



Editorial

The *Clarion* stands as an international multidisciplinary journal, dedicated to catering to the needs of scholars and readers across the globe, with a special emphasis on guiding academicians and research scholars. Published by the **Centre for Environment, Education and Economic Development (CEEED)** in collaboration with the **Department of Zoology, Cotton University**, the journal seeks to provide a platform for ideas that inspire, inform, and illuminate diverse intellectual traditions.

In alignment with this vision, **Centre for Environment, Education and Economic Development (CEEED)** in collaboration with the **Department of Zoology, Cotton University**, recently had the privilege of inviting **Sri Baisistha Bujarbaruah**, a renowned social worker of our times, whose lecture on **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)** left a lasting impression. His words reminded us of the enduring relevance of our intellectual and spiritual heritage in navigating the questions of modern existence.

He began by placing before us profound questions that humanity has asked through the ages: *From where do we come? Who created the world, and with what intentions? Do we have a relationship with this world? Are we all related or different?* These inquiries, he noted, find answers in the deep wells of the Indian Knowledge System, which draws from the **Vedas, Upanishads, rituals, prayers, philosophies, medical treatises, astronomical observations, the Puranas, epics, classical texts, Smritis and Dharmashastras, oral traditions, and timeless slogans.**

Central to his discourse was the **cosmology of the five elements (Pancha Mahabhutas)—Prithivi (earth), Ap (water), Agni (fire), Vayu (air), and Akasha (space).** He highlighted how these concepts, though ancient, resonate remarkably with modern scientific classifications: **Prithivi** with the solid state or **geosphere**, **Ap** with the liquid state or **hydrosphere**, **Agni** with **energy/heat**, **Vayu** with gases or the **atmosphere**, and **Akasha** with **space or the quantum field**. This parallel, he observed, demonstrates the depth and foresight of Indian cosmology in understanding the fundamental building blocks of existence, bridging tradition with modern science.

Equally significant was his emphasis on **Sanskrit as the language of knowledge**—a language that has preserved the wisdom of millennia and continues to be a beacon of intellectual richness. He underscored its relevance in contemporary times, not only as a cultural legacy but as a tool that links tradition with modernity.

Moreover, Sri Bujarbaruah illuminated the **scientific and mathematical insights embedded in IKS**, connecting ancient Sanskrit slogans to modern scientific principles. In doing so, he demonstrated that Indian traditions were never isolated from rational inquiry but, rather, deeply intertwined with it.

In his concluding reflections, he invoked the ideal of “*noro pora Narayan*”—the journey from human to divine. This, he reminded us, should be the purpose of life: to remain true to one’s calling, to give one’s best, and to uphold integrity in every sphere of action. Greatness does not lie merely in holding high office; even a farmer, through honest farming, can attain divinity. Every profession, when pursued with sincerity, holds equal dignity and contributes to the greater harmony of the world.

As we reflect on his words, we are reminded of the responsibility of *The Clarion* to continue serving as a bridge between wisdom traditions and modern scholarship. The Indian Knowledge System is not a relic of the past—it is a living, breathing philosophy that offers guidance for the present and future. It is our collective duty to engage with it, learn from it, and carry it forward.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arup K Hazarika', with a stylized flourish at the end.

(Arup K Hazarika)

Editor-in Chief
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Guwahati, India