

TOYCATHON BOOK

1. Sapta-rishi introduction:

<https://youtu.be/5TRapznlkG8>



Introduction :

Saptarishi are the highest class of Brahmarishis who have fully understood the meaning of life and brahman....Saptarishi are the seven mind-born sons of Lord Brahma and they also help lord shiva to maintain balance in the universe.

“Seven sage(s)”) are the seven rishis in ancient India, who are extolled at many places in the [Vedas](#) and other Hindu literature. The Vedic Samhitas never enumerate these rishis by name, though later Vedic texts such as the Brahmanas and Upanisads do so. They are regarded in the Vedas as the patriarchs of the Vedic religion.

Here is the list of Seven Sages :

1.Kashyapa :

Kashyapa Rishi is one of the most popular ancient Rishi and Saptarishi. He is the son of Rishi Marichi and grandson of Brahma. He was the father of Devas, Asuras, Nagas, garudas, Vamana, Agni, Adityas, Daityas, Aryaman, Mitra, Pusan, Varuna, and all Humanity. He is the progenitor, Prajapati. He was an author of Kashyapa Samhitha which is a classical reference book in the field of Ayurvedic Paediatrics, Gynecology, and Obstetrics.

In the story of King Parikshith killed by Serpent Takshaka, Kashyapa arrives to stop it when Takshaka challenges him by biting a tree and turning it into ashes. Kashyapa restores the tree with his yogic powers and defeats the serpent. However, it explains the curse of Brahmin Boy and tells that consequences have to be faced. Sage understanding the future of King leaves the place taking offerings from Takshaka. Soon he realizes that what done is not correct and visits Tirupathi for getting rid of sin.

2.Gautama :

Gautama Rishi belongs to the lineage of Angiras. His sons were Vamadeva, Nodhas, Shatananda and were one of the earliest writers on Law. He also authored the Gautama Dharma Sutra and The Rig & Sama Vedic mantras. His wife was Ahalya, who was the daughter of Lord Brahma. At the appropriate time, the Lord announced that whosoever goes around the Earth first shall win Ahalya's hand. Gautama Rishi went around the divine cow thus fulfilling the condition. Ahalya and Gautama Rishi were married.

Gautama Rishi was a person without ego. When the people of the land suffered a draught, the Maharishi set out to meditate upon Lord Varuna. Pleased with his single-mindedness, Lord Varuna appeared. The Rishi asked Varuna for rain. Lord Varuna explained "The Law demands that there should not be rain in the place for this period of time. I cannot go against the Law since all five forces are governed by Lord Shiva. Ask me anything else." Maharishi immediately requested for an incessant supply of water in the reservoir. Thus Gautama Rishi saved many people.

3.Bharadvaja :

He is one of the greatest sage in Vedic times and also a descendant of sage **Angirasa**. His father is Devarsi Brihaspati. Sage Bharadvaja is the Author of Ayurveda. **He is the father of Guru Dronacharya and his ashrama still exists in Allahabad.** He was also a master of advanced military arts, including the Devastras. His wife is Suseela with whom he had a daughter named Devavarnini and son Garga.

According to some of the Puranas, Bharadvaja was found on banks of river Ganga and adopted by king Bharata. He had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge of Vedas and in addition meditated for Indra, Lord Shiva and Parvathi for more Vedic Knowledge

4.Atri :

Sage Atri is one of the Saptarishi in the current Manvantara and a son of Brahma. He is one among the Sages who propounded the sacred thread (Poona). Sage Atri's wife is Anusuya, an embodiment of chastity. He is considered to be one of the great discoverers of sacred mantras. Atri Samhita and Atri Smriti are two works of the great sage.

5.VAshishta :

Rishi Vasishtha is one of the Saptarishi of this Manvantara and husband of Arundathi. He is the mind-born son of Lord Brahma and the Raja-guru of the Surya Vamsha or the Solar dynasty. He is the author of **Vasistha Samhita** a treatise on electional astrology. He and his family are glorified in a hymn in the Rig Veda.

Lord Rama once explains his disenchantment with worldly things and expresses sadness at the miserable life as a worldly man to King Dasaratha after returning from a pilgrimage of holy places. Then the Sage Vasishtha starts answering the questions posed by Lord Rama. This is the context and content of the scripture called **“Yoga Vasistha”**.

6. Jamadagni :

Jamadagni is the father of Parashurama, the sixth avatar of Vishnu. Also the descendant of sage Bhrigu one of the Prajapatis created by Brahma. His wife was Renuka, who used to fetch water from the river in an unbaked clay pot with the power of her chastity. One day her heart was filled with desire when a group of Gandharvas is passing in the sky. The pot dissolved. She being afraid of her husband doesn't come home. Jamadagni knowing this from his yogic powers asks Parashurama to kill her mother which he did.

7. Vishwamitra :

Rishi Vishwamitra is one of the most well-known Sapatarishi and the great sages who discovered the Gayatri Mantra, found in the Vedas. Usually, one cannot rise to the level of a Brahmarishi through merit alone, since the order was created divinely and is appointed by Lord Brahma. However, Vishvamitra rose to the position of a Brahmarishi through his own merit alone.

His epic tussle with Vasistha for the position of the greatest sage of all time makes a very interesting story. He was not a Brahmana by birth, but a Kshatriya (warrior). Having fought, lost, and then pardoned by the Sage Vasista, it made a deep impression on the King. He realized that the power obtained by penances was greater than mere physical might. He renounced his kingdom and began his quest to become a greater sage than Vasishtha. He took on the name Vishvamitra.

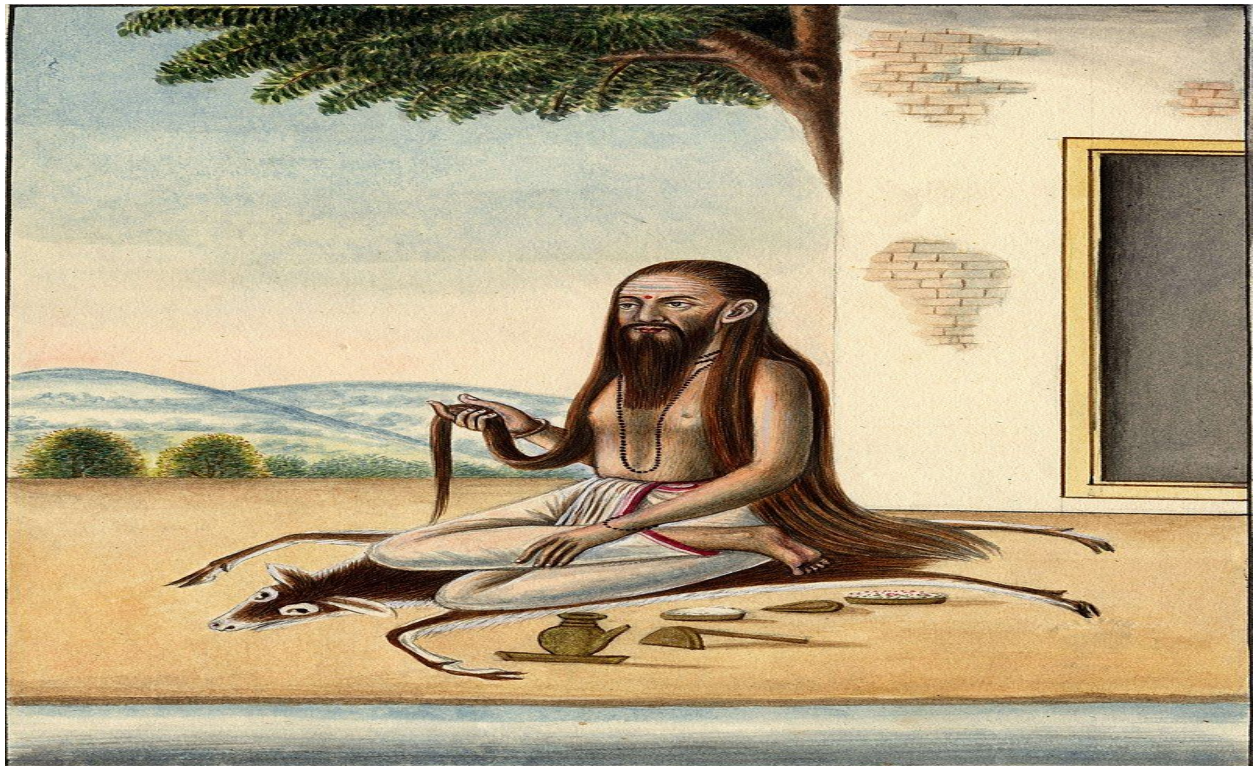
After many trials and undergoing many austerities for thousands of years, Vishwamitra at last obtained the title of Brahmarishi from Bramha and Vasishtha himself.

Contribution :

2. Sage Bhardwaj

https://youtu.be/P-NJ_6Oza-g?t=31

<https://www.hinduscriptures.com/gurus/scientists-rishi/maharashi-bharadvaja-400-bce/33907/>



Introduction:

He is one of the Saptarishis (seven great sages or Maharṣis).

The word Bharadvaja is a compound Sanskrit from "*bhara(d)* and *vaja(m)*", which together mean "bringing about nourishment". His full name in Vedic texts is Bharadvaja Barhaspatya, the last name referring to his father and Vedic deity-sage Brihaspati. His mother was Mamata, the wife of Utathya Rishi who was the elder brother of Brhaspati. He is one of the seven rishis mentioned four times in the Rigveda as well as in the Shatapatha Brahmana, thereafter revered in the Mahabharata and the Puranas.

He was a renowned scholar, economist, and physician. His contributions to ancient Indian literature, specifically the Puranas and Rig Veda, provide significant insight into ancient Indian society. He and his family of students are considered the authors of the sixth book of the Rigveda. Bharadvaja was the father of the teacher (Guru) Droṇācārya, a main character in the Mahabharata and instructor to Pandava and Kaurava princes. He was the grandfather of Aśvatthāma, a legendary warrior in

Mahabharata. Both Dronacharya and Ashwatthama fought in different battles of Mahabharata alongside the Kauravas. Bharadvaja is also mentioned in Charaka Samhita, an authoritative ancient Indian medical text.

Bharadvaja is considered to be the initiator of the Bharadvāja gotra of the Brahmin or Bhumihaar caste. Bharadvaja is the third in the row of the Pravara Rishis (Aangirasa, Barhaspatya, Bharadvaja) and is the first in the Bharadvaja Gotris, with the other two rishis also being initiators of Gotras with their respective names.

Contribution in Aerospace:

Bharadvaja rishi is said to have authored the Yantra Sarvasva, which means “all about machines”. It is not available today, but it is believed to have consisted of one hundred topics and 500 sutras. In the Vaimanika chapter, he deals with aeronautics.

While there is no physical evidence today that utmanas (flying machines) existed in ancient India, literary works like the Ramayana and Mahabharata have described them in detail. Remember the many references to the Pushpak Vimana used by Lord Rama? Thus, we have reason to believe that aviation and the related sciences did exist in India.

While we concede that that aeronautics is a sophisticated and complex domain, and demands much base work and technical infrastructure before an airplane can be developed, the point that needs to be appreciated is that the concept existed in a fairly developed form.

Several ancient texts contain accurate descriptions of the features of airplanes like rudder, fuselage, cockpit layout, flight controls, landing gear and related systems. There are also many details about training pilots, clothing and food for pilots, type of metals used for construction and the fuels used.

According to new searches there was a radar system discovered and guided by the Maharishi which was called “Rooparkanrahasya”. According to him “In this system, the shape of the aeroplane was presented to the observer, instead of the mere blimp that is seen on modern radar systems,”.

The ancient techniques were so classified and modernized at that time which still is an unbelievable thing. The information came out as that even in that time the pilots and workers had their specific costumes and systematic collaboration. Use of nature and science was beautifully made possible without any technical sources. Things like vegetation and water resistance grass was used to protect them from any harm.

Texts:

Bharadvaja and his family of students are 55.[13] Bharadvaja and his family of students were the traditional poets of king Marutta of the Vedic era, in the Hindu texts.[14]

Bharadvaja is a revered sage in the Hindu traditions, and like other revered sages, numerous treatises composed in the ancient and medieval eras are reverentially named after him. Some treatises named after him or attributed to him include:

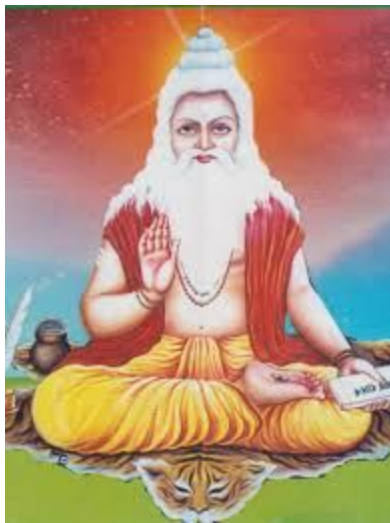
1. Dhanur-veda, credited to Bharadvaja in chapter 12.203 of the Mahabharata, is an Upaveda treatise on archery.
2. Bharadvaja samhita, a Pancharatra text (an Agama text of Vaishnavism).
3. Bharadvaja srautasutra and grhyasutra, a ritual and rites of passage text from 1st millennium BCE. After the Kalpasutra by Baudhayana, these Bharadvaja texts are among the oldest srauta and grhya sutras known.
4. Sections in Ayurveda. Bharadvaja theories on medicine and causal phenomenon are described in Charaka Samhita. According to Gerrit Jan Meulenbeld, Bharadvaja is credited with many theories and practical ideas in ancient Indian medicine.
5. Niti sastra, a treatise on ethics and practical conduct.
6. Bharadvaja-siksa, is one of many ancient Sanskrit treatises on phonetics.

Reference in Ramayana:

In the epic *Ramayana*, Rama, Sita and Lakshmana meet Bharadvaja at his *asrama* (hermitage) at the start of their fourteen-year exile. The sage asks them to stay with him through the exile, but they insist on going deeper into the forest to Chitrakuta which is three kos away from the ashram. Bharadvaja gives them directions. Also, Bharath along with Sumanth received at Ashram by Bharadvaja while Bharath went on to the forest in search of Lord Ram for a reunion and to bring Lord Rama, Sita and Laxmana back to Ayodhya. He reappears at various times in the epic.

3. Sage Gautam (HINDI)

<https://youtu.be/yIGYHaqJXqM>



Introduction:

Gautama Maharishi, also known as Vamadeva Gautama was a Rigvedic sage in Hinduism, who is also mentioned in Jainism and Buddhism. He is one of the greatest amongst all Saptarshis (seven sages). Sage Gautama had mastered the great Savithri Manthra. This is revealed in the Yajurveda. Again, Sage Gautama was the one to whom the great Vyahrthimanthra 'Janah' was revealed.

Gautama was a great tapasvi and all-knowing. He was devoted to God and a generous host. He was a greatly honored sadgrihasta. His heart was simple as that of a cow.

Story showcasing Greatness of Maharishi Gautama:

There is an interesting story which brings out his great qualities in a touching manner.

Sage Gautama with his power of tapas had become a Siddhapurusha, a person who can get things done at his own will. Once the whole country was reeling under a great famine, but owing to the virtue of Sage Gautama, his ashram dwellers had not experienced the calamity. Thousands of sages had to take refuge in his ashram. Sage Gautama welcomed everyone with open arms and played host to them gladly. He never gave them an opportunity to feel neglected. The famine continued for years and the sages felt a bit uneasy to bother Gautama for so long, but Gautama offered his great hospitality and would not allow them to leave.

During this period an interesting incident took place in Kailasa, the abode of Lord Shiva. When Gowri and Ganesha saw Ganga shining like a jewel on Shiva's head, they felt jealous. They thought of bringing her down. Ganesha decided to execute his plan. He came to Gautama's ashram and enjoyed the sage's hospitality. He addressed the guests in the ashram one day and said, "Don't you people feel ashamed of your behavior? How long are you going to enjoy someone else's hospitality and live in his house?" he tried to touch the chord of their self-respect, but they expressed their helplessness. Ganesha then said, "I will make a plan. I will create a magic cow and make it wander round the ashram and cause a lot of commotion. Gautama would come out and try to drive it out by gently hitting it with a darbha grass. It will fall on the ground, to all it will appear dead. Then you can say, 'Gautama, you have committed the sin of killing a cow. We cannot stay in your ashram for a single minute. So saying, you come out. Then Sage Gautama will implore you, 'O great ones, please pardon me. Please tell me how I can redeem my sin. I will do whatever you suggest, however difficult it is going to be' following which you tell, 'If you make the Ganga on the head of Lord Shiva come down and flow here, and if you take a bath in that Ganga, your sin will be redeemed.' So saying you leave the place. I will drive away the famine from your ashrams and make it plentiful."

However when Gautama came to know through the power of insight about the plot hatched by the sages, he got angry. He called them and said, "You ungrateful ones, how could you return my hospitality in that way. Let all your knowledge be lost." He cursed them.

Rishis give knowledge to the world. But as a result of this curse, their minds became blank and got filled with darkness. The entire world was plunged in the darkness of ignorance. In order to save the world Lord Narayana who is compassion-incarnate came to be born as Veda Vyasa and he restored knowledge to the world.

This incident brings to light great Gautama's power, his compassion and simplicity. He is the greatest among the great and deserves to be worshipped. We make obeisance to the great sage Gautama.

Author of the earliest Dharma-sutra:

Gautama authored the famous Dharma-sutra named Gautama Dharma Sutra which is one of the earliest all Dharma-sutras composed till date. Gautama Dharma Sutra contains 28 chapters and 1000 aphorisms.

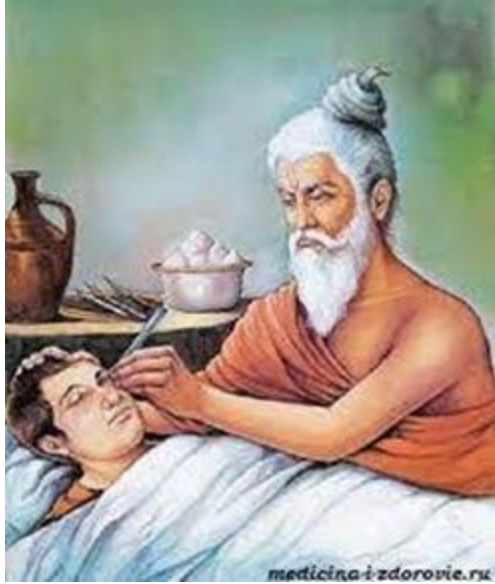
In his compiled works, Gautama has included almost every aspect of Hindu dharma –

the forty Sanskaras,
the four Varnas,
kingly duties,
the punishments for various offences,
the dharmas of women,
the rules for Prayashchitta (atonement for sins),
the rules for the four Ashrams,
the obsequies for the dead,
do's and don'ts of food consumption,
the rules of succession of property are present in his works.
On the basis of the content, Gautama Dharma Sutra may perhaps be considered as the world's earliest law book.

4. Sushruit - Medical Science Ayurveda

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AluKuYZ-bd8>

<https://www.hinduscriptures.com/gurus/scientists-rishi/acharya-sushruta-father-of-surger/33895/>



Introduction:

Maharshi Shushruta is a legendary scholar of the Indian medical science and founding father of surgery. 2600 years ago, Maharshi Shushruta together with his colleagues had conducted the variety of complex surgeries such as caesareans, artificial limbs, cataract, urinary stones, fractures, and most specially plastic surgery. A famous book (Shalya Tantra) has been described by the Shushruta about all the surgical procedures. Shalya Tantra was later named as the Sushruta Samhita (have details about the ancient medical science of India, well known as the Ayurveda). Maharshi Shushruta is the author of Sushruta Samhita in Sanskrit language and has described all the amazing surgical procedures with accuracy and curative efficacy. His great findings have become an essential component of the Indian culture.

He lived, taught and practiced his art on the banks of the Ganges in the area that corresponds to the present day city of Varanasi in North India.

Father of Plastic Surgery

A genius who has been glowingly recognized in the annals of medical science. Born to sage Vishwamitra, Acharya Sushrut details the first ever surgery procedures in "Sushrut Samhita," a unique encyclopedia of surgery. He is venerated as the father of plastic surgery and the science of anesthesia.

When surgery was in its infancy in Europe, Sushrut was performing Rhinoplasty (restoration of a damaged nose) and other challenging operations. In the "Sushrut Samhita," he prescribes treatment for twelve types of fractures and six types of dislocations. His details on human embryology are simply amazing.

Sushrut used 125 types of surgical instruments including scalpels, lancets, needles, Catheters and rectal speculums; mostly designed from the jaws of animals and birds. He has also described a number of stitching methods; the use of horse's hair as thread and fibers of bark.

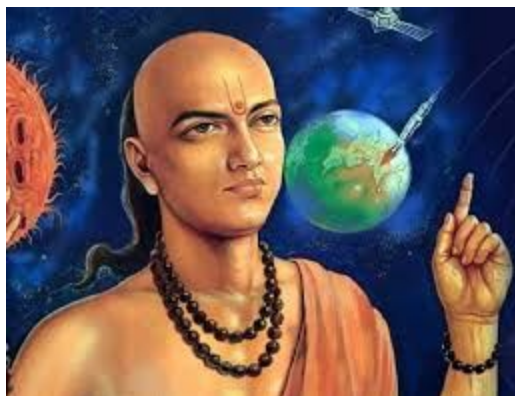
In the "Sushrut Samhita," he details 300 types of operations. The ancient Indians were the pioneers in amputation, caesarian and cranial surgeries. Acharya Sushrut was a giant in the arena of medical science.

Contribution:

There are numerous contributions made by Sushruta to the field of surgery. Surgical demonstration of techniques of making incisions, probing, extraction of foreign bodies, alkali and thermal cauterization, tooth extraction, excisions, trocars for draining abscess draining hydrocele and ascitic fluid. Described removal of the prostate gland, urethral stricture dilatation, vesicolithotomy, hernia surgery, cesarean section, management of haemorrhoids, fistulae, laparotomy and management of intestinal obstruction, perforated intestines, accidental perforation of the abdomen with protrusion of omentum. Classified details of the six types of dislocations, twelve varieties of fractures and classification of the bones and their reaction to the injuries. Principles of fracture management, viz., traction, manipulation, appositions and stabilization including some measures of rehabilitation and fitting of prosthetics. Classification of eye diseases (76) with signs, symptoms, prognosis, medical/surgical interventions and cataract surgery. Description of method of stitching the intestines by using ant-heads as stitching material. First to deal with embryology and sequential development of the structures of the fetus. Dissection and study of anatomy of the human body. Introduction of wine to dull the pain of surgical incisions. Enumeration of 1120 illnesses and recommended diagnosis by inspection, palpation and auscultation.

5. Aryabhatta: Mathematics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-oxsEknllc> ,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tNQq97yFHns>



Introduction :

Aryabhata was one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers of Ancient India whose works are still referred to by the modern scholars. He is mostly known for his contribution in the field of astronomy as the head of an astronomical observatory in Ujjain, the leading communication network centre of Gupta dynasty.

Aryabhata set a stepping stone towards the advancement of astronomy in India which is a matter of utmost pride and gratitude. Such is the influence of this great scientist in the genre of astronomy, that the first satellite launched by India (19th April 1975) was named after Aryabhata. Simultaneously, the International Astronomical Union has named a lunar crater after him. The residue of a lunar impact crater situated in the eastern Mare Tranquillitatis is named Aryabhata to pay homage to the scientist.

His Work :

Aryabhatia is a synopsis on Hindu mathematics till the date of Aryabhata and is called the Indian Mathematical literature of all times. He composed this text when he was only 23 years of age. The plethora of subjects covered in the book includes complex computations of Indian astronomy, trigonometry (spherical and plane), algebra and arithmetic. Through *Aryabhatia*, Aryabhata attempted to make clear the concept of eclipse forecasting and celestial movements. In fact, before the invention of Gregorian calendar the Indian calendric system was based on *Aryabhatiya*.

His Inventions :

The Zero – Aryabhata was always ahead of his times and envisioned the importance of the ‘zero’ . It was Aryabhata who first introduced to the world the concept of ‘zero’;

however, he did not document his invention properly. His other discoveries include the extensive usage of triangles and spheres in mathematical theories. He also gave his knowledge of numerical notation method in alphabetical system.

Pi (π) – In the words of Aryabhata, the estimation of the value of Pi is derived as: “Add four to one hundred, multiply by eight and then add sixty-two thousand. The result is approximately the circumference of a circle of diameter twenty thousand. By this rule the relation of the circumference to diameter is given.” Thus, he estimated the value of Pi (π) as 3.1416 which helped in solving high level indeterminate equations.

Trigonometry – Aryabhata’s contribution in the field of trigonometry is tremendous as he became the foremost calculator of the sines formulae for angles greater than 90° , by providing a table of sine differences. Many scholars argue that Aryabhata molded the base of trigonometry with his definitions on sine, cosine, and inverse sine. He also introduced the logic of versine (versine = $1 - \cosine$) in trigonometry.

Rotation of the Earth – Prior to the findings of Aryabhata, it was believed that all celestial bodies revolved around the motionless earth present at the centre of the universe. However, it was Aryabhata who first put forward in his theory of epicycles, that it is earth that rotates around its axis while the stars, on the other hand, are fixed in space.

Sidereal Astronomy – Aryabhata calculated earth’s one sidereal rotational period as 23 hours, 56 minutes 4.1 seconds which is very near to the modern accurate calculation of 23 hours, 56 minutes 4.091 seconds. Hence, the time calculated by Aryabhata for each sidereal year stood at 365 days 6 hours 12 minutes 30 seconds, which is very close to the precise current value of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 10 seconds – merely 3 minutes and 20 seconds shorter than the one set by Aryabhata.

Solar and Lunar Eclipses – One of the milestone achievements of Aryabhata in the field of astronomy was his explanations on the solar and the lunar eclipses. He maintained that planet orbits are elliptical and that the reflection of the sun causes the moon and the planets to shine. Thus, he stood out against his contemporaries who believed that eclipses were induced by pseudo-planetary demons Rahu and Ketu. Through his forward vision, Aryabhata clarified that eclipses can only occur due to intersection of either earth-moon or earth-sun orbital planes at lunar nodes.

6. Bhaskaracharya: Mathematics

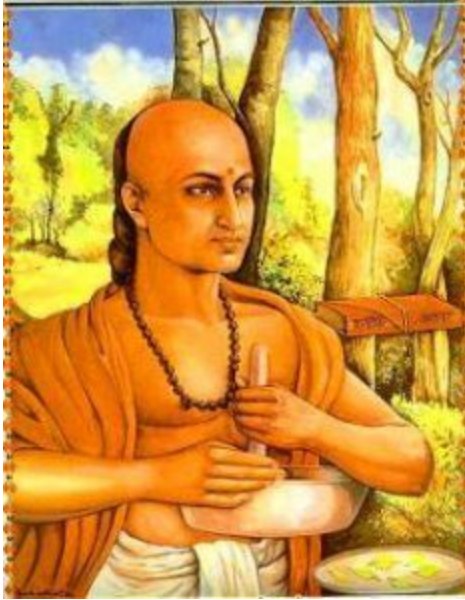
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<https://www.hinduscriptures.com/gurus/scientists-rishi/bhaskaracharya-1114-1183-ce-algebra-genius/33920/>

7. Acharya Charak: Ayurveda

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=md6V4754Lzg>

<https://www.hinduscriptures.com/gurus/scientists-rishi/the-father-of-medicine-charaka-c-100-ce/33915/>



Introduction:

In Sanskrit, charak is a term for a wanderer, sannyasi (ascetic), and sometimes used in the context of the ancient tradition of wandering physicians who brought their medical expertise and magico-religious rites from village to village.

Acharya Charak was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. Acharya Charak has been crowned as the **Father of Medicine**. His renowned work, the “Charak Samhita”, is considered as an encyclopedia of Ayurveda. His principles, diagnoses, and cures retain their potency and truth even after a couple of millennia. When the science of anatomy was confused with different theories in Europe, Acharya Charak revealed through his innate genius and enquiries the facts on human anatomy, embryology, pharmacology, blood circulation and diseases like diabetes, tuberculosis, heart disease, etc.

The following statements are attributed to Acharya Charak:

“A physician who fails to enter the body of a patient with the lamp of knowledge and understanding can never treat diseases. He should first study all the factors, including environment, which influence a patient’s disease, and then prescribe treatment. It is more important to prevent the occurrence of disease than to seek a cure.”

In the “Charak Samhita” he has described the medicinal qualities and functions of 100,000 herbal plants. He has emphasized the influence of diet and activity on mind and body. He has proved the correlation of spirituality and physical health contributed greatly to diagnostic and curative sciences. He has also prescribed an ethical charter for medical practitioners two centuries prior to the Hippocratic oath.

Contributions:

According to the Charaka tradition, there existed six schools of medicine, founded by the disciples of the sage Punarvasu Ātreya. Each of his disciples,

Agnivesha, Bhela, Jatukarna, Parushara, Haria, and Ksharapani, composed a Samhitā. Of these, the one composed by Agnivesha was considered the best.

The Agnivesha Samhita was later revised by Charaka and it came to be known as Charaka Samhita. The Charaka Samhita was revised by Dridhbala.

Charaka Samhita

The Charaka Samhita contains 120 adhyayas (chapters), divided into 8 parts which are as follows:

1.Sutra Sthana (General principles):-30 chapters deal with general principles, philosophy, definitions, preventions through healthy living.

2. Nidan Sthana(Pathology): - 8 chapters on causes of diseases.

3.Viman Sthana(Specific determination):- 8 chapters contain training of a physician, ethics of medical practice, pathology, diet and nourishment, taste of medicines.

4. Sharir Sthana(Anatomy) :- 8 chapters describe embryology & anatomy of a human body (with a section on other living beings).

5.Indriya Sthana(Sensory organ based prognosis) :- 12 chapters elaborate on diagnosis & prognosis, mostly based on sensory response of the patient.

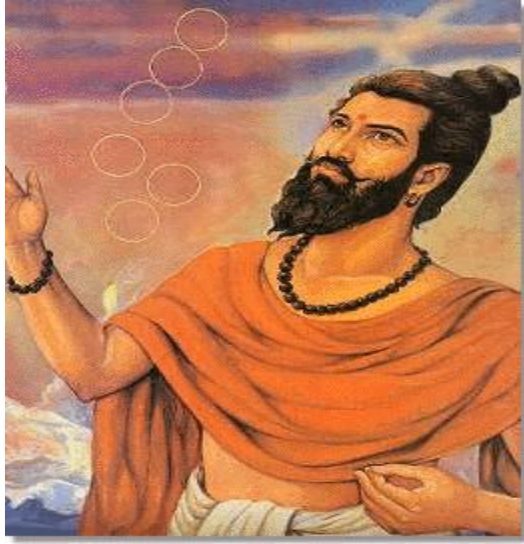
6.Chikitsa Sthana(Therapeutics) :-30 chapters deal with medicines and treatment of diseases.

7.Kalpa Sthana(Pharmaceutics and toxicology) :-12 chapters describe pharmacy, the preparation and dosage of medicine, signs of their abuse, and dealing with poisons.

8.Siddhi Sthana(Success in treatment):- 12 chapters describe signs of cure, hygiene and healthier living.

8. Rishi Kanad Atomic Science

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJy3PDJedXI&t>



Introduction :

Kanada- “THE FATHER OF ATOMIC THEORY” also known as Kashyapa,Uluka,Kananda and Kanabhuk !!

Maharshi Kanada was an ancient Indian natural sage / scientist, He was the great philosopher who is considered the founder of Atomic theory way back in the sixth century BCE. He introduced atomic theory, described dimension, motion chemical reaction of atom.

He is known for developing the foundations of an atomistic approach to physics and philosophy in the Sanskrit text “*Vaisheshika Sutra*” Vaisheshika Sutras are blend of Science, Philosophy and Religion. The essence of these sutra is Atomic Theory Of Matter.

This sage philosopher also founded the philosophical school of Vaisheshika. The school founded by Kanada explains the creation and existence of the universe by proposing an atomistic theory, applying logic and realism, and is one of the earliest known systematic realist “Ontology” in human history.

Story of his greatness:

Kashyapa had a keen sense of details from childhood and minute things attracts his attention. As a young boy, he once accompanied his father on a Pilgrimage to Prayag. He noticed that thousands of Pilgrims in the town were littering its roads with flowers and grains of rice. By observing the tiny particles, he began to collect the grains of rice from the ground, everyone else was busy in their prayers. Noticing his behaviour and crowd gathered around him and started wondering why he was acting in a strange manner !

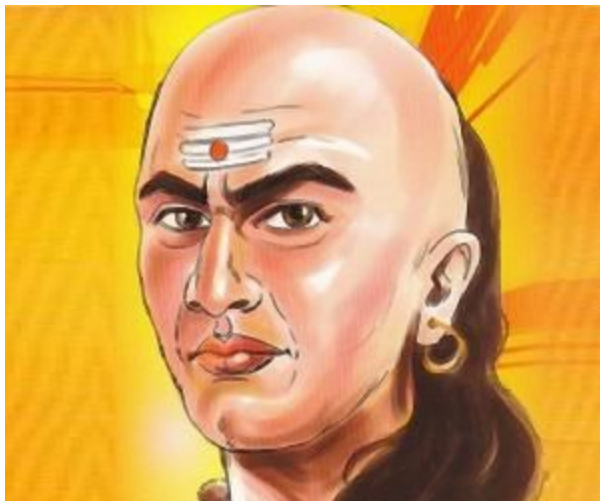
even the beggar would not touch the rice on the road ! Kashyapa replied that one grain in itself may seem worthless but a collection of some hundred grains make up a person's meal. The collection of meals would feed an entire family and ultimately entire mankind was made up of many families. So,for this reason alone,A single grain of rice was as important as all the Riches In The World.

People started calling him Kanada after this incidence!

It was Kanada who first realized the idea that "Anu(atom)" was an indestructible particle of matter.This thoery ocured to him while he was walking with food in this hand. As he nibbled t the food in his hand,throwing away the small paticles one by one until he was unable to break it down anymore. He realozed that he could not divide the food into further parts and because of his realization "Matter Which Cannot Be Divided" came into existence.He called this indivisible matter "Anu" which means Atom !

9. Chanakya: Eco & Poli Sci

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YtmSnrLSD34>



Introduction :

Chanakya was an ancient Indian Teacher, Philosopher, Economist, Jurist and Royal Advisor. He is traditionally identified as **Kauṭilya** or **Vishnugupta**, who authored the ancient Indian political treatise, the "ARTHASHASTRA". As such he considered the pioneer of the field of Political Science and Economics in India, and his work is thought of as an important to Classical Economics.

Born into a Brahmin family, Chanakya was educated at Takshashila, an ancient centre of learning located in north-western ancient India. He was a highly learned person with in-depth knowledge in varied subjects like economics, politics, war strategies, medicine, and astrology. Beginning his career as a teacher, he went on to become a trusted ally of Emperor Chandragupta. Acting as the emperor's counselor and adviser, he was instrumental in helping Chandragupta overthrow the powerful Nanda dynasty at Pataliputra, in the Magadha region and helped Chandragupta consolidate his powers. Chanakya also served as the adviser to Chandragupta's son Bindusara. Chanakya assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta in his rise to power. He is widely credited for having played an important role in the establishment of the Maurya Empire. .

Major Work:

Chanakya authored the treatise 'Arthashastra' which discusses a variety of topics such as monetary and fiscal policies, welfare, international relations, and war strategies in detail. The text is believed to be a compilation of the works of various authors by some scholars.

The 'Arthashastra' also explores issues related to the nature of government, law, civil and criminal court systems, ethics, economics, markets and trade, nature of peace, and the duties and obligations of a king. Topics such as agriculture, mineralogy, mining and metals, animal husbandry, medicine, forests and wildlife are also covered in the treatise.

10. Varahamihira: Astronomy

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-x7wChCrxE>

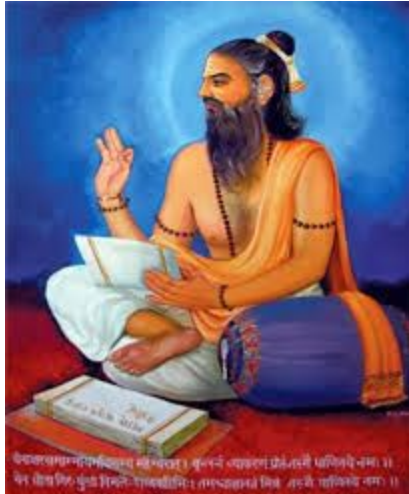
<https://www.hinduscriptures.com/gurus/scientists-rishi/varahamihira505-587-ce-a-strologer-astronomer/33912/>

11. Panini: Sanskrit Grammar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUQ1AXBSH7Y>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aASsaUJAEgw>

<https://www.hinduscriptures.com/gurus/panini/29428/>



Introduction:

Panini was the 4th century BC Sanskrit grammarian believed to have lived in ancient Pakistan.

Panini was one of the foremost grammarians of his times whose Sanskrit grammatical rules are the earliest lessons in the genre of descriptive linguistics.

Since the discovery and publication of his work by European scholars in the nineteenth century, Pāṇini has been considered the "first descriptive linguist", and even labelled as "the father of linguistics". Pāṇini's grammar was influential on such foundational linguists as Ferdinand de Saussure and Leonard Bloomfield.

Panini is particularly known for his collection of 3,959 rules in his Sanskrit grammar Ashtadhyayi – a text consisting of Sanskrit morphology, syntax and semantics. Ashtadhyayi literally means 'eight chapters' and the text is the basis of the Vedanga's grammatical chapter.

In the making of Ashtadhyayi, Panini has also referred to the earlier texts such as Unadisutra, Dhatupatha, and Ganapatha. However, Ashtadhyayi remains to be the trendsetter in the usage of descriptive linguistics. Panini's Ashtadhyayi – together with the works of his predecessor Nirukta, Nighantu, and Pratishakyas – form the history of linguistics. Even today, Panini's morphological analysis is believed to be more advanced than similar Western theories made till the mid 20th century. Again, modern linguistic theories of compounding have also borrowed

their noun compounds analysis from Panini and have also adopted his terms such as bahuvrihi and dvandva.

Modern linguists have confirmed the comprehensive and scientific grammatical theory of Panini as an introduction to Classical Sanskrit which bade adieu to the era of Vedic Sanskrit.

About Ashtadhyayi

Ashtadhyayi, also means 'eight chapters' or Ashtak, is a grammar defining the syntax and structure of the Sanskrit language. The whole grammar is compiled into 3959 sutras or aphorisms embracing each and every aspect of the Sanskrit terminology.

The technical meta-language of Panini consists of

syntax,
morphology, and
lexicon

This structure of meta-language is based on a series of meta-rules. These rules are either explicitly mentioned in the text or can be deduced. The two basic principles upon which the meta-language is based are

non-redundancy, or the principle of economy, and
the necessity of all the rules in the Ashtadhyayi.

The text comprises 3,959 sutras or rules, discussed in eight chapters, each chapter divided into a quarter.

Importance of Rishis:

<https://www.hinduscriptures.com/gurus/scientists-rishi/introduction-the-importance-of-the-rishi-scientists-in-the-ethos-of-india/33892/>

Himali:

1. Bhaskaracharya
2. Sushruit
3. Aacharya Charak
4. Varahmihira

Rajashri:

1. Arya bhatt

2. Acharya chanyak
3. Sapta rishi
4. Rishi kanad

Gayatri:

1. Gautam
2. Bhardwaj
3. Panini