

# Culture and Research of India

**Dr. Vinod Rai**

Assistant Professor History, Government College Dolriya

## **Abstract**

It would not be wrong to say that the Indian knowledge tradition has been going on for many years or that it has been going on since the beginning of creation. It is not that the ancient ages used to do any work without thinking, His research work was many times better than that of your father. Whether it happened in Ayurveda or in science. In this changing world everything changes and we became its victim. The traditions kept changing and we again kept declining. After the coming of the British in India, many changes took place in the world, Research is also one of them. However, today we do not get to see the same kind of research that was done by the sages in ancient times. Research on Indian knowledge is a unique thing. There will not be any work in it which can be tested without any reason. Many such facts are found in Chinese scriptures which prove to be research based.

**Keywords:** Indian culture, research, tradition

## **1. Introduction.**

India is not just a country but a land of knowledge, culture and ideals. Many sages have lived here who with their knowledge skills have kept alive the tradition of many traditions like Vedas, Upanishads, Puran etc. from time immemorial till today. Knowledge means education and without education one is like an animal. The Indian tradition of knowledge is eternal; this tradition has been attacked many times but it has never deviated; it is still the same as it was since time immemorial. In this country India, all the Rishis take education of Samagraha from the sages because it is the guide and master of Samagra. Research plays an important role in the Indian knowledge. All the Rishis who came were able to learn their knowledge only on the strength of research and penance. Just as the knowledge is created by ignorance, in the same way knowledge without research and testing is fruitless. Therefore, not only from this time but since time immemorial, this knowledge-based research has been playing an important role.

## **Knowledge and Research (Definition)**

Knowledge is the experience of the subject without expectation. It is devoid of expectations from emotions like happiness-sorrow etc. It is divided on the basis of subject. There are five subjects of knowledge- form, rasa, gandha and pashcha. Knowledge is the expression of feelings about the material qualities and relations of the world, natural and human elements as a by-product of physical and intellectual social activities of people. Knowledge can be a part of daily life as well as scientific. Scientific knowledge is divided into empirical and theoretical categories. Apart from this, there are mythical, artistic, religious and other experiences of knowledge in society. In principle, the essence of

knowledge cannot be understood without revealing the dependence of human activities on social and historical conditions. Man's social knowledge is accumulated, takes standardized form and is also subjected. This fact is the basis of subjective theory about the priority and self-dependent nature of intellectual activity of man. Research in the broad sense means searching, investigating or exploring the knowledge contained in the existing knowledge in any field. In many research, various methods are used to resolve the doubts. Discovery of new things and re-examining old things and deriving new facts from them is called “research”. Research is the name of that process by which new facts and principles are discovered by collecting facts from the work and observing them with a deep and analytical mind. Carefully conducted investigation to discover new facts in any branch of knowledge is called research. (Advanced Reduction to Science) Radman and Moore, while explaining the meaning of research in their book “The Rome of Truth”, have written that the systematic finding of new knowledge is called research. Ludwig has written that while doing probabilistic classification, instrumentation and verification of observed material, sufficient subject and method are required to be obtained. The research is systematic. This tradition is going on since ancient times. On this land, gods, demons and other demons are born because here the path of salvation and liberation is shown.

गायन्ति देवाः किलगीतकानिधन्यास्तुतेभारतभूमिभागो  
स्वर्गापवर्गास्पदमार्गभूते भवन्तिभूयःपुरुषाःसुत्वात्।

The gods sing songs. People born in many parts of the heavenly and non-gloryless India are more blessed than even the gods. That is, the gods sing songs of praise of this Bharatvarsh by calling the gods and goddesses the lord of the land of heaven. Being born here as a human being is greater than attaining the position of a god. In Isavadyopanishad, the soul has been referred to as Lord Shiva and Goddess Lakshmi.

## Scientific research of Indian knowledge

Today it is a matter of great need that all our ancient traditions like applying Tilak, Kanyadedh, Mundun, all the Sanskars, immersion in Ganga, bathing after cremation, doing Aarti, ringing the bell, lighting Yagya, keeping Shikha, touching feet etc. have great scientific beliefs behind them, their research and research needs to be taken forward and brought in front of the youth and children.

## Yoga

We often take the narrow meaning of Yoga, but Yoga is a multidimensional word. This Yoga has given us recognition at the global level. ‘Yoga Day’ is celebrated all over the world on 21st June. ‘युज्यतेअनेन इति योगा’ means that which is joined together is yoga. Acharya Patanjali explained its classical meaning as ‘योगपञ्चतत्रपतनरोध’ 11 whereas Shri Krishna divided the objective of complete living into three yoga’s by telling about ‘Kamyayoga, Bhavyoga and Gyanyoga’. Thus Yoga is a means of connecting the individual to the universe, the soul to the Almighty and the seeker to his goal. Apart from this, Mantra Yoga, Lay Yoga, Hatha Yoga and Raja Yoga are also forms of Yoga, and detailed research is possible on each of them. A Yogi needs to have knowledge of the 9 Chakras, 11 bases, 3 goals and 5 skies in his body.

नवचक्रंकिाधारमपत्रिक्षयंव्योमापंचकम ।

सम्यगतन्नजानापतसायोगीनामधारकः ॥

**Upanishad Puran** is the invaluable source of Upanishadic knowledge. The more we research on the theory of creation of the universe, the Panchkosh theory of Taittiriya Upanishad, various dialogues, the awakening, dormant, dream and celestial states of the soul, the scientific theory of the universe, the terrestrial and subtle causal body, the theory of karma, etc., the more new scientific concepts we get. According to the Bhagavata Puran - “When the world emerged from darkness, the seed of the original nature, the seven living beings, was produced in the water, from which the plants got life. Plants gave rise to germs which evolved sequentially into insects, snakes, tortoises, birds, animals and then human beings. This is the ancient Vedic knowledge of the origin of plants and animals. According to sage Manu, “all living beings have evolved by adopting the survival abilities of their previous generations.” Sixteenth century scientist Charles Dapper called this the “Dapper Evolution System”.

Discovery of many important rules of geometry by Bodhrayana, India being the originator of zero and decimal system, Pingalacharaya's central rules working as binary mathematics in a way, Mahavishyabharadwaj's Vimana Shastra, information about Sun, Moon, Solar System planets and eclipse in Vedanga Jyotish, mention of Gravitation in Siddhantavisharoman Granth by Bhaskaracharya, birth of the art of animal navigation in the centuries, use of boat to cross Yamuna by Bhagwanram, Mahavishyakanada's propounding of the theory of pre-atom from Dalton, Panchakarma in Vedanta philosophy Scientific analysis of the creation of the universe through the process of electricity generation, surprising discovery of sources related to electricity production in Agastya Samhita and millions of manuscripts are still waiting for research so that the tradition of Indian knowledge and science can get its due place. There is a need for proper digitization of all ancient knowledge including manuscripts so that our knowledge can be preserved and propagated properly. Apart from this, research work should also be done on ancient Vastu Shastra, ancient agricultural texts like KrishiParashar, Lakshmana Veda according to the current needs. In short, foreign scholars like Jacobi, Winterwynts, Max Muller, William Jones, Monier Williams, Alexander Cunningham, Hiuensang etc. have studied Indian culture and institutions like NASA are getting enriched by studying our scriptures and traditions but our condition has become like that of a musk deer which does not know its own fragrance, hence if we have to break the state of emptiness and regain the position of world guru then we will have to revive our knowledge tradition.

## Conclusion

This Indian tradition of research which had established its existence at that time, is still in the same form in Indian educational institutions. In the field of medicine also, Indian sages were able to make many great medical discoveries after a lot of research, from which they gained --complete knowledge. Research is an important component in education, without research no knowledge will be fruitful because there is a lot of difference between the situation before and after examining a subject. Research should be implemented compulsorily in all fields so that all these knowledge can be useful for the present human society. Humanity contributes in taking a healthy society to its peak. In all the forms, human beings have been called slaves, hence it is necessary for the work of the slaves to be good and beneficial.



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