

Three Vs in the Context of Ancient Indian Tradition: Foundation of Viksit Bharat 2047

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Abstract- Ancient Bharat's cultural legacy forms the bedrock of global civilizations, with its historical significance rooted in the ancient cities of Harappa and Mohen-jodaro, and the timeless city of Varanasi, which traces its origins back to Rigvedic times. This rich heritage bequeathed the world the profound concepts encapsulated in the Three Vs: Bharat as Vishwa Guru (World Teacher), Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (The Whole World as One Family), and Vishwa Bandhutva (Universal Brotherhood). As we approach Viksit Bharat 2047, these timeless ideals become increasingly relevant. Bharat's vision for 2047 encompasses not only economic and technological advancements but also a reassertion of its cultural and philosophical heritage on the global stage. By embodying the principles of Vishwa Guru, Bharat aims to lead in knowledge and wisdom, fostering global cooperation and understanding. The concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam underscores Bharat's commitment to viewing the world as one interconnected family, promoting peace and unity. Meanwhile, Vishwa Bandhutva emphasizes universal brotherhood, advocating for a harmonious global community. As Bharat strives to become a developed nation by 2047, these ancient principles will guide its journey, ensuring that progress aligns with its deep-rooted cultural values.

Keywords- Ancient India, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, Viksit Bharat, cultural values, Vishwa Guru

I. INTRODUCTION

Culture is not preserved overnight; it is a collective reflection of the arts and intellectual achievements of humanity. Indian culture, with its unique and diverse traditions, stands out on the global stage. Ancient Bharat is celebrated more for its cultural heritage than its geography, imparting to the world the profound concepts of the Three Vs: 'Vishwa Bandhutva' (Universal Brotherhood), 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' (The Whole World as One Family), and 'Vishwa Guru' (World

Teacher). As we advance towards Viksit Bharat 2047, these ideals remain central, embodying the ancient ethos of world peace and stability. They underscore Bharat's potential to lead in the future by promoting unity and understanding across the globe.

Historically, Bharat earned the title of 'Vishwa Guru' due to its advanced economy, political systems, and intellectual wealth, which impressed nations across the globe. India's reputation as the 'golden bird' stemmed from its abundant resources and precious stones, which were instrumental in its prosperity. The enlightened minds of ancient Bharat shaped a great nation. As stated in the National Portal of India: "There is no country like India, so diverse, multi-lingual, and multi-cultural, yet united by shared traditions, culture, and values. Strengthening these bonds through continuous and enhanced mutual interaction among people from various regions encourages reciprocity and fosters an enriched value system of unity across different States in our culturally unique country, India."

-(Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, National Portal of India)

II. BHARAT: THE VISHWA GURU

India, a name imposed by the British, obscures the true identity of this once-prosperous nation. Before colonization, it was a vast region known as 'Bharat Khand'. Ancient Bharat, with its rich cultural heritage, stood as the cultural heart of the world, deeply rooted in its illustrious history.

The mantra:

*"Om, Sarve bhavantu sukhinah
Sarve santu nirāmayāḥ
Sarve bhadraṇi paśyantu*

*Mā kashchit duḥkha bhāgbhavet
Om Shāntiḥ, Shāntiḥ, Shāntiḥ*

translates to:

*"May all be prosperous and happy
May all be free from illness
May all see what is spiritually uplifting
May no one suffer
Om peace, peace, peace"*

This ancient mantra reflects the greatness of Bharat's culture, which prays for the well-being of the entire world based on universal humanity. Over the past 10,000 years, India has not waged war against any country. It was home to the world's first university in Takshila, established around 700 BC, and the Nalanda University, founded in the 4th century BC, was a remarkable achievement in ancient Indian education. Ayurveda, the earliest known medical system, was systematized by Charaka, the father of medicine, 2,500 years ago. Today, Ayurveda is regaining its significant place in modern civilization.

Yoga originated in Ancient Bharat, initiated by our revered Rishi Munis. In today's world, meditation is a powerful practice for addressing various mental and physical issues. The benefits of yoga are now recognized globally, leading to the celebration of World Yoga Day on June 21.

The roots of yoga can be traced back over 5,000 years to the Indus-Saraswati civilization in Northern India. The term "yoga" first appeared in the Rig Veda, the oldest sacred texts, which contained hymns, mantras, and rituals used by the Brahmins, the Vedic priests.

India is also the birthplace of surgery. This field of medical practice, which involves cutting and repairing the body, was pioneered by Maharishi Sushruta. He lived between 600 and 1000 B.C. and authored the 'Sushruta Samhita,' one of the most significant works in Indian medical literature, detailing the ancient surgical practices of India. His methods were later adopted by Western countries.

Frank McDowell, in "The Source Book of Plastic Surgery," writes:

"Amid Sushruta's elaborate language, rituals, and diversions, a clear picture of a great surgeon emerges. Undeterred by his failures and unimpressed by his successes, he relentlessly pursued the truth and imparted it to his successors. His approach to combating disease and deformity was marked by reasoned and logical methods."

Sushruta developed advanced surgical techniques for reconstructing noses, earlobes, and genitalia, which were often amputated due to religious, criminal, or military reasons. His innovations included the forehead flap rhinoplasty, a procedure still used in modern plastic surgery, and the otoplastic technique, which reconstructs an earlobe using skin from the cheek.

India is also credited with the invention of the numeral zero, a concept first explained by Maharishi Aryabhatta. The Vedas

describe numbers extending up to 10 trillion, and Emperor Ashoka's inscriptions indicate long-standing knowledge of numerical systems. Bhaskaracharya's "Leelavati" states, "When a number is divided by zero, the result is infinite."

India has gifted the world with astrology, revealing that the Earth is round and explaining the rotation that causes day and night. Aryabhatta also provided insights into solar and lunar eclipses. The Vedas describe an infinite universe and even mention Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs).

Sanskrit, considered one of the oldest languages, has influenced many modern languages. Bharat, with its ancient civilizations like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, is seen as the cradle of civilization, guiding the development of future societies.

In today's context, India's achievements underscore its readiness to embrace the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. The successful Mars Orbital Mission (Mangalyaan) in 2014, achieved on its first attempt, highlighted India's advanced technological prowess, outpacing other nations that required multiple attempts. More recently, the Chandrayaan-3 mission's successful landing on the Moon's south pole in August 2023 further demonstrated India's capabilities in space exploration. Additionally, the advancements in the GSLV Mark 3 project have solidified India's self-reliance for satellite launches, marking a significant leap forward. These milestones reflect India's growing prominence in the global space arena and its potential to lead in the future.

India's rich tapestry of diverse religions and cultures, unified under the concept of Bhartiyyata, exemplifies the essence of Incredible India. With the Indian Army ranking as the fourth largest globally and the Indian economy standing as the second largest in Asia, India's influence is substantial.

Moreover, Indian expertise and knowledge are making impactful contributions worldwide, with many Indians advancing science and technology at institutions like NASA. These accomplishments underscore India's potential to once again assume the role of Vishwa Guru, guiding global progress and fostering unity in alignment with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

III. VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्) is a Sanskrit phrase found in Hindu texts that embodies the philosophy that the entire world is one family. This concept is a fundamental tenet of Sanatan Dharma, prominently featured in texts such as the Maha Upanishad. The phrase is engraved at the entrance of the Indian Parliament, symbolizing the country's global outlook.

Meditation, a cornerstone of Indian culture, is the practice of self-discovery, revealing the true essence of the soul beyond material concerns. Those who meditate are not self-centered; they work for the benefit of humanity as a whole and lead by example. These enlightened individuals view the entire world as their family.

The idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam reflects the advanced development of human consciousness in Ancient Bharat. It

encompasses concepts of existence before birth and after death, prescribing a sacramental order of human consciousness. Bharatiya culture lays the spiritual foundation for human development, nurturing individuals from ordinary to saintly, sage-like, and even superhuman levels. The emergence of enlightened great men in Bharat is a testament to its profound heritage.

A seminar held at the Vivekananda International Foundation, a public policy think tank, on January 16-17, 2019, explored the theme of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. The concept note highlighted that the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of June 21 as International Day of Yoga in 2014, led by an India-supported resolution, was a landmark event. Echoing Prime Minister Narendra Modi's call to integrate ancient ideas into contemporary strategies, the seminar emphasized how principles like Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam offer valuable insights into addressing global conflicts. Modi has frequently highlighted ancient Indian wisdom, noting its relevance in fostering global harmony and reflecting India's view of the world as a family. India's prompt international aid during natural disasters exemplifies this belief.

Albrow (1990) succinctly captures the essence of globalization as "all those processes by which the people of the world are incorporated into a single world society." This ideal is mirrored in the ancient Indian concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (meaning "the whole world is one family").

Ancient Bharat's traditions promoted communal harmony and peace, exemplified by the saying 'Atithi Devo Bhavah,' which means "the guest is God." This reflects the exceptional hospitality and reverence afforded to guests in a culture where they are considered divine.

During the VIF seminar, an interactive session chaired by Prof. Dayanand Bhargava, Professor Emeritus at Jain Vishva Bharati University, discussed the contemporary relevance of ancient Indian thought. The session emphasized that a country's global approach is shaped by its civilizational and philosophical heritage. To develop a cohesive Indian narrative, it is crucial to apply ancient ideas practically and strategically. The aphorism Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam stands as a cornerstone of India's journey towards Viksit Bharat 2047. Embracing this principle, along with exploring other foundational concepts, will not only enrich policymaking but also elevate India's cultural influence on the global stage. As India advances towards its vision of development, these timeless ideals will guide its role in shaping a more unified and harmonious world.

IV. VISHWA BANDHUTVA

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam translates to "the entire world is one family," while Vishwa Bandhutva signifies Universal Brotherhood, asserting that all people within this family are our brothers and sisters.

Universal Brotherhood Day, observed on September 11 each year, commemorates Swami Vivekananda's historic speech delivered on September 11, 1893, at the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

Here is a portion of Swami Vivekananda's speech:

"Sisters and Brothers of America,

It fills my heart with unspeakable joy to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome you have extended to us. I thank you on behalf of the most ancient order of monks in the world, the mother of religions, and the millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects.

I also extend my gratitude to the speakers who, referring to the delegates from the East, have acknowledged that these representatives bring the concept of toleration to new lands. I am proud to belong to a religion that has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We not only advocate universal toleration but also accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation that has provided refuge to the persecuted and the displaced from all religions and nations. We have welcomed the remnant of the Israelites who sought refuge in Southern India when their temple was destroyed by Roman tyranny. We have also embraced the remnants of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I remember a hymn I learned in my youth, recited daily by millions: 'As the different streams having their sources in various paths, though they appear diverse, all lead to Thee.'

This convention, one of the most distinguished assemblies ever held, itself reflects the doctrine of the Gita: 'Whosoever comes to Me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which ultimately lead to me.' Sectarianism, bigotry, and fanaticism have long plagued this beautiful earth, causing violence, bloodshed, and despair. These demons have hindered human progress, but their time is over. I hope that the bell tolling in honor of this convention marks the end of fanaticism, persecution, and uncharitable feelings between those striving towards the same goal."

The speech opening with "Sisters and Brothers of America" exemplifies the enduring relevance of Vishwa Bandhutva within Bharat's ancient cultural framework, deeply rooted in the Vedas. Vivekananda's address left a profound mark, immediately earning a prolonged standing ovation from the assembly. As we advance towards Viksit Bharat 2047, this spirit of universal brotherhood remains a cornerstone, reflecting Bharat's timeless commitment to fostering global unity and understanding.

V. METHODOLOGY

Content analysis of ancient Indian texts such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana will be examined for references to the three Vs: Vishwa Guru (World Teacher), Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (The World is One Family), and Vishwa Bandhutva (Universal Brotherhood).

Scholarly articles, books, and historical commentaries on Indian philosophy, culture, and civilization will be analyzed. Modern interpretations of these ancient concepts, especially those relating to India's role in the 21st century, are included.

A. Findings

The content analysis of the three Vs—Vishwa Guru (World Teacher), Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (The World is One

Family), and Vishwa Bandhutva (Universal Brotherhood)—reveals their deep-rooted significance in ancient Bharat culture and their continued relevance in contemporary times, particularly in the context of Viksit Bharat 2047.

B. Vishwa Guru

The concept of Bharat as a Vishwa Guru is not merely a historical notion but a guiding principle that has shaped India's intellectual and spiritual contributions to the world. Ancient texts, particularly the Vedas and Upanishads, emphasize the role of knowledge and spiritual wisdom in achieving global leadership. This idea resonates strongly today, as India's advancements in fields like yoga, meditation, and holistic living are increasingly recognized worldwide. The findings suggest that Bharat's potential to become a global leader in promoting peace, sustainability, and holistic development is anchored in its ancient traditions.

C. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

This philosophy, rooted in the Upanishads, emphasizes the unity of mankind and the interconnectedness of all beings. Historically, it has influenced Bharat's approach to global relations, promoting tolerance and inclusivity. In contemporary times, this concept aligns with India's diplomatic stance of non-alignment and its role in global forums advocating for collective well-being. The findings underscore how Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam can serve as a framework for India's foreign policy, fostering global cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

D. Vishwa Bandhutva:

The principle of universal brotherhood has been a cornerstone of Bharat's cultural and religious ethos. From the teachings of the Buddha to Mahatma Gandhi's advocacy for non-violence, the idea of brotherhood transcends national boundaries. The analysis indicates that this principle can guide India's internal development and international relations, contributing to global harmony.

In conclusion, the three Vs, deeply embedded in ancient Bharat's tradition, provide a strong philosophical foundation for India's vision of becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047. These ideals not only reflect Bharat's rich cultural heritage but also offer a blueprint for its future as a global leader.

VI. CONCLUSION

The concept of the Three Vs demonstrates why Bharat has the potential to become a Vishwa Guru. It illustrates Bharat's ability to lead with the principle of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam—the belief that the world is one family, which fosters global peace. Vishwa Bandhutva or Universal Brotherhood is an integral aspect of this vision. Together, the Three Vs—Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, Vishwa Bandhutva, and Vishwa Guru—are interconnected, reflecting Bharat's deep cultural heritage and its enduring relevance. As we move towards Viksit Bharat 2047, this timeless philosophy will continue to guide and inspire Bharat's role in shaping a unified and harmonious world.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE FOR STUDY

Future research can explore the practical applications of the three Vs—Vishwa Guru, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, and Vishwa Bandhutva—in shaping India's policies and global leadership as part of Viksit Bharat 2047. Comparative studies between Bharat's ancient cultural ethos and contemporary global strategies could provide insights into how these concepts can be integrated into modern governance, education, and diplomacy. Additionally, interdisciplinary research involving philosophy, political science, and international relations could further deepen understanding of how these ancient principles can contribute to a sustainable and peaceful global order in the 21st century.

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