



## CONTRIBUTION OF INDIANS TO THE WORLD.

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<p><b>Received:</b> 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 10<sup>th</sup> November 2021 <b>Published:</b> 19<sup>th</sup> December 2021</p>	<p>India is a rich country with natural resources. It is not only having good natural resources as well as good human resources. In natural resources, we can see rich fertile soil, a number of rivers including the biggest and holy river Ganga. It is not only having scenic beauty as well as it is considered as the “ Heaven on the earth”. In Sanskrit language, it is described as “ Durlabham Bharathe Janma” means It is rare to have the opportunity to born in India. This line as shows the greatness of India.</p> <p>As a peace-loving country, India had given contributions to the world in many aspects like culture, administration, music, dance, science, technology etc. From ancient times, up to the modern age it is acting as a guide to the world as it is the spiritual land also. So many travelers, philosophers, travelers, thinkers visited India and learnt many things. They appreciated India and had given the place of guide to India.</p> <p>In this book, let us discuss the “ Contributions of India to the world “ in many concepts.</p>

**Keywords:** Contribution, culture, concept, spirituality, science, technology, satellite etc.

**INTRODUCTION;** -India is a mainly peace-loving country. So automatically the Indians are having the peace-loving attitude. Our India which is situated in the south direction of Asian continent, is having its own role in the world history. So many foreigners attacked India, but after some time they adopted the Indian culture and became the part of India. Some religions developed here but they were adopted Indian life style and became the Indian residents.

The Indian family system is considered as the most valuable social system in the world in which the aged parents live with their children throughout their life and marriage is considered as the holy social obligatory system in India. Divorce and old age home system is not seen in Indian social system and still the Indian woman hesitates to divorce system and gives more importance to family as well as emotional attachments.

The Indians had given the valuable contribution in all fields including culture to ultra modern science and technology also. The fields like art and architecture Ayurved, , astronomy were much developed by Indian intellectuals.

The Indians were also given many contributions even in the field of science, technology, defense etc. Indians were also launched satellite and many countries followed the example of Indians.

**METHODOLOGY;** - In this methodology we, are discussing about the contributions of Indians to the world in different concepts like culture, religion, education, art and architecture, music, dance, science, technology etc. Every aspect is

systematically described with scientific point of review. In this point of review, it is also discussed stating from ancient to modern point of review also.

### 20 IMPORTANT GIFTS INDIA GAVE THE WORLD

Shraddha Verma

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India is a vast land brimming with talented and creative people of diverse backgrounds. There are many wonderful things India has introduced to the world. From 0 to the world's first university, from Snakes & Ladders to shampoo, India has been quite the Santa Claus. Here are 20 things you did not know were introduced to the world by India.

#### 1. India gave the world its first university - Takshashila University;-

As early as 700 B.C., there existed a giant University at Takshashila, located in the northwest region of India. It had 300 lecture halls, laboratories, a library and a towering observatory for astronomical research. A Chinese traveler, Huien Tsang wrote in his diary that it had 10,000 students and 200 professors.

Source: wikidot

#### 2. India gave the world the numeral, Zero;-

Although Babylonians used zero to signify the 'absent', Indians were the first to use the zero as a symbol and in arithmetic operations.

Source: desibantu

#### 3. The game Chess originated in India;-

Chess is believed to have originated in Eastern India, c. 280 – 550 CE, in the Gupta Empire, where its early form in the 6th century was known as *chaturanga*.

Source: youth connect

#### 4. Indians were the first ones to use and invent buttons;-

Ornamental buttons made from seashell were used in the Indus Valley Civilization by 2000 BCE. Some buttons were carved into geometric shapes and had holes pierced into them.

Source: etsy;-

#### 5. Shampoo originated from India;-

The word *shampoo* is derived from Hindi word *ch;-āmpo* and dates to 1762. The shampoo itself originated in the eastern regions of the Mughal Empire where it was introduced as a head massage, usually consisting of alkali, natural oils and fragrances. Shampoo was first introduced in Britain by a Bengali entrepreneur from Bihar named Sake Dean Mahomed.

Source: slide share

#### 6. India gave the cure for Leprosy;-

Kearns & Nash (2008) state that the first mention of leprosy is described in the Indian medical treatise *Sushruta Samhita* (6th century BCE). However, *The Oxford Illustrated Companion to Medicine* holds that the mention of leprosy, as well as ritualistic cures for it, were described in the *Atharva-veda* (1500–1200 BCE), written before the *Sushruta Samhita*.

Source: wikipedia

#### 7. Snakes and Ladders was inspired from an Indian game called Mokshapat;-

It was originally called 'Mokshapat'. Snakes and ladders originated in India as a game based on morality. During British rule of India, this game made its way to England, and was eventually introduced in the United States of America in 1943.

Source: Bharatstorm

#### 8. Ayurveda originated from India;-

Ayurveda is an ancient system of medicine which dates back to Iron Age India (1st millennium BC) and is still practiced today as a form of complementary and alternative medicine.

#### 9. Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun;-

Using an astronomical model developed by Brahmagupta in the 7th century, Bhaskara accurately defined many astronomical quantities, including the length of the sidereal year, the time that is required for the Earth to orbit the Sun.

Source: BlogSpot

**10. Buddhism and Jainism originated in India;-**

Jainism has historically been largely confined to India , whereas Buddhism originated in India but subsequently flourished and developed several branches in other Asian countries.

**11. Indians were the first ones to describe the Fibonacci pattern of numbers;-**

This sequence was first described by Virahanka (c. 700 AD), Gopāla (c. 1135), and Hemachandra as an outgrowth of the earlier writings on Sanskrit prosody by Pingala.

Source: wikipedia

**12. Cataract surgery was first found in ancient India;-**

In India, cataract surgery was performed with a curved needle used to loosen the lens and push the cataract out of the field of vision. The eye would later be soaked with warm butter and then bandaged. Though this method was successful, Susruta cautioned that cataract surgery should only be performed when absolutely necessary. These methods were later spread to the world.

**13 Cresco graph is an Indian invention;-**

It is a device for measuring growth in plants and was invented in the early 20th century by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose.

Source: turbosquid

**14. Indians discovered the cashmere wool;-**

The founder of the cashmere wool industry is traditionally held to be the 15th-century ruler of Kashmir, *Zayn-ul-Abidin* , who employed weavers from Central Asia . The mention of woolen shawls made from this wool in Kashmir are found in several books between 3rd century BCE and the 11th century CE.

Source: lookilooki

**15. USB was developed and defined by Ajay V. Bhatt, who is an Indian-American computer architect;-**

You can also credit him for AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port) , PCI Express , Platform Power management architecture and various chipset improvements.

Source: handelsblatt

**16. India invented card game called Suits;-**

*Kridapatram* , which also means "painted rags for playing" is an early suits game, made of painted rags. It was invented in Ancient India.

Source: wordpress

**17. India taught the world to cultivate Jute;-**

Jute has been cultivated in India since ancient times. India also exported raw jute to the western world , where it was used to make ropes and cordage. The Indian jute industry was later modernized during the British Raj in India.

Source: your article library

**18. India described Trigonometric functions;-**

The trigonometric functions *sine* and *versine* originated in Indian astronomy. They were described in detail by Aryabhata in the late 5th century, but were likely developed earlier in astronomical treatises of the 3rd or 4th century. Later, the 6th-century astronomer Varahamihira discovered a few basic trigonometric formulas and identities, such as  $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$ .

Source: 1080plus

**19. The Pentium Chip was invented by an Indian;-**

Vinod Dham is also known as the Father of the Pentium chip, for his contribution to the development of highly successful Pentium processors from Intel.

Source: youtube

**20. India gave candied sugar to the world;-**

The process of producing crystallized sugar from sugarcane was discovered by the time of the Imperial Guptas, and the earliest reference of candied sugar comes from India. The process was soon transmitted to China with traveling Buddhist monks. Chinese documents confirm two missions to India, for obtaining technology for sugar-refining.

Source: Wikipedia

**Education;-** In ancient India, the education is the " Gurukula " system of education. Gurukula means the student has to live with the teacher try to acquire all the knowledge which the " guru is having. According to Hindu system, after the " Upanayana " function which was mainly at the age of eight year. Up to 12 year, means the man is completing 20 years of age, he has to lead the student life. In gurukula system, there is equality based principle, and the subjects like grammar, yoga , etc.

After the ending of student life, the boy has to perform the function was called as " **Deekshantha samavarthana samarambha** " means ending of student life. It is just like the modern convocation function which is done by the universities. Now every university is having the system that is " Convocation system " which is influenced by this function. " After this function the boy had to give " **Gurudakshina** " and then only he can return to home.



The "Gurukula System" had still influences the modern education system also. Now also, in many parts of the world, so many prestigious institutions have adopted this system like Shantinikethan and even foreigners also influenced by this system.

**Higher education system;-** In ancient India, the higher education system was given importance. Nalanda and Takshashila universities were built to spread education and they were considered **as the early universities in the world.**

**Nalanda University;-** Buddha's followers believe that "Nalanda" was the name of Buddha in his previous birth. This is famous as an ancient university. Buddha had visited Nalanda. Mention has given made of the 25 mere tall bronze image of Buddha that Harshavardhana gifted to Nalanda. Kumaragupta had made contributions to a fine arts school here. Nagarjuna, the chief exponent of middle path, Dinnaga and Dharmapala were the other famous scholars who taught here. The Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang, visited this place and stayed for some time. He has given a detailed description of this place. There were stupas, chaityas, viharas, rest houses, steps here there to sit and rest awhile, meditation rooms, lecture rooms, and many other structures reveal the glory of this place.

**Takshashila University;-** The Takshashila university had also the famous university at the time of ancient India. The royal dynasties which had ruled on Takshashila University gave patronage to the development of this university. The subjects like medicine, geometry, literature, astronomy and many other subjects were taught in this university. The students were given free education with residential facility. The teachers were providing facility with staying with students and it inspired the creation of so many universities in the world

Both universities were contributed the higher education concept of the world. In the many parts of the world including the Greeks, Romans and foreigners were inspired by the teaching system in these universities. The modern universities, even though they are having ultra modern technology, still they are following the concept of the administrative system of these universities



**The Nalanda university is considered as the " World heritage monuments" by UNESCO and still attracts the foreign travelers. The Takshashila university is considered as the " first university of the world."**

**Literature;-** Indians are given many contributions in the field of literature. The books written by Indians in many languages are given contributions in many fields like epic, literature, administration, economic system geography etc. The literature created by Indians in native languages is called as native literature. Literary works in Sanskrit, Prakruth, Kannada; Gujarati and also in so many languages.

**Megasthenes' Indica;-** Megasthenes was in India as the ambassador of Greeks in the court of Chandragupta Maurya. He has recorded his experience in Pataliputra means, modern Patna, the capital of Bihar state. Though the original book has remained untraced, later Greek writers like Arraain, Starbo.Diodorus, and Pliny refer into it in their works." Indica" reveals the city administration, social and religious life of Mauryan period.

**Kautilya's Arthashastra;-** "Arthashastra" is written by the teacher and the prime minister of Chandragupta Maurya, Koutilya. He is also known as the Chanakya or Vishnu Gupta. Arthashastra is written in Sanskrit. It outlines the basic principles on administration, foreign affairs, and judicial duties that a king ought to know. Now it is translated to all languages of the world and considered as one of the reference book in Economics. By reading this book, one can understand the politics, economy, and administration, social and other aspects of Maurya period.

But still this book " Arthashastra" is studied by all the students of the world who want to study public administration, economy etc.

**Foreign literature;**-The foreign travelers like Hiuen Tsang, Gho-ko-ki , Ptolemy, visited India and so write so many books in different languages which helps to know the contemporary the social, political, religious system of India. These books help to know about the existing social, political condition of India which can be studied by the foreign countries.

By studying these native as well as foreign literature, we can understand the existed condition of India and also so many countries including Greeks influenced by this existed system in India.

**Vedic literature;**- Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad-Gita, Puranas are the part of Sanskrit literature which is still considered as the richest literary sources in the world.

**Four Vedas;**-Rig-Veda, Samaa-Veda, Yajur-Veda, and Atharva-veda are the four Vedas. Vedas are mainly the compilation of nature worship, Yaga and process of yagas. These are also called as " Samhithe". Every " Samhithe" contains the valuable and resourceful shlokas.

**Upanishads;**- Upanishads are the summary of Vedic resources and they are considered as the intelligent resources of the Vedic literature. There are six types of Upanishads including Brahadaranyaka Upanishad, Mundaka Upanishad, and Kathopanishads etc. Upanishad means " Near Guru" means the student should live near Guru to acquire valuable knowledge.

**Ramayana;** - Ramayana is the one of the great epic of India. It contains the, life history of Lord Sri Rama,. Still Indians the worship Lord Sri Rama as the in coronation of God Vishnu. Rama who was the ruler of Ayodhya, is considered as the ideal administrator, the great warrior, and also a noble and most balanceable personality.

### CONCLUSION

India is contributed in many fields to the world. The contribution of India is valuable in many terms. It has contributed in many fields like education, art, architecture, literature etc. We should pride about this.

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