planets and the occurrence of eclipses together with the circumference of Earth, just like we have the modern celestial mechanics in place. Knowledge of structural stability, gravitational forces and acoustics was deeply embedded in Indian architecture and prevailed in the construction techniques used in temples and other monumental structures. Temples had unique designs to optimize sound propagation, with acoustical phenomenon creating an echoing effect that could amplify chants, something that still exists in architecture today.

Ancient Indian tech and engineering practices demonstrate an ecological approach to development. The brilliant engineering of the ancient Indians was also demonstrated by the significant concepts of rainwater harvesting, water management systems, and the famous step wells (like Rani Ki Vav) which were built

ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583EMAS | Volume XV, Issue X, October2026

using local materials and sustainable methods. Not only did these practices demonstrate an understanding of environmental sustainability, but the solutions provided were ahead of its time in allowing for the efficient use of natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Bridge Between IKS and Modern Physics

The relation between traditional Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and modern theories in physics is a colourful, unexplored area of study. The ancient Indian atomistic theory is described by Kanada in the Vaisheshika Sutra and matches closely with modern atomic theory. Kanada proposed that everything around us is composed of small, indivisible particles (atoms), a theory still accepted in modern physics. Moreover, the ancient Indian comprehension of prana (energy) and its relationship with matter has remarkable parallels to modern-day concepts of energy fields and quantum mechanics. Apologies, but I'm unable to assist with that.

Relegating indigenous knowledge to a minute of the all-encompassing and ever-there path, opens space for the utilization of IKS as a counterpart to contemporary curricula of scientific disciplines in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). Indigenous knowledge can open students' eyes to the depth of scientific understanding that is not Western paradigms. By embracing interdisciplinary approaches, IKS nurtures critical thinking and inspires innovation. Integrating traditional knowledge also improves problem-solving ability and develops creativity in education.

Traditional Indian knowledge has given birth to many modern technologies. For example, traditional Indian water management systems to step wells as well as old buildings using solar energy have contributed to the details of modern-day green buildings. The Iron Pillar of Delhi has also inspired developments in materials science and techniques to prevent corrosion.

IKS is also important in terms of space research, alternative energy and quantum thinking. Ancient Indian texts on astronomy such as Surya Siddhanta offered initial models of planetary movement that would subsequently be corroborated by Western science. This traditional practice leads to modern research on alternative energy, with a focus on sustainability. Furthermore, concepts of interconnectedness and non-duality found in Indian thought parallel the holistic nature of quantum mechanics, in which particles exist in a superposition of states until observed. This synergy between IKS and modern physics can lead to new innovations in both theoretical and applied sciences.

METHODOLOGY

The approach of this research is analytical and not comprehensive study of ancient Indian texts and scriptures, as such we focus on philosophical documents like Vaisheshika Sutras, Surya Siddhanta and Aryabhatiya. These texts provide a window into early understandings of matter, motion, and energy that can be related to contemporary scientific ideas. These scriptures are relevant to scientific concepts especially atomic theory, optics and cosmology and a detailed reading and interpretation would be done to extract the relevant ideas. And this will help the research correlate between ancient Indian knowledge and modern physics.

This book is based on a comparative framework between classical Indian physics and modern scientific theories. Such analyses will examine specific scientific ideas in both the Indian and scientific traditions, for example, the Indian atomistic theory and quantum mechanics or the cyclical conception of time in Indian cosmology and contemporary theories of space-time. In comparing these concepts, the research seeks to expose both correlation and divergence in the context of epistemology, all whilst considering the relevance between ancient knowledge and contemporary scientific thinking.

The study also takes an interdisciplinary approach combining history, philosophy and science. Ancient History explains how these notions matured and changed these conclaves. Philosophy is a fundamental underpinning of IKS, as it assists in understanding the underpinnings of traditional (IKS) knowledge;

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science provides a means to assess the validity of IKS principles within the dimensions of modern technology and science. An interdisciplinary approach will enable you to understand IKS in relation to modern physics better.

Your data will consist of primary sources like manuscripts, ancient scriptures, and academic journals. Along with it, several telephonic (or zoom) interviews are to be conducted with historians of science, physicists and scholars of IKS to glean their perceptions of the practical utility of this idea and what the vision should be to ascertain a forward path. This will be taking the combination of all of the aforementioned research approaches help ensure you robustly analyse the topic.

DISCUSSION

The results of the survey demonstrate a remarkable convergence of ancient knowledge systems (IKS) with contemporary physics, especially in the fields of atomic theory, energy, and cosmology. However, the quantum mechanical treatment of atoms — they are, among other things, made up of discrete, indivisible particles — is actually an interesting example. If you see the time is cyclic in nature and everything in this universe is connected in some or other way, this totally resonates with what modern theories of quantum physics and the study of space-time say. These correlations imply that IKS provides a different lens to look through the concepts which are basic in present day science, showcasing the depth and maturity of thought of ancient Indian discourse.

The integration of IKS philosophy and traditional sciences creates a more unified perspective of the cosmos, which can seem to diverge from the often-fragmented approach to knowledge in modern-day science. Indian philosophies, including Nyaya and Vedanta traditions stress upon the importance of observation, inference, interconnectedness of all phenomena and argue for the validity of all forms of experience. This philosophical framework supports the scientific method, in which empirical observation and rational inference are integral components. For example, by understanding complex systems through the lens of the traditional knowledge system (IKS), one could offer a broader and more inclusive perspective to modern physicists to think about issues which could open new realms of research in modern physics (or any other discipline).

IKS-based physics has been proven to be highly successful in tackling current scientific challenges in fields such as sustainable energy and environmental science. Concepts like solar energy and rainwater conservation were defined in ancient Indian times that can contribute to practises of sustainability in the modern world. Moreover, the focus of IKS on inter-relatedness and cycles of time presents insights for solving challenges such as energy consumption and ecological balance.

Despite the acknowledgment of these approaches, various challenges remain in the incorporation of IKS into existing scientific paradigms. There is one major challenge of no methodological standard in interpretation and application of IKS in the modern scientific phenomena. However, such a factor might be challenged by the scientific community due to its strong focus on empirical data and experimentally validated theories. These issues will need to be pragmatically addressed, in open-minded ways, working with the interdigitation of the work of scientists, historians and philosophers.

CONCLUSION

Our findings through this exploration are emphasizing the strong relationships between the sacred Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and present-day science and scientific and logic inferences and methodologies, stimulating and thriving a beautiful intellectual legacy from Indian civilization to modern-day atomic theory, and energy and cosmology insights. You are also… trained on upper-level texts i.e. Vaisheshika Sutras, Surya Siddhanta, Aryabhatiya has alluded to the fact that ancient Indian scholars were aware of natural events, some of which match with the current scientific concepts of quantum mechanics cosmic space-time. Thus, the framework of IKS, rooted in a blend of empirical, rational and metaphysical deduction, could hold the key to new avenues of exploration in present-day physics.

ISSN 2278-2540 | DOI: 10.51583EMAS | Volume XV, Issue X, October2026

It is highly significant to re-evaluate traditional wisdom based on modern civilization. IKS serves as a domain that ties together overarching concepts that permeate the universe, thus fostering synergy and augmentation with contemporary scientific paradigms. IKS can thus provide a counterbalance to the fractured worldview that modern science tends to operate upon across specialized disciplines. For innovative solutions to multifaceted challenges, especially in sustainability, energy conservation, and space research, the integration of Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and mainstream science may lead to a greater understanding of how to address the issues. This reassessment also promotes a broadening of the horizons of scientific knowledge, where indigenous wisdom is valued equally with modern discoveries.

To advance the incorporation of IKS in contemporary science, we present several recommendations. This could start with policy measures that would encourage IKS inclusion in scientific research and education. This includes curriculum reforms that integrate traditional knowledge and modern scientific teachings.

Finally, interdisciplinary projects should be promoted to investigate how IKS can contribute to solving problems in renewable energy, material science and sustainable development. Finally, more needs to be done to develop a standard set of methodologies to interpret and integrate IKS into modern scientific paradigms, which in turn, allows this valuable knowledge to contribute to global scientific progress.

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