



India Sixty - Vision & Mission

Build a modern India on our heritage knowledge



A project for open learning of Indian Scientific Heritage by
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India Sixty – Vision & Mission

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

India Sixty – Vision & Mission

Our motherland, Bharath, could survive on this globe earth with all her cultural glory for more than ten thousand years! This is because; Indian thoughts are scientific, rational, unbiased, and universally true, on their basic and applied level. They were valuable in ancient times and are valuable in modern times too. We call them *chira purathanam* - older than the oldest and *nitya noothanam* - ever novel in vision and application. Hence our culture - *Dharma* is *Sanathanam* in nature. These cultural thoughts and practices are adoptable for anyone in any country at anytime with any social - linguistic - religious background. This is why our motherland could preserve her glorious heritage even after 1350 years of foreign invasion and suppression.

Indians were the only people who had to pay religious taxes *jaziya* to foreign rulers for more than 300 years for living as Hindus in their own country.

Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Babylonian...civilizations got wiped out many centuries ago and Chinese civilization is reaching almost to a final breathing stage. In India, the ancient literature, scientific and spiritual thoughts, customs and rituals, approaches and visions did not degrade or decay hitherto. It is surviving, spreading, and conquering even the ultra modern scientific mind of the developed world. This is because they are scientific and do have merits and values.

Perhaps due to the torrential negative effect of the foreign invasion, suppression, and slavery, we have absorbed many bad practices from outside and also became ignorant about our own good practices. Slowly we are losing the self confidence and patriotism which guided us throughout these days. Added to these are the policies of our own rulers during the pre and post independence period. The change in our vision on life due to the so called 'progress' is making us consumer society looking only for luxury, comfort and money. We are slowly becoming the slaves of our own inferiority complex.

But remember! The world is looking to India for novel and ancient ideas as an alternative pathway through integration of spiritual sciences and physical sciences as mentioned in *Upanishads*. Seeing the response from all over the world, particularly from the developed countries, *we started knowing that we know nothing about our heritage!* What was informed us, for the last five and a half decade is that every Indian thought is superstition and useless! The developed countries are proving that Indian Heritage knowledge is scientific and useful. At least from now on we should start learning our own heritage. *We have only one method for that: learn it by ourselves and teach others.*

In Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage, we use all the possible ultra modern scientific tools to learn and teach the ancient Indian knowledge. In this mission we have published more than 70 books directly from IISH and 15 books through the Spiritual Research Center of IISH at Mazhuvanchery in Malayalam, English, Hindi and Tamil in many editions. Audio cassettes in more than 140 subjects, 55 different CDs in MP3 format, 40 Video CDs and 20 brochures were released. Our projects are being supported by Govt. of Kerala through the Department of Science, Technology and Environment, ICHR, CSIR, ISRO, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, State Bank of Travancore, Department of Culture - Govt. of India, Indian National Science Academy and many other Governmental and non-Governmental organizations, universities and academic institutions in this mission.

We spread this great message of our heritage in collaboration with tens of organizations in hundreds of places through thousands of programs with the help of tens of thousands of mission oriented workers to the hearts of millions of people all over the world.

With the blessings of our motherland and almighty we are successful; in our endeavor. *India Sixty - Vision & Mission* is our novel program to spread this message at a faster pace. As you know India will be celebrating the sixtieth anniversary - *Shasty Poorthy* of independence on August 15, 2007. Before that date to learn the science behind at least a few heritage knowledge by each and every one of us. We look forward for your blessings, guidance, cooperation and coordination.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

The National Heritage Center (NHC) of Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage has been inaugurated on April 20, 2003 in Trissur on the land donated by the Vadakke Kottillil family of Trissur. A Spiritual Research Center in Mazhuvanchery temple in Trissur district of Kerala is functioning and many publications are released from there too.

We remind you, it is your duty, responsibility, and privilege to hand over the flame in the lamp received from our forefathers to the next generation. Hope you will be with Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage in this mission! It is your, mine and our mission to protect our *dharm*.

In the service of the heritage of our motherland, your family members...

Dr. M. Sambasivan Neurosurgeon
M.S. (Gen); M.S. (Neuro); F. R. C. S
Chairman, Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage
President, World Federation of Neurosurgical Society

Dr. N. Gopalakrishnan
M.Sc. (Pharm); M.Sc. (Chem.); M.A. (Soc.); PhD (Bio); D.Lit
Hon. Director, Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage
Scientist, CSIR

Build a modern India – on our heritage knowledge

Dhanyathman

We, Indians do not know about the Scientific Heritage of our motherland. Till August 15, 1947 the foreign invaders destroyed part of our heritage. After August 15, 1947 we ourselves destroyed the glorious heritage of our nation. For the last five decades and a half of independence, we have not learned anything about our motherland. It is too late! Still, we have to learn systematically, the knowledge existed in India for many millennia. World over the scholars, scientists and technologists are learning, researching and patenting these Indian knowledge. We should at least know all that theoretical, applied scientific and cultural knowledge existed in India. Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage is in the mission of learning and teaching our heritage in the true spirit of scientific vision and patriotic mission. This program is undertaken as India Sixty - Vision & Mission supported by central and state government agencies and many organizations.

**Spread the message of Cleanliness, Hygiene, Discipline, Punctuality, Devotion, Sincerity, and Patriotism.
Make India one of the most powerful nations in the world.**

How to learn and teach Indian Scientific Heritage

Organize:

- Lectures, seminars, discussions, essay or quiz competitions speech, memory test, exhibitions, tours, art, and literary shows etc.

Circulate

- Brochures, notices, booklets, cassettes, CDs, floppy discs etc on Indian heritage knowledge and send the same through emails and WebPages etc.

Collect & Compile

- Collect and compile Indian heritage knowledge from all sources of publications and mass media. Compile the data and spread them to others.

Organize Heritage Clubs:

- In your locality within your circle to have lectures, seminars and discussions which will improve or establish a healthy relationship and knowledge.

Conduct Research & Studies

- Undertake research or study programs by collecting information on the selected subject from various sources and asking questions to the elderly people who has knowledge in this specific subject. Make your report and submit for approval to IISH.

Find below few subjects you may conduct your Research & Studies:

Health Science: The Indian vision on health, Aswini Devatha concept - Food & Exercise, need of exercise, yoga Asanas, soorya namaskaram, effect of medicines, identification of drugs, pathyas and fasting, selected food, rest and upasana, ethics for doctors cause of illness, pathogenic organisms, precautions to be taken for good health, solar therapy, water therapy, yoga therapy, music therapy, Reiki, energy healing, the knowledge on surgery and surgical equipments, practicing surgery and explanations given by Maharishi Susrutha. Acharas - customs and rituals influencing health.

Mental Health Psychology: Description of mind given in Upanishads, mental influence on health, influence of puranic and related stories in mind, mental development, and yoga. Influence of yama and niyama as mentioned by Patanjali, controlling the mind, dhyana, food and mind, saatwic food, dreams, effect of mantras on mind, customs influencing the mental health and family relations.

Food Science: Variety of Indian foods, balanced nutritious foods, natural traditional baby foods, the medicinal components usually added in foods - like asafetida, turmeric, spices etc. - advised food during illness, specialized cooking, roasting, fermenting, processing, preserving, etc done for variety of foods and their science. Generation of specific flavors in foods by suitable modifying spices. The science of altering the foods during fasting on specific days. Opting for integrated balance foods through fasting and vrathaas, science of selecting variety foods based on seasons, importance of selecting

cooking vessels - for getting micronutrients like iron, zinc, copper, silica, magnesium, sodium, potassium etc. - variety of vegetable and their significance in balanced healthy foods. Many more significant scientific observations can be made in a student carefully examine the Indian foods, Naturopathy, Vegetarian food.

Chemistry: The ancient Indian knowledge on chemicals and the subject of Chemistry given in Rasaratna Samucchayam, Rasarnavam, Rasendra Choodamani, Rasa Ratnakaram etc and many similar books. These books are available in Sanskrit with English and Hindi translations. Sanskrit names of chemicals, details of setting up a laboratory, scientific temper, qualification of chemists, laboratory assistant, research scholars, properties of inorganic chemicals, and their used described by Nagarjuna centuries ago. Chemicals used for a various purposes as described in Bharadvaja in Yantra Sarvaswa, Varahamihira in Bruhath Samhita and also by others in the above chemistry books.

Bio-pesticides: Variety of plant products, neem, tulasi, clove, pepper, turmeric, tobacco, oils like sesame oil, cotton seed oil, castor oil etc are used as bio-pesticides and some as preservatives. Traditional methods of pest control are also available from old farmers.

Plant Drugs Pharmacology: Active plant bio-chemicals, processing medicinal plants, etc. Understand as many plants as possible which are good sources of the bio-active principles. Variety of plants used for curing diseases like herbs, shrubs, creepers, grass, trees etc. The plant leaves, buds, flowers, stems, roots, latex etc. used for treating specific diseases. Single drug treatment.

Medicines and Medicinal Preparations - Plant Biochemistry The descriptions of inorganic chemicals used as medicines in ancient Indian Rasa Chikitsa books, their preparations, processing, and prevention. The plant products used as drugs, the raw drugs, their harvesting, drying, storage, mixing, drug formulation, decoction preparation etc. Variety of Ayurvedic drug formulation obtained by mixing many raw drugs. Knowledge on the preparation while drying, storing, heating roasting, boiling with water, concentration etc in all Ayurvedic preparations. Here we have to focus only on the knowledge existed and their scientific merits in the area of plant drugs.

Basic Plant Sciences Botany: Detailed description given in Vrukshayurveda by Saarnghadha, Katyayana, Varahamihira, Parasara, and others. Plant growth, grafting, irrigation, use of manure, seeds preservation, phototropism, agricultural practices both basic and applied. Variety of the traditional knowledge still practiced in villages in production of agriculture commodities.

Fermentation Technology: Fermentation of milk to curd and yoghurt, fruit juice, medicinal preparations of arishtas etc. Fermentation procedures followed in four major types liquors mentioned in Chanakya's Artha Saastra, the source of microorganisms, cultures, fermentation products mentioned in the Ayurvedic and Vrukshayurvedic books. Fermented rice based common solid foods like pancake, fermentation of traditional liquors from coconut and palm products.

Ancient Indian Mines: Knowledge on the ancient Indian mines which were active during last three or more millennia, mines of the ores and minerals of copper, gold, zinc, lead and silver which were distributed throughout Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. The technology adopted for digging, mining, transportation, processing on the spot, provisions given for aeration, and lighting in mines etc. The present day scenes of ancient metallurgical sites.

Ancient Indian Knowledge in Metallurgy: The production and purification of metals, use of flux and slag, temperature attained, technology for production and purification of metals like tin, copper, iron, silver, zinc, lead. An understanding of the chemical reactions accomplished like oxidation, reduction, slag formation, distillation of low boiling metals etc. The fine technology used for the large scale production of bronze, brass, panchaloha, bell metal, coin making metals and many alloys mentioned in chemistry books and also in the books like Channakya's Arthasastra. Impressive metallic alloy preparation techniques mentioned in the Rasa books, Rasopanishad and Bharadvajaa's writings. The mental ingots, sheets, plates etc of Indian origin excavated from other countries like Athens, Babylonia, Rome, and Egypt.

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Iron making Technology:	Production of pig iron, cast iron, and wrought iron in ancient India. Delhi and Dhar iron pillar, forge welding, lamination, paint coating for preventing rusting. Making of swords, the Banaras and Kodumanal swords, carburization in iron instruments used in agriculture and surgery. Rust free preservation techniques adopted for iron, wootz steel. Large scale production of iron alloys, export of iron to European and Middle East countries etc.
Ceramics Science and Technology:	The top quality ceramic vessels, tiles, glazed vessels, beads, bricks etc produced in Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Lothal, Varanasi, Thakshasila, Kalibhangan, Hastinapura and many other north and south Indian archeological sites. Variety of coloring materials used for the ceramic vessels and decoration ceramic articles.
Glass Technology:	Industrial and Instrumental Glass Technology existed in India. Variety of multi colored glasses with different size, shape, appearance, and capacity produced in India. The glass beads, ornaments, plates, vessels made using variety of inorganic coloring materials like the oxides, carbonates, sulfates, phosphates etc of chromium, lead, copper, iron, nickel, calcium, and sodium. The non metallic compounds used as coloring materials. Technology introducing the golden and silver leaf plates in glass.
General Instruments used in Ancient India:	Descriptions of a variety of instruments are given in Bharadvaja's Yanthra Sarvaswa - only a part of this book is available now. The Vaimanika Saastra, Dvaantha Pramapaka Yanthra etc. the numbering systems with serial numbers of the components of instruments, alloy preparations, quality of lenses, prisms, glass plates, variety of Kithara Aloha - artificial metallic alloys having non metallic compounds also- dies used for molding the instrument parts and components, in required size and shape. The instruments used in astro0nomical calculations know under the title of Jyothir Yanthra.
Musical Instruments:	Variety of string instruments for music and dance performances, the metallic alloys used for the preparation of strings, wind instruments, the knowledge of sound waves, the membrane instruments, preparation and processing of the membranes for these musical instruments. The basic knowledge of sound in music. The granite music pillars known as Sangeetha Mandapa seen in ancient south Indian temples. Traditional Indian musical instruments like flute, idakka, mrudanga, chenda, thaala, naadaswara, veena, violin, harmonium and so on. The basic principles adopted in their making and use.
Surgical Instruments:	The surgical instruments known as Sastras and Yanthras numbering more than a hundred as mentioned in Susrutha Samhitha. The metals used for making these instruments, their size, shape, and comparison with the modern instruments used for the purpose. Description of plastic surgery techniques. The instruments for kidney stone removal, stitching, cutting open etc.
Laboratory Equipments:	More than 35 types of ceramics and metallic equipments mentioned in Rasaratna Samuchaya for the use in chemical laboratories for the processes like distillation, sublimation, extraction, drying, heating, roasting, mixing, decanting etc. Generally known under the name of Yanthras made using specific quality clays.
Kilns, Furnaces, Mushas & Putas:	Variety of furnaces, Kilns, and crucibles used for the production of various metals and alloys. The temperature attained for oxidation, reduction, slag preparation, and distillation of variety of metals and correspondingly suitable selection of putas or furnaces. Heating materials and their proportions, heating time, flux used for removing the impurities in the metal processing, description of maha gajaputa, gajaputa, kukkuta puta, kapotha puta etc, and their preparations.
Painting Technology & Colorants:	The chemistry of paints used in Ajantha, Ellora and other cave temple paintings, mural paintings, the inorganic colors and paint products used for paintings, their preparation, mixing, applying on the preprocessed surfaces. Selecting and processing plant products used as paints. The preparation of inks for variety of applications mural paintings, oil paintings, preparation of painting beds, walls, canvass etc. as done in cave temples and walls.
Textile Technology:	Ancient Indian textile industry as mentioned in Chanakya's Artha Saastra, textiles produced using cotton, silk, wool, jute, and also incorporation of gold, silver, and lead metallic threads as boarders for the textiles. The famous Kancheepuram,

Banaras saris, and textiles. The dying technology and coloring materials used. The textile dyes, leather colors, variety of coloring materials produced in different parts of India and method of application of the dyes.

Architecture & Civil Engineering:

The civil engineering skill demonstrated in the famous south Indian temples constructed by the kings of the Chola, Chera, Pandya, Hoysaalsa, Kakateeya, and Vijaya Nagara periods. The huge and tall entrances or gopurams of these temples. The mortars, cements used for the construction of these temples. The instruments used for measuring, maintaining the geometry of these structures. The granite, marble, latté rite stone cutting and polishing equipments and devises existed during that time. The transportation techniques adopted for the huge granite pieces. Construction of marble temples, palaces, and lake palaces of Rajasthan. The temples of Kancheepuram, Rameswaram, Chidambaram, Kumbhakonam, Thiruvannamali, Sucheendram, Trivandrum, Konarak, and Khajuraho. The music pillars and music mandapas, the knowledge on the sound waves produced by these granite pillars and granite stone carvings - thick, thin, pointed and so on. The carvings undertaken with top precision in all the above structures. The construction of cave temples of Ajantha, Ellora, Elephanta, and the knowledge on geological aspects of rocks in which the Chaityaas and Viharas were carved out. Huge palaces constructed particularly like Jaisalamar palace, palaces in the pink city of Rajasthan, Gwalior, Mysore, Hyderabad etc. The air conditioning or temperature maintaining mechanisms adopted glazed and non glazed tiles and glasses used for flooring and windows. The ponds and water reservoirs made thousands of years ago. Try to learn as many structures constructed as possible and their technologies. The civil engineering sciences and technologies of forts and walls, channels, rivers etc. the archeologically important sites of Mohenjo-Daro, Lothal, Harappa, Dwaraka, the lost city of Cambay etc.

Physics in Ancient India:

The velocity of light, wave nature of sound, seven colors of light, Heisenberg's uncertainty principles, definition and explanation of atoms, gravitational forces, different types of rays like UV, IR, Heat rays, visible rays - as explained by Bharadvaja. Lenses, prisms, magnetic materials like iron and variety of magnets, time, weights, and measures, linear parameters. List the Ancient observations which are equivalent to modern scientific principles.

Mathematics & Astronomy:

Detailed knowledge in mathematics is given in the books written by Aryabhatta I, Aryabhatta III, Bhaskara I, Bhaskara II, Vateswara, Manjula, Lalla, Varahamihira, Parameswara, Sankaranarayana, and many other mathematicians. The four number systems - Sanskrit number, Aryabhatta number, Bhootha Sankya and Katapayaadi number. Progressions, various geometrical parameters connected with area, perimeter, volume of squares, triangles, circles, trapeziums, spheres, cones, cyclic quadrilaterals, polygonals, detailed algebra, quadratic equations, monomial, and binomial theorems etc. hundreds of theorems developed by Aryabhatta, Bhaskara, Sankaranarayana, Sangamagrama Madhavacharya, Puthumana Somayaji, Vateswara, Aryabhatta II, Sankara Varman, Paramewaracharya. The application of ka ta pa yaasi number and Bhootha Sankhya systems made by the above mathematicians. Sine, Cosine, and Tangent, Rsine values and their tables, method of determining these values, angles in degrees and radians, calculations and theorems connected with these values. Relation among radius-arc-chord- circumference-sine-cosine-tangent-angles etc.

Astronomical Parameters:

Various astronomical parameters mentioned in ancient Indian books. The spherical shape, size, diameter, circumference, gravity, declination, rotation speed, revolution, latitude, longitude, parallax in latitude and longitude, earthsine etc. of earth. many mote astronomical parameters described with definition by Vateswaracharya, like co-latitude, prime meridian and its relation with time, sunrise and sunset, eight type of revolutions of planets, visibility of planets, declination, precision equinox, alpha Aeries point, apogee, perigee, solar and lunar eclipse, calculation of eclipse diameter of shadow and movement of shadow, instruments used for time calculation and also for the calculation of various astronomical parameters know as Yanthras.

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Indian Management Science:	Management principles explained by Chanakya in Chanakya Neetisara, Bharthru Hari in Upadesa Sathaka, Vidura in Vidura Neetisara, Bhishma in Bhishmopadesa and other books like Yoga Vaasishta, Bhagavath Geetha, Sukra Neetisara, Subhashitams mentioned in Panchathantra, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Thirukkural etc.
Economics in Ancient India:	The book of Artha Saastra written by Chanakya, also known as Koutileeyam, which is the book of ancient Indian Economics. There are many books mentioned in Artha Saastra like books of Saastras and Smruthies dealing with subjects like money, budget, banking, interest, loans, compound interest, penal interest, surety, witness, documents for loans, pledging of materials, leasing etc. The detailed method of implementing sales tax, agricultural tax, property tax, gift tax, land tax, house tax, customs duty, and penal taxes etc as described in Dharma Saastra.
Indian Philosophy:	The philosophical compilations known as Darsanas by Vyaasa, Jaiminee, Pathanjali, Gouthama, Kapila, and Kanaada - poorva & utara Meemamsa, Yoga, Nyaaya, Vaiseshikaa are the most important books known as Shad Darsanas. Many fundamental principals of physics, chemistry, biology etc are mentioned in the above Darsanas. Adi Sankara's Adwaita and Madhava's Dwaita. The book of Charvaka known as Charvaka Samhitha of atheism. Other than the specific philosophical compilations, the philosophy described in Upanishad, Bhagavat Geetha, Yogavasishtha etc.
Dharmic way of Life Style:	The unique Indian life style. The self imposed duties and responsibilities including privileges coming under Dharma Saastra. The Dharmas or duties of each family member know as Prithu-father, Mathru-mother, Putra-son, Putri-daughter, Pathnee-wife, Bhartru-husband Dharmas. Similarly Dharma of a teacher, village head, king, queen, four Purushaarthaas - Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha, four Aasramas - Brahmacharya, Gruhastha, Sanyaasa and Vaanaprastha, selection of jobs or professions and specialization based on Varnas.

Literature Heritage:

Vedic related:	The four Vedas and their many recensions, Vedic Sruthies, Vedic structure, Vedic Sanskrit language, Vedic messages, important Vedic quotations from Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda. The construction of Veda Manthras, the chanting methods and Sruthies of Vedas, the sapta swara music and Samaveda connection. Origin of Vedas, the rishies those who composed the Vedas, scientific-social-anthropological-linguistic-Dharmic-education based-knowledge distributed in Vedic stanza.
Brahmanas & Aranyakas:	Various Brahmana books like Satapatha, Gopatha, Thaandya, Thaitheeya, Panchavimsat Brahmana books, and Aranyaka books written thousands of years ago, connected with all the Vedas. The historical and science content in them. The customs and rituals connected with Brahmanas and Aranyakas.
Upanishads:	The 108 Upanishads, names of the important 18 or at least 10 Upanishads. Messages of Upanishads, explanations of body, mind, sensory and functional organs, feelings, psychology, concept of Brahma etc given in Upanishads. Details and their scientific equivalent of Pancha Pranaa, Pancha Bhootha, Pancha Karmendriya, Pancha Janendriya and the mind.
Vedangas:	The literature connected with the science of language Siksha, Nirukta, Chandasastra and Vyaakarana. Learning the basic principles of these books and how they explain the rules of linguistics. The origin of each Sanskrit word from their roots, classification of these words, rules of Sanskrit grammar and prosody and rules of writing poems. Classification of Vedic Sanskrit words under Devatha, Naigama, and Naiganduka words. The Kalpasastra, the fifth Vedanga describing all the customs and rituals of the general public, kings, administrations and priests. Wherever possible a through study of customs and rituals through Kalpasastra - after classifying it into Gruhyasootra - customs and rituals to be followed by family members, Dharmasootra - customs an rituals connected with sacrifices, Yagas and Yajnaas, and Prithumedasootra - customs rituals connected with the death of family members. The astronomical, mathematical, and astrological explanations of the sixth Vedanga - Jyothisha. The first two aspects have already been explained through courses are available - however the student should learn with the spirit that these are all Indian Heritage contributions written many millennia ago.

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Upavedas:	Artha Saastra-Economics, Dhanurveda-the science of Archery, Gaandharvaveda - the science of music, Ayurveda-the science of health and medicines and Sthaapathyaveda - the science of architecture or civil engineering. All these are detailed above.
Puranas:	The 18 Puranas and 18 Upapuranas, their names and general contents.
Darsanaas:	Poorva Meemaamsa of Jaimini, Uttara Meemaamsa of Vyaasa, Yogasaastra of Pathanjali, Vaiseshika of Kanaada, Nyaaya of Gouthama and Saankhya of Kapila & Atheism of Charvaaka, the philosophy of Lord Buddha and Lord Jaina. Darsanaas are already detailed above.
Itihasaas:	Valmeeki Ramayana and Vyaasa Mahabharata. A detailed synopsis study and comparing their messages for the modern life.
Arts & Music:	Acquiring the knowledge of ancient India's arts and music. The descriptions given by Bharatha Muni in Naatya Saastra, Raagaas, Thaalaas etc
Indian Spirituality:	The concept of Brahma, Saguna Brahman-Nirguna Brahman, its connection with the modern basic principles of physics, the concept of universal person, the Indian trinity concept, the structures of the temples and idol worship.
Customs & Rituals:	Various customs and rituals connected with psychology like Anugraha - taking blessings, Keerthanas, prayers, performance of family rituals etc. Physiologically important rituals like sitting on the bed itself and praying while getting up from the bed, taking bath, Soorya Namaskaaras, prayer before taking food - to get enough saliva, temple visit etc. family relations improvement through customs like the sacraments, birthday celebrations and family rituals performed by the wife and husband together, social relation or bondage improvement through social customs performed in social groups and national integration through Prithusmarana pilgrimage, Puranic and Itihasa stories hearing etc.
Modern India's Achievements:	Since enormous amount of data is available in this subject, the student should collect as much details as possible for his continuous learning of the great scientists of modern India. Also in our achievements in space science, harnessing atomic energy, technology of exploding atom bombs, Antarctica expedition, the green revolution, the blue revolution, white revolution, and achievements in the area of chemistry, biotechnology, telecommunication, roads and transportation, education, information technology and computer science and super computer technology, revolutions in print and electronic media. You may add much more to it as India has achieved specialization in almost every subjects.

This is only an outline syllabus for the heritage subject to be selected by the individual depending on their own interest and specialization. They may collect as many points by asking questions like

Why? How? When? Where? What?

and comparing the answers with knowledge existing in other parts of the world, in each topic, you can learn thoroughly and teach others.

Let us try to become an expert in selected areas of Indian Heritage.

Reference:	Various reference materials are available in both print and electronic media. A proper search in web can give you lots of information and the source to get detailed references in the subject you choose. A list of publications from Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage and the contact of coordinators is available in the end of this book. A few references other than IISH publications is also provided. Fell free to contact Indian Institute of Scientific Heritage for any assistance you may need.
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A word from your President Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam

You must proclaim.

India is not an under-developed country, it is indeed a highly developed nation.



Do you have 10 minutes? Allow me to come back with a vengeance.

YOU say that

- ▀ Our government is inefficient.
- ▀ Our laws are too old.
- ▀ The municipality does not pick up the garbage.
- ▀ The phones don't work.
- ▀ The railways are a joke.
- ▀ The airline is the worst in the world
- ▀ Mails never reach their destination.
- ▀ Our country has been fed to the dogs and is the absolute pits.

YOU say, say and say.

What do YOU do about it?

Take a person on his way to Singapore.

Give him a name? - YOURS.

Give him a face? - YOURS.

- ▀ YOU walk out of the airport and you are at your International best.
- ▀ In Singapore you don't throw cigarette butts on the roads or eat in the stores.
- ▀ YOU are as proud of their Underground Links as they are.
- ▀ You pay \$5 (approx. Rs.60) to drive through Orchard Road (equivalent of Mahim Causeway or Pedder Road) between 5 PM and 8 PM.
- ▀ YOU comeback to the parking lot to punch your parking ticket if you have over-stayed, in a restaurant or shopping mall irrespective of your status identity.

In Singapore you don't say anything, DO YOU?

- ▀ YOU wouldn't dare to eat in public during Ramadan, in Dubai.
- ▀ YOU would not dare to go out without your head covered in Jeddah.
- ▀ YOU would not dare to buy an employee of the telephone exchange in London at £10 (Rs.650) a month to, "see to it that my STD and ISD calls are billed to someone else."
- ▀ YOU would not dare to speed beyond 55 mph (88 km/h) in Washington and then tell the traffic cop, "*Jaanta hai main kaun hoon?* (Do you know who I am?). I am so and so's son. Take your two bucks and get lost."
- ▀ YOU wouldn't chuck an empty coconut shell anywhere other than the garbage pail on the beaches in Australia and New Zealand.
- ▀ Why don't YOU spit Paan on the streets of Tokyo?
- ▀ Why don't YOU use examination jockeys or buy fake certificates in Boston?????

We are still talking of the same YOU.

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YOU who can respect and conform to a foreign system in other countries but cannot in your own. You who will throw papers and cigarettes on the road the moment you touch Indian ground.

If you can be an involved and appreciative citizen in an alien country, why cannot you be the same here in India?

Once in an interview, the famous Ex-municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. Tinaikar, had a point to make. *"Rich people's dogs are walked on the streets to leave their affluent droppings all over the place,"* he said. *"And then the same people turn around to criticize and blame the authorities for inefficiency and dirty pavements. What do they expect the officers to do? Go down with a broom every time their dog feels the pressure in his bowels? In America every dog owner has to clean up after his pet has done the job. Same in Japan. Will the Indian citizen do that here?"* He's right. We go to the polls to choose a government and after that forfeit all responsibility.

We sit back wanting to be pampered and expect the government to do everything for us whilst our contribution is totally negative. We expect the government to clean up but we are not going to stop chucking garbage all over the place nor are we going to stop to pick up a stray piece of paper and throw it in the bin. We expect the railways to provide clean bathrooms but we are not going to learn the proper use of bathrooms. We want Indian Airlines and Air India to provide the best of food and toiletries but we are not going to stop pilfering at the least opportunity. This applies even to the staff who is known not to pass on the service to the public. When it comes to burning social issues like those related to women, dowry, girl child and others, we make loud drawing room protestations and continue to do the reverse at home. Our excuse? *"It's the whole system which has to change, how will it matter if I alone forego my son's rights to a dowry."*

So who's going to change the system? What does a system consist of? Very conveniently for us it consists of our neighbors, other households, other cities, other communities and the government. But definitely not me and YOU. When it comes to us actually making a positive contribution to the system we lock ourselves along with our families into a safe cocoon and look into the distance at countries far away and wait for a Mr. Clean to come along & work miracles for us with a majestic sweep of his hand or we leave the country and run away. Like lazy cowards hounded by our fears we run to America to bask in their glory and praise their system. When New York becomes insecure we run to England. When England experiences unemployment, we take the next flight out to the Gulf. When the Gulf is war struck, we demand to be rescued and brought home by Indian government. Everybody is out to abuse and rape the country. Nobody thinks of feeding the system. Our conscience is mortgaged to money.

Dear Indians, this is highly thought inductive, calls for a great deal of introspection and pricks one's conscience too...

I am echoing J.F. Kennedy's words to his fellow American to relate to Indians?

"ASK WHAT WE CAN DO FOR INDIA AND DO WHAT HAS TO BE DONE TO MAKE INDIA WHAT AMERICA AND OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES ARE TODAY"



Let's do what India needs from us. Forward this mail to each Indian for a change instead of sending Jokes or junk mails.

Thank You,

Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam
President of India

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