



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## CASE STUDY ON PRESERVATION & DISSEMINATION OF IKS THROUGH HINDU SANATAN GPT

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### ABSTRACT :

The research paper reviews the preservation and dissemination of Indian Knowledge System (IKS), encompassing ancient Indian knowledge, philosophy, traditions, and customs, found in fields of literature, education, science, architecture, medicine, and so on, by one of the popular Generative AI tool-ChatGPT, using one of its GPT Model-Hindu Sanatan GPT. The GPT is trained on a vast amount of ancient Hindu texts, across several streams, and presents tailored and customised answers based on users'queries related to Hindu culture, religion and traditions, both in the original language of the ancient texts-Sanskrit and also in the preferred language of the user, in addition to religious texts present in other Indian languages as well.



Therefore the researcher adopts a case study approach in reviewing the GPT model's capabilities in providing customised answers on various arenas of IKS-Vedas, Upanishads, Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta, Nyaya), Vastu Shastra, and Ayurveda, that are rooted in Hinduism (Sanatan Dharma).

**KEYWORDS :** Sanatan Dharma, Indian Knowledge System (IKS), Hindu Sanatan GPT, Case Study Approach, India.

### 1.INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Sanatan Dharma As A Way Of Life

The term 'Sanatan Dharma' or 'Eternal Religion', often known as Hinduism to the masses, consists of universal duties and principles for everybody, alongside ancient knowledge, ideals, customs, beliefs, philosophies, practices, and traditions native to the Indian subcontinent, previously known as 'Akhand Bharat' or undivided India, encompassing modern-day regions of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. The term 'Sanatan' means 'eternal' and 'Dharma' means 'duty', which dated back to the Vedic Era, around 1500 BC of Ancient India, mentioned in ancient texts like Ramayana and Mahabharata, and was revived by Hindu thinkers and reformers during the 19th Century for presenting a more united front against colonialism and other religious movements. Though practice of Sanatan Dharma declined due to the spread of Buddhism and Jainism, prominent Hindu saint, Adi Shankaracharya during the 8th Century CE, revived and modified Hinduism. In addition to Adi Shankaracharya, prominent Hindu philosophers and thinkers, Swami Vivekananda, and

Dayananda Saraswati, revived Sanatan Dharma to the masses by conducting campaigns against caste discrimination, child marriage, and many more during the colonial era.

Some of the core concepts of Sanatan Dharma encompasses of:

- **Atman**-True self or eternal soul
- **Brahman**-Cosmic, Absolute, and Eternal spirit
- **Dharma**-Moral and overall duty that a person should pursue
- **Karma**-Cause & Effect, wherein a person's action, good or bad, has its consequences in future.
- **Moksha**-Liberation of a soul (Atman) from an endless cycle of rebirth, birth, and death.
- **Satya**-Truth and Honesty
- **Ahimsa**-Non-Violence
- **Yoga**-Uniting the individual with God through series of asanas

Though Sanatan Dharma has its foundations with Hinduism and considers the Trimurti (Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva) and Shakti as primary Gods, it is sometimes used as an umbrella term to other religions native to India, like Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism, with some of its core concepts like Ahimsa, Moksha, and so on.

On a whole, Sanatan Dharma promotes Gurukul education system, preservation of cultural heritage, contribution to preservation of Vedas and ancient literature, and promotion of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (World is one family) to the masses.

## 1.2. Inclusion Of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) Into Indian Education System

Indian Knowledge System (IKS), otherwise known as Bharatiya Jnana Parampara Vibhaga is an overall and a multidisciplinary structure of different streams and philosophies, found in ancient texts like Vedas, and Upanishads, native to the Indian subcontinent present since the ancient times. It consists of philosophies and literature belonging to different streams, relevant to society even today.

In 2020, National Education Policy (NEP), a new educational framework was developed by the Indian Government to replace the 1986 policy, which consisted of a new school structure (5+3+3+4), overall education in mother tongue till Grade 5, new norms for assessment grading, adoption of technological tools like SWAYAM, DIKSHA, AI, and integration of holistic education practices like promotion of activity-based, multidisciplinary subjects, and inclusion of Indian Knowledge System (IKS).

The main aim of incorporating IKS subjects like engineering, science, technology, arts, humanities, health, and governance, to higher education and its governing bodies like AICTE, and UGC, is to combine ancient knowledge with modern educational practices for promotion of cultural pride, holistic development, multidisciplinary practices, and innovation to students and youngsters, in turn aiding the promotion and revival of ancient practices to modern society.

## 1.3. Development of Generative Pre-Trained Transformer (GPT) AI Models On Sanatan Dharma

Artificial Intelligence or AI is the ability of computer systems to mimic human intelligence, by undertaking learning, problem-solving, and reasoning capabilities by undergoing training from vast amounts of data to produce new content and make predictions. It incorporates Machine Learning (ML), Generative AI, and Natural Language Processing (NLP) to recognise human speech and text, according to the users' prompts.

Generative Pre-Trained Transformer (GPT) is a form of Generative AI, generates or creates new content, summarizes and translates text, based on pre-fed data according to the users' prompts in the form of a conversational chatbot. One of the most notable examples of conversational AI chatbot is ChatGPT which contains various GPTs of different streams-education, science, technology, art, literature, astrology, medicine, fashion, lifestyle, and religion.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1. Integration Of Indian Knowledge System (IKS) Into Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)

*Dr. Payal Banerjee & Susmita Banerjee (2025)* studied the confluence of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) by highlighting the blend of ancient knowledge and

modern solutions, in addition to proposal of framework to get the best of both worlds in the fields of education, healthcare, governance, and sustainable development.

**Ranjan Majhi (2025)** explored on how AI technologies can be combined with Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) for addressing sustainability challenges, by adopting qualitative research methodology, using literature review, in-depth interviews, and thematic analysis, who later concluded with notable examples like treatment recommendations from Ayurveda can be improved using machine learning algorithms, in turn contributing to India's vision.

**Amit. Y. Kapoor (2025)** studied the creation, modification, and evolution of AI technology for symbolic reasoning, natural language processing, and machine ethics, by drawing inspiration from Paninian Grammar, Ayurveda, Mimamsa (hermeneutics), and Nyaya (logic), in addition to exploration of preservation, digitisation, and distribution of traditional Indian knowledge using AI.

## 2.2. Comprehension, Preservation, & Dissemination Of Ancient Sanskrit Texts using AI LLMs

**Mohanish Mayank & Dipesh Vinod Katira (2024)** studied the application and usage of AI's Large Language Model (LLM)s like GPT-4o, Llama-3, for auto-correcting Sanskrit writing correction, noun-verb agreement, and contextual inference, despite the complex grammatical structure of the language and availability of lesser literature and linguistic resources for the ancient language, with concluding the tools' efficacy.

**R.P. Chaudhari et. al (2024)** introduced and tested SansGPT, a GPT model trained on large datasets of Sanskrit texts and literature, in addition to developing a custom tokeniser for optimising it for generative tasks.

**V.M. Akavarapu et. al (2025)** did a case study approach on the understanding and deciphering feature of LLMs of ancient languages like Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, without the LLMs being educated about it, with instances like finding names or answering questions. They also compared with smaller LLMs and concluded that bigger models like GPT-4o fared better in understanding and disseminating classical languages.

## 2.3. Application Of AI LLMs In Different Fields Of IKS

**Syed Adeel Ahmed et. al (2024)** analysed the AI chatbot-AyurChat to navigate discussions related to healthcare, by providing personalised responses to health-related queries based on Ayurveda texts and sources, in addition to other traditional medicines like Siddha and Unani. The researchers concluded that the AyurChat chatbot bridges the gap between traditional knowledge and modern medicine.

**Partha Pratim Ray (2025)** reviewed the AI GPT-NadiML, by integrating Nadi Josiyam, an ancient astrology practice of future prediction, recorded in palm leaves, followed by ancient Tamils from the Sangam Age. The researcher who created the GPT using Machine Learning techniques that maps each workflow of Nadi Josiyam and later concluded that the experimental results showcased high accuracy, precision in leaf retrieval, emphasising a scalable, transparent, and trustworthy consultations in this modern age.

**Saket Ram et. al (2025)** developed and reviewed a multilingual Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) based chatbot-AyurSanvaad, while explaining its nature of auto-detection of queries, translation to English language, and delivering accurate responses in over 22 Indian languages.

## 3. RESEARCH DESIGN

### 3.1. Research Methodology

The paper adopts the qualitative research methodology by adopting the case-study approach in analysing the Sanatan GPT model's ability to provide tailored answers to queries related to Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) and its sub-branches.

### 3.2. Research Objectives

- To study the GPT's model's features in delivering tailored responses.
- To analyse the content delivered by the GPT model.

- To review whether the text and content provided by the model is accurate.

## 4. ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

### 4.1. Overview on ChatGPT's model-Hindu Sanatan GPT 5.2

Hindu Sanatan GPT, one of the GPT chatbots belonging to its parent company ChatGPT has been trained on vast amounts of data sourced from ancient Hindu texts like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas, to provide personalised and in-depth answers based on users' prompts based on their preferred language. According to the GPT's official handle, the main function of the GPT is to aid in the exploration of ancient Hindu wisdom and philosophies from the texts, and also provides life histories, stories, and teachings from prominent characters from Hindu epics as well.

Apart from providing texts in the literature's language Sanskrit, it also provides content from other Hindu literature, for instance, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, and many more, in addition to content related to Ayurveda (traditional Indian medical practice) and Yoga (ancient Indian mind and body unification practice).

On the opening screen, one can find a few pre-determined prompts pasted on top of the chat model, like interpretation of a Vedic hymn, lessons from Ramayana, Gita, and so on, which the user can use or get inspiration from, to ask their own queries.

### 4.2. Overview of prompt answers provided by the GPT model based on the queries

#### 4.2.1. Quotes from Bhagavad Gita for a productive life

Bhagavad Gita, or the Song of God, is an ancient Hindu scripture, written by Maharishi Ved Vyasa, contains Lord Krishna's teachings and advice to the Pandava prince, Arjuna during the Kurukshetra War, found in the epic Mahabharata. Gita is believed to have been written around 2nd or 1st century BC, which contains 700 verses and 18 chapters, and is considered as the holy book of Hindus (people practicing Hindu faith), alongside the four Vedas.

The book contains messages on various topics like Dharma, Bhakti, Karma, Moksha, and Yoga, written in the ancient language Sanskrit.

When this prompt was entered, the GPT model provided many sub-headings related to concrete steps one must follow to gain a productive life. Within the sub-headings, the model first gives the Sanskrit verse and the hymn's chapter number, and proceeds to give its translated version (whichever language one prefers), along with its full meaning.

#### For example:

**1. Focus on Action, Not Anxiety**

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।  
मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूर्मा ते सङ्गोऽस्त्वकर्मणि॥

— Gita 2.47

**Meaning:**

You have the right to action alone, never to its fruits.  
Do not let results be your motive, nor fall into inaction.

**For a productive life:**

Work deeply. Let effort be perfect. Anxiety about outcomes drains energy.

#### 4.2.2. A famous Upanishad story-Nachiketa and Yama in poetic way

Upanishads, part of Vedic texts, documents the change from archaic Vedic rituals and towards new religious ideas and institutions, representing the Jnana-Kanda or the knowledge portion of the Vedas. In total, there are over 108 Upanishads, containing texts on the interconnection between Atman and Brahman, karma, moksha, reincarnation, meditation, and so on.

The story of Nachiketa and Yama comes under the Katha Upanishad, which delves into the story of a young boy called Nachiketa, who was offered to Yama-the God of Death by his father, asks for the secret of life after death, instead of worldly pleasures, which was given in a poetic version by the GPT model

### Example:

I


A boy with eyes like morning fire,  
Nachiketā, pure of guile,  
Watched his father give in offering  
Cows too weak to walk a mile.

"Father," he asked with steady breath,  
"Tell me—unto whom am I given?"  
Once, twice—silence answered him.  
The third time came a word, unbidden:  
"To Yama, I give you."

### 4.2.3. Moral Stories from Panchatantra and Jataka Tales

Panchatantra and Jataka Tales, are an ancient collection of moral stories featuring animals, with the former being rooted in Hinduism, conceptualised in Sanskrit by Vishnu Sharma, 200 BCE and the latter from Buddhism, written in the Pali language. Despite the language differences and yearly gaps, both stories feature animal interactive stories with strong moral lessons like friendship, bravery, righteousness, rooted in Indian culture and traditions. When given a prompt to provide a sample story from the two tales, the GPT model provided many short stories with easy-to-understand language and end moral message.

### Example:

 From the Panchatantra

1. The Lion and the Clever Rabbit

**Moral:** *Intelligence is stronger than brute force.*

Once there was a cruel lion who scared all animals in the forest.  
To save themselves, the animals sent one animal each day as food.

One day, a small rabbit was sent.  
He arrived late on purpose.

"Why are you late?" roared the lion.

"O King," said the rabbit calmly,  
"Another lion stopped me, saying he is the true ruler."

Angry, the lion followed the rabbit to a deep well.  
Seeing his reflection, he jumped in—  
and was never seen again.

**Lesson for children:**  
Think before you act. Clever thinking can solve big problems.

**4. The Golden Swan**

**Moral:** Greed destroys happiness.

A magical swan gave one golden feather daily to a poor family.  
The mother grew greedy and plucked all feathers at once.

The swan lost its magic and flew away.  
The family became poor again.

🔮 **Lesson:**  
Be grateful. Greed brings loss.

**4.2.4. Yoga Tips And Step-By-Step Guide On How To Do Surya Namaskar**

Surya Namaskar or Sun Salutation is a 12-step full-body yoga routine that is performed in a synchronised manner with proper breathing technique. According to yoga practitioners, it improves one’s overall health and aids in effective weight management, making it effective to do even in pregnancy. Though it is part of Ashtanga Yoga (Yoga with poses), it can be coupled with mantras (hymns) in praise of the Sun God (Lord Surya). When the prompt was given to provide a step-by-step guide of doing Surya Namaskar with mantras, the GPT model compiled everything by providing a unique mantra to each step, along with round suggestions, depending on one’s level and age.

**Example:**

The screenshot shows a digital interface for a 12-step Surya Namaskar routine. It includes an introductory paragraph: "Surya Namaskar is not merely exercise; it is moving prayer — a union of body (शरीर), breath (प्राण), and consciousness (चित्त), offered to Sūrya Nārāyaṇa, the visible form of Brahman. Traditionally performed at sunrise, facing the Sun." Below this, it lists "The 12 Steps with Mantras" and provides details for the first three steps:

- 1. प्रणामासन (Pranāmsāna) – Prayer Pose**: Hands joined, stand still. Mantra: ॐ शिवाय नमः (Om Maṛāya Namaḥ). Meaning: Salutations to the Friend of all. Breath: Exhale.
- 2. हुस्त उत्थानासन (Hasta Uthānāsana) – Raised Arms**: Arms up, gentle backbend. Mantra: ॐ शशिने नमः (Om Raśayā Namaḥ). Meaning: The Shining One. Breath: Inhale.
- 3. पादहस्तासन (Pādahastāsana) – Hand to Foot**: Bend forward. Mantra: ॐ सूर्याय नमः (Om Sūryāya Namaḥ). Meaning: The One who brings light. Breath: Exhale.

**4.2.5. Ayurveda Tips And Solutions For Allergies**

Ayurveda, called ‘science of life’ contains literature related to holistic medicine, preventive solutions, and plant-based medicines for various diseases occurring in one’s body by emphasising on balance of doshas-Vata, Pitha, and Kapha for a disease-free lifestyle. Though there is no clear founder of Ayurveda, Sages Charaka and Sushruta were considered to be masters in alternative medicine.

When asked for a solution for allergies in Ayurveda, the GPT model provided causes, underlying issues, and concrete solutions from Ayurvedic texts.

**Example:**

**Ayurveda for Allergies (Natural & Holistic Approach)**  
*Treating the root cause, not just the symptoms*

In Ayurveda, allergies are not seen as random reactions. They are the result of **imbalance in digestion (Agni)**, accumulation of **Ama (toxins)**, and disturbance of the **Doshas**—Vata, Pitta, and Kapha.

**"Agni is the root of health."**  
 — Charaka Samhita

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**Ayurvedic Understanding of Allergies**

- **Root Causes**
  - Weak digestion (low Agni)
  - Toxin buildup (Ama)
  - Poor immunity
  - Stress and irregular lifestyle
  - Unnatural foods and environment

**4.2.6. Vaastu Tips And How to Do Griha Pravesh Puja**

In Hindu traditions, it is often the norm to do a puja (ritual) to do a housewarming ceremony to invoke blessings of Lord Ganesh and Goddess Lakshmi for new beginnings and prosperity, and special focus on constructing a house adhering to Vaastu principles (ancient Indian architectural science and design) to achieve a balanced and harmonious living in houses. When asked for some tips on how to conduct the puja and adhere to Vastu principles, the GPT model provided tailored descriptions, with dos and don'ts.

**1. Types of Griha Pravesh**

- **Apoorna** - Entering a newly constructed house (most common)
- **Sapoorna** - Re-entering after renovation
- **Dwarpravesha** - Re-entering after calamity (fire, flood, etc.)

**2. Choosing the Auspicious Time (Muhurat)**

- Best months: Margha, Phalgun, Vaishakha, Jyeshtha
- Best days: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
- Avoid: Amavasya, Grahas (retrograde), Chaturmas
- Consult a **pendit** or **Panchang** for exact muhurat.

**3. Preparation Before Puja**

- Clean the house thoroughly.
- Decorate entrance with **malaga leaves** & **toran**.
- Draw **rangoli** at the entrance.
- Keep the house empty before puja.

**Vaastu Directions for a Newly Constructed House**  
 Harmony of space, nature, and life force — as taught in *Uttar Sūtra*

Vastu is the applied wisdom of the Vedas, aligning a home with the **pañca-mahabhūta** (five elements) and cosmic directions to promote health, prosperity, and peace.

**Ideal Orientation of the House**

**Main Entrance (Most Important)**

- Best directions:
  - East (for energy, growth, clarity)
  - North (Kubera, wealth & opportunities)
- Acceptable:
  - North East (very auspicious)
  - West (with proper placement)
- Avoid:
  - South West
  - South

*East-facing houses are traditionally preferred for spiritual and mental well-being.*

**5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The Hindu Sanatan GPT model curates content from ancient Sanskrit texts and literature, based on the users’ prompts, while delivering it from the source itself in its original language is commendable. However, it is often known that the GPT model ‘hallucinates’ (i.e.) provides inaccurate information with confidence, when limited training on texts are available. Based on a 1985 paper on AI languages, it was misinterpreted that the author has said that Sanskrit is the perfect language for AI or ML training, due to the language’s complex structure. But in reality, experts have pointed out that Sanskrit’s complexity and the capability of one word to have several meanings undermines the GPT’s accuracy.

However, the language has its merits as well on AI training, especially for symbolic AI-representation of knowledge through ontologies and logic, in addition to excerpts from Panini’s Astadhyayi, alongside its testing ability of NLP systems, and its versatility.

From the above prompts and its tailored answers, one can conclude that though the GPT model provides accurate content (to some extent), one should always rely on traditional methods to get any insights from Ayurveda or guidance for important rituals.

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