

A PROJECT REPORT

On

Shrimad Bhagavat

Submitted to

KIIT Deemed to be University

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of

**BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

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CERTIFICATE

This is certified that the project entitled

“SHRIMAD BHAGAVAT”

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is a record of bonafide work carried out by them, in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Science & Engineering) at KIIT Deemed to be university, Bhubaneswar. This work is done during year 2024, under our guidance.

Project Guide

MR. N BIRAJA ISAAC

Acknowledgements

We are profoundly grateful to **MR. N BIRAJA ISAAC** of **Affiliation** for his expert guidance and continuous encouragement throughout to see that this project rights its target since its commencement to its completion.

A special word of appreciation goes to all the participants whose active involvement and provision of valuable data and insights have been pivotal in shaping this study. Their cooperation and willingness have significantly contributed to the project's success.

We also extend our gratitude to our colleagues and friends for their continuous support and motivation throughout the duration of this endeavour. Their constructive feedback and suggestions have played a crucial role in enhancing the quality of this report.

Lastly, we express our heartfelt thanks to our families for their unwavering support, encouragement, and understanding. Their love and encouragement have served as a constant source of inspiration, and we deeply appreciate their presence in our lives.

We sincerely thank everyone for their support and guidance, as this project would not have been possible without their collective efforts

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ABSTRACT

‘Bhagavad Gita’ is one of the essential Indian ancient scriptures like Vedas, Puranas and Upanishads. It guides us by showing various spiritual paths through which we can gain self-knowledge as well as inner-peace. Many of our legendary leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr.

Radhakrishnan, Lokmanya Tilak and many more was influenced by the philosophy of ‘Bhagavad Gita’. This study showcases that, how ‘Gita’ influences the life of modern human society especially ‘Y’ and ‘Z’ generation. It also tries to analyse and highlight, how Bhagavad Gita supports and develops certain management vision and thoughts, which has created a benchmark in the modern world as a key source for success to any organization or an individual.

Keywords: Bhagavad Gita, Management Thoughts, Organization, Inner-peace, Self-Knowledge.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The **Bhagavad Gita**, often referred to as the **Gita** is a 700-verse [Hindu scripture](#), which is part of the [epic Mahabharata](#). It forms the chapters 23–40 of book 6 of the Mahabharata called the [Bhishma Parva](#). The work is dated to the second half of the [first millennium BCE](#).

The Bhagavad Gita is set in a narrative framework of dialogue between the Pandavas prince Arjuna and his charioteer guide Krishna, an avatar of [Vishnu](#). At the start of the [Kurukshetra War](#) between the [Pandavas](#) and the [Kauravas](#), Arjuna despairs thinking about the violence and death the war will cause in the battle against his kin and becomes emotionally preoccupied with a dilemma.^[3] Wondering if he should renounce the war, Arjuna seeks the counsel of Krishna, whose answers and discourse constitute the Bhagavad Gita. Krishna counsels Arjuna to "fulfil his [Kshatriya](#) (warrior) duty" for the upholding of [dharma](#).^[4] The Krishna–Arjuna dialogue covers a broad range of spiritual topics, touching upon moral and ethical dilemmas, and philosophical issues that go far beyond the war that Arjuna faces.^{[1][5][6]} The setting of the text in a battlefield has been interpreted as an allegory for the struggles of human life.

Summarizing the [Upanishadic](#) conceptions of God, the Gita posits the existence of an individual self ([Atman](#)) and the supreme self ([Brahman](#)) within each being. The dialogue between the prince and his charioteer has been interpreted as a metaphor for an immortal dialogue between the human self and God. Commentators of [Vedanta](#) read varying notions in the Bhagavad Gita about the relationship between the [Atman](#) (individual Self) and [Brahman](#) (supreme Self); [Advaita Vedanta](#) affirms on the [non-dualism](#) of Atman and Brahman, [Vishishtadvaita](#) asserts qualified non-dualism with Atman and Brahman being related but different in certain aspects, while [Dvaita Vedanta](#) declares the complete duality of Atman and Brahman.

Per [Hindu mythology](#), the Bhagavad Gita was written by the god [Ganesha](#), as told to him by the sage [Veda Vyasa](#). The Bhagavad Gita presents a synthesis of various Hindu ideas about dharma, [theistic bhakti](#), and the yogic ideal of [moksha](#). The text covers [Jñāna](#), [Bhakti](#), [Karma](#), and [Rāja yogas](#), while incorporating ideas from the [Samkhya-Yoga](#) philosophy.

Chapter 2

Basic Concepts/ Literature Review

This section contains the basic concepts about the related tools and techniques used in this project.

2.1 HTML

Hypertext Markup Language or **HTML** is the standard [markup language](#) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](#). It defines the content and structure of [web content](#). It is often assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets](#) (CSS) and [scripting languages](#) such as [JavaScript](#).

[Web browsers](#) receive HTML documents from a [web server](#) or from local storage and [render](#) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [web page semantically](#) and originally included cues for its appearance.

2.2 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a [style sheet language](#) used for specifying the [presentation](#) and styling of a document written in a [markup language](#) such as [HTML](#) or [XML](#). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the [World Wide Web](#), alongside HTML and [JavaScript](#).

CSS is designed to enable the [separation of content and presentation](#), including [layout](#), [colors](#), and [fonts](#). This separation can improve content [accessibility](#); provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple [web pages](#) to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be [cached](#) to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

2.3 BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is an HTML, CSS and JS library that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages (as opposed to [web applications](#)). The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of color, size, font and layout to that project. As such, the primary factor is whether the developers in charge find those choices to their liking. Once added to a project, Bootstrap provides basic style definitions for all [HTML elements](#). The result is a uniform appearance for prose, tables and form elements across [web browsers](#). In addition, developers can take advantage of CSS classes defined in Bootstrap to further customize the appearance of their contents. For example, Bootstrap has provisioned for light- and dark-colored tables, page headings, more prominent [pull quotes](#), and text with a highlight.

2.4 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript, often abbreviated as **JS**, is a [programming language](#) and core technology of [the Web](#), alongside [HTML](#) and [CSS](#). 99% of [websites](#) use JavaScript on the [client](#) side for [webpage](#) behavior. JavaScript is a [high-level](#), often [just-in-time compiled](#) language that conforms to the [ECMAScript](#) standard.^[11] It has [dynamic typing](#), [prototype-based object-orientation](#), and [first-class functions](#). It is [multi-paradigm](#), supporting [event-driven](#), [functional](#), and [imperative programming styles](#). It has [application programming interfaces](#) (APIs) for working with text, dates, [regular expressions](#), standard [data structures](#), and the [Document Object Model](#) (DOM). The ECMAScript standard does not include any [input/output](#) (I/O), such as [networking](#), [storage](#), or [graphics](#) facilities. In practice, the web browser or other runtime system provides JavaScript APIs for I/O.

Although [Java](#) and JavaScript are similar in name, [syntax](#), and respective [standard libraries](#), the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design.

Chapter 3

Requirement Specifications

The requirement specification for the website to operate smoothly:

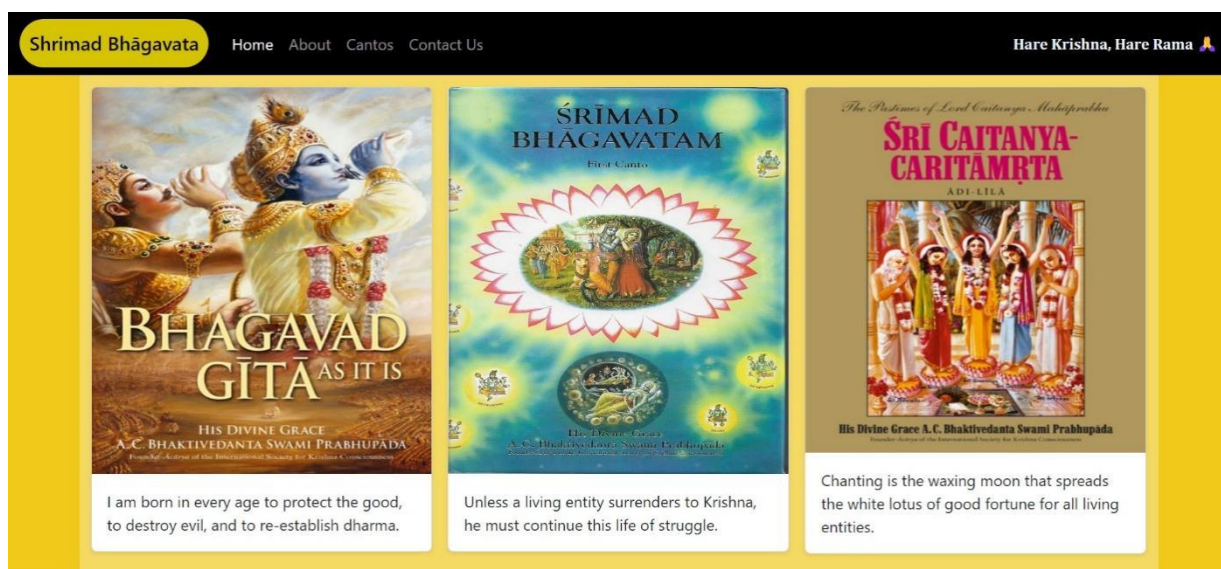
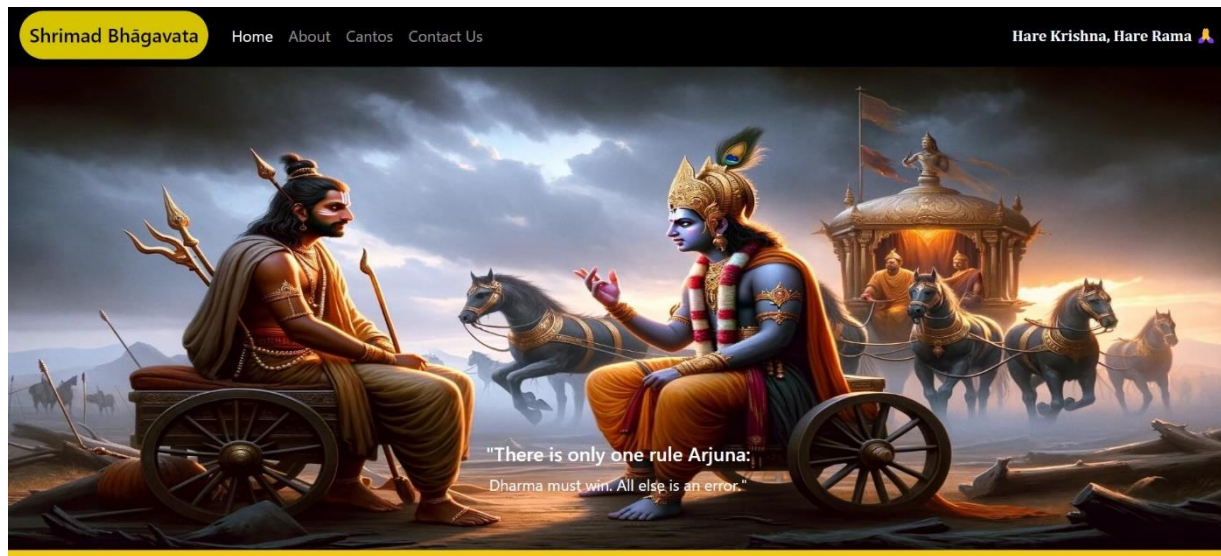
- Internet Explorer 9 & 10
- Firefox 7 and higher
- Chrome 14 and higher
- Safari 5 and higher
- Opera 11 and higher

Chapter 4

Implementation

4.1 LAYOUT

The initial page that the audience land on is the homepage but also acts as a landing page directing the audience to commit to an action. In this case, the ‘Cantos’ link is the call to action, therefore having the outline of the border in a different color to the other links on the page helps simplify the decision-making process for the audience. Although there are other links on this page, the call to action is positioned both under the <h1> tag and at the bottom of the page, giving more than one opportunity to approach it. According to the Gutenberg Diagram, the call to action is located in the terminal area, where the user will need to make a decision. In the primary optical area is the navigation bar. This is “where eyes will naturally focus,” and means that users will see it immediately and easily. This will aid them in understanding what the website has to offer and will guide users to pages beyond the homepage. To ensure the website was made as modern as possible, a parallax scrolling design has been used. This is interactive in nature and will therefore increase the level of engagement. It is common for the younger audience to be used to a scrolling design on their phones thus creating a recognizable feel to the website.



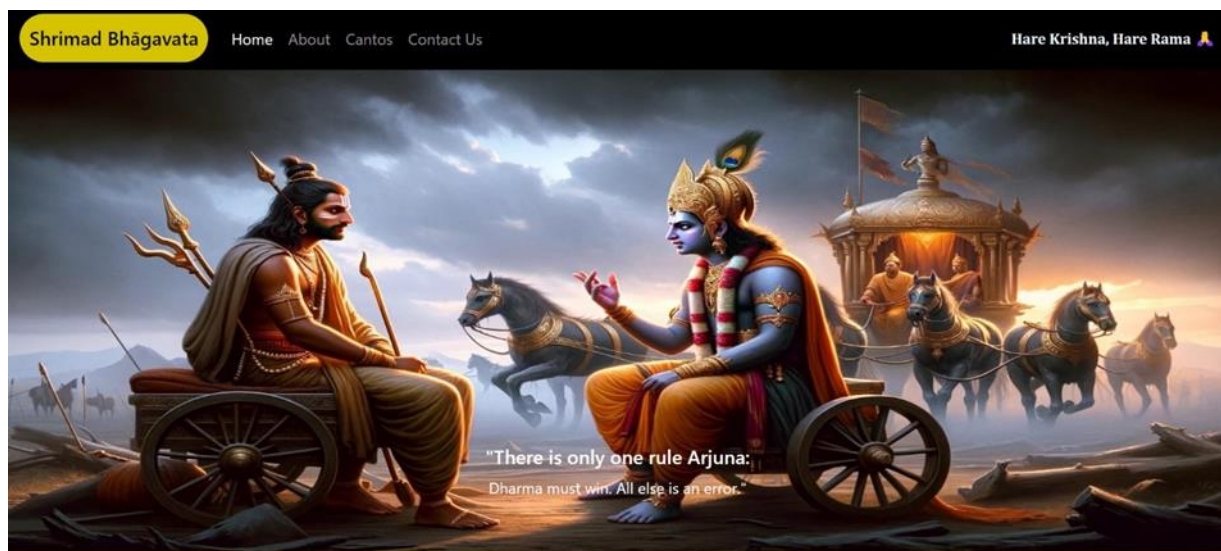
4.2 MOBILE OPTIMIZATION

In order to maximize the number of potential audience members this site uses media queries. This website is responsive on 3 different sizes of device:

- Smartphones >500px
- Tablets >960px
- Desktop / Laptops <960px

According to Kemp (2017), more than half of the world now use a smartphone, and more than half of the world's web traffic now comes from smartphones, so it is of vital importance that a website can be viewed on mobile phones. However, not only are sites being accessed by more people on more devices, "customers

are returning to our sites at different times using different devices.” Therefore, having a responsive website is a key trend that modern websites must incorporate. To minimize loading times on smaller devices, the background video changes to a still image on devices under 960px. The call to action adapts to have a background color to keep the user’s attention as there is no ability to hover a mouse on anything other than desktops or laptops.



4.3 COLORS

Color deeply influences the overall look and feel of a website and will be the first impression visitors will have about you, often decisive in making them want to stay or close their browser. Colors have different meanings in different cultures and countries, so understanding the meaning of color in your target market can be important. The color palette used for the website was kept really clean and simple.

The colors used for the website:

1. rgb (240, 201, 26) [DARK YELLOW]
2. rgb (214, 196, 0) [MEDIUM YELLOW]
3. rgb (255, 231, 122) [LIGHT YELLOW]
4. BLACK
5. #fff [WHITE shade]
6. #8ff2f9 [LIGHT BLUE]
7. rgb (133, 248, 71) [LIGHT GREEN]
8. #555 [DARK GREY]

4.4 FONTS

To avoid looking messy, the best is to use a maximum of two or three fonts on a page. For the main font, the one used for the title, we wanted something modern but again not too distracting.

The fonts used here:

1. 'Poppins', sans-serif
2. Regular

All the fonts used are used within a list of fallback fonts because not every computer or every browser will have the same fonts available. In this case, if the first font in the list is not available, the browser will try to use the next font specified, and so on.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

The goal of the website is to provide awareness about The Bhagavat Gita as today's generation is completely unaware of our religious mythologies. The Bhagavad Gita offers guidance on overcoming self-doubt and fear by tapping into our inner strength and connecting with our true nature. It encourages us to recognize the eternal soul within us, which is beyond birth and death, and to approach challenges with courage and conviction.

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CONTRIBUTION

ANURAG PANDA (2105181):

1. Integration of all HTML, CSS & JavaScripts files
2. Make all the pages Responsive to all screen-types and devices
3. Integrate datasets in the website
4. Create a GitHub repository and push the project there
5. Deploy website in a free domain

ANKIT HATI (21052897):

1. Design and implement Landing Page
2. Collect all required images and required datasets from the internet
3. Design and export the Pre-Loader

SWETA BISWAL (21051122):

1. Design the Cantos layout
2. Implement it through HTML & CSS
3. Implement the Top-to-Go button with required JavaScript logic

AYUSHMAN PATTANAIK (2105187):

1. Design the Contact Page
2. Implement it through HTML and CSS (Glass morphism style)
3. Write the backend for the Contact Page

HRIDESH BEHERA (2105198):

1. Design the About Us page.
2. Implement it through HTML & CSS.
3. Make the About page Responsive to all screen-types and devices

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