

S.No	Mentor Code	Name of the Mentor /	City / नगर	State / राज्य	List of Bhattiya Bhaasha you can read / write / speak in which the internship can be conducted/ उन भारतीय भाषाओं की सूची जिनमें प्रशिक्षण सम्पादन	Minimum Expected background for your interns / आपके प्रशिक्षु के लिए अपेक्षित न्यूनतम योग्यता	Special/preferred skills of interns for this project / प्रियोजना हेतु प्रशिक्षु की विशिष्ट शैक्षणिक योग्यता	Mentor's area of IKS for Internship / प्रशिक्षण के लिए मार्गदर्शक का भाषा क्षेत्र	(From the above question) If you have opted "other" IKS area for Internship, please mention here / (उपरोक्त प्रश्न से) यदि आपने प्रशिक्षण	No of Vacant Seats	Title of the project for Internship / प्रशिक्षण हेतु आपके शोध कार्य का मुख्य शीर्षक	Abstract/ Description of the project with clear statement of goals and outputs (Max. 500 words). The abstract can be submitted in any of the languages in the 8th Schedule or English / लक्ष्य एवं परिणामों के स्पष्ट विवरण के साथ परियोजना का उल्लेख (अधिकतम 500 शब्द)। सार / परियोजना का वर्णन आठवीं अनुसूची में समाविष्ट भाषाएँ या अंग्रेजी में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।
1	BJS1_M1	Dr. P.K.SANKARA NARAYANAN	Teacher Eranakulam	Kerala	Sanskrit , Malayalam , English	SSLC	Sloka Kalarees are working in different villages in Kerala . Kalari students have the special skills .	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Others / अन्य	उच्चारणशास्त्रम् (शिक्षा) तथा अक्षरश्लोक कला ।	0	Aksharm , Ucharanam and Traditional art Slokakala	<p>അക്ഷരശ്ലോകം കേരളത്തിലെ പ്രമുഖമായ കലയാണ്. അക്ഷരങ്ങളുടെ ഉച്ചാരണവുമായി ഈ കലക്കുള്ള ബന്ധം പ്രധാനമാണ്. ഉച്ചാരണസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനായി ശ്ലോകങ്ങൾ ആകർഷകമായി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് അക്ഷരശ്ലോകവും ഹൃദയമാണ്. ഏതാണ്ട് 100 വർഷത്തെ പാരമ്പര്യവും ഈ കലക്കുണ്ട്.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ബുദ്ധിവികാസത്തിന് ഈ കല സഹായിക്കുമോ ? 2. ഉച്ചാരണവും ആശയവും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടതാണോ ? 3. ഈ കല ഓർമ്മശക്തി വളർത്തുമോ ? 4. സാഹിത്യോദ്ദേശ്യവും ഉച്ചാരണവും അക്ഷരശ്ലോകവും 5. ഉച്ചാരണത്തിന് പ്രാദേശിക പ്രത്യേകതകളുണ്ടോ ? 6. ഈ കലയെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വ്യക്തികൾ , സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ , സംരംഭങ്ങൾ etc 7. ശ്ലോകകല ജ്ഞാനനിർമ്മിതിക്ക് പ്രയോജനകരമാണോ ? <p>ഇത്തരം വിഷയങ്ങൾ അപഗ്രഥിച്ച് വിലയിരുത്താൻ ഈ സംരംഭത്തിന് കഴിയും. ഈ കല വ്യത്യസ്തതയുമായും (ചൂന്ദ ശാസ്ത്രം ഇന്ദ്രാജിതം) നേരിട്ട് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. ആ രീതിയിലും ഈ അധ്യയനം തുടർ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന് ഉപകരിക്കും.</p>
2	BJS1_M2	Aari S Joshi	Latur	Maharashtra	Sanskrit Hindi Marathi English	Graduate student	B.ed	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग		0	Knowledge of Vedas for Students.	<p>वेद, प्राचीन भारत के पवित्र साहित्य हैं जो हिन्दुओं के प्राचीनतम और आधारभूत धर्मग्रन्थ भी हैं। वेद, विश्व के सबसे प्राचीन साहित्य भी हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति में वेद सनातन वर्णाश्रम धर्म के, मूल और सबसे प्राचीन ग्रन्थ हैं। वेदों को समझना प्राचीन काल में भारतीय और बाद में विश्व धर्म में एक वार्ता का विषय रहा है। हिन्दु धर्म अनुसार सबसे प्राचीन नियम विधाता महर्षि मनु ने कहा वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूलम् - खिलरहित वेद अर्थात् समग्र संहिता, ब्राह्मण, आरण्यक और उपनिषद के रूप में वेद ही धर्म व धर्मशास्त्र का मूल आधार है। न केवल धार्मिक किन्तु ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से भी वेदों का असाधारण महत्त्व है। वैदिक युग के आर्यों की संस्कृति और सभ्यता को जानने का वेद ही तो एकमात्र साधन है। मानव-जाति और विशेषतः वैदिकों ने अपने शैशव में धर्म और समाज का किस प्रकार विकास किया इसका ज्ञान केवल वेदों से मिलता है। विश्व के वाङ्मय में इनको प्राचीनतम ग्रन्थ (पुस्तक) माना जाता है।</p>
3	BJS1_M3	Acharya Pavan Golasangi	Dharwad	Karnatak	Kannada , Hindi and Sanskrit	Basic astronomical education	Basic mathematics and Hunger towards knowing ancient science	Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रैक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली, Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रतिलिपिकरण		5	सूर्य सिद्धांत एवं ग्रहलाघवीय छाया साधन पद्धति (प्रायोगिक अध्ययन)	<p>Abstract : भारतीय खगोल विज्ञान में दिक-देश-काल के साधन का एक विशेष और महत्व स्थान है। इन पदार्थों का वर्णन के लिए ही प्राचीन ग्रंथों में त्रिप्रश्नाधिकार नामक अध्याय का निरूपण किया गया है। सूर्याश पुरुष और मय का संवाद रूपी सूर्य सिद्धांत और गणेश देवता के ग्रह लाघव ए भारत में अस्त प्रचलित ग्रंथों में अन्यतम है। दिक-देश-काल का साधन सूर्य और सूर्य वश पड़ने वाला छाया के अनुसार किया जाता है। प्राचीन भारतीय त्रिकोणमिति के अनुसार एवं शंकु यंत्र के माध्यम से इनका ज्ञान किया जाता है। इन पदार्थों का ग्रंथानुसार प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षण ही इस परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।</p> <p>Goal :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * शंकु यंत्र निर्माण * शंकु यंत्रानुसार दिक-देश-काल का गणितीय परिप्रेक्ष्य * सूर्य सिद्धांतीय छाया गणित विवेचन * सूर्य सिद्धांतीय त्रिकोण गणित पद्धति * ग्रह लाघवीय छाया गणित विवेचन * ग्रह लाघवीय त्रिकोण गणित पद्धति * दोनों ग्रंथ प्राप्त छाया अंतर एवं कारण * प्रत्यक्ष छाया एवं गणितागत छाया विवेचन * छायानुसार दिक-देश-काल निर्णय

4	BJS1_M4	Adinarayanan V	Udumalpet	Tamil Nadu	Hindi	Completed second year of undergraduate	Completed or pursuing science/engineering/cognitive science/neuroscience/yoga degree	Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Others / अन्य	Spiritual texts; Yoga and neuroscience		0	Swara Yoga and Body-Mind Rhythms	<p>In modern chronology, it has been found that the various processes in the body such as body temperature, hormonal secretion, heart rate, metabolism, nasal cycle follow a periodic nature and these cycles are called ultradian rhythms. At the same time, the various cognitive activities in the brain are understood through brain waves or rhythms commonly detected as frequency bands in EEG studies. Scientific research on the nasal cycle has shown its relation with body-mind functions such as spatial and verbal cognitive processing, rapid eye movement and non-REM sleep cycles, hormonal release, the predominance of contralateral brain hemispheres in EEG scans and activity of the autonomic nervous system.</p> <p>In Swara Yoga, we learn about the alternating flow of ida (corresponding to left nostril flowing), pingala (right nostril flowing) and sushumna (balanced flow in both nostrils), today known as the nasal cycle, and how one's physical, mental and cognitive activities are influenced by the swara. Accordingly, the text helps understand the conducive time for various activities and methods to regulate the swara. These rhythms of ida and pingala are also in sync with the larger cycles such as those of the sun and moon. These can be practically observed by noticing the dominant swara flowing at the time of sunrise and sunset. Such practical observations over a period of time can help see the principles of Swara Yoga in one's life and live a harmonious life.</p> <p>The project will involve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Studying primary texts on Swara Yoga such as Shiva Swarodaya: The student would be introduced to the concepts of prana, yogic anatomy, pranayama, pancha mahabhutas and other foundational concepts that enable the study of the text. Yogic practices and discussions will enable a deeper understanding of the concepts mentioned in the text. 2. Personal record of Swara Yoga: He/she would be taking regular observations of their swara along with various physical and mental activities. This is done periodically and at important times of the day such as sunrise, sunset. These will then be correlated with the verses mentioned in the text. 3. Understanding brain rhythms and ultradian rhythms: Students would be exposed to the ultradian and brain rhythms along with scientific studies and experimental designs on nasal cycle and Swara Yoga. <p>As an output of the project, the students will be sharing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A summary of inferences based on personal observations of their swara 2. Articles on concepts in Swara Yoga and their relation to ultradian and brain rhythms, scientific research on them. <p>An interdisciplinary study of Swara Yoga along with modern sciences will help study and bring out novel insights into the various rhythms of the body and mind, its synchronicity with the larger</p>
5	BJS1_M5	AKSHAYA KUMARI SHETTY	MANGALORE - 575 007	KARNATAKA	Hindi, Kannada, Tulu, beary Language	Knowledge about Society	Knowledge of Literature or Folklore or Anthropology	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		Indian Traditional Law System of Folk in South Canara District	0	<p>ದಕ್ಕಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಭೂಭಾಗ ಗುಡ್ಡ ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಕಾಡು, ಕಣಿವೆ, ನದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರಗಳಿಂದಾವೃತವಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ವಿಧಿನ್ಯ ರೀತಿಯ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕತೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಿರ್ವಚನವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ. ಜಾಗಣಿಗೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದರು ಮೂಲ ಮಾತೃಕೆಯಾಗಿ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಶಿಸ್ತುಗಳ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗಿ 'ಜಾನಪದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ'ವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.</p> <p>ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಉದ್ದಗಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಹರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌರತ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ದಕ್ಕಿಣ ಐಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಬದುಕಿನ ಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ. ಈ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಆರಾಧನೆ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ದೈವೀ ಸಾನಿಧ್ಯದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು ಮಾನವ ವಿಕಸನದ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೂ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಗ್ಗುವಂತವು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೊಳಗೆ, ಏಕಶಿಸ್ತಿಯ ಚಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದುಬಿಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ, ಜಾನಪದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.</p> <p>ಆಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನಪದವನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸವಾಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದರು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಿದ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಪುರಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಆದೇಶ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅವರಣದೊಳಗಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಭೂತ ಕೊಡುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ, ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಕೊಡುವ ಆದೇಶ - ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು ಒಂದು ಹಂತದವರೆಗೆ ಜನಪದರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪುರಾವೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಡುನಗಳು.</p> <p>ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಯುಗವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ, ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಧಾರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಯಾವೊಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೂ ತಲುಪುವ ಮನಸ್ಸಿತಿಯುಳ್ಳ, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದನ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ - ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಎರಡು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು, ಜನಪದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನಪದರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಕೆ; ಅದರ ಜನಪದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನಪದರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಗೌರವ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಕೆ.</p>	
6	BJS1_M6	Amit Bhargava	Ramtek	Maharashtra	Hindi Sanskrit gurtati marthi	उत्तर मध्यम	शास्त्री	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद		वेद भाष्य वेदाङ्गिका अध्ययन	5	<p>वेदिक साहित्य एवं तुल्य वेद शाखाओं का अध्ययन</p>	

7	BJS1_M7	ANANTHA M A	Bangalore	Karnataka	Sanskrit, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil	U.G. Basics of Sanskrit	Interest to do innovative study, research and practical application in traditional knowledge, commitment, devotion and dedication	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा हेतु भाज्ञाप दृष्टिकोण,	Vimanashastra, Temples-related	0	1. Comparative study of some particular arrows used in sports (archery) with some specific arrows mentioned in Dhanurveda (classical texts); 2. Contribution of temples in the field of Biodiversity, Indian culture and other scientific aspects; 3. Ancient water purification methods, with special reference to the usage of different vessels.	1. Comparative study of some particular arrows used in sports (archery) with some specific arrows mentioned in Dhanurveda (classical texts) = Abstract: Archery was one of the important aspects in ancient Bharatha-varsha. Today it has become one of the famous international sports. In the sports-archery (outdoor and indoor), field-pointed arrows or bullet-pointed arrows are used for practicing and other purposes. But, after studying the text dealing with archery (Dhanurvedya), some arrow-heads could also be used in sports. Understanding the knowledge from that particular ancient text, concepts explained in it, its' pros and cons, comparative study of the arrow-heads told in the text with the present day arrow-heads as well, is the main objective of this project for the students of IKS Internship. To understand the concept at theoretical level, 3D image of some particular arrows of the ancient times could be designed, their simulations could be conducted and the results could be recorded and compared with the similar aspects of modern arrows. 2. Contribution of temples in the field of Biodiversity, Indian culture and other scientific aspects. = Abstract: Temples are the seats of knowledge, spirituality, devotion etc of the Heritage of Bharatha. Along with them, temples have contributed in other fields like Biodiversity, Cultural practices and scientific aspects also. How temples have contributed in such fields is the key objective of this project. To mention a few points related to scientific aspects, in this project, the water which is being offered to the deity will be tested for its bacterial activities before offering and after offering and after adding the herbs etc. The results of the tests will be recorded and usage of such water, its impact on the consumer and such other factors are also being interpreted. 3. Ancient water purification methods, with special reference to the usage of different vessels. = Abstract: Water is the main source of livelihood of any living being in this whole world. Humans use water very cleverly for different purposes in their life. Today, lots of purification methods have been evolved due to the usage of science and technology. But the ancestors, Rishis, Vaidyas of Bharatha had their own methods of water purification for the betterment of the health of mankind. Different metallic vessels like Gold, Silver, Bronze, Brass, Iron, Earthen pots etc were used to store or boil the water for drinking and other purposes. With the help of modern science and technology testing of such water stored or boiled in such vessels and recording the effect of consumption of such water needs to be done. That is the main objective of this project.
8	BJS1_M8	Anil Kumar Gourishetty	ROORKEE	UTTARAKHAND	Telugu and Hindi	B.Sc. level Physics	Good mathematical skills	Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली, Physics in India / भारत में भौतिकशास्त्र, Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नविन पदार्थ, धातु एवं पर्याप्त विज्ञान		0	Studies on energy production mechanism in stars and nucleosynthesis	It is well known that nuclear reactions are responsible for the energy production from stars like sun. The project work will be to search for energy production mechanisms in stars mentioned in ancient Indian astronomy texts, if any. In addition, an extensive literature review is also required to identify anything related to the synthesis of elements is mentioned in astronomy related texts.
9	BJS1_M9	Amab Bhattacharya	Kanpur	UP	Bangla, Sanskrit, Hindi	None	Interest in Ramayana and Ayurveda	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Others / अन्य	Itihaasa texts	2	Question-Answering for Ramayana	Ramayana is one of the most important texts of India. Yet, there is no automated question-answering system on it. We aim to build such a system where objective questions can be answered. In addition, we propose to highlight the differences among the various variants of Ramayana across different cultures and languages of India. The second project is on building a question-answering system on a Nighantu text of Ayurveda.
10	BJS1_M10	Asem Sarda Devi	Imphal West	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically Fit	Khongpham	Sahtiya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		5	KHONGPHAM	Khongpham : It is the basic thing to learn. It is steps and movement of the art form. It is divided into three(3) stages, in first stage we called it "Sinha tangkak" here we learn the basic steps of 108, then in second "Akhanga tangkak" we learn the component steps of fighting techniques, lastly in third stages "Liklam takpa tangkak" we learn remaining steps with first and second stages steps with weapon or Without weapons. Here altogether we have 1108 steps,movement, angles of eye etc etc. This are the basic things to be learn in every stages.

11	BJS1_M11	Ashtosh Ramchandra Dandekar	Sangli	Maharashtra	English,Marathi,Hindi	B.E. Mechanical and Metallurgy	Basic Knowledge of Sanskrit Language	Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र, Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नविन पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान			0	The Encyclopedia of Metallurgy in Sanskrit and Indian Languages	Language was invented for communication. But it is not limited to that, language also reflects your culture and tradition. It has always been said that Sanskrit is the language of knowledge. Different languages are being spoken and written in the different states of India. And every language contains the ocean of scientific knowledge and the literature has a relation with scientific tradition. Today there are huge discussions about scientific temperament .But from long ago there have been words or phrases in Sanskrit and other Indian languages that are related to metals and metallurgy. And people are using them knowingly or unknowingly. Hence, it is essential to identify such phrases and words in Sanskrit and other Indic languages and to explore the meaning of it. This encyclopedia will introduce the researchers ,students about the rich scientific temperament in the Indian knowledge System.
12	BJS1_M12	bhawna vyas	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi	Bachelors	Archaeology, Geology, History, Sanskrit	Others / अन्य	Temple Science		5	Mahakaleshwar jyotirlingam: Study and Documentation	In India, no institution can be compared to the temples for the many-sided activities bearing on the life of the people around it. Temples have always been the center for strengthening of religion, culture, economy and social harmony. They reflect the culmination of technical excellence, craftsmanship, grandeur and prosperity this country achieved. India, especially its Northern and Central part, have been unfortunate to face invasions which targeted the temples too. These destructions damaged every aspect of the Indian society, right from the economy to the self-respect. They created a dent in the history, which was transformed to a gape in the prosperous and prestigious history of India. It is after a long time that temples have once again become significant, equally for the administration and the community, the leaders and the mass. The growth of Hindu nationalism, understanding of temple science, curiosity towards the untold (and, at times, unwritten) history, and realization of the enriching and elevated past they have are the major responsible factors behind this. One such temple, which is also one of the twelve jyotirlingas, to face destruction and loose its historical traces is the Mahakaleshwar temple situated in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. While the jyotirlinga is considered swayambhu, the temple is said to have been destructed, constructed and renovated many times. During the work undertaken by Ujjain Smart City Limited, temple remains and a Shivlingam was found in the premises of the temple. Lakhs of visitors come to this temple for darshana and to attend the bhasma-aarti, which is one of the typical rituals belonging to this temple only. Being situated in Ujjain, which is one of the seven ancient cities mentioned in our scriptures, the Aadi Tantra Peetham, and the naval point of the Earth, the temple is equally significant in terms of Science and belief. The references of this temple can be found in Skanda Purana, Meghdootam and some historical records. But no systematic study and documentation could ever be made to study its architecture, phases of development, destruction, dynasties which contributed to its construction and reconstruction, rituals, modifications in rituals through the ages and their interpretation, scientism of the temple, its archaeological potential and recent findings. The association of Mahakala with time calculation, establishment of Omkareshwar and Nagchandreshwar in the same axis and under the same shikhara, uniqueness of the Shivlingam found in the excavation and lack of literature on the temple makes it worth to be researched thoroughly. The proposed project will be to study and document these and more aspects which may emerge during research.
13	BJS1_M13	Bibha Bharali	Guwahati	Assam	Assamese	Post Graduate	Knowledge of Assamese Language and Literature	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य			0	The Ramayana	As a Sanskrit epic, position of Ramayana is very high in Indian ancient literature. This epic has a significant place in Indian society as a scripture and a great book of human ideals. As an epic, the Ramayana is always acceptable for all because it depicts religious ideals. The impact of Ramayana cannot be denied in other areas also as it has influenced Indian public life on the religious aspect. The story of Ramayana has influenced Assamese society as a part of Indian history for centuries. Devotion to father, love for wife, knowledge of the nation, social service, Sita's love for her husband, Bharat-Laxman's brotherhood, Dasharath's affection to son etc., expressed in the epic Ramayana flowing through the arteries of the Assamese people. For this reason, the stories and characters of Ramayana are closely involved in every aspect of Assamese in every life. The abundance of Ramayana story in oral songs and verses traditionally practiced in Assamese society reflects the deep and far-reaching influence of Ramayana in Assamese folk life. For example, in the 'Biyageet' - various theme songs sung at the wedding ceremony, 'Husarigeet' of Bihu Festival, Baramahigeet (e.g. -Ram Baramahi, SitaBaramahietc.), DihaNaam, JagannatharNaam, Chudakarana (a child's first hair cut ceremony) song, Upanayana (investiture with the holy or sacred thread) Song etc., the frequent mention of Ramayana's story, references and characters are worth mentioning. The proverbs, phrases and idioms, quotes, simile etc. prevalent in Assamese daily life is the result of the experience of individual life and social life. The mention of events of Ramayana, characters etc. in it shows the influence of Ramayana in Assamese folk life. Assamese people use various phrases focused on Ramayana content in daily life. Apart from this, the stories which is traditionally practiced in Assamese society is also rich in the variety of Ramayana story and narration of the character's actions' major part of children story, which is a main branch of oral literature, is Ramayana-centric or Ram-Sita's story related. It depicts the immense impact Ramayana is Assamese folk life. The Assamese people even bring the name of Ram in daily conversation. Apart from all these, the Assamese society has a fascination for the names of the characters of the Ramayana and as a result of this attraction, Assamese people name their children after the characters of the epic. The use of the name 'Ram' in the mantras practiced in Assamese society is notable. Overall, the story of Ramayana holds atonable place in all aspects of the Assamese lifestyle.
14	BJS1_M14	Brahmacharimayum Bilki Sharma	Imphal West	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically Fit	Ta khousaba	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			5	TA KHOUSABA	Ta Khousaba: Khousaba is a unique style, this type of martial form doesn't have in others martial arts. It is practices with Spear and Shield, this art form is very rare even in Manipur also because this art form doesn't teach to any student by Guru,it is tough to those students who can become the successor. So it is endangered art form because only few know it. It has many different types of styles, This martial form is practices by concentrating the "Dragon God". It is said to be believed that this art form was developed from creation of universe.
15	BJS1_M15	Brahmacharimayum Lanngamba Sharma	Imphal West	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically Fit	Thangbi chatpa	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			5	THANGBI CHATPA	Thandbi chatpa : Thangbi chatpa is a training for sword fighting. It is very important parts in manipuri martial. It teaches us what to do in critical situations when we face. Here we learn various movements and eye contact with defensive or offensive steps. Here we will practice with one opponent. As a basic we will start practicing from thangbi 6,8,10,12 and so on.

16	BJS1_M16	Ch K Padmanabham	Sringeri	Karnataka	Sanskrit, English, Telugu, Hindi, Kannada	Graduating Sanskrit with a little computer knowledge	Sanskrit with computer knowledge	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग		0	Digitization of Shabda Kalpadruma	<p>TEXT PROJECT OF SHABDAKALPADRUMA</p> <p>Language is the main medium of communication. But, nowadays without the use of English we can't able to talk in our Mother Tongue. Because, we don't have knowledge of vocabulary in our mother tongue. Vocabulary is most important for communication. It grows by teaching and learning. Words of many languages in the world are based on Sanskrit. Hence, Sanskrit is called as Mother of all languages. To know the depth of any language, the accurate meaning of words used in that language is very important. Generally all the languages have their corresponding dictionaries. Especially in Sanskrit, We have AMARAKOSHA , HALAYUDHAKOSHA, MEDINIKOSHA , VADAYANTIKOSHA etc., in many dictionaries, words are arranged in shloka form and it may difficult to the beginners. One of the few modern dictionaries containing elaborated descriptions and based on alphabetic order is " SHABDAKALPADRUMA". It has meaning of most of the words in Sanskrit.</p> <p>Internet is the main mass media for both communication and learning. Almost all topics are available in Internet. Digitalized copy of SHABDAKALPADRUMA too is available in different sites. Most of them are either with little information or with errors. So, one who refers there may get wrong information about the word he is searching for.</p> <p>Nowadays, it is very hard to get the printed copy of Shabdakalpadruma and even difficult to carry it since it is 7 volumes containing an average of more than 500 pages. So, people refer Internet as the solution to get the meaning of words. When one doesn't have original book, he can't compare whether meaning obtained in internet is right or wrong. So, there is a possibility of communicating wrong information that wrong word is right one.</p> <p>So, it will be our responsibility to correct form to provide all the information mentioned in original SHABDAKALPADRUMA text. By doing this we can provide authentic information without any mistakes. So, that anybody can trust the details as far as it is mentioned in original book.</p> <p>SHABDAKALPADRUMA is a huge collection and reference text comprised of thousands of words and their related information. The hard copy of the book is comprised of 7 volumes. Each volume contains an average of more than 500 pages. So, Typing / OCR (Optical Character Recognition) / correction of this text needs a huge effort and man power too. This project cannot be possible to implement by one or two. So, a team of people should work on it. Also it require a lot of time to type or correcting it. Also , technically it should be available on the internet. So, planning of web database / Android Application is also one of the main aspect of this project. So, To achieve this task, we group of 7 members will do the this process individually by taking different volumes. A</p>
17	BJS1_M17	Chandam Tony	Imphal West	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically Fit	Phunaba	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		5	PHUNABA	<p>Phunaba : Phunaba is an important part in every martial arts because after learning various techniques we practice to apply in phunaba or fighting. With regular practice of phunaba (fighting) we came to know when to be defensive or offensive. In Manipur martial arts we have two types of phunaba 1) traditional style: Here we practice with Cheibi and Shield.</p> <p>2) Modern Style: Here we can kick and use cheibi. We conduct tournaments or Championship of Manipur martial arts as "Thang Ta Championship" or "Cheibi Championship".</p> <p>Thang Ta Championship is now included in School Games, Khelo India etc. So now a days Phunaba is very keen interest by many youth of India.</p>
18	BJS1_M18	Chandrakant	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	Kannada Sanskrit and hindi	Graduation	Sanskrit knowledge	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	No	2	Kinds of personalities in Sanskrit literature	<p>व्यक्तित्वविषये पाश्चात्यमनोविज्ञानिभिरिवं दार्शनिकैर्बहुधा सिद्धान्ताः प्रकाराश्च प्रतिपादिताः वर्तन्ते । संस्कृतवाङ्मये अपि अस्मिन् विषये पर्याप्तमात्रायामपि बहवः बिन्दवःसम्प्राप्यन्ते।तान् बिन्दून् स्वीकृत्य भारतीयज्ञानाधारेण विस्तृतमध्ययनमस्मिन् परियोजनायां कर्तुमभिलाषितमस्ति।येन मनोविज्ञानक्षेत्रे भारतीयचिन्तनस्मान्तरसाधारणं योगदानं प्राप्तं भविष्यति।</p>
19	BJS1_M19	Chinmayananda A	Dharwad	Karnataka	Sanskrit, Kannada, Hindi	Any bachelors degree in Sanskrit with basic English knowledge	Ability to decode and understand shlokas in Sanskrit	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य		0	Study of alphabet-based etymology in Sanskrit Texts	<p>Majority of words in Sanskrit are derived from verbal roots (called "Dhatu"), in conjunction with suffixes (called "Pratyaya"), as ordained by the Grammar ascribed to Panini. The meanings of words are "ultimately" derived from the meanings of the verbal roots and suffixes. This is the well known etymological mechanism in Sanskrit. However, meanings of some (not majority) words are seen to be derived / explained, based on the letters comprising the words. For example, meaning of the word "Guru" is said to be obtained by, first splitting the word into constituent letters ("Gu" and "Ru" which are said to represent some meanings), and then combining the meaning of the individual letters. This type of etymology, which we refer to as "alphabet-based etymology" is not seen in any traditional Sanskrit Grammar. However, alphabet-based etymology is seen in other texts like Upanishads, Nirukta (considered as one of the "Shadanga"s of Vedas - a treatise on etymology), and Puranas. No methodological studies have been done to understand this type of etymology. The goal of the project will be i) To collect as many words as possible, for which alphabet-based etymology is available in different Sanskrit texts and ii) To extend this type of etymology for as many words as possible, based on already collected words with alphabet-based etymology. The outcome of the project will be i) An open searchable database consisting of a) words with alphabet-based etymology along with citing the original sources and b) other words for which alphabet-based etymology can be extended along with giving the etymology and ii) A research paper summarizing the work of the project.</p>

20	BJS1_M20	Debabrata Ghosh Dashtidar	New Barrackpore	West Bengal	Bengali, Hindi, English	B.Sc in Biology/physiology based subjects; any degree in Yoga or Pranayama	Designing of experiments, analysis of data, proficiency in using MS word, Excel, Power point	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण		2	The effect of Omkar chanting and Pranayama in the stress management of youth.	<p>The effect of Omkar chanting and Pranayama in the stress management of youth.</p> <p>According to the India National Youth Policy (2014), youth are defined as those aged between 15 and 29 years. This age-group constitutes 27.5% of India's population. The 2011 Census counted 563 million young people from 10 to 35, according to the 12th Five-Year Plan Vol. II (2013). The 15 to 19 yr age group of this Youth are adolescent i.e., they are in a phase of life between childhood and adulthood. They experience rapid physical, cognitive and psychosocial growth. This phase is of special significance for mental health, since most mental and substance use disorders (MSUD) begin in young age or adolescence, and many tend to have a chronic or relapsing course. Optimal mental health is the key to optimal functioning and productivity for any person. In the last few decades, the world has witnessed revolutionary progress in information technology (IT), digital communication, faster modes of transport, and migration across countries. The IT revolution has also been accompanied by a sudden reduction in social interaction, physical activities, and a more sedentary lifestyle leading to emotional imbalance and psychological disorders. Real-life inperson interaction is being increasingly replaced by an artificial sense of intimacy through social networking platforms like Facebook, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, and many more. The current day youth spend a substantial time of the day on the Internet and is exposed to information implosion including cybercrimes, cyberbullying, pornography, and violent video games. With the increased access to and use of Internet-based services, behavioral addictions and cyberbullying are two major harmful effects of the modern digital age on youth. The increasing violence in youth is another important issue to be addressed. They get imbalanced in small issues and make criminal offenses like rape and murder. The youth are not interested in playing outdoors. Rather they are motivated to play addictive video games for hours. It negatively affects their mental health. The suicide Blue Whale video game players is an example of the poisoning effects of video games on youth.</p> <p>Om is considered as a universal sound, the seed of all words without reference to any specific religion or God. OM (pronounced as AUM) is the combination of three consonants: A, U, and M. It is the syllable of the past, the present, and the future, signifying the destruction, maintenance, and creation of this universe. Pranayama consists of two Sanskrit word, 'Prana' and 'yama'. 'Prana' means 'spirit', the life force in a living person, and 'Yama' means 'to regulate'. So, Pranayama is the regulation life force that is simply represented by breath.</p> <p>The objective of this project is to find out the effect of 'Omkar chanting and different Pranayama' on the youth (UG and PG students) in the management of their stress levels.</p>
21	BJS1_M21	Dipesh Vinod Katira	Kharagpur	West Bengal	Sanskrit, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Kutchchhi, English	B.A. or equivalent degree in Sanskrit or Linguistics	Some background in Sanskrit Vyakarana or Linguistics.	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य		2	Important Modern Works on Sanskrit Vyakarana	<p>Project: Important Modern Works on Sanskrit Vyakarana</p> <p>Goals -</p> <p>Sanskrit Vyakarana is a very important Indian Knowledge System with almost an unbroken tradition continuing from the 500BCE Grammarian Panini (and perhaps even prior to him). Correct usage of words (both written and chanted) especially when it comes to Yajna or composing Shastric texts has been given utmost importance in Indian tradition. That is why numerous enlightened beings like Maharshi Panini and Patanjali and scholars like Bhatoji Dikshita and Nagesha have devoted their entire lives studying this discipline, composing important texts and refining the grammatical framework. Tradition of devoted studies in Vyakarana, composing new commentaries and writing independent works in Vyakarana continues till date. It therefore becomes interesting to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •survey what modern Sanskrit commentaries (like the ones written by Maharshi Dayanand and Raghunathacharya) add to the existing understanding of Vyakarana works •review approaches in writing independent texts (like the ones written by Charudeva Shastri and Ramanuja Taatacharya) in Sanskrit Vyakarana •review the impact of Sanskrit Vyakarana framework on the grammars of modern Indian languages <p>Expected Outcomes -</p> <p>Interns along with the mentor can explore the above mentioned areas and bring out a report on the following -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •current senario of the living tradition of Sanskrit Vyakarana studies •direction of modern commentary literature and its contribution to Vyakarana studies •how Sanskrit Vyakarana framework has affected the process of framing grammars of modern Indian languages (also leading to shared components of their grammars) •possibilities of applying Sanskrit Vyakarana framework on Indian languages whose grammars are yet to be created.

22	BJS1_M2 2	Dr Ambarish Dinda	Balasure	Odisha	Odia, Hindi, Sanskrit and Bangla	B A(Odia Hons)	Odia and English typing (DTP)	Ship building, Navigation & Maritime Traditions / नौका निर्माण, नौपरिवहन एवं समुद्री परंपराएं	No		0	Meritime Trade in Odisha: A short history of literary representation:Oral to written:A classical tradition.	<p>Title: Maritime Trade in Orissa: A Short History of the Literary Representations.</p> <p>Maritime trade is an issue and a creative trends in Indian Oral and written literature since the Gupta age. So as Odia Oral and Classical Literature narrated much about the Sailor and the sea trades their success and the challenges on the Kaliga Sagar, Bharat Mahasagar and Prashanta Mahasagar particularly the East India islands and Peru, Bolivia and America and Africa.In the Eastern Coastal region many towns and cities developed by the sea trades we can take the names of Calcutta,Hijli, Tomlok, Pipili, Baleswar, Dhamra,Chandabali, Cuttack,Paradeep, Gopalpur and in south coast vishakapatnam, Machhalipatnam, Madras and Cochin etc.The name Balasure is derived from the word 'Bala-E-Shore' means the City or Town adjacent to the sea coast. This study is an enquiry past historical facts with a comparison with the oral form of literature and the creative writing in Odia in the form of short stories long poetry and novels on the prolonged lamentations of the past in the present context.It has started with the kalidasa's Raghuvansham,Brahmanda purana and Kautiya's Arthashastra given the accounts, the king of Kalinga as Mahadahipati and the people of Odisha as' Kaliga Sahasika'</p> <p>The Indian race started many colonies ilands like Bali, Indonesia, Java, Sumatra,Berneo and Singhal. The Indian Hindu idols like ,Shiva ji, Ganesh ji, Sriram ji and Hanuman ji were found in the temples.These reference were highlighted in the book Hindus in America by Professor Chaman Lal.</p> <p>The ancient travelers Ptolemy, Fabian and Huen Tasang appreciate the sea routes and trades of Odisha in their travel accounts, even Huen Tasang return to the Chaina in an Orissan boat.</p> <p>Historians like R C Majumdar,P c Mukherjee,R D Banarjee,N .N Basu Rajguru,K C Panigrahi, H K Mahatab,M N Das,K Patra, A K Singh, L K Mahapatra given the historical and Archological evidences regarding the heyday of Kalinga traders and Sailors all over the world.</p> <p>Odia critic and historian of History of Odia literature Nilakantha Das given the accounts on the sea voyage as a large influence of Orissan civilization all over the world their Maritime trade.Tge Jagannath culture spread all over the world navigation.</p> <p>Numerous folk tales were prevailed starting from Topoi and many others.The Bengla Mangal Kabya Chandi Mangal,Manasa Mangal are still a popular form of performing art -a dance drama in the coastal Bengal and Odisha The written form of stories started by the Phakir Mohan Senapati well documented narratives on the best phase and worst times parallelly changed by the British and Partugal Pirates.The next generation of writers like Kanhu Charan Mohanty,Mayadhar Mansingh, Hrushikesh Panda taken the leaf from him.</p>
23	BJS1_M2 3	Dr Anil Narayanan N	Ernakulam	Kerala	Sanskrit, Malayalam	Should be able to read and write Malayalam and should know DTP work	Would be good if he/she is having a Sanskrit background	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली, Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रदोषीकरण		0	Critical Edition of an Unpublished Malayalam Commentary of Lilavati	<p>The Chinmaya International Foundation (CIF) houses a collection of manuscripts, containing information on arts, mathematics, religion, spirituality, architecture, science, technology and medicine, dating back to the late 16th century. Of the current collection, 30% dates back to the 16th to 18th century. There are a great number that are without dates and are difficult to correctly date. An estimate by knowledgeable, subject experts has suggested that the manuscripts are beyond three to four hundred years old. With a view to assess the scope and feasibility of editing any/some of commentaries of Lilavati, a fresh survey of manuscripts deposited in the CIF Manuscript repository was made. As a result, a Malayalam manuscript of Lilavati (with 240 folios) was found. The edition of this Malayalam commentary has not yet been prepared. The project aims to prepare an edition of this unpublished Malayalam commentary of Lilavati. The edition of this Malayalam commentary of Lilavati will be prepared with annotations. The textual tradition of Lilavati in Medieval Kerala can be studied using the edition.</p>	
24	BJS1_M2 4	Dr Bhabeswar Tongbram	Imphal	Manipur	Hindi, Manipuri, English, Bangla	Engineering and professional students	Interest in heritage conservation, Knowledge of History of Manipur . Documentation skills, Open mindset.	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र		0	Yumsharol	<p>Yumsharol - traditional architecture and construction techniques.</p> <p>Goal: Impart knowledge of Manipuri traditional architecture and construction techniques to the young engineering/professional students.</p> <p>Outcome: 1. Knowledge of Manipuri traditional knowledge. 2. Heritage conservation 3. Brief historical knowledge of trans international migration of Tais,Shans and their traditional architecture and construction techniques. 4. Manipuri traditional architecture. 5. Uyanlol- traditional knowledge of trees and their uses 6.Walol-traditional knowledge of bamboo and their uses. 7. Manipuri royal chronicles and puyas(shastras) wrt traditional architecture and construction techniques. 8. Interface with modern technology. 9. Documentation. 10. Data compilation 11. Preservation 12. Awareness/training program contents.</p>	

25	BJS1_M2 5	Dr Bhaskar Sengupta	KOLKATA	West Bengal	bengali, hindi	Graduate students persuing Masters in Architecture and Civil engineering, PG Students and Passout in environment, agriculture, water resource	Interns should have research interest and have done some projects	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches to conserve	Graduate students persuing Masters in Architecture and Civil engineering, PG Students and Passout in environment, agriculture, water resource	0	Analysis of composition of traditional mortars in heritage buildings or historical monuments, Water crisis in Bankura and remedies, sustainable agriculture in south delta using traditional methods	<p>1. In present scenario we are facing problems in conservation and repair of historic monuments due to proper lack of knowledge of traditional mortars, concrete ,plasters. the composition of mortars existing in structures are not diagnosed properly, nor there is attempt to make such traditional composition or matching materials for repair. This is a subject of special investigation and research.</p> <p>2. There has been frequent cyclone and inundation of sea in coastal gangetic west Bengal where the soil has been made saline and unsuitable for paddy cultivation. Farmers are dying and we need to provide traditional approaches 1 agriculture for cultivating salt resistance paddy and other traditional approaches.</p> <p>3. There has been acute water scarcity in bankura district because of subsoil water depletion, plate tilting, misuse and wrong approaches. We need to follow traditional approaches in water conservation in this area to save crops and human lives in the near future</p> <p>4. The traditional orange cultivation and production in Darjeeling has degraded severely and is becoming extinct due to wrong approach, seasonal changes. this oranges are export quality and fetched huge revenue in the past. We need to know the causes and do the remedial measures as done in the past to save our ecological balance and revive orange cultivation.</p>
26	BJS1_M2 6	Dr G SURESH BABU	Hyderabad	Telangana	Telugu, Samskrutham, Kannada Hindi and English	Intermediate or its equivalent for elementary level Engineering degree for advanced level	Aptitude towards Vedic Mathematics; Logic	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र		0	Application of Vedic Mathematics for fast computing / Engineering	<p>AIM TO AIM [Awesome Intellectual Melodies to Ancient Indian Mathematicians]</p> <p>Brief background of the topic India is Land of rich culture and heritage. Though many civilizations raised and developed in different isolated places of different continents, many of them such as Vedic, sumerion , Babylonion, Persion , Egyptian, Greek, Chinese etc. have a history worth mentioning as far as the development of mathematics and astronomy is concerned. Based on the written evidences and records in accient literature, The Vedic civilization seems to be the oldest one and the vedic period can be dated back from 5000 BC to 3000 BC. Ancient Indian scholars like Baudhayana, Aryabhata, Bramhagupta, Bhaskara, Madhava, Mahaveera were pioneers of Scientific thinking.</p> <p>Those stalwarts not only developed techniques to solve the mysteries of mathematics but also applied the same in various fields like Astronomy, Trade, Commerce, Music, Grammar, Navigation, Constructions of town, Fire alters (Yagna vedics) etc., due to which our nation remained the most prosperous country till 17th century.</p> <p>Vedic numerical system is based on the following six great principles, which have been adopted by the modern world in toto.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number 10 (Dasa) as primary base 2. Succeeding number to be arrived by adding number 1 to preceding number. 3. Counting the numbers in a series in terms of power of base 10 and assigning single word names to the series of numbers in terms of the power of base 10 4. Assigning symbols to each basic number . 5. The concept of zero . 6. Place value system where numbers written in left column represented larger values. <p>Relevance to IKS Mission How our ancestors did develop such a vast knowledge? Simple, by continuing our good old tradition of teacher-taught (Guru - sishya) and Father-Son lineage since pre- Reg vedic period. Truly speaking, India taught the basics of mathematics and Astronomy to the world</p> <p>Specific Goals: 1. To identify and retain the reputation of Ancient Indian Mathematics[AIM] 2. To apply the AIM Techniques to Conventional Curriculum</p>

27	BJS1_M2 7	Dr Mousumi Das	Rajkot	Gujarat	Hindi (Read and Speak) , Bengali (Read, Write and Speak), Gujarati (basic level Speak)	B.Sc, M.Sc., Ph.D. Microbiology having knowledge of microbial isolation and identification	Microbiology wetlab proficiency, data drafting and analytical, rational thinking, research skill	IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, Others / अन्य	Vedic Microbiology	1	Demystifying the drinking water microflora by Copper vessel storage and Agnihotra ash treatment	Ayurveda from the ages of Sages and saint from ancient "Satya", "Dwapara" still in modern days upholds strongly the legacy of strong beneficial attributes to address various environmental problems and human health perspectives too. Impact of traditional ancient safe technologies are now returning back including the Nobel metal usage(Gold) and other types like Copper (possessing antimicrobial activity). Also various powdered or raw herb treatment for "shodan" (purification) of water in Vedas and Ayurveda encrypted and followed by us too. 'Kalusha' or impurity of water resulted from various reasons and followed by its improper consumption leads to "Dosha" or aggravation. Standard r purification of consumable water by storage on Copper vessel reported to have enriched water with negative ions, and restores the chemical and physical balance which might have transferred due to the wrong effects of pollutants, hormones and other contaminants (Nagar& Rao,2021). Among myriad water disinfection technologies under Ayurveda or Vedas beside copper vessel storage (Dhanalakshmi and Rajendran,2013) Agnihotra Yagna Ash expedited the research a far in this last ten fifteen years being initiated from ancient times (Berk et al., 2019 and Ram et al., 2020). Agnihotra is very simple ancient integration of Bioenergy, Medicine, Agriculture and Climate Engineering, revived by Shree Gajanan Maharaj from Akkalkot, Maharashtra last century. It is short space acquiring lucid. Homa healing fire which is performed in a copper pyramid of fixed size and shape. The effect on the equinox of sunrise/sunset impacted a lot as per literature on the derivatives specially ash received from this. From the ancient most Vedic Sciences and then by his disciple Shree Vasant Paranjpe the legacy maintained. A compilation of recent research on Agnihotra and Homa Therapy is given in article of (Berk/Johnson 2009). So in the present context a Vedic approach and traditional storage approach how individually effect on microbial load of water , that is attempted to explored in the present study. Goal: The present proposal is an attempt to demystify a comparative account as a change of treatment with Cu vessel storage and Agnihotra ash treatment of water microbial load. The MPN count technique as per standard protocol on a periodic sequence of storage pattern will be studied (Aneja,2007). Outcome : The water microflora will be studied as an comparative account to check the most potent usage of treatment strategy .More societal awareness on Vedic Science and its profound application on contemporary environmental pollution troubleshoot management and in future liaison with suitable MSME or entrepreneurs can lead to an expanded venture of integrated remedial approach of water pollution strategies.
28	BJS1_M2 8	Dr Rahul Sharma	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	1- संस्कृत , 2- हिन्दी , 3- बांग्ला	अध्ययनशील	सातक	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला	व्याकरणदर्शन, भाषाविज्ञान, पाणिनीय व्याकरण, वाक्यार्थ	0	अष्टाध्यायीविज्ञानम् , व्याकरणे मोक्षः अष्टाध्यायीविज्ञान परियोजना का लक्ष्य- इस परियोजना के माध्यम से भगवान पाणिनि द्वारा अष्टाध्यायी में प्रयुक्त की गई वैज्ञानिक प्रणालियों पद्धतियों का अध्ययन करना है। अनुवृत्तिक्रम, अनुबंध, अधिकार आदि विशिष्ट वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा रचित ग्रंथ को मानव मस्तिष्क की सबसे बड़ी रचना कहा जा सकता है। इस परियोजना के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षुओं को तथा संपूर्ण समाज को यह बताना है की भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में आज से हजारों वर्ष पूर्व भी इतना महान् चिंतन, रचना कौशल तथा अभूतपूर्व कल्पना शक्ति का प्रयोग किया गया था जिसकी पुनरावृत्ति संभव नहीं है। परिणाम - प्रस्तुत परियोजना के माध्यम से विश्व साहित्य जगत में अष्टाध्यायी की वैज्ञानिकता तथा पाणिनीय व्याकरण की व्यापकता को प्रतिपादित करने में सहायता होगी। अष्टाध्यायी तथा अन्य शास्त्रीय ग्रंथों के प्रति समाज में रुचि बढ़ेगी। भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा के समृद्ध स्वरूप का परिचय प्राप्त होगा। प्रशिक्षुओं में अष्टाध्याई के प्रति आकर्षण बढ़ेगा आदि।	
29	BJS1_M2 9	DR RAMESHWAR DAYAL SHARMA	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Sanskrit, Hindi, English	Shastrī	Acharya	Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं संचांग प्रणाली, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य	Jyotish	0	Jyotish shastra, Vastu Shastra, Astronomy, Agriculture & Astronomy Science and technology in Sanskrit ancient India likes Astronomy, Agriculture, Architecture, (Vastu Shastra) etc.	

30	BJS1_M3 0	Dr Seema Agrawal	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Hindi, English	Graduation	No	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषाएं आधारित इंशिकोण, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा हेतु भाषाएं इंशिकोण	No	0	<p>21 वीं सदी में चाणक्य के लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य एवं वितरणत्मक न्याय की अवधारणा को प्रासंगिकता</p> <p>Context</p> <p>यह पत्र चाणक्य के चिंतन में लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य एवं वितरणत्मक न्याय की संकल्पना की खोज तथा 21 वीं सदी में इसकी प्रासंगिकता से संबंधित है। यद्यपि लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की संकल्पना बीसवीं शताब्दी की घटना है किंतु प्राचीन भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन विशेष रूप से चाणक्य के चिंतन में इस अवधारणा की संकल्पना अत्यंत प्राचीन समय से है। प्रस्तुत पत्र कोटिल्य के चिंतन में राज्य के विस्तृत एवं लोक कल्याणकारी कार्यों की समीक्षा करता है तथा यह विश्लेषण करने का प्रयास करता है कि प्राचीन भारतीय चिंतन भी सैद्धांतिक राजनीति की दृष्टि से समृद्ध है एवं समसामयिक राजनीतिक धारणाओं के साथ प्रासंगिकता रखता है।</p> <p>चाणक्य ने राज्य की संपूर्ण संस्थाओं को मनुष्य के आध्यात्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवम आर्थिक कल्याण का साधन बना दिया है जो आज के लोककल्याणकारी राज्य की संकल्पना से बेहतर दिखाई देता है। कोटिल्य की कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था एवं लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की अवधारणा वर्तमान वैश्वीकरण के युग की अनेक समस्याओं के समाधान को प्रस्तुत करती है।</p> <p>अलम्ब लाभायः लम्बपरिरक्षिणो, रक्षित वर्धनी वृद्धस्यतिथेष प्रतिपादिनी च ।।</p> <p>वितरणत्मक न्याय के कोटिल्य के इस सूत्र में राज्य के लोक कल्याणकारी स्वरूप का सुंदर चित्र में दिखाई देता है</p> <p>Key issues</p> <p>चाणक्य के चिंतन में लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य एवं वितरणत्मक न्याय की संकल्पना की खोज चाणक्य की लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की संकल्पना का 21 वीं सदी के लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की अवधारणा के साथ प्रासंगिकता</p> <p>क्या प्राचीन भारतीय चिंतन में राजनीति विज्ञान के प्रमुख सिद्धांत विद्यमान हैं?</p> <p>कोटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में शासन के सिद्धांतों की पाश्चात्य राजनीतिक सिद्धांतों से क्या समानता है</p> <p>चाणक्य के वितरणत्मक न्याय की रीति एवं अमर्त्य सेन के वितरणत्मक न्याय से तुलना</p> <p>चाणक्य की लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य का विस्तृत कार्य क्षेत्र की समीक्षा एवं उसकी वर्तमान कल्याणकारी राज्य के साथ तुलना</p> <p>चाणक्य के लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की वर्तमान में प्रासंगिकता एवं महत्व</p> <p>Key findings and strategic recommendation</p>
31	BJS1_M3 1	Dr Sukhada	Varanasi	UP	Hindi, Sanskrit, Telugu	Btech / Mtech / व्याकरणार्थ/ MA in Linguistics/ MA in Sanskrit Sahitya	Basic knowledge of computers	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Others / अन्य	Neetishastras	0	<p>Title of Project: Neeti Shastras and Modernity</p> <p>Title of Project: Language Communicator Tool for End Users</p> <p>Title of Project: Neeti Shastras and Modernity</p> <p>This project will investigate the reflective equilibrium that may exist between the hermeneutics of normative Hindu texts, in general and Neeti Shastras in particular, and the practice of Hindu morality. Further, we explore the systematic aspects of Hindu philosophical theory dealing with ethics. Hindu ethics need to be addressed from the perspectives of Hindu texts and philosophies rather than trying to fit Hindu ethics in a Western philosophical mould.</p> <p>Title of Project: Language Communicator Tool for End Users</p> <p>The aim is to develop a small modules for Language Communicator Tool. This tool is proposed to be designed to take the semantic representation of discourse as input and return natural language discourse as output. This has two major components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) An authoring tool that guides the author for expressing thoughts in an unambiguous and explicit way; 2.) An aggregate of language generators that use the unambiguous text given by the author for multiple target language generation with minimal loss of information. <p>The input for the Language Communicator is Universal Semantic Representation (USR) which is designed based on Paninian Grammar. The uniqueness of USR is that they are not bound to syntax of any language. Thus they are universal and unambiguous in nature. Once any text is represented through USR, that representation will be used by the generators for an effective and faithful multiple language generation.</p>

35	BJS1_M3 5	Dr. Ashish J.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Sanskrit, Tamil, Hindi	Student with Sanskrit background	Specialisation in Jyotish	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों		2	नौरागप्रजापतिरसाधकज्योतिषोपायाः	Main intention of marriage is to have a child. Its importance is mentioned in Taitariyopnishad as "प्रजात-तुं मायवच्छेत्सी" (तै.उ.1.11.4) which means, "not to cut the progeny's line". All parents wish to have a healthy child. But sometimes it fails and the family suffer for the whole life. But it can be prevented up to a level by deciding the reproduction time as mentioned in shastras. For example -त्रिकोणमे ज्ञे विवलेस्ततो परेमुखाङ्घ्रिहस्तद्विगुणस्तदा भवेत् ।" (बृहज्जातकम्.4.17) Which means, if mercury is present in the fifth or ninth house and other planets are in week position and then the child will have two head, four hands and four legs. By knowing such time, we can avoid it. And we can select suitable time to have healthy child. After menstruation sixteen nights are called as menses cycle and first four days are not suitable for reproduction and all the odd-days from fifth day to sixteenth day will give male child and the even-days will give female child. "ऋतुदयात् षोडशशर्वरीणां सीमन्तिनीनामृतुकाल आसाम् । अधानयोग्या न चतस आद्याः पराः शुभा नन्दनदाः समाःस्युः ॥" (प्रसवचिन्तामणि.1.13). Generally after the birth of the child we think about future but by planning for it according to the knowledge mentioned in the ancient Indian texts. This is one of the place in Jyotish Shastra where much research were not conducted. Focusing on this area will help us to have healthy generation.
36	BJS1_M3 6	Dr. Baikuntha Rajbongshi	Guwahati	Assam	Assamese	Post Graduate	Knowledge of Assamese Language, Literature and Culture	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य		0	Mahabharata, the Indian Epic	The epic Mahabharata is deeply related to Indian language, civilization and culture. Mahabharata is a familiar acquaintance of Indian heritage and consciousness. The story and character of the Mahabharata since ancient times has kept Indian public life alive. It has united Indians who carry different languages and cultural heritage from different parts of India with a single thread of unity. This epic has been affecting assamese public life since long as the recognition of the Mahabharata is flowing in the lives of the entire Indian people. Assamese oral literature and folklore are enriched with the depiction of various events and characters of the Mahabharata. Mahabharata is widely found in the compositions of great poets and writers of the pre-Shankari era, Shankari era, and post-Shankara era. Not only that, romantic and modern poets and writers have also been creating valuable literature by adopting the elements of the Mahabharata. From the Middle Ages to recent times, the stories and characters of the Mahabharata have figured in the songs, verses, poems, plays, novels etc. of Assamese literature. There is a relevance to the new perspective of these.
37	BJS1_M3 7	Dr. Bijaya Laxmi Mohapatra.	Puri	Odisha	Sanskrit.Hindi .Odia.	Acharya in Siddhanta Jyotisho.	Knowledge Of Computer. Knowledge of Sanskrit Language.& Knowledge Of Odia.	Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली	NA.	4	Translate in Sanskrit & Hindi of Siddhanta Darpan	Siddhanta Darpan is Written by Samanta Chandra Sekhar.He was a great Astronomer who was saw the Planets by the help of two Bamboo Sticks.Siddhanta Darpan is the most precious book of Khagola Sahstra.It is Written in Odia Language .If It is Translate in Sanskrit & Hindi then it helpful for all the Students of Astronomy of India.
38	BJS1_M3 8	Dr. Dambardhar Pati	Jaipur	Rajasthan	संस्कृत, हिन्दी, आडिया	प्राक्शास्त्री, शास्त्री एवं शिक्षाशास्त्री	शिक्षाशास्त्री, शिक्षाचार्म एवं पीएचडी	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Others / अन्य	संस्कृत भाषा की ज्ञानपरम्परा	0	भारतीय शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान परम्परा	अतीत का अध्ययन करते हुए सफल भाविष्य के निर्माण हेतु वर्तमान को सदा परखना ही भारतीय शिक्षा है। शिक्षा केवल एक पाठ्यक्रम तथा उद्योग प्राप्ति नहीं है अपितु औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक रूप से प्राप्त किया गया एक अनुभव है जिससे व्यक्ति स्वयं को समायोजित करते हुए समाज तथा राष्ट्र का विकास हेतु सतत चिंतनशील रह सके। शिक्षा समाज की आधारशिला है। शिक्षा के द्वारा ही योग्य नागरिकों का निर्माण होता है। ऐसे नागरिक कि जो समाज अथवा राष्ट्र का उत्थान और सुरक्षा कर सकते हैं। शिक्षा के बिना व्यक्तित्व का विकास नहीं होता और व्यक्तित्व के विकास के बिना समाज का उत्थान सम्भव नहीं; अतः किसी समाज अथवा राष्ट्र के सर्वतोन्मुखी विकास के लिए उत्तम शिक्षा का होना आवश्यक है और उत्तम शिक्षा तब ही संभव है जब शिक्षा प्रणाली उत्तम हो। भारतीय शिक्षा का स्रोत संस्कृत ही है। संस्कृत शास्त्रों में स्थित मनोविज्ञान, विद्युत् विज्ञान, यंत्र विज्ञान, धातु विज्ञान, विमान विद्या, नौका शास्त्र, राजनीति विज्ञान, समाज विज्ञान, वस्त्र उद्योग, गणित शास्त्र, कालगणना, खगोल विज्ञान, स्थापत्य कला विज्ञान, रसायन शास्त्र, वनस्पति विज्ञान, कृषि विज्ञान, प्राणी विज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, ध्वनि तथा वाणी विज्ञान, लिपि विज्ञान, वायु विज्ञान, अग्नि विज्ञान, जल, पृथ्वी, अस्त्र-शास्त्र एवं सैन्य विज्ञान, प्रदूषण विज्ञान तथा भू-विज्ञान आदि के ज्ञान को समाज में प्रस्तुत करना। इस उपक्रम में संस्कृत शास्त्रों में स्थित मनोविज्ञान को अन्वेषण करना तथा भारत के समस्त जन समाज तक पहुंचाना एक महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य है। शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान के अधिगम का समग्र लक्ष्य को भारतीय शिक्षा परंपरा की दृष्टि में विश्लेषण के उपक्रम में महाभारत के वनपर्व का उदाहरण अनुकरणीय है। यथा- पठकाः पाठकाश्चैव, ये चाम्य शास्त्रचित्तकाः । सर्वे व्यसनिनो मूर्खाः, यः क्रियावान् स पण्डितः॥ महाभारत/वनपर्व--३१३,११० अर्थ- पढ़ने और पढ़ाने वाले तथा जो भी कोई शास्त्रों पर विचार करने वाले हैं यदि वह कर्मशील नहीं है तो वह केवल मात्र पढ़ने लिखने के व्यसनी तथा मूर्ख है। वस्तुतः विद्वान तथा पंडित वह है जिसका जीवन कर्मशील है जो सदा कर्मों में तत्पर है। अर्थात् पढ़-लिखकर उस पर आचरण करना ही विद्वता की निशानी है। शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान के अधिगम सोपान के संदर्भ में महाभारत के उद्योगों पर्व में स्पष्ट है। कालेन पादं तथार्थं ततश्च पादं गुरुयोगतश्च। उत्साहयोगेन च पादमृच्छेच्छास्त्रेण पादं च ततोऽभियाति॥ 44/16 अर्थ-विद्या का कुछ भाग समय बीतने के साथ अनुभव से मिलता है। कुछ अंश गुरु की कृपा से और कुछ विद्या अपने उत्साह से प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है। उस विद्या का शेष भाग शास्त्र चर्चा से मिलता है। इस प्रकार भारतीय शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान के प्रत्येक अंश को अनुसन्धान की दृष्टि से अन्वेषण करना मुख्य लक्ष्य रहेगा।

39	BJS1_M39	Dr. Deepti Acharya	Vadodara	Gujarat	Hindi and English	BA or MA with first division	Good knowledge and understanding of the subjects like history and water management	IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण		0	Water Governance in the Baroda state: The Vision of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III (tentative title)	The core focus: This project aims to examine the water governance structures and relevant legislation developed by Sayajirao Gaekwad III, the Maharaja of Baroda State. The purpose here is to understand the ideas, laws, and strategies advanced and used by his administration. The significance of this project can be understood in the background of the challenges, faced by India, in water governance processes. Since the ideas of Maharaja Sayajirao's administration were localized and were sensitive to the problem of the inhabitants, the learning from his water governance processes can be proven useful.
40	BJS1_M40	Dr. Ekkuri Venkateswarlu	New delhi	Delhi	Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu	संस्कृत पढ़ के समझना, लिखने की क्षमता और बोलने की क्षमता होना चाहिये	M.A. B. Ed (Sanskrit)	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhasas / भारतीय भाषाओं में परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	शिक्षा-शास्त्र	1	भारतीयविधिगमविधि-(Ancient Indian Learning Method)	भारतीयज्ञानपरम्परायां न केवल ज्ञानस्य उल्लेखो कृतः वर्तते अपि च ज्ञानस्य प्रचारः, प्रसारश्च कथं करणीयः इति विषये ऋषिभिः महर्षिभिश्च उल्लेखः कृतः वर्तते यथा - "आचार्यः पूर्वरूपम् अन्ते वास्युत्तररूपं विद्या सन्धिः प्रवचनम् सन्धानम् " इत्यत्र गुरुः, शिष्यः, विद्या, विधिः इति चतुर्थवाक्यां अस्माकं भारतीयज्ञानप्रणाली, तत्र विधिः द्विधा शिक्षणविधिः, स्वाध्यायविधिक्षेति (तत्र स्वाध्यायविधिः अत्यन्तं महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानं भजते। अद्यत्वे 2020 शिक्षा नीत्यां रचनात्मकशिक्षणविधीनां विषये प्रस्तावः कृतः वर्तते अतः तेषां विधीनां प्रयोगपद्धतीनाञ्च साध्यासध्यास्य विश्लेषणस्य आवश्यकता महती वर्तते इति मे आशा... अतः भारतीयविधिगमविधिः इत्थं विषयः चितः मया।
41	BJS1_M41	Dr. Govind Vagadiya	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarati, Hindi	HSC	Practical Chemistry	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र		0	Sustainable isolation & screening of natural dyes from plant materials utilizing ancient non-toxic methods.	Modern dyes material generally possesses potentially harmful chemicals Which after prolonged contact with the skin may result in harmful effects. Also, these chemicals possess heavy metals which pollute water resources and generate various birth defects if consumed by pregnant women. The Saurashtra region is famous for the dyeing industries and the above-noted challenges always concern the citizens. So this project proposes the solution by isolation of natural dyeing materials in sustainable ways which was already famous in ancient Indian Knowledge System but due to invasions of foreign troops and carelessness of society, it was obvious nowadays. In this project, the solvents used are selected with a viewpoint of environmental, health & economical compatibility. This project caters for Sustainable Development Goals-2030, GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being, GOAL 4: Quality Education, GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.
42	BJS1_M42	Dr. Hariharan P	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Tamil, English	UG & PG	Any of the following subject-based students are preferred: Microbiology/Biotechnology/Biochemistry/Chemical Engineering	IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नविन		0	Biopigments/ Effluent treatment with natural adsorbents	Due to the growing consumer desire for more natural products, there has been an increasing tendency in recent decades to replace synthetic colourants with natural pigments. In many aspects of daily life, including food production, the textile and paper industries, agricultural practises and research, and water science and technology, natural pigments and synthetic colours are widely employed. Natural pigments can boost a product's marketability while also acting as anti-oxidants and anti-cancer agents, which are beneficial biological properties. Synthetic pigments, on the other hand, significantly damage the environment and have harmful toxicological side effects. Therefore, it is crucial to investigate different natural sources of food-grade colourants and their application possibilities. A promising area with significant commercial potential is the use of microbial pigments in processed foods. However, microbial pigments provide difficulties because of their expensive cost, poor stability, and variations in shade brought on by pH fluctuations. Various methods for the extraction of microbial and plant pigments from fungi, algae and bacteria which are natural and helpful to humans as well as the eco-system. By using traditional method to get the pigments. This can be a weapon against all carcinogenic food, clothes and chemicals we use in our daily life as well as this will aware people about how to choose good and natural over worst and synthetic. This study and its proper execution in the world of synthetic food colorant, synthetic dyes and pigments can bring the positive revolution. Effluent treatment with natural adsorbents: Textile industry wastewater is a main cause of water pollution. The compounds in the effluent include many types of dyes and pigments. These compounds are for high toxicity, non-biodegradable nature. It leads to the situation that the removal of these compounds is difficult which then causes an environmental threat. Therefore, the effluent must be free of these toxic compounds before human consumption and other purposes. Many conventional methods such as biological methods, membrane separation, coagulation is being used by researchers for the treatment of textile effluent. However, due to drawbacks of these techniques, a highly effective technology is required for the treatment of industrial effluent. In this regard, biosorption could be a potential technique for the mineralization/ removal of dye contaminants and toxic pollutants from wastewater. Bio sorbents can be regenerated from the concentrated wash solution thus they are reusable. In addition, a priority pollutant can be extracted from solutions by bio sorbents which is called selective

43	BJS1_M4 3	Dr. Indu Swami	Diphu	Assam	English, Hindi	B.A.	Basic knowledge of Karbi language	Others / अन्य	Preservation of linguistic diversity	2	Preserving the Karbi language for preserving the linguistic diversity of North East India	<p>The North-Eastern region of India is blessed with unparametered ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity. The land of seven sisters and a brother is the most diverse part of the most diverse nation, being home to a number of plain and hill tribal communities having their own cultures, traditions, livelihood practices, language and dialects. As for linguistic diversity, in Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, around 23, 20, and 15 languages are in use, respectively and Meghalaya is home to Khasi, Garo and Pnar/Jaintia languages. The languages used across the region belong to five different language families, namely, Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic and Tai-Kadai. However, these are not recognized by respective governments as official languages.</p> <p>The Karbis constitute an important ethnic group in the hill areas of Assam. Racially, the Karbis belong to the Mongoloid group and linguistically they belong to the Tibeto-Burman group. Karbi literature did not have a written form till the 19th century. Before written literature began among Karbis, there was significant growth and spread of oral literature. They had rich epic poetries, folk-songs, folk-tales, proverbs, customs and conventions, chants and invocations, some of which are alive till this day. The Karbi language was used as a medium of instruction in primary schools till Indian Independence. However, after independence, Karbi medium was done away under the assumption that it was British policy. Till today, the Karbi people have been deprived of the opportunity to learn their own language. A mother tongue is vital for design thinking and comprehension and creating the mind-set necessary for holistic development. Moreover, learning in a foreign language also brings a sense of alienation from one's own culture and heritage leading to an inferiority complex, whereas learning in mother tongue helps develop a better sense of one's cultural traits.</p> <p>There are multiple reasons contributing to marginalization of the Karbi language. We are also running out of fuel with the passing away of senior Karbi persons, and without a holistic language policy, Karbi languages and dialects are getting increasingly marginalized. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to find out the challenges in preserving the Karbi language of Karbi tribal community in Karbi Anglong district of Assam, North East India and suggest some concrete remedial measures.</p> <p>The study proposes intensive focused group discussion and interview with the elderly persons of Karbi tribal community in Karbi Anglong district of Assam, and college/university students and faculty members with a structured questionnaire to address the researchable issues.</p> <p>The output of this research will be in the form of a document focusing on the challenges in preserving the Karbi language with remedial measures to maintain linguistic diversity of North East India, which will create a base for subsequent actions to address the issues resulting in the outcomes like enrichment of traditional knowledge base about Karbi tribal cultures, traditions, livelihood</p>
44	BJS1_M4 4	Dr. Jyothirmayi P.C	Bangalore	Karnataka	Sanskrit, Malayalam	A degree in Sanskrit/Malayalam/English and interest in Linguistics	Knowledge in Sanskrit is preferable. Working knowledge with computers also preferable.	Others / अन्य	IKS based studies in the area of Semantics & Pragmatics	1	Artha mimansaa-Semantic theories based on Vakyapadiya of Bharthari	<p>Objective - Linguistics, especially the field of semantics put forward a few theories to explain what is meaning. (Ideational theory, truth conditional theory etc.)</p> <p>There are innumerable ideas discussed in the Vakyapadiya of Bharthari's Vakyapadiya. Lot of insight a linguist can get by exploring into different ideas and theories presented in the Vakyapadiya.</p> <p>These are not Sanskrit specific but are relevant for any language. Linguists around the world would get access to the brilliant ideas discussed by Bharthari's in his Vakyapadiya.</p> <p>Outcome: This study would bring to light many aspects of language such as fluidity / elasticity of language, the functioning of language, theories of communication, ability of language to express the inexpressible, the inability of language to express the meaning in full reality etc. All these linguistic insights are of universal application. This study could also contribute to the fields of artificial intelligence and Natural Language Processing.</p>
45	BJS1_M4 5	Dr. Jyoti Prakash Nanda	Puri	Odisha	Hindi, Sanskrit, Odia, Bengali, English	12th class Above	Shastri (BA), Acharya (MA), IIT in Space Science, BSC, MSc ect.	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Others / अन्य	१. प्राचीन भारतीय परंपरा में पदार्थ विज्ञान। २. वैशेषिक दर्शन में अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान। ३. भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र में जीव विज्ञान। ४. भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र में	5	भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र/भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र में ब्रह्मांड विज्ञान	<p>प्राचीन भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में दर्शनशास्त्र का विशेष योगदान रहा है। विशेष करके महर्षि कणाद प्रणीत वैशेषिक दर्शन का पदार्थ तत्त्व विज्ञान, ब्रह्मांड का स्वरूप, परमाणु विज्ञान, चंद्र में जल विज्ञान, ब्रह्मांड में जीव विज्ञान, ब्रह्मांड अग्नि तत्व का विविधता, ब्रह्मांड में अनंत पृथ्वी की कल्पना, पृथ्वी की गुरुत्वाकर्षण सिद्धांत आदि प्रमुख हैं। महर्षि व्यास प्रणीत वेदांत दर्शन का बिग बैंग थ्योरी, संसार में ब्रह्म तत्व की स्रष्टा तथा अन्य तत्वों अस्र्यता आदि प्रमुख हैं। इससे अतिरिक्त न्याय दर्शन, सांख्य दर्शन, योग दर्शन, पूर्व भीमसा दर्शन, बौद्ध दर्शन, जैन दर्शन, चार्वाक दर्शन आदि में मानव जीवन का सर्वश्रेष्ठ सर्वविध कल्याण के लिए वैज्ञानिक तौर से चिकित्सा विज्ञान, भौतिक विज्ञान आदि के बारे में आलोचना किया गया है। जोकि पूर्ण रूप से वैज्ञानिकता के आधार से है। अतः भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का समृद्धि में प्राचीन काल में ही अथवा निवर्तमान आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक काल में भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र का योगदान है। भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र में जो ज्ञान परंपराएं हैं उसका अध्ययन से तथा प्रैक्टिकल व्यवहार से विज्ञान आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है।</p>
46	BJS1_M4 6	Dr. Jyotsna. G	ERNAKULAM	KERALA	Sanskrit, Malayalam, English, Hindi	M. A	Good Knowledge in Sanskrit and if possible in chemistry also	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र, IKS	NA	0	Metallurgy in Ancient India	<p>Chemistry was a well developed branch of science in Ancient India. A no. Of works are available in this regard. Rasarnavam, Rasendracudamani, Rasacintamani, Rasahridayatantram, Rasakamadhenu, Rasaratnakaram, Rasaratnasamuccayam, Rasasanketikalika etc. Are some among them. Besides these texts like Arthashastra, Carakasamhita etc. also discuss the topic detail.</p> <p>They gave sufficient space to discuss metallurgy also in these texts. Metallurgy is a process by which the metals are extracted to get their pure form. It also deals with the formation of alloys etc.</p> <p>The great scientist Vagbhata says in Rasaratnasamuccayam धातुलोहि लुह इति मत्तः सोपि कर्षध्वावी । (R.S.S.5-1). I.e. the word Loha means "to extract".</p>

47	BJS1_M47	Dr. K DEVAKI DEVI	KURNOOL	ANDHRA PRADESH	TELUGU, ENGLISH	INTEREST IN TRADITIONAL LIVING	BIOLOGY	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र विकिसा और कल्याण, Others / अन्य	WATER TREATMENT- TRADITIONAL TECHNIQUES	0	Uses of Plant Based Material for the Purification of water: A Step towards living with nature.	As used by our ancestors these traditional methods have their own importance and changes in water quality, the methods which were used without having any tested results shown a positive result in treating of water. The procedures followed by our ancestors didn't lose hope of their beliefs and practices. In the modern day world where we use reverse osmosis and other household filtering devices to purify water, where the resultant water we get is demineralised which means the complete removal of most salts which becomes deficient in supplying the supplements which reduces the daily intake of minerals. So for such cases, natural plant based materials like Amla wood, vetiver, clearing nut etc. can be to the demineralised water to enhance its mineral content such as calcium, magnesium, sulphate, chloride, fluoride and iron content and increase the quality of water. An attempt was made to remove the hardness from bore well drinking water collected in Venkayapalli, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. Treatment with Phyllanthus emblica wood reduced the hardness related parameters. 5cm of wood piece was found to remove 35% of TDS and 86% of total hardness in two hours. From the above results it is clear that this wood can be used to treat hard water at house hold level which is contaminated with TDS and hardness. Hence, this study was conducted to find out the potentiality of Phyllanthus emblica wood in softening hard water. This has led to an overview that this rapid increase in minerals and metals in water can be obtained by traditional methods without loss of essential minerals in water. Understanding the mechanism of hard water treatment using the above biological material requires further studies. With the above proof of understanding, it is planned to test the TDS and total hardness of water collected from different areas nearby and attempt will be made to make use of the traditional sacred Amla bark to purify potable water. •In this research investigation, choosing of suitable methods and to be adopted and treated for the betterment of the quality, to prove the efficiency of traditional methods which was used by our ancestors, to know the health benefits caused by the traditionally treated water, and to know the change in characteristics in water on addition of different materials (clearing nut, Amla, vetiver, etc). •The project will be continued with the testing on water at various areas and with muddy water. •This project is expected to bring out the traditional knowledge of purifying water without any expenses and can be applied at all levels with scientific innovation.
48	BJS1_M48	Dr. K.Agilandeswari	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	Tamil, English	UG & PG	Any of the following subject based students preferred : Chemistry/Physics/ Microbiology/ Biochemistry / Textile Technology/Bio technology	IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र, Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नविन पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान	Traditional dyes and pigments , Herbal Textiles, Microbial Pigment	0	Traditional dyeing and pigmentation processes - Herbal textiles. Natural dyes have been utilised since ancient times, but with the introduction of synthetic dyes, natural colours were temporarily suppressed. Natural dyes create a wide range of items with rich colours that complement one another. Organic molecules are used to make synthetic colours that are in high demand on the market, there has recently been a resurgence of interest in natural dyes due to specific advantages they offer, resulting in a rise in their use in textile dyeing and printing. Plant based dyes, Microbial pigments: Materials used in the preparation of substrates prior to color such as bleaching agents, or after coloration, such as finishes, are covered in these subject areas. Functional colorants like traditional dyes and pigments result, applications covered include those in which the color quantities of the dyes or pigments used aren't directly relevant to their functions. Textile coloring is a wet procedure that involves the use of dyes, chemicals, and a lot of water. The demand for cleaner, more cost-effective, and value-added textile products is the driving factor for greener environment. In the recent decade, a great quantity of experimental data on the absorption and solubility of many dyes has been collected and a large amount of experimental data on the uptake and solubility of many dyes is now available. The mechanism of the PET dyeing process has now been understood and the bulk of the technological challenges associated with the industrialization of the process have been resolved. The process of designing and developing practical clothing is complex and difficult. The fact that existing systems governing the design of fashion clothing cannot be used to create performance wear clothing, and there are no guidelines for creating these high-tech systems adds to the complexity. Contribution to the IKS Mission: Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of Vedic medicine, inspired the concept of herbal textiles. Ayurveda has a branch called "Ayurveda". In Sanskrit, Ayur signifies health, Veda represents wisdom, and vastra implies clothing when the meanings of life and clothing are combined. Herbal textiles are coloured solely with herbal extracts and contain no chemicals. Herbs used in dyeing	
49	BJS1_M49	Dr. Kalyani Kale	Nagpur	Maharashtra	संस्कृत, हिंदी, मराठी, अंग्रेजी	UG and PG	संस्कृत, समाजशास्त्र में ज्ञातक/ज्ञातकोत्तर	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Others / अन्य	समाजशास्त्र और प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कल्पना	3	1. नेतृत्व निर्माण में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का योगदान. 2. Management Skills through Yogashastra. 3. प्राचीन-अर्वाचीन भारतीय समाजशास्त्र का संक्षिप्त अध्ययन 1) विषय - "नेतृत्व निर्माण एवं विकास में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का योगदान" इतिहास साक्ष्य है कि हमारा भारतवर्ष विश्वगुरु पदवर विराजमान था। आवश्यक और प्रचलित सभी क्षेत्रों में भारत हमेशा से ही अग्रसर रहा है। किसी भी क्षेत्र में अग्रसर रहने के लिए नेतृत्व क्षमता होनी चाहिए। हमारी भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा ऐसा उत्कृष्ट नेतृत्व निर्माण करने में पूर्णतः सक्षम है। हमारे प्राचीन ग्रंथ विविध क्षेत्रानुसार नेतृत्वकोशल विकसित, पोषित और संकमित करने की शिक्षा देते हैं। आज भी यह शिक्षा सयुक्तिक और व्यावहारिक है। आज के इस आधुनिक युग में हम हमारी भारतीय प्राचीन शिक्षा से आधुनिक युग में भी उत्कृष्ट नेतृत्व कैसे निर्माण कर सकते हैं? इस प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए उपरोक्त विषय का चयन किया गया है। 2) विषय - "Management Skills Through Yogadarshashastra" योगशास्त्र यह अत्यंत अनुशासनयुक्त शास्त्र है। योगशास्त्र को आसन, व्यायाम और ध्यान धारणा तक ही सिमित समझा जाता है जब की हर एक क्षेत्र में योगशास्त्र उपकारक बन सकता है। प्रबंधन यह विषय सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए आवश्यक विषय बन चुका है। योगशास्त्र अपनेआप में ही एक श्रेष्ठ प्रबंधन ग्रंथ है। इसके द्वारा जीवन के हर एक क्षेत्र में उत्तम परिणाम के हेतु योगशास्त्र और प्रबंधनकोशल्य को जानना अत्यावश्यक है अतः उपरोक्त विषय का चयन किया गया है। 3) विषय - "प्राचीन-अर्वाचीन भारतीय समाजशास्त्र का संक्षिप्त अध्ययन" भारतीय संस्कृति की व्यापक अवधारणाएँ हमें सशक्त, समृद्ध और व्यापक करने में नितांत उपकारक है। प्राचीन और अर्वाचीन भारतीय समाजशास्त्र का अध्ययन हमें होनवाली त्रुटियों के विषय में और देश के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर नया दृष्टिकोण देने में सहाय्यता कर सकती है अतः उपरोक्त विषय का चयन किया गया है।	

50	BJS1_M50	Dr. Lalit Pandey	Guwahati	Assam	Hindi, Sanskrit, English	Bachelor of Engineering or Master of Science	Interest in Indian Knowledge Systems	Vedas & Upanvedas / वेद और उपवेद, Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र विकिसा और कल्याण, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ		0	Topic-1: Traditional and Modern Storage Practices for Food Grains ; Topic-2: Traditional medicine for the diabetes management; Topic-3: Distilling Science, Engineering and Technological Knowledge from ancient literature of Mahapuranas We propose three different topics for the internship: Topic-1: Traditional and Modern Storage Practices for Food Grains Mentors: Dr. Lalit M. Pandey and Prof. Uday Shankar Dixit Post-harvest management including storage and infestation accounts for about 10% losses of total food grains in India. Thus, efficient storage of grains immensely contributes to socio-economic developments. The main factors affecting the spoilage loss of food grains during storage are as follows: a) Physical factors, e.g. temperature, relative humidity, oxygen and carbon dioxide levels b) Biological factors, e.g. microorganisms, rodents and insects c) Chemical factors, e.g. pesticides d) Engineering or mechanical factors, e.g. design of storage structure, type of packaging and transportation This presentation briefly compares some modern warehouses and traditional storage structures practiced by some tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. It appears that the traditional storages are superior to modern warehouses in certain aspects including lesser storage losses, but require some technological interventions. The key parameters like temperature, relative humidity, oxygen and carbon dioxide levels should be monitored during the traditional storage of different grains. The modern warehouses should be designed to include the positive features of traditional storage. In many parts of India, sun drying is used to control the moisture content, which is less effective in the North-East region of India due to heavy rainfall. Hence, the method of withering tea leaves by hot air can be explored. Similarly, the use of camphor in place of some chemical pesticides can be investigated. In this work, an attempt has been made to formulate technological concepts for designing a novel efficient food grain storage system based on beneficial traditional knowledge. Topic-2: Traditional medicine for the diabetes management Diabetes is a common and challenging health issue nowadays. This project aims to review traditional herbal medicines being practised in ancient times. It will correlate the medicinal values of these compounds in the light of modern science. The insights into diabetes management by traditional medicines shall be inferred.
51	BJS1_M51	Dr. Lourebam Iboyaima Singh	Imphal West	Manipur	Hindi, Manipuri	12 passed	Ability to translate mother tongue in Manipuri, Hindi or English	Others / अन्य	Motherese in Indigenous Languages of Manipur	0	Motherese in Indigenous Languages of Manipur Motherese is the first step to introducing a new born child to the mother tongue. In fact, every language uses some form of motherese or child directed language. Motherese is different from the adult language in many ways but it is an introduction to the mother tongue. It helps children identify where words start or end, and provides children with the tools and skills to help them communicate in the adult language later. Collecting data from various indigenous languages of Manipur on how motherese is used to communicate with infants will significantly help in understanding various socio-cultural factors of the indigenous people of Manipur.
52	BJS1_M52	Dr. M NAGA PHANI SASTRY	KURNOOL	ANDHRA PRADESH	ENGLISH, TELUGU	FUNDAMENTAL YOGA PRACTITIONERS	FUNDAMENTAL YOGA PRACTITIONERS	Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग		0	YOGA FOR MENTALLY CHALLENGED WOMEN – AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY This project emphasizes the need of yoga for women with special needs. For mentally challenged women, it can be used as an alternative therapy. Yoga can help increase concentration, flexibility, and strength and can also develop organ coordination by reducing stress and anxiety. Experts agree that yoga activities make a positive impact on individuals with special needs. These activities improve mobility, strength, and digestion of individuals with disabilities. The purpose of this study is to look more closely at how yoga can help women with disabilities. Multiple studies have shown that there are many benefits from participation in yoga for students with disabilities. These benefits include self-regulation, social adaptation, self-esteem/confidence, concentration, and communication. All of these benefits help to improve the overall behavior of the person in a positive way. The present project aims at practicing yoga for mentally challenged women, thereby monitoring the improvement in their physical and mental abilities. On these tests a comparison will be done to observe the difference of performance among those who performed yoga and those who did not. Course: Ancient Indian agriculture system with reference to Krishi Parashara Course Objective: The primary objective of the course is • To provide human resources, skills and technology required for sustainable development of agriculture, including seed protection, seed preservation, crop production and understanding of cultivation seasons, water conservation, irrigation systems, animal husbandry and management of livestock. It aims at providing sound knowledge in the field of Ancient agriculture and allied subjects that are required to solve common problems in management of crop cultivation. This knowledge will be extremely helpful to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, to increase Agricultural production and income of farmers , promote sustainable use of Natural Resources such as Land and Water and to promote Soil Health Management. • To make students competitive in pursuing higher studies in this area and encourage them to undertake research projects in this field. • Duration of the course: 2 months (30-35 hours of teaching) Introduction to Agriculture: Agriculture is the main source of food supply and raw materials. It plays a huge role in a nation's revenue. It provides employment, is extremely important to international trade, and is crucial to a country's development. If practiced ethically it can also help heal the environment. The state of agriculture reflects our future, that has its key in ancient knowledge . The knowledge and techniques of farming have always been an integral part of the Indian Civilization. The culture and civilization of the Vedic Aryans were based and centered around agriculture. Humans have been dependent on food since the beginning of life. Therefore, agriculture has been pronounced by the Vedas as the best and befitting way to obtain food. Agriculture has been proposed in various Shaastraas of the Vedic Period. Agronomy, the science of Agriculture was first developed aiming at making produce abundant and useful for the mankind. In the Krishi-Parashara Grantha, Sage Parashara urges to the Masters of all four Vedas to undertake the act of agriculture to produce food. प्रजापति नमस्कृत्य कृषिकर्म विवेचनम्। कृषकाणां हितार्थं ब्रूते ऋषिपराशरः।। चतुर्वेदान्तो विप्रः शास्त्रवादी विचक्षणः। अलक्ष्म्या गृह्यते सोऽपि प्रार्थनालाघवान्वितः।।
53	BJS1_M53	Dr. M. Kishan	Delhi	Delhi	Sanskrit, Hindi	Knowledge of Sanskrit Language	M.A.	Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ	NA	0	Ancient Indian Agriculture System with Reference to Krishi Parashara Introduction to Agriculture: Agriculture is the main source of food supply and raw materials. It plays a huge role in a nation's revenue. It provides employment, is extremely important to international trade, and is crucial to a country's development. If practiced ethically it can also help heal the environment. The state of agriculture reflects our future, that has its key in ancient knowledge . The knowledge and techniques of farming have always been an integral part of the Indian Civilization. The culture and civilization of the Vedic Aryans were based and centered around agriculture. Humans have been dependent on food since the beginning of life. Therefore, agriculture has been pronounced by the Vedas as the best and befitting way to obtain food. Agriculture has been proposed in various Shaastraas of the Vedic Period. Agronomy, the science of Agriculture was first developed aiming at making produce abundant and useful for the mankind. In the Krishi-Parashara Grantha, Sage Parashara urges to the Masters of all four Vedas to undertake the act of agriculture to produce food. प्रजापति नमस्कृत्य कृषिकर्म विवेचनम्। कृषकाणां हितार्थं ब्रूते ऋषिपराशरः।। चतुर्वेदान्तो विप्रः शास्त्रवादी विचक्षणः। अलक्ष्म्या गृह्यते सोऽपि प्रार्थनालाघवान्वितः।।

54	BJS1_M5 4	Dr. Mahua Mukherjee	Kolkata	West Bengal	Bengali	Bachelor degree, Masters degree	Training in Classical dance, Junior/Senior National Scholarship Holder in Gaudiya Nritya	Sahitya & Kala साहित्य और कला			0	StaticTerracotta Dancing Sculpture & Dynamic Gaudiya Nritya of Bengal: The Interrelation. Static Terracotta Dancing Sculpture & Dynamic Gaudiya Nritya of Bengal The Interrelation: Approximately, Bengal has three different prominent era of Terracotta Dancing sculptures --- 1. C. 4th cent. BCE - 2nd Cent CE, approximately Maurya, Shunga, Kushana period 2. C. 9th cent CE - 11th cent CE, specially during Pala period. 3. Terracotta temples with dancing sculptures, c. 16th cent CE - 18th cent. CE. This is post Chaitanya era. Temples are very popular, specially Bishnupur temples, for their beautiful sculptures but we are unaware of its value in terms of dance glories of mediaeval period . Along with Shastra and Literature, all these Terracotta sculptures are a great proof of continuation of Gaudiya Nritya from pre - Christian era to present days. In Bengal, since time immemorial, various specimens of such sculptures existed and a variety of media has been used for this purpose ---- Terracotta, Stone, Metal, Ivory, Wood, Bamboo and of course: parallelly, paintings are also an important evidence of that. They lie scattered in temples, museums, and panel collections. The sheer beauty of the glorious Gaudiya Nritya of Bengal executed by Tandava and Lasya technique is conveyed through several sculptural evidences found in the above mentioned places. Among them, this article will deal with the Interrelation of Terracotta Gaudiya Dancing sculpture only. Aims & Objectives: 1. To study Terracotta Gaudiya Dancing Sculptures of 4th cent BCE to 2nd cent CE. 2. To Study Terracotta Gaudiya Dancing Sculptures of Jagjibanpur Mahavihara of Pala Period. 3. To Study Terracotta Gaudiya Dancing Sculptures of the temples of Bankura district. 4. Natmandapa of the Temples. Methodology - Field Study 1. Museums of Bengal- Field visits 2. Personal Collections 3. Temples of Bankura district- Field visits 4. Literature Review - books, journals, bulletin, and others. 5. Application of Electronic equipment. 6. Application of Statistical tools 7. Application of Remote sensing and GIS in cultural mapping 8. Interviews of scholars and local people- Questionnaire Survey 9. Study and applications of Shastra Granthas of Gaudiya Nritya.
55	BJS1_M5 5	Dr. Manjeet Singh Barwa	Dwarka	New Delhi	Hindi	12th Pass	Science Background	Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र, Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नविन पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान			0	भारत में रसायन शास्त्र, नविन पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान भारत में रसायन शास्त्र पार्श्वभूमि आम तौर पर यह सुनने को मिलता है कि प्राचीन भारत में भारतवासियों के पास विज्ञान का प्रामाणिक ज्ञान नहीं था, यह कहा जाता है कि वे सदा पूजा-पाठ तथा ढोंग-आडम्बरो से ग्रस्त रहते थे एवं उन्हें विज्ञान की समझ न के बराबर थी। कुछ लोगों का तो ये तक कहना है की अंग्रेजों के आने से पहले भारत में विज्ञान के ज्ञान का कोई अनुभव नहीं था। कई तथाकथित अंग्रेजी के ज्ञाता व जानकारों का यहाँ तक मानना है की पुरातन भारतीय शास्त्री और ग्रंथों में केवल पूजा-पाठ के तरीके व पुरानी दन्त कथाएँ हैं जिनका आज के आधुनिक युग में कोई औचित्य नहीं है। परंतु, फिर भी भारत में विज्ञानवाद की शुरूवात पुरातनकाल से ही अनिक ग्रंथों में मिलती है, जिसके प्रमाण भारत के विज्ञानकोष की और अधिक चारित्रार्थ करते हैं। जिसमे से मुख्यतः नीका-विज्ञान, वस्त्र-विज्ञान, विमान-शास्त्र, इत्यादि अन्य कई तरह के विज्ञान जिनकी जानकारी एवं पुस्तकें मौजूद हैं। भारतीय इतिहास अनेक विज्ञानेश्वरों से भरा हुआ है। इस परियोजना में हम भारत के प्राचीन रसायन शास्त्र के विषय में कुछ तथ्य ढूँढने की कोशिश करेंगे, जिससे आज के शोधकर्ताओं को यह जानकारी मिल सके की भारत के प्राचीन विज्ञान में रसायन शास्त्र की भूमिका क्या थी ? भारत में रसायन शास्त्र परंपरा भारत में बहुत पुरानी है। प्राचीन ग्रंथों में धातुओं, अयस्कों, उनकी खदानों, योगिकों तथा मिश्र धातुओं का अभूतपूर्व शोध उपलब्ध है। इन्हीं में रासायनिक क्रियाओं में प्रयोग होने वाले असंख्य उपकरणों के भी उदाहरण मिलते हैं। रसायन शास्त्र जिसे हम अंग्रेजी भाषा में 'केमिस्ट्री' कहते हैं, इसका जानकारी प्राचीन काल से ही भारत में पायी जाती है। कुछ प्रमुख शोधकर्ताओं और रसायन-शास्त्रियों की कृतियों इस प्रकार हैं :- 1)नागार्जुन-रसरत्नाकर ,कक्षपुटत्र, आरोग्य मंजरी, योग सार, योगाष्टक 2)वाग्भट्ट – रसरत्न समुच्चय 3)गोविदाचार्य – रसाणव 4)यशोधर – रस प्रकाश सुधाकर 5)रामचन्द्र – रसेन्द्र चिंतामणि 6)सोमदेव- रसेन्द्र चूड़ामणि भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली के अनुसार प्रासंगिकता रसायन विज्ञान व अंतःविषय अनुसंधान, प्राचीन और समकालीन समृद्ध भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों के अनुसंधान, शिक्षण, प्रकाशन और संरक्षण के माध्यम से योगदान देने वाले व्यक्तियों और संगठनों का एक डेटाबेस बनाया जाएगा। स्पष्ट और विशिष्ट लक्ष्य 1. प्राचीन और समकालीन समृद्ध भारतीय रसायन शास्त्रियों की कृतियों का ज्ञान 2. प्राचीन रसायन शोधकर्ताओं के अनुसंधान 3. रसायन शिक्षाविधियों के द्वारा प्रकाशित सामग्री का संकलन 4. प्राचीन रसायन शोधकर्ताओं के योगदान और उनके अंग्रेजी नामों का ज्ञान।
56	BJS1_M5 6	Dr. Mital N. Manvar	Rajkot	Gujarat	Hindi, Gujarati, English	Graduate student of program like: B.Pharm., B.Pharm. (Ayu.), BAMS	Interns should be able to perform project with good laboratory practice and having good analytical skill	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण			0	Evidence-based research study of Ayurvedic formulations mentioned in Indian systems of medicines According to the World Health Organization, about 80% of the world populations rely on traditional medicines mainly of herbal origin for healthcare. Complementary and alternative medicine is more popular in community due to many reasons such as side effects associated with use of synthetic drugs, lack of curative treatment for several chronic diseases, microbial resistance and emerging diseases. Ayurveda is one of the oldest medical systems, which comprises thousands of medical concepts and hypothesis. Ayurveda has ability to treat many chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes, arthritis, and asthma, which are un-treatable in modern medicine. The Ayurvedic system of medicine is very safe that can help in reducing the enormous burden of mortality and morbidity caused by the various side effects of conventional prescribed drugs. Ayurvedic system is also found effective against various diseases where pathogens developed antibiotic resistance. There are many evidences, which supported Ayurveda performances better than Western medicine, mainly in case of chronic diseases, but it needs to validate with advanced scientific procedures. Moreover, the comprehensive knowledge of the basic ideologies of Ayurveda is poorly acceptable scientifically due to lack of evidence. Hence, evidence-based research is highly needed for global recognition and acceptance of Ayurveda. The aim of this study is to disclose some Ayurvedic formulations with their in-vitro pharmacological studies to give some inputs in acceptance of Ayurvedic formulation in the global market.

57	BJS1_M57	Dr. Niladri Roy	Kolkata	West Bengal	Bengali, Hindi, English	Class XI-XII, Graduation, Post Graduation, Research Scholar	Music academics and practicing Indian Classical Music	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Others / अन्य	Indian Music and Musicology, Music Pedagogy	4	Indian music and it's development to contemporary music	Indian music study is one of the primary heritage study which is much needed to represent India's rich cultural diversity. For this proper representation the study of Indian music should be placed before the global community in an international way. This representation should also involve the active participation from the varied layers of academic classes. This will encourage each and every student to showcase India's rich cultural heritage. The bridge between ancient Indian music and contemporary Indian music is my primary focus area as a mentor.
58	BJS1_M58	Dr. NILAKSHI DEVI	Guwahati	Assam	Assamese, Sanskrit and Hindi	Bachelor of Arts	Knowledge of Assamese language and Commitment to Indian Wisdom	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य	Assamese	0	Traditional Cultures Of Undivided Kamrup and Darang Districts of Lower Assam	Abstract: Topic: Traditional Cultures of Undivided Kamrup And Darang District of Lower Assam Submitted by Dr. Nilakshi Devi Assistant Professor, K. K. H. Govt. Sanskrit College. Culture is the creative expression of a particular society through its symbols, stories, ballads, myths, literature, art music etc. Culture is divided into two great divisions. They are classical and folk. Assam is a beautiful green state full of river, hill and natural beauty. Every area of this state have separate language, traditional culture and music and functions and rituals. For the topic it is selected only undivided Kamrup and Darang district. There are many traditional cultures continue in this area. Some of these are Nagara Naam, Diha Naam, Oja Pali etc. Some of them are very rare. The new generation not follow these traditional culture. 'Biya Geet' of every area of Assam are different through their tunes. This topic of research helps the community to recover the old traditional culture of this area. Key words: Traditional Culture, Undivided Kamrup, Darang, Nagara Naam, Biya Geet, Diha Naam, Oja Pali *****
59	BJS1_M59	Dr. P. S. Harimohan Pillai	Palakkad	Kerala	Hindi, Malayalam	Bachelor Degree in Architecture and/or Indian Languages	Sketching, Writing, Photography, Computer Skills	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र		3	Linkages in Architecture: Traditional to Modern	In 20th century modern international style of architecture developed in the industrialized western countries influenced architecture globally. It is observed that this development changed the prevailing traditional approaches of design and detailing to modern, in the form of replacement rather than adaptation of design systems. Thus architectural details and forms that were evolved in response to local climate, physical and cultural requirements of people for centuries were neglected. In different regions in India, traditional built forms and design systems have survived the impact of modernization. This research work aims at evolving an architectural design methodology of adaptation of traditional design systems and details as linkages from past in the context of these regions to understand how modern houses, more adapted to human and environmental realities can be designed and built to create a 'Post-traditional' built form. Organization of space system in traditional residential built forms enclosed by structures based on material and construction systems used has place adaptive qualities. The methodology followed is in the form of study of traditional space systems to identify design elements and relationship between them as historical linkages generated in the structure by the material and construction systems. This is followed by assessment of these linkages applied in the design, by a process of re-establishing them in a 'post-traditional' house, which is finally constructed and occupied meaningfully. Through this research it will be observed that adaptation of traditional design elements as linkages results in a built form with place adaptive qualities depicting continuity in relationship between culture and built form of the place established over several centuries. The importance of terminologies of design and construction in each region in its own language will thus be documented leading to creation of an Encyclopedia of design and construction terminologies in Indian languages. (Keywords: Linkages, Adaptation, Traditional, Modern, Re-establishment, Design Systems, Post-traditional, Language, Terminologies)
60	BJS1_M60	Dr. P.K.Deepak Raj	Kozhikode	Kerala	Sanskrit, Malayalam, English, Hindi	Knowledge of basic Sanskrit and Devanagari script.	Preferably MA Sanskrit final year students.	Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रलेखीकरण		1	Digitisation of ancient unpublished Manuscripts and Teaching of ancient Manuscript Lipis	Goals. India was revered and celebrated as VisvaGuru because of her vast knowledge. In ancient India all this knowledge was written down in various ancient scripts on palm leaves or other surfaces. There are thousands of ancient Manuscripts in different Manuscript libraries and under private custody through out the country which posses great value of knowledge. A revolution in the field of documentation in terms of decoding and digitization of ancient manuscript is going on in the World now. Many earliest Sanskrit Manuscripts written in various scripts like Brahmi, Grantha, Nandinagari, Sharada, Devnagari etc. , remain unpublished even now. Many of them are physically bad in condition because of insects. Hence the need of the hour is to document them in terms of digitization through scanning, photography, videography etc. So one of the main goals of this project is to find out the invaluable Manuscripts kept under private custody/cultural institutions/temples and digitize them with owner's permission. Another goal of this project is to teach the students (preferably MA Sanskrit students who are planning to do Ph.D after MA) ancient Manuscript Lipis used to write Sanskrit such as Grantha, Nandinagari, Sharada, Tigrari etc., so that they will be encouraged to do their Ph.D as editing of any unpublished invaluable manuscript. Outputs 1. Many valuable and damaged Manuscripts will be preserved digitally for ever. 2. Many Manuscripts hidden in the hands of individuals or institutions will see the light and will have the opportunity to be published. 3. Many Sanskrit researchers will be trained in ancient scripts like Grantha , Nandinagari, Sharada etc. and they will be able to decipher the old lipis. 4. Many Ph.D dissertations will come in the field of Editing of unpublished Manuscripts, which give new dimensions to Sanskrit research.
61	BJS1_M61	Dr. Prashantha Rao	Mangalore	Karnataka	Hindi, kannada	Basic Maths	Good communication, Interest to learn	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति		0	Vedhic Mathematics for quick calculation, Yakshagana a unique art	Vedhic Mathematics is one of the most useful fields for the students to understand the depth of mathematics that Indian system had in olden days. Objective of the project is to make the students to understand the Suthras of Vedhic Mathematics and use that for quick calculations.
62	BJS1_M62	Dr. Priya Pendharkar	Nagpur	Maharashtra	संस्कृत, हिंदी, मराठी	संस्कृत भाषा का शालीय स्तर पर अध्ययन	ज्ञातक, ज्ञातकौत्तर संस्कृत भाषा अध्ययन	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		0	संस्कृत रससिद्धांत तथा अंग्रेजी सिद्धांत का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन	भारतीय साहित्यातील प्राचीनतम भाषा असून सध्या मराठीच भाषाचा जगजाहीत मान्यता आहे. संस्कृत साहित्य हे प्राचीन काळापासूनच अतिशय लोकप्रिय आहे. संस्कृत साहित्यातील रससिद्धांत हे साहित्यनिर्मितीसाठी पायाभूत मानले जातात. त्याचप्रमाणे इंग्रजी साहित्य सुद्धा अतिशय लोकप्रिय आहे. म्हणूनच इंग्रजी साहित्यातील शास्त्रीय संकल्पना आणि संस्कृत साहित्यातील रससिद्धांत यांचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करून त्यांचे करामतदार दर्शन.

63	BJS1_M63	Dr. Rabi Narayan Mohanty	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi, Odia	Bachelor of Architecture or Planning	Good reading and writing skills with autocad knowlwdge	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र	No	0	Assessment of Built Environment and Visitors' Spatial Experiences in Unfamed Heritage Sites of Varanasi District	<p>Varanasi district is an abode of numerous heritage sites like Kaasi, Samnati and many others (UNESCO, n.d.). Most of these heritage sites have developed in the last 5000 years and exhibit the rich heritage of India's art, architecture, culture, cuisine and customs (MHUA & NIUA, n.d.). Hence, this ancient city is listed as India's cultural capital city (CPWD, 2013; MHUA & NIUA, n.d.). Also, most of the heritage sites of this city are categorised as India's Grade-I and II heritage precincts and Type I tourist sites (CPWD, 2013). These ancient heritage/religious sites attract millions of tourists (national and international) and generate around 10% of the district's total employment.</p> <p>However, most of these sites are currently dealing with numerous challenges, like traffic congestion, unplanned development, pollution, degradation and encroachment of heritage structures and public spaces, lack of basic facilities and others. Further, the increase in spatial demands, globalisation and modernism in architecture and lack of heritage site-specific building bylaws have increased the construction of haphazard style buildings and illegal constructions in the core heritage sites. These unauthorised constructions have diluted the traditional architectural identity and caused losses of imageability of these heritage sites. Also, increased pollution, noise and outdoor temperature factors have caused visitors' discomfort at these sites.</p> <p>In recent years, the Government of India and Uttar Pradesh have implemented many projects to improve the existing issues of the heritage sites (MHUA & NIUA, n.d.). However, most of these projects have focused on contemporary urban planning related issues such as transportation, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management and others, and limited focus is given to measure the overall spatial experiences of visitors at these sites. Further, most of the existing research on heritage sites is mostly oriented toward major iconic buildings, temples, monuments, structures and ghats, and few studies have been done on the urban design characteristics of unfamed heritage sites. Also, limited studies have attempted to understand the spatial experiences of visitors, including thermal comfort, in an empirical method at these sites. Henceforth, there is a knowledge gap regarding the aforementioned aspects of the unfamed heritage sites of Varanasi. This research aims to bridge this gap by studying the urban design quality of selected heritage sites and measuring the overall spatial experiences of the visitors.</p> <p>Research aim and objectives: This research aims to study the urban design quality of public spaces and overall spatial experiences</p>
64	BJS1_M64	Dr. Richa Chopra	Kharagpur	West Bengal	Hindi (Read and Write), Bengali, Assamese (Fluency in speaking, average skills in reading and writing)	A minimal Bachelor Degree Holder with 70% marks preferably from Psychology, Yoga, Indian Philosophy and from an institute of repute (UGC regonized)	Basic computer skills, research acumen, having some experience of secondary - primary research, good ideation and communication skills	Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Others / अन्य	Indian Spirituality	0	Universal Ideas from Patañjali's Yoga Sūtras on Mind & Mental Health: Philosophy and Practice	<p>Mental health is a state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. The study of mind and behaviour (encompassing mental health) has evolved under the prescript of 'Psychology' which has increasingly attended more and more to these dimensions with a predominantly positivist and anthropocentric view. The construction of the models of mind and mental health from the Western paradigm is demonstrably incomplete, attempting symptomatic relief. This has led to the utter neglect of the inner world, self-awareness, experiential realities and insights from the Indic Knowledge Systems (such as Yoga, Vedānta, Ayurveda etc.). The prevailing human sufferance, causing an impoverished perspective on the human potential demands an expansion of the scope of psychological discourse which has space for due recognition of 'Consciousness' and an in-depth understanding of 'Mind' in building an enabling paradigm. Patañjali's Yoga Sūtras encompassing universal ideas on 'Mind' and 'Mental Health' in terms of its nature, characteristics, function, etc. is also called the science of mental discipline. The Yoga Sūtras lay down a step-by-step methodology (practice) towards raised levels of awareness, gaining deeper wisdom and natural state of peace, by unleashing the power and knowledge contained within the mind and transcending the same. This internship project, through a few select aphorisms would unearth the Patañjali Yoga Sūtras as a comprehensive mind management manual with a systematic practice contributing to one's overall mental well-being.</p>
65	BJS1_M65	Dr. S Mahesh	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Malayalam, Tamil, Hindi	Must be enrolled in any graduate program. Interest in martial arts will be an added advantage	Interest in Martial arts	Others / अन्य	Traditional Martial Art - Kalaripayattu	0	Evolutionary tree of world martial arts, and World Kalari Map	<p>I would like to mentor two projects listed below with two interns each:</p> <p>1. Evolutionary Tree of Martial Arts</p> <p>In this project, we aim to research the major martial arts systems around the world and study their evolution. It has been acknowledged by experts like Mas Oyama that Kalaripayattu is the original source for Chinese martial arts like Kempo Karate. In this two month study, the major martial arts systems will be explored for their similarities with Kalaripayattu, their attributed sources, timelines etc. Each intern will spend 10 hours per week for two months.</p> <p>Outputs will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introductory articles/blogs on the major martial arts systems of the world. 2. Comparison chart of world martial arts. 3. Comprehensive report exploring similarities to kalarippayattu. 3. Evolutionary tree of world martial arts. <p>2. Kalari Map of the World</p> <p>After the dark period during British Raj when Kalaripayattu was actively suppressed, independent India saw a renewed interest. In the last decade with growing interest around the world for health and wellness, Kalari training centers have appeared around the world. In this two month study, we hope to create a map of such training centers available around the world. The aim is to create a directory and establish contact so that the IKS center for Kalaripayattu can function as a hub in helping grow the Kalari network.</p> <p>Two interns will work for 10 hours per week each for two months.</p> <p>Output:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. List of Kalaris in India with brief note 2. List of Kalaris around the world with brief note on each 3. Static world and India maps indicating the presence of Kalari. <p>We will also begin the work towards dynamic interactive web based kalari map</p>

66	BJS1_M6 6	Dr. Samixa Rameshbhai Patel	Rajkot	Gujarat	English, Hindi, Gujarat	Graduate student of program like: B.Pharm., B.Pharm. (Ayu.), BAMS	Interns should able to interact/commu- nicate with common people	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र विक्रिसा और कल्याण	NA	0	Comparative study of the health condition in diabetic patient taking Indigenous and Allopathy medicines	<p>Diabetic mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disorder that has attracted worldwide concern. DM is caused due to lack of insulin or ineffective production of insulin in the pancreas. A total of 463 million people have diabetes mellitus in 2019 and it was predicted to raise upto 578 million by 2030 and 700 million by 2045. High blood sugar gives rise to many complications like diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, atherosclerosis, hypercoagulability, cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease, abdominal obesity, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, cerebrovascular disease, coronary artery disease, foot damage, skin complications, Alzheimer's disease, hearing impairment, and depression. These life-threatening complications make diabetes more severe than other diseases. Many synthetic drugs are developed, but still cure is not provided by any of the molecules up to this date. Continuous use of some synthetic agents caused many severe side effects, and thus the demands for non-toxic, affordable drugs are still awaited.</p> <p>The World Health Organization (WHO) has listed a total of 21,000 plants, which are used for medicinal purposes around the world, among them more than 400 plants are available for the treatment of diabetes. Despite the fact that there are many herbal drugs are available for treating diabetes, only a small number of these plants have received scientific and medical evaluation to assess their efficacy.</p> <p>Along with Allopathic and herbal medicine, Healthy eating is a cornerstone of healthy living — with or without diabetes. But if you have diabetes, you need to know how foods affect your blood sugar levels. It's not only the type of food you eat, but also how much you eat and the combinations of food types you eat.</p> <p>Physical activity is another important part of your diabetes management plan. When you exercise, your muscles use sugar (glucose) for energy. Regular physical activity also helps your body use insulin more efficiently. These factors work together to lower your blood sugar level. The more strenuous your workout, the longer the effect lasts. But even light activities — such as housework, gardening or being on your feet for extended periods — can improve your blood sugar.</p> <p>If you're stressed, the hormones your body produces in response to prolonged stress may cause a rise in your blood sugar level. Additionally, it may be harder to closely follow your usual diabetes management routine if you're under a lot of extra pressure.</p> <p>The present project work is aimed to provide the comparative study among 1. Patients getting treatment with allopathy medicines, 2. Patients taking care of other lifestyle factors like diet, exercise, stress etc. along with allopathic treatment 3. Patients taking Indigenous medicines for the treatment. The pre and post diagnostic and treatment conditions are also to be studied. WHO in its World Health Assembly put forth an Action Plan of Global Strategy for the Prevention</p>
67	BJS1_M6 7	Dr. Sanjay Sharma	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi/Bundeli/Raj asthani	Senior Secondary	Good Observation Skill	IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, Others / अन्य	Lok Katha, Lokoti, Lokbhasha, Folk tales and Indigenous forms of expression to develop an Indian Narrative & Framework for School curriculum and pedagogy	5	<p>Lok Katha, Lokoti, Lokbhasha: A study of Folk lore, Folk tales and Indigenous forms of expression to develop an Indian Narrative & Framework for School curriculum and pedagogy</p>	<p>1. Topic: Lok Katha, Lokoti, Lokbhasha: A study of folk lore, folk tales and indigenous forms of expression to develop an Indian Narrative & Framework for School curriculum and pedagogy</p> <p>2. The Context This project aims to explore a specific domain of the indigenous knowledge systems that have existed for thousands of years and look for spaces in the contemporary curriculum and pedagogical practices to integrate these knowledge systems. The specific domain focused here is constituted by folk tales, folklore, and colloquial expressions including idiomatic and figurative usages. The project attempts to define and identify the constituents of this domain, look at the culture-language interweaving and see how this can translate into curriculum and pedagogy. A number of steps have been followed to define, identify and categorize the boundaries and limits of the domain as well as the language variety and its geographical area. One of the most important focal points of the study will be to identify living speakers of the target language variety in order to collect linguistic data which may be on the verge of extinction. This includes oral narratives like 'Sheikh Chilli', folk stories related to various occasions, and idiomatic usages which are getting lost by the ever-increasing use of dominant national and international languages among the younger generation. This step of identification is then followed by exploring spaces in the contemporary curriculum and pedagogy to integrate the identified language domains. This will also cater to the ambition of a holistic, indigenous, localized pedagogical practice envisaged in NEP 2020 (NEP.2020:08)</p> <p>3. Objectives: This study will help to understand and explore the indigenous routes and modes of knowledge and knowing, culturally grounded modes of expression, local pedagogic culture and agency of text in the context of Indian narratives & framework. This will help to recognise the possibilities of replacing the colonial practices with local and indigenous ones</p> <p>4 Impact: •This research will able to develop a methodological framework for constructing new pedagogy and educational imperatives under Indian functional framework of knowledge for the betterment of entire civilization, where all key component can work together for learning , research and dissemination. •The study contextualizes and links pedagogical cultures with indigenous knowledge and concern at several levels. •This study will strengthen and preserve Folklore, Folk tales and Indigenous forms of expression</p> <p>5. Output:</p>

68	BJS1_M68	Dr. Sanjay Swami	Umiam (Barapani)	Meghalaya	English, Hindi	B.Sc. Agriculture	Basic Knowledge about Indigenous Farming Systems of North East India	Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ		0	Identifying Challenges in Preserving the Zabo Farming System	<p>The North Eastern Region of India is a culturally rich and socially diversified region, being home to around 145 tribal communities having their own cultures, traditions, livelihood practices. The environment, local conditions, socio-economic and socio-cultural life of different tribal communities and their rituals associated with agricultural practices have developed many indigenous farming systems, which have in-built eco-friendly practices for conservation, and utilization of natural resources and environment. These techniques and systems have sustainable agriculture base and are practiced since centuries.</p> <p>The pace of development in the region is exerting massive pressure on the tribal communities. Some of these indigenous sustainable practices encompassing cherished civilizational discourses have already become 'vulnerable' to 'moribund'. One such important indigenous farming practice is the Zabo farming system practiced by the Naga tribe in Nagaland. It is an ancient agricultural method developed around 80-100 year back by the skillful farmers of Chakhesang Naga tribe of the Kikruma village in Phek district. This system of farming has the combination of forestry, horticulture, agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry with well-founded soil and water conservation base. It has protected forest land towards the hill top, silt retention and water harvesting tanks in the middle to store the water channelized from hilltop. Cattle and buffalo are the common livestock reared near the pond. Vegetables and fruits are grown on bunds or just below the livestock enclosures. The water for irrigation to rice fields is taken from the pond through the livestock enclosures so that the dung and urine of the animals can be carried to the fields. However, this system is facing some challenges and being practiced by only few farmers now. The contributing factors to the vanishing of this practice may be multiple and is a researchable issue. As preservation is the first step in a sequence of successive measures required for working with indigenous knowledge, therefore, the present study is planned with the objective to find out the challenges in preservation of the Zabo farming system in Nagaland. The study proposes intensive field visit, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools, focused group discussion (FGD) and interview with the local farmers who are practicing the Zabo farming system in Nagaland, elderly persons and gaon budha will be conducted to collect the primary information on the current state of the Zabo farming systems, its overall performance, and the local communities' relation with the system. The relevant available literature will also be reviewed to fine tune the results.</p> <p>The output of this research will be the listing of all the present day challenges faced by the farmers in continuing with Zabo farming system, which will create a reference for all subsequent actions to address the issues for preservation of this important indigenous farming system. The results will also reveal critical insights for scientific research and development that will lead to various outcomes</p>
69	BJS1_M69	Dr. Sanjeev Panchal	New Delhi	Delhi	Sanskrit, Hindi, English, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada	Familiar/Good understanding of the Sanskrit language	M. A in Sanskrit or A student with a Traditional Shastra background	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषा आधारित		0	कोटिल्याथशास्त्रस्य आधारेण लोकप्रशासन-शासनविषये भारतीयदृष्टिः (Indian perspective of public administration and governance based on Chanakya's Arthashastra)	<p>कोटिल्याथशास्त्रस्य आधारेण लोकप्रशासन-शासनविषये भारतीयदृष्टिः (Indian perspective of public administration and governance based on Chanakya's Arthashastra)</p> <p>प्रत्येकस्य सभ्यसमाजस्य उत्तमप्रशासनिकव्यवस्थायाः आवश्यकता वर्तते, प्रशासनं च अस्माकं प्राचीनसभ्यतायाः इव पुरातनम् अस्ति । भारते लोकप्रशासन-शासनयोः ज्ञानस्य समृद्धा परम्परा वर्तते, या वैदिककालात् आरभ्य अद्यावधि वर्तते । परन्तु केनचित् कारणेन वयं तावत् अधिकं न जानीमः । कोटिल्यस्य अर्थशास्त्रं प्रकरणेऽस्मिन् अन्यतमो ग्रन्थः । अस्य परियोजनायां प्राचीनवाङ्मये लोकप्रशासन-शासनविषयेः कुत्र कुत्र वा उल्लिखितः । तस्य समान्यपरिचयः तथा च विशिष्य कोटिल्यस्य अर्थशास्त्रस्य प्रथमाधिकरणं विशदय्य पाठ्यते । परियोजनायाः उद्देश्यस्तु छात्राणां कृते लोकप्रशासन-शासनविषये भारतीयदृष्टिः परिचयः कार्यः । येन अर्थशास्त्रस्य अध्वयने तस्मिन्बहुसौधकमीणे छात्राणां रुचिः वर्धते इति । अर्थशास्त्रस्य मूलग्रन्थः पाठ्यते अतः अत्र प्रशिक्षणं/ विद्यार्थिनां कृते संस्कृतभाषापरिचयः आवश्यकः । न्यूनातिन्यूनं ३० घण्टात्मकः कालः पठने आवश्यकः ।</p>
70	BJS1_M70	Dr. Santosh S. Hosmani	Indore	MP	English, Hindi, Marathi	Undergraduate student of Mechanical, Production, Metallurgy, Materials Science	Understanding of basics of Mechanical or Production or Metallurgy or Materials Science	Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नविन पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान		2	Understanding the Indian Archaeometallurgy	<p>India has an outstanding contribution to ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. Understanding such Indian archaeometallurgy helps design modern materials. Rich contribution to metallurgy by India involves exciting materials like Delhi iron pillar, Damascus steel, Zinc extraction, etc. Systematic collection and study of such literature, along with the preparation of informative presentations, flow charts, schematic diagrams, etc., of process routes, are required for making strategies for subsequent development of new materials for modern applications. The prospective student will prepare informative charts/diagrams and presentations during this internship, which will be a valuable academic contribution. At the end of this internship, a student will be fully aware of Indian archaeometallurgy. Hence, the student will prepare a well-studied DOE (design of experiments) based on the systematic studies. Few experiments like the production and forging of iron and steel from raw materials using historical approaches will also be attempted in the lab (at Dept. of MEMS, IIT Indore) during the internship. The microstructure and properties of such samples will be investigated using microscopy, hardness testers, electrochemical cell, pin-on-disc tribometer, etc. Overall, this internship will help the student understand and appreciate the rich history of Indian archaeometallurgy and develop research skills to investigate the relevant topics.</p>

71	BJS1_M7 1	Dr. Shromoni Bhuyan	Kamrup	Assam	Assamese (Read, Write, Speak), English (Read, Write, Speak), Hindi (Read, Write, Speak), Bengali (Read), Sanskrit (Read)	Minimum Master Degree in allied discipline (Both Art and Science with exposure in the specified area can be taken)	Language skill in Assamese, English, Hindi. Basic skill in Sanskrit may also be preferred. The intern should have clear idea on the Assamese culture, literature and institutional establishment across the state.	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए, भाषा आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा हेतु भाषापर दृष्टिकोण, Preservation & Documentation	Documentation on religious institution and its history.	0	Regional histories of Assam reflected through manuscripts, folk literature and institutional establishment	Manuscript preservation, links of folk literature and the Vaishnavite literature of Assam are one of the most important areas of historical studies to inculcate under the purview of Indian knowledge system. It enshrines with religious history, folk beliefs, creativeness, art-culture and entirely the value system commemorating socio-political trends of Assamese culture and civilization enriching India's unity in diversity. The religious institutions in Assam established with background of various sects basically the Hindu mythology are the evident aspects having treasures of reflective practices in relation to folk beliefs. It is correlated with cultural history. Definitely the cultural history and religious histories in Assam is well linked with the contribution of Srimanta Sankaradeva since 14-15th century. But before that the entire socio-religious evidences are reflective with various temples, stupa, artifacts, manuscripts etc. In a true fact, Sankaradeva is the pioneer in organizing the people with reformist approach by establishing democratic social institutions like Namaghar, Satra, Kirtan Ghar or whatever it is named locality wise (In some places of Assam, the word temple is also used to denote the same, however the democratic religious philosophy is correlated with Neo-Vaishnavite movement of Sankaradeva and his contemporaries). Sankaradeva and his contemporary writers contributed various literature which were written in Sanchipat. Most of such publications are preserved in various Satra institutions across the state. However, apart from those evidences, many other links are still lying undocumented which are to be searched under the purview of Indian Knowledge system. So the prime goal of this project is to - Goal 1: Inculcate the link of religious history of Assam reflected through the folk literature, manuscript and the religious institutions of various sects. Goal 2: To document various folk literature, manuscripts with a brief idea about the listed items. Goal 3: To collect data of various religious institutions normally uncovered in popular medias situated in various interior places. Goal 4: To trace the religious background of those institutions stated in goal number 3. Goal 5: To put in a nutshell the artifacts, biodiversity, allied practices of livelihood in the vicinity of the religious institutions.
72	BJS1_M7 2	Dr. Shobha Shashikumar	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Sanskrit, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi & English	At least 7 years training in any classical dance and a minimum exposure to Natya Shastra	Performing ability in the chosen form	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला	Study of the aesthetics of dance movements through the understanding of Natya Shastra angika	1	Objectives: 1. to equip the dancer (intern) to relate to Natya Shastra which has documented the fundamentals of aesthetic movements that can be related to any region of any period. 2. To equip the dancer (intern) to appreciate and visualise the aesthetics of movements through the beautiful frozen sculptures that have a storehouse of coded science of movements of practising traditions of different periods in time. Methodology: The intern may chose any temple site (approved by the mentor based on the potential of site to offer scope for such study) in the close proximity to his or her residence, and do a thorough field study of the sculptures by being equipped with the required knowledge from Natya Shastra which will be guided by the mentor herself. The intern will then have to analyse such knowledge in the form that has been practised and performed by her for at least 7 years. Such analysis will be documented according to the guidelines of IKS for internship report submission. The intern may have to give at least 5 to 6 hours of dedicated learning and working per week till the completion of the internship. This project is designed keeping the internship period specified by IKS in mind and hence the objectives are hundred percent realisable. The report will have to be supported by photos from the site, a small vedio of the intern showing the realisation of movements from the study.	
73	BJS1_M7 3	Dr. Sukhada	Varanasi	UP	Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu	व्याकरण/चाय / MA in Linguistics / MA in Sanskrit Sahitya / MA in Sanskrit Grammar	The candidates should have basic knowledge of computers	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Others / अन्य	Neeti Shastras	0	Linguistics/भाषाविज्ञान	Title of Project: Neeti Shastras and Modernity This project will investigate the reflective equilibrium that may exist between the hermeneutics of normative Hindu texts, in general and Neeti Shastras in particular, and the practice of Hindu morality. Further, we explore the systematic aspects of Hindu philosophical theory dealing with ethics. Hindu ethics need to be addressed from the perspectives of Hindu texts and philosophies rather than trying to fit Hindu ethics in a Western philosophical mould. Title of Project: Language Communicator Tool for End Users The aim is to develop a small modules for Language Communicator Tool. This tool is proposed to be designed to take the semantic representation of discourse as input and return natural language discourse as output. This has two major components: 1.) An authoring tool that guides the author for expressing thoughts in an unambiguous and explicit way; 2.) An aggregate of language generators that use the unambiguous text given by the author for multiple target language generation with minimal loss of information. The input for the Language Communicator is Universal Semantic Representation (USR) which is designed based on Paninian Grammar. The uniqueness of USR is that they are not bound to syntax of any language. Thus they are universal and unambiguous in nature. Once any text is represented through USR, that representation will be used by the generators for an effective and faithful multiple language generation.

74	BJS1_M7 4	Dr. Suma Tagadur Sureshchandra	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Kannada /Hindi	A graduate in biology, conservation sciences, botany; Local languages read/write/speak (Hindi/ Kannada)/ willing to work in the field and participate in community interactions/ basic computer operations knowledge / openness to learn through exploration/ botany or biodiversity knowledge/ respect local culture, lifestyle	Local languages read/write/speak (Hindi/ Kannada)/ learn to identify plants and animal resources/ willing to work in the field and participate in community interactions/ basic computer operations knowledge / openness to learn through exploration/ botany or biodiversity knowledge/ respect local culture, lifestyle	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / शान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव	Ethnobotany /Medicinal plants Conservation & TK (Local Health Traditions/ assessment of LHTS / informatics)/sustainable harvesting/ trade of medicinal plants/ natural resources management	1	Traditional Ecological Knowledge towards conservation of medicinal plants resources and health care	<p>TTTitle: Traditional Ecological Knowledge towards conservation of medicinal plants resources and promotion of Local Health Traditions</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed project aims to inculcate appreciation towards the traditional ecological knowledge and its role towards conservation of medicinal plants resources and Local Health Traditions (LHTs) <p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the health issues, local health traditions (LHTs), medicinal resources used at local levels 3. Assess the LHTs through an inter-disciplinary approaches 4. Promote the LHTs and application of medicinal plants in a participatory way 5. identify, assess the sustainable harvest measures of the select resources as part of informed conservation programs 6. disseminate the best health practices and sustainable harvest measures to larger masses
75	BJS1_M7 5	Dr. Sunitha Grandhee	Ernakulam	Kerala 682313	Hindi	Doing Bachelors or Masters degree	Sanskrit knowledge, MS office	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	Indian psychology and Consciousness and Darshanas studies	0	Indian psychology and Consciousness and Darshanas studies	<p>human psychology and Consciousness- and Darshanas studies</p> <p>Project 1 Title: Bhagavad Gita application to helping students making right Career choice. Background: Choosing a college major or occupation and being happy in a particular career is an important decision with which many individuals struggle, and affects a majority of students entering college and entering work stream. People experience frustration, depression, anxiety, and stress and end up not being happy and satisfied with their career choices.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Study Bhagavad Gita and other texts in detail •Come up with appropriate queries and prepare quiz •Identify students and conduct quiz, analyze data <p>Description of project: it is necessary to come up with a proper guidance system to help students understand their own skills and their abilities both hard skills and aptitude and attitude. In a study performed by Harvard University, it was found, a person gets a job, because of 85 percent of his attitude and remaining 15 percent to his smartness and subject knowledge. Strangely, we spend 85 percent of money on smartness and subject knowledge and only 15 percent on developing a right kind of attitude (positive attitude). The word 'Attitude' is one of the most important success factors in anybody's life. Understanding and developing a right kind of attitude can deliver you a life time progress, prosperity, popularity, wisdom, happiness and many more such values by which one can live our life the best. Bhagavad Gita (Shlokas 20-39 of Chapter 18, as well as shloka 13 from Chapter 4) as well as other Indian shastras have enough information to help students find out their potential and how to choose along term career based on their skills and aptitude.</p> <p>Output</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Career quiz based on Bhagavad Gita and Indian shastras (50 questions) 2. Conduct survey for at least 100 students 3. Analyze data, come up with conclusions 4. Publish paper and presentations <p>Project 2 Title: Darshanas and Mindset Background: In every subject today, we have adopted a western mindset as we approach learning. We need to change the mindset in which we approach learning. Indian knowledge systems, cannot be studied by western way of thinking. Need to study Indian way of thinking and development.</p> <p>Objectives</p>

76	BJS1_M76	Dr. Swapnil Rajendra Kale	Amravati	Maharashtra	Hindi, Marathi, English.	12th std.	Basic Computer knowledge	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Others / अन्य	Traditional Marketing and Promotional activities in ancient India.	0	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems , Traditional Marketing and Promotional activities in ancient India.	<p>A.I KS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems It is necessary to study and understand the Traditional concepts which was mentioned in ancient Indian Education system like economics, Administration, Political science, Good governance, Roles and responsibilities of citizens towards society. The main object of this theme is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.To study the traditional Economics concepts given in Kautilya Arthashastra. 2.To study the traditional concept of administration and its correlation with current scenario. 3.To study the concept of traditional governance and its relevance in present time. <p>The Outcome is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To know how an Individual can Implement Traditional economic concept for better Life. 2.To know how to use available scarce resources in optimum manner. 3.To Use Traditional governance concept to improve present governance system. <p>B.Traditional Marketing and Promotional activities in ancient India. Contemporary concepts and practices of marketing, and the ideologies which originate from the social and economic contexts. Most of the promotional techniques used in current scenario evolve from the Ancient traditional practices. It is necessary to recheck the further relevance of these ancient marketing systems with current scenario. The Main objective of this theme is as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To study Traditional Marketing concepts . 2. To study significant impact of Promotional concepts on living conditions and consumption patterns. 3. Impact of Economic indicators on marketing activities in ancient era. <p>The Outcome is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To know how an Industry can implement Traditional Marketing concept for better Profit generation. 2.Impact of traditional promotion practices on consumer perception 3.To know how Marketing mix practices evolve during traditional era.
77	BJS1_M77	Dr. Tadikonda Venkata Bharat	Guwahati	Assam	Sanskrit, Telugu, Hindi	Interest/experience in Astronomy/Architecture/Vastu/Jyotisha	Knowledge in Geometry, preferably knowledge in Sanskrit	Observational astronomy & Calender systems / वैश्वमीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र		4	Visual Astronomy in Ancient Indian Architecture	<p>Ancient India had offered a rich scientific knowledge to the world through temple architectures in addition to the rich culture and traditions. Our aim is to keep that tradition of knowledge alive and make it relevant to modern engineering understanding to propagate Vastu Shastra. In this venture, our utmost focus will be on relevant areas related to Temple Architecture (Devalaya Vastu) and Residential Vastu (Gruha Vastu). Our main objective is to provide the practical implications of Vastu Shastra as per the relevant social situation and demand. Our focus areas will be -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •History of Vastu Shastra (Emergence of Vastu Shastra and Vastu purusha, Evolution of Vastu Shastra with the time period, Vaidik Vastu, Pauranik Vastu etc.) •Typologies of Indian temples and their structural distinction with respect to time period with examples. •Understanding the concept of Bhoochayanavichar with practical implication (Classification of land and their quality testing techniques with proper reference of ancient Vastu text, propitious and unpropitious land for housing). •Interrelation between modern and ancient measurement units and techniques (Yava, Angula, Hasta, Danda etc.) •A practical study of determination of the dimension of temples as well as housing with the help of different Vastu text (Pinda sadhanam, Aaya-vyaya vichar, sadhanam for housing etc.). <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness towards our heritage culture and ancient studies. •Knowledge of the basics of temple architecture, the process of foundation construction, variations of the temples, will be acquainted. <p>•Proficiency in traditional Vastu for temple construction.</p>
78	BJS1_M78	Dr. Vandana Sharma	Sonapat	Haryana	Hindi (read / write / speak), English (read / write / speak)	Postgraduate (environmental sciences)	Basic concept clarity about forest ecology	IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण		1	A Study of Sacred Groves as Traditional Ecological Reservoir for Biodiversity Conservation: Unfolding Vedic Perspectives	<p>A Study of Sacred Groves as Traditional Ecological Reservoir for Biodiversity Conservation: Unfolding Vedic Perspectives</p> <p>Urban forests function as lungs in the cities and help in providing a healthy environment to people by reducing warming and improving air & water quality. Information on the carbon storage and capture capacity of the urban forests especially sacred forests in India is limited.</p> <p>GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To prove that religion in ancient India was a tool to protect nature and natural resources using various ethnoforestry practices. •Calculating and comparing Carbon stock in vegetation i.e. aboveground (AGB) and below-ground (BGB) by estimating the biomass through the non-destructive allometric method in different sacred groves. •To study that any interference with the natural conditions of the ecosystem has a significant negative impact on carbon reserves. •To study nature conservation ethos used in ancient India. <p>OUTPUTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Indian religious literature is replete with ideas of forest conservation, utilization and regeneration. •The high carbon storage value of sacred forests may indicate them towards the priority forest patch with regard of protection from deforestation and human encroachment •In addition to carbon storage, sacred groves are the most important centers for biodiversity conservation

79	BJS1_M79	Dr. Vinutha T.P.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Hindi & Kannada	Undergraduate students	Programming skills for app development	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		0	Study of Lakshana granthas for exploring the rasa and bhava in ragas for therapy	Hindustani and Carnatic music traditions of India are classical music genres that have evolved from vedic era, centered around the concepts of 'raga', the melodic framework and the 'tala', the rhythmic framework. Interestingly, raga performance is considered as a melodic progression that invokes a specific mood, and thus establishes a connection with the person's emotional being. In the epic Brihaddehi, Matanga muni defines raaga as, "that which colors the mind of good through a specific swara and varna (literally color) or through a type of dhvani (sound)" [P. Sharma, 1992]. As the mental health and wellness are greatly determined by the emotional state, Indian music has the potential to create a state of wellbeing in a person. Raga lakshanas like, swaras, scale (aaroah-avaroh), vadi-samvadi swaras and the different tempo speed ranges or layas that contribute to establish a particular mood or level of arousal. Culturally rich music traditions of India owe their origin to Vedic times and to the organic sounds of nature and so have the profound effect of healing. This field requires the interaction of experts from the fields of Music Information Retrieval (MIR), Musicology, Musicians and Neuro Sciences. Through this project, we can train our students, research fellows to become ambassadors of our ancient and rich knowledge and publicise the results the knowledge procured. In this project we intend to, a) Study of lakshana granthas authored by various musician scholars, that provide the basis for structural framework relating to classical music to know in depth -about the rasa (mood) and the bhava (emotional label) associated with a raga -Compare it with the already published information of these b) Creating periodic documents in 'Bharatiya bhasha' also. c) Collection and annotation of audio tracks (tagging it with the relevant emotion class) of particular raga & tala. d) Developing an Android app for streaming audios for establishing a particular mood Students have to dedicate 2-3 hours daily for completing this project efficiently
80	BJS1_M80	dr. Vishwanath Hegde	Sringeri	Karnataka	Sanskrit, Kannanda, Hindi	Shastri or Acharya	He or she should well versed in writing and speaking	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र		0	Critical study of eight commentaries of second and third chapters of ShrimadBhagavadgita	1. Research on the Bhagavadgita 2. Deep study of second and third chapter of Bhagavadgita 3. Studying the psychological values of second and third chapters
81	BJS1_M81	Dr.Arun Bhat	Chikkamagalore	Karnataka	Sanskrit Hindi English Kannada	Knowledge of Sanskrit and Computer	Knowledge of Sanskrit Shastras & Sanskrit Vyakarana	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र		0	IKS Project Of Shabdakalpadruma	IKS PROJECT OF SHABDAKALPADRUMA Language is the main medium of communication. But, nowadays without the use of English we can't able to talk in our Mother Tongue. Because, we don't have knowledge of vocabulary in our mother tongue. Vocabulary is most important for communication. It grows by teaching and learning. Words of many languages in the world are based on Sanskrit. Hence, Sanskrit is called as Mother of all languages. To know the depth of any language, the accurate meaning of words used in that language is very important. Generally all the languages have their corresponding dictionaries. Especially in Sanskrit, We have AMARAKOSHA , HALAYUDHAKOSHA, MEDINIKOSHA , VAJAYANTIKOSHA etc., in many dictionaries, words are arranged in shloka form and it may difficult to the beginners. One of the few modern dictionaries containing elaborated descriptions and based on alphabetic order is " SHABDAKALPADRUMA". It has meaning of most of the words in Sanskrit. Internet is the main mass media for both communication and learning. Almost all topics are available in Internet. Digitalized copy of SHABDAKALPADRUMA too is available in different sites. Most of them are either with little information or with errors. So, one who refers there may get wrong information about the word he is searching for. Nowadays, it is very hard to get the printed copy of Shabdakalpadruma and even difficult to carry it since it is 7 volumes containing an average of morethan 500 pages. So, people refer Internet as the solution to get the meaning of words. When one doesn't have original book, he can't compare whether meaning obtained in internet is right or wrong. So, there is a possibility of communicating wrong information that wrong word is right one. So, it will be our responsibility to correct form to provide all the information mentioned in original SHABDAKALPADRUMA text. By doing this we can provide authentic information without any mistakes. So, that anybody can trust the details as par as it is mentioned in original book. SHABDAKALPADRUMA is a huge collection and reference text comprised of thousands of words and their related information. The hard copy of the book is comprised of 7 volumes. Each volume contains on an average of more than 500 pages. So, Typing / OCR (Optical Character Recognition) / correction of this text needs a huge effort and man power too. This project cannot be possible to implement by one or two. So, a team of people should work on it. Also it require a lot of time to type or correcting it. Also , technically it should be available on the internet. So, planning of web database / Android Application is also one of the main aspect of this project. So, To achieve this task, we group of 7 members will do the this process individually by taking different volumes. A
82	BJS1_M82	Dr.C.K.Jayanthi	Tirur	Kerala	malayalam,Sanskrit,Hindi	genuine interest in traditional artforms	preliminary knowledge of Sanskrit theatre	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Others /	Kudiyattam,Traditional Sanskrit theatre of Kerala	1	Study on the literature of Kudiyattam	traditional Sanskrit theater OF KERALA KUDIYATTAM HAS HISTORY OF CENTURIES.THE PROJECT AIMS AT DOCUMENTING THE LITERATURE AND PPERFOING STYLES OF IT
83	BJS1_M83	Dr.Chitra Bhattacharya	Rajkot	Gujarat	Hindi (Read,Write,Speak);Bengali (Speak)	B.Sc Biotechnology/ Microbiology	Analytical, Formulation, Innovative Entrepreneur, Documentation skills.	Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र		0	Melishield Mosquito Repellent	An innovative and ancient formulative approach of Herbal Mosquito Repellent needs is to introduce a mosquito repellent having fragrance so to use it even as air freshener, along with reducing the usage of chemical based mosquito repellent attaining the SDG-3(Good health and well being). In comparison to available synthetic formulation, traditional, homely health conscious commodities like neem oil,coconut oil,camphor,baking soda,orange pills powder,glue expected to be employed in the following study. A preliminary study at basic formulation level with curriculum based project for short term has been already initiated and further expansion in terms of optimization and validation for commercialization and societal usage perspective, needed. Already available products although successful in killing mosquito larvae but the harmful environmental and health impact need also to be checked to meet the safe and sustainable chemical formulation. With these background and objective a study, a strong relevance from the point of municipal,slum areas and domestic usage in small villages,waste disposable area,washrooms,public bathroom and even for women hygiene is noteworthy. The expected outcome from the proposed proposal can be possible to fetch an Eco-friendly,healthy,flexible packaging (eg tea sachet),cost effective remedy to curb mosquito infestation.

84	BJS1_M84	Dr.D.Venugopala Rao	Thrissur	Kerala	Sanskrit , Telugu, Hindi and English	M. A. IN SANSKRIT AND SHIKSHA-ACHARYA (M. Ed) in Sanskrit	संस्कृतविश्वविद्यालय ओपचारिकशिक्षा , संस्कृत सम्भाषणक्षमता च	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषाप आधारित	-	0	चाणक्यसाहित्य प्रबन्धनतत्त्वानि।	चाणक्यसाहित्य प्रबन्धनतत्त्वानि "यदिहासि तदन्यत्र यत्रेहासि न तत्कचित्" इति भगवान् वेदव्यासः। तदनु संस्कृतसाहित्यम् अस्माकं सर्वेषां कृते अपेक्षितं सर्व प्रत्यक्षकर्तुं सक्षममेव वर्तते इति कथने नातिशयोक्तिः। तत्र वैदिकसाहित्यात् आधुनिकसाहित्यं यावत् नैके विचाराः प्रमाणभूताः इव सन्ति। तेषु प्रबन्धनविचारः अपि अन्यतमः विद्यते। शासितं तथा शिष्टञ्च प्रबन्धनं भारतस्य संस्कृते-संस्कृतस्य च मुख्यं लक्षणं भवति। प्रबन्धनविचारः यदा चिन्त्यते तथा भारतीयराजनैतिकप्रबन्धकेषु चाणक्यः सर्वेषां मनसि गलतमस्थानं अतिथिगतिः। महाभारते तथा रामायणे नैके प्रबन्धनविचाराः कथिताश्चेदपि सूक्ष्मेक्षिका चाणक्येन तु ते विचाराः शास्त्रविधिना प्रतिपादिताः सन्ति। यथा हि - प्रकृतिकोपः सर्वकोपभ्यो गरीयानिति। इत्थं नैके प्रबन्धनविचाराः चाणक्यसाहित्ये समुपलभ्यन्ते।
85	BJS1_M85	Dr.Dinkar Vishnu Ghewade	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Hindi ,Marathi	Student of Technical or Management background	Basic Knowledge of Sanskrit	Others / अन्य	Management science in ancient India	0	Study of Management Principles in Indian Knowledge System.	Management is one of the branch of knowledge among 32 types of 'Vidyas'.There are 16 principles of management in Indian tradition called as '16 Sanskaras'.Apart from that ,there are some books like Arthashastra of Kautilya and Shukraniti that elaborates about Human Resources,Purchase and Marketing management.It is essential to prepare an Integrated module of management principles in Indian Knowledge system .Also it is important to study how these principles of management were applied in that time and how some of the principles can be even applicable today.
86	BJS1_M86	Dr.Krishna Sharma	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Sanskrit, Hindi	Speak and write Sanskrit and Hindi well	BA/Shastri/MA/ Acharya	Others / अन्य	Dharmashastra	3	Dharmashastra and Kautilya Arthshastra	मित्रमित्र विसाचत वीरमित्रादय के धर्मशास्त्रीय ग्रंथों का सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन Abstract समाज में उत्कृष्टता बनाए रखने के लिए धर्मशास्त्रीय ग्रंथों का संगोपांग अध्ययन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण एवं आवश्यक है। धर्मशास्त्रीय ग्रंथों के द्वारा ही समाज में मूल्य एवं धारणाएं सुरक्षित रह सकती हैं। उनके प्रति विश्वास, निष्ठा, अनुशासन, धार्मिक प्रेरणा एवं संपूर्ण ज्ञान ही समाज को विकास की ओर ले जाता है।मानव जीवन का सामाजिक विकास ही या बौद्धिक विकास दोनों को संस्कारों द्वारा प्रबल बनाया जाना संभव है। विधि एवं निषेध पर आश्रित रहने वाली सामाजिक व्यवस्था तब तक सृष्ट नहीं बन सकती जब तक मन में विधि व निषेध के परिपालनार्थ आदरपूर्वक संस्कार नहीं हो। इनके पालन करने में मनुष्य की प्रवृत्ति तभी हो सकती है, जब उनके प्रति श्रद्धा युक्त संस्कार होते हैं। संस्कार मन की प्रवृत्ति एवं निवृत्ति पर अंकुश भी लगाते हैं तथा सृष्ट भी रखते हैं। यह कहा जा सकता है,कि संस्कार ही धर्म की नींव है। धर्म में स्थित रहकर, प्रत्येक प्राणी द्वारा स्वकर्म में निष्ठापूर्वक स्थित रहना यह संस्कार रूपी आधार अत्यावश्यक है। समाज में प्रतिपादित नियमों अथवा व्यवस्थाओं के पीछे हजारों साल पूर्व के संस्कार ही कार्य करते हैं। समाज में सामाजिक नीतियां, सांस्कृतिक धरोहर और मानवीय मूल्यों का विकास भी संस्कारों का ही प्रतिफल है। मानव जीवन में धर्मशास्त्रीय ग्रंथों को महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए माना जाता है, जिससे कि मनुष्य जिस किसी कार्य में प्रवृत्त हो तो वह अच्छे संस्कारों से परे नहीं हो,सकर्म में प्रवृत्ति हो, उसका संपूर्ण कर्म सदकर्म बन जाए और समाज में विसंगतियां प्राप्त नहीं हो तथा हमारी सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति एवं धर्म की पालना हो सके। वस्तुतः इसी विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे धर्मशास्त्रों में हमारे संस्कार निहित हैं। वस्तुतः मित्रमित्र प्रणीत वीरमित्रादय नामक ग्रंथ के 22 भाग हैं, जिनमें से एक संस्कारप्रकाश नामक भाग में संस्कारों का वृहद वर्णन प्राप्त होता है। शोध परिशोधना का मुख्य उद्देश्य वर्तमान समय के बदलते परिवेश एवं भागदौड़ की जिंदगी में समय के साथ व्यवहार एवं व्यक्तित्व में संस्कारों को जीवंत रखना है। परिवर्तित युग में भी किसी कार्य को करके आत्म संतुष्टि प्राप्त कर मानवीय मूल्यों की रक्षा करना है। अतः विषय पर शोध कर मनुष्य को स्वकर्म में रत रखना, सत्य का पालन करना, विश्वबंधुत्व की भावना को बनाए रखना,स्वयं को व्यवहार कुशल बनाना तथा व्यक्तित्व को प्रभावशाली एवं निष्पक्ष बनाना है। आपस में सहयोग की भावना रखना, भाईचारे व दया का भाव रखना तथा समाज में सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थाओं को बनाए रखना है। इसी प्रकार से आत्मानुशासन में रहते हुए मोक्ष को प्राप्त कर जीवन की सार्थकता की कल्पना की जा सकती है। धर्मशास्त्रीय ग्रंथों का मूलभूत लक्ष्य मानव में नैतिक गुणों का आधार करना ही है। अतएव संस्कारों के संपादन से नैतिक गुणों का विकास होता है,जिससे मानव के जीवन की संपूर्ण व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से संपादित होती है और मानव सम्यक् रूप से जीवनयापन करने में समर्थ होता है।
87	BJS1_M87	Dr.Mayuresh Mukteshwar Shingrup	Amravati-444606	Maharashtra	Hindi, Marathi, English	12th Sdt.	Basic Knowledge of Computer, Basic knowledge research activity	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Others / अन्य	Ancient Indian Education System	1	Ancient Indian Education System, Kautilya's Arthashastra	system in he world and having focused on the overall development of an individual. This education system was helpful for society building. The main aim of this education system was to incorporate divine values among individuals so that they can use these values while taking decisions. Ancient Indian Education System also focused on the study of vedas and Upanishads. Ancient Indian Education System was based on GURUKUL SYSTEM. The goal of studying this system is 1.To know the overall development of individual personality. 2.To know how the lessons from Ancient Indian Education System will assist individual in taking right decisions in life which will be helpful for society as well as nation building. 3.To know significance of Gurukul System to incorporate divine values among individual. The outcome of studying Ancient Indian Education System is 1.Overall development of an individual ethically as well as professionally. 2.Lessons from Ancient Indian Education System assist individual to take right decisions at right time. 3.To incorporate sense of our traditions, culture and environment among individuals. B)Kautilya's Arthashastra: Kautilya's Arthashastra is important to study as it focuses various dimensions like economics, political science, military science, roles and responsibility of the state and governance. The goal of studying this is 1.To study the lessons from Kautilya's Arthashastra 2.To study how to incorporate Kautilya's Arthashastra at present time. 3.To study Kautilya's Arthashastra concept The outcome of studying Kautilya's Arthashastra is 1.To implement Good governance at work place by using various concepts mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra 2.Concepts of Kautilya's Arthashastra can be used at present times from point of view economics perspective.

88	BJS1_M88	Dr.Neetu Sharma	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत	M.A./Acharya	Language skills and computer skill	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषा आधारित दृष्टिकोण	N/A	0	<p>१. संस्कृत काव्यशास्त्र (विशेषतः ध्वनि, रस, अलङ्कार), २. महाकाव्य (यथा- रामायण में में वर्णित सामाजिक, पारिवारिक, राजनीतिक, मूल्यों की प्रासंगिकता) ३. अर्थशास्त्रीय विदेशनीति. भ्रष्टाचारोन्मूलन के अर्थशास्त्रीय उपाय, ४. श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता में अवसादनिवारण के उपाय</p>	<p>भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा प्रशिक्षुता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित विषयों में तीन विषयों को आधार बनाकर परियोजना को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा।- १. साहित्य तथा कला, २. अर्थशास्त्र: शासन तथा राजनीतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण ३. दर्शन तथा शास्त्र। उक्त तीन विषयों को केन्द्र में रखकर परियोजना हेतु अधोलिखित विषय प्रस्तावित हैं।- १. राजतरङ्गिणी में वर्णित कश्मीर की ऐतिहासिक धरोहरें तथा उनका वर्तमान स्वरूप। लक्ष्य: कश्मीर के प्राचीन इतिहास पर प्रकाश डालना। प्राचीन स्वरूप में परिवर्तन के कारणों को ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्यों के आधार पर सामने लाना। परिणाम: कश्मीर की ऐतिहासिक धरोहरों के इतिहास की प्रामाणिक जानकारी देना। २. वाल्मीकिरामायण में रामराज्य, वर्तमान में उनकी प्रासंगिकता। लक्ष्य - रामायण में राजतंत्रिक प्रणाली में एक राजा के रूप में श्रीराम के उदात्त प्रशासनिक गुणों प्रजावात्सल्य, समर्पणशीलता को समाज के सामने प्रस्तुत करना। तथा वर्तमान की प्रजातंत्रिक प्रणाली में (जबकि प्रजा ही अपने राजा (नेता) को चुनती है। अतः सर्वसर्वा है फिर भी अपने नेता से अस्तुष्ट है) कुशल प्रशासक के लिए उन गुणों की प्रासंगिकता। परिणाम - भारतीयलोकतंत्रिक व्यवस्था में रामराज्य के महत्त्व को प्रकाशित होगा तथा उस दिशा में मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। ३. कालिदाससाहित्य में उपसर्गों की व्यञ्जकता लक्ष्य- कालिदास की कृतियों में उपसर्गों की रसपेशलता को सहृदय पाठकों के सम्मुख लाना। परिणाम - महाकवि का एक अक्षर भी किसी अभिप्रायविशेष से प्रेरित होता है। कालिदास के रचनाशिल्प के माध्यम से प्रमाणित होगा। ४. भ्रष्टाचारोन्मूलन के अर्थशास्त्रीय उपाय तथा वर्तमान में उनकी प्रासंगिकता लक्ष्य- भ्रष्टाचार के क्षेत्र , स्वरूप, आदि के आधार पर अर्थशास्त्र में उल्लिखित अपराधों और उसके उन्मूलन के उपायों को प्रकाशित करना। परिणाम- वर्तमान में उन उपायों की सार्थकता प्रकाशित होगी। ५. संस्कृतनाटकों में मानव मूल्य तथा उनकी प्रासंगिकता लक्ष्य- संस्कृतनाटकों में कालानुक्रम से मानव मूल्यों में परिवर्तन पर दृष्टिगत करना । वर्तमान में मानवमूल्य को स्पष्ट करना तथा प्राचीन मूल्यों का महत्त्व बताना। परिणाम - समाज में विलुप्त मानवता को फिर से जगाने के लिए एक चेतना लाने का प्रयास। प्रशिक्षु द्वारा परियोजना को पूरा करने हेतु प्रतिदिन ३-४घण्टे का समय अपेक्षित है।</p>
89	BJS1_M89	Dr.S.Vaidhyasubramani am	THANJAVUR	TAMILNADU	Tamil, Sanskrit & English	Basic Knowledge of Sanskrit for one & Law for the other	Ability to write quick and stay at Chennai or visit Chennai during weekends for 3 months.	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषा आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भाषा आधारित दृष्टिकोण		2	<p>Legal Maxims in Srimad Ramayana & Mahabharatha</p> <p>Shriman K.Parasaran is a legendary jurist and is known for his scholarly pursuit of jurisprudence with a touch of our ancient knowledge. In 2016, SASTRA School of Law celebrated his 90th Birthday by publishing a book titled Law & Dharma which was based on a series of interviews and discussions we had with him. The present internship is to document certain doctrinal theories of law and their origins from Srimad Ramayanam & Mahabharatham. I shall be mentoring the interns who will get an opportunity to personally interact with Shriman K.Parasaran at his residence cum office in Chennai. Accommodation shall be provided by SASTRA</p>	
90	BJS1_M90	Dr.Yamuna.K	KALADY	Kerala	SANSKRIT,MALAYALAM,HINDI	BASIC INTERST IN VYAKARANA STUDY	INTERSETTO STUDYINDEP TH SASTRA TEXTS	Others / अन्य	VYAKARANASASTRA	1	<p>TRADITIONOF SANSKRIT VYAKARANA OF KERALAA</p> <p>KERLA HAS AUNIQUE TRADITION OF SANSKRIT KNOWLEDGE SYSYSTEMS..Begining from the Rupavataara of Dharmakirti there are many texts on Sanskrit V yakarana which include the works of Melputtar Narayana Bhattapada</p>	
91	BJS1_M91	Eswara Prasad Korimilli	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi/Telugu	Engineering graduates from Mechanical or Metallurgical Engineering background	Basic understanding of properties of materials	Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नवित्व पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान	No	0	<p>Investigation of microstructural and mechanical properties of ancient iron objects of central India</p> <p>The ancient and medieval Indians had an excellent understanding of metallurgy (or Loha sastra) and many of the metallurgical wonders exist to date. Some of these examples include high corrosion-resistant iron pillars (e.g. Delhi and Dhar iron pillars), high-strength wootz steels, intricately shaped Tanjore Bronze idols, and highly reflective aranmula metal mirrors. Many of these practices are extinct as they are neither well documented nor lost in the family traditions. Still, there are places where few families (e.g. Agaria is one such small sect living in the border of MP, Bihar, and Chhattisgarh) have been practicing the traditional metallurgical practices and producing iron quantities enough to serve them as breadwinners. With the support of IKS-AICTE project, we have been investigating the iron pillars of central India and the metallurgical practices. Though we have PhD students working on this project, we would like to involve budding metallurgists to appreciate and understand the beauty of traditional Indian metallurgy in central India. As a part of the project, we are trying to understand the microstructure and mechanical properties of traditional metal objects using sophisticated scientific tools such as X-ray diffraction, Scanning Electron Microscope, Nanoindentation etc. The intern(s) will have to achieve the following objectives at the end of the internship: (1) Literature review of the given scientific topic in traditional Indian metallurgy which include iron and other metal samples from monuments (2) Prepare the samples for metallurgical analysis (3) Identify suitable etchant (4) Microstructural analysis using optical microscopy (5) XRD analysis of the samples (6) Perform indentation experiments and find out the hardness distribution and prepare hardness maps/ or Fretting or scratch experiments to characterize the tribological behavior (7) Elemental or composition mapping using SEM (8) Prepare a poster to present at the annual IKS meeting or other conferences focusing on the traditional Indian practices (9) Report preparation and submission.</p>	

92	BJS1_M9 2	Garala Kevinkumar Chandulal	Rajkot	Gujarat	Hindi, English, Gujarati,	Graduate student of program like: B.Pharm., B.Pharm. (Ayu.), BAMS	Interns should able to interact with common people	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र विक्रिसा और कल्याण		0	Health consciousness and popularity of Indian systems of medicines	<p>Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), moreover known as chronic diseases, majority tend to be of distant period and they mainly because of a blend of physiological, genetic, behavioural and environmental issues. The foremost categories of NCD are cardiovascular diseases (such as stroke and heart attacks), respiratory diseases (such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, (COPD)), diabetes and cancers. NCDs are more critical issues developing countries like India as NCDs impact around 60% of all deaths in India. Furthermore, NCDs kill 41 million people each year, which is equivalent to 71% of all deaths globally occurred.</p> <p>There are four more prominent NCDs, including cardiovascular disease, COPD, diabetes and cancer, are interconnected by few ordinary preventable risk factors associated to lifestyle which includes smoking, tobacco use, excessive alcoholism, little physical activity, noticeable rise in consumption of energy-rich foods, intensified amount of psychosocial stress, etc., supporting hypertriglyceridemia and hypercholesterolemia.</p> <p>Traditional medicine system of India having the perception of personalized therapy (Prakriti - based medicine) in Ayurveda has the capability to provide solutions to these current challenging health issues like drug withdrawals, adverse drug reactions, economic inequalities and prolonged illness management to mention a few. The well-known three Indian systems of medicine (ISM), namely Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani, integrated with allopathic and homeopathic systems of medicine will ensure health for all people across the India and, extended to, globe.</p> <p>It is now recognised that the methodology of Western medicine system, allopathic, is outstanding in management of the acute medical conditions however Ayurveda has effectively established a capability to treat chronic illnesses which are unable to cure by allopath. Management of disease by Ayurveda can establish the foundation for a new, enhanced approach to public health, comprising health advancement as well as inexpensive primary care functions, particularly for chronic and communicable. ISM is not simply a treatment however it is consider as a way of life. The ISM is implemented in ancient times. It is the conclusion of Indian thought of medicine which signifies an approach of healthy living valued with an extended and exclusive traditional antiquity. Several health situations that are prevalent and significantly on the intensification in India can be attended by the amalgamation of ISM with modern medicine. The principle aim behind such amalgamation is predominantly to fetch the attention on prevention rather than treatment.</p> <p>WHO in its World Health Assembly put forth an Action Plan of Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of NCDs. As a WHO member, India similarly is dedicated to executing the same and fascinating the essential actions and plan to encounter the goals. To knock the abilities of our indigenous systems of medicine and other popular systems of medicine it is essential to measure the</p>
93	BJS1_M9 3	Gudimetta Suresh Kumar	KURNOOL	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu, Hindi	Physical Sciences based degree	Good communication skills, Travelling patience and ability to access people and sources of information	Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ, Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नवनि पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान		0	Study on Extraction, Purification methods and the applications of Copper in ancient IKS	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>The history of Indian knowledge has its origins in prehistoric times with various thought-enthralling shred of evidence. The earliest evidence of alchemical knowledge possessed by Indians was highlighted in Sind and Punjab's 4th millennium BC excavations. These showcased the art of synthesizing and working with metallic Copper, highlighting their cutting-edge technologies. A 14th-century text, "Rasendra Sāra Sangraha" shows the state of the art in alchemy that elicits macro analysis of metallic specimens and the procedure to analyze them by their lustre and form of the fractures. An argument that- most advancement in science and technology unfolded in our country had its origins from the west- has been questioned by several 20th century pioneers like Acharya PC Ray and Jagadeesh Chandra Bose. Many such scientists aggrandized the ancient Indian technologies through several pieces of evidence. Adi Shankara, mentioned "Fire is cool and devoid of light; even if told in several thousand scriptures will not be accepted as proven knowledge, because this is directly violating an individual's direct experience". Ancient Indian technology undergoing exploration may be directly experienced. To exemplify everlasting richness of the past, which can be carried into the future by a novice researcher: seven metals praised and inquired in Krishna Yajurveda: more than 40 alloys and more than 68 alloys mentioned in Indian alchemy and Vimana Shastra respectively; Marine engineering secrets and anti-corrosion engineering from Bruhath-samhitha and Yukti-kalpatharu; Uncompromising medical systems of Charaka, Sushruta and Rasavadhis (Indian Alchemy believers).</p> <p>Ancient traditional approaches of medicine transmute materials into an acceptable form of internal administration by following various pharmaceutical processing methods. Here in, Copper (tamra) played a significant role in therapeutics.</p> <p>Review of status of Research and Development</p> <p>Devarathan examined the incineration, its related furnaces, heating systems and temperatures. Panchanan Neogi has studied the legacy of Copper in ancient india and mentioned that there was only copper age; his work is a treatise on ancient Indian Copper; Jagtap et al. and Sudheendra et al. transpires on purification and detoxification procedures (Shodhana), w.s.r to Copper in medieval Indian medicine; Jagtap et al. worked widely on restorative employment of old Cu drugs. Bhaishajya ratnavali: Pattanaik et al. and Anita Mahapatra et al. studied and characterized physico-chemical parameters of detoxified copper metal granules through ancient Shodhana method through SEM and XRD. Chavan SP et al. suggested the role and Nirmalikaran in detoxification of tutta (CuSO4 and H2O).</p>

94	BJS1_M9 4	HEIKRUJAM SHACHIBINA DEVI	IMPHAL WEST	MANIPUR	HINDI,MANIPUR I	SOME KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MANIPURI BRIDAL JEWELLERY	NA	Others / अन्य	MAKING OF MANIPURI BRIDAL JEWELLERY		MAKING OF MANIPURI BRIDAL JEWELLERY	<p>MAKING OF MANIPURI BRIDAL JEWELLERY</p> <p>LUHONGBAGI NUPIGI KOKTA HAPPA LEITENG SING ASI THAINA MAMANGEI DAGI HOUNA LAI HAKTAK TAGI SIJINNARAMMI. KAJENGLEI, URIKSHET THETTUNA LUHONG NGAMMI. KAJENGLEI ARANGBA POTSAKNI HAIRIBA LEITENG ASI SANAREI HAIBA LEI ADUNA SEMNARAMI ADUGA HOUJIKNA KOLU NA SADUNA SIJINNARE. URISHET ASINA UROK LABAGI MATUNI. CHOMLANG NAGI LEITENG ASI HEI LEI PAMBIGI MAWONGNI.</p> <p>LUHONGBAGI NUPIGI LEITENG ASI 1904 DA BOR SAHEB ONGBI SANATOMBINA JAGOI RAS SANNABA MATAMDA JHAPPA, NACHAP HAPTUNA SIJINAKHI. ADUGI MATUNG DAGI MATOU TAMDUNA LUHONGBAGI KEINYA SINGDA KOK KI LEITENG OINA SIJINAKHI. MASIGI PHIJET LEITENG SETPIRIBA MIOI SINGNA HOUDOK LAMMI. MISHINA PAKNA YEIDUNA, RAPID FUDUNA SARAMMI HAINA OJA SINGNA HAIBIRAMMI. HAIRIBA POTSAK SIGI MATOU TAMDUNA LEITENG SING ASIBU SARIBA KANGBUNA SEMDOK SADOK TUNA SARE.</p> <p>KOK KI LEITENG SING: JHAPA(MANG TABI),NAGI NACHAP(KARNA PHUL), URIREL, NARI(BAHURANI),SAMJITHET, SAMJINAM,SAMJICHAP, KULAP HAIRIBA SING ASI LEITENG ASI SADUNA SIJINNARI.</p> <p>PROJECT ASIGI PANDAM(PROJECT GOALS): LUHONGBA HAIBASI MIOIBAGI PUNSIDA MARU OIBA THOUDOK AMANI. MASIDA SIJINNARIBA NUPIGI LEITENG SING ASI CHANGDRABA YADRABA AMA DI MARU OIBA POTSAK NGAKTANI. MARAM ASINA LUHONGBADA SIJINNARIBA LEITENG SING ASI SABA AMADI MASIGI SINFAM ASIBU YOK KHATPA HYBASI YAMNA MARU OIBA THOUDANG AMANI, ASIGISU MATHAKTA SUFAM NOMFAM KHNGDRABA HOURAKLIBA NAHASING ASIBU MAHEI ASI TAKPI NABA GI DAMAK PROJECT ASI PAIKHAT KADOURIBANI.</p> <p>PROJECT ASIGI DARKAR OIBA SING: PROJECT ASIDA SATRA OINABAGI DAMAK YAMDRABADA MEITEI GI LUHONGBADA CHANGBA LEITENG SING ASIGI MANI OIBA JISE JHARA LEIBA DARKAR</p>
95	BJS1_M9 5	Iswari Haobam	Imphal	Manipur	Manipuri,English, Hindi	Traditional Jewelry making	Basic Jewelry making	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			Traditional Jewelry Design	<p>Project name: Manipuri traditional Jewelry design</p> <p>Goal: Conservation and preservation of manipuri traditional Jewelry.</p> <p>Implementation and output: To have the knowledge of: 1. History of manipuri traditional Jewelry 2. Royal mandates for Jewelry use . 3. Types of traditional Jewelry 4. Uses of traditional Jewelry. 5. Traditional Jewelry for a)man b>women c)Royal use d)marriage ceremony e)daily use f) commoners</p> <p>6. Design techniques 7. Artistry knowledge 8. Awareness 9. Propagation 10. Training of artisans and makers. 11. marketing</p>
96	BJS1_M9 6	Jayan Erancheri illam	Palakkad	Kerala	Malayalam,Sanskrit	Basic knowledge of architecture	Interest in thorough study of manuscripts	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी,			Temple Architecture of Kerala	<p>A study of temple architecture based on the texts Tantrasamuccaya and Silparatna</p>

97	BJS1_M97	Jayashree Gajare	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Marathi, English, Hindi	They should know History related to Hindu temple	They should know little about architecture.	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं संचाल प्रणाली, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, शिल्पशास्त्र		0	Building Science of Indian Temple Architecture/Portugal	Aim is to study of the Hindu temple. There has been a lot of research into Hindu temple architecture, still many aspects of this subject is still unexplored. This study attempts to collate all the existing research that has been undertaken in this field, and potentially contribute to the existing body of knowledge through a structural analysis of Hindu Temple architecture. To know the philosophical and practical aspects that govern the construction of a Hindu temple building with the aim to understand how it influenced the form of the Hindu temple in its evolutionary process. The various stages of temple construction and construction techniques that have been employed in temple construction since ancient times has been studied not only through archival research but also through a comparative study of these important aspects and their relevance in modern day Hindu temple construction.
98	BJS1_M98	Jaydeep Lakum	Vadodara	Gujrat	Gujrati, Hindi, English	Bachelor Students	Intrest and basic knowledge of the subject	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		0	Sangeet Shastron Main Varnit Avannadha Vadya/ संगीत शास्त्रों में वर्णित अवनद्ध वाद्य	भारतीय संगीत अति प्राचिन कला है। इस कला को उजागर एवं जीवित रखने हेतु संगीतकारों ने अपना बहुमूल्य योगदान दिया है। हमारे प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास में ऐसे बहुत ऋषि मुनियों ने संगीत में अपने अनुसार योगदान दिया। वर्तमान में संगीत के क्रियात्मक पक्ष को अधिक महत्व दिया जाता है किंतु क्रियात्मक संगीत की धरोहर को पहचानना एवं प्रलेक व्यक्ति तक इस धरोहर की डोर पहुंचाना हमारी जिम्मेवारी है। इस धरोहर की रक्षा करने हेतु सक्रिय युवाओं को सक्रिय भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता है। विषय के अनुसार मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में यह कहा जा सकता है की भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा में संगीत के शास्त्रों में वर्णित अवनद्ध वाद्यों के योगदान को समझा जा सकता है।
99	BJS1_M99	K.R.Ambika	kalady	Kerala	MALAYALAM, SANSKRIT,	INTEREST IN STUDYING DHARMASASTRA	INTEREST IN WORKING ON UNPUBLISHED TEXTS ON DHARRMASASTRA	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Others / अन्य	Dharmashastra	1	Sanskrit texts on Dharmasastra from Kerala	STUDY AND PUBLICATION OF DHARMASASTRA TEXTS FROM KERALA.MANY OF THE ARE COMMENTARIES ON THE CONCEPTS OF DHARMA.THERE ARE ALSO WORKS CONECTED WITH DHARMA AND PHILOSOPHY
100	BJS1_M100	KARTIK BHAGWAT	Nagpur	Maharashtra	Kannada, Sanskrit, Hindi, English	वेदविहितकर्मसु श्रद्धा, Basic understanding of Dharma shastra and Mimamsa	संस्कृतभाषाज्ञानम्	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रलेखीकरण, etc.	Dharmashastram	1	रजस्वलास्त्रीव्रत वैज्ञानिकता च	भारतीयानाम् आबहेः कालादाचारस्यैका अनुचानपद्धतिः वर्तते । तत्र सम्प्रतिकाले आधुनिकभारतीयमनसु विप्रतिपत्तयः दरीदृश्यन्ते । अतः तदाचरणस्य महत्वनिर्णयः अवश्यं कर्तव्यः इति प्रतिभाति । तद्वन्मे एवमेकं व्रतं रजस्वलास्त्रीव्रतम् । कृष्णयजुर्वेदस्य द्वितीयकाण्डस्य पञ्चमे प्रश्ने विश्वरूपवधस्य वृत्तान्तं निरूपयन् वेदभागः रजस्वलास्त्रियः कर्तव्यानि निरूपयति । वेदः तस्य व्रतत्वमुदघोषयति, न तु पापफलत्वम् उत म्लोच्छत्वं वा । एवं बहुधा धर्मशास्त्रग्रन्थाः तद्दिनस्य कर्तव्याकर्तव्ये विशदयतः । पारम्परिकाः प्रदेशानुरोधम् आचरणस्य नियमेषु भिन्नां दृष्टिम् आवहन्ति । तत्रावश्यं पालनीयनियमाः के, व्रताचरणस्य वैज्ञानिकपृष्ठभूमिः का इतीमे विषया इह विचार्यन्ते । आचरणस्य यत् वैविध्यं तस्य सङ्ग्रहः न क्रियते । अधीतव्यग्रन्थभागाः - •वेदभागस्य सायण,भट्टभास्करयोः भाष्यम् । •मनु,यास्यवल्क्यादयः स्मृतिग्रन्थाः । •The Sabarimala Confusion - Menstruation Across Cultures: A Historical Perspective •इत्यादि •प्रयोजनानि - •योग्यरीत्या अस्य कर्तव्यत्वे निर्णीते जनानां तस्य आचरणे प्रवृत्तिः सम्भाव्यते । •भारतीयपरम्परायां श्रद्धाजागरणम् । •प्रादेशिक,परम्पराप्राप्त,अनपेक्षिताचरणानां निर्मूलनम् ।

101	BJS1_M101	Ketaki Patwardhan	Pune	MAHARASHTRA	Marathi, Hindi	Architect, Archaeologist, Indologist	Architect, Archaeologist, Indologist	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियंत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियंत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण		1	Temples of Konkan, Maharashtra	<p>Temples and India are almost synonymous. In India, temples have been revered since time immemorial. With the advent of religion and development of religious philosophies, we see these ideas being manifested in the form of various built expressions, especially temples. Temple designs were based on traditional design principles mentioned in various texts like Mayamata, Manasara, Samarangana Sutradhar and so on. These architectural expressions demonstrate variations with respect to diverse geographical locations and climatic zones. Different temple designs with more or less similar design principles are seen scattered over the Indian landscape. They are also standardised as styles with distinctive features of various associated elements. These designs also reflect the religious and cultural ideologies of the place. Some had folk concepts attached to them. Indian temples are popular worldwide but there is still scope to document and analyse the temples in certain geographical regions of the country. Ample work by scholars like M.K.Dhavalikar, Stella Kramrisch, Adam Hardy, Percy Brown, George Mitchell etc is available, in which the built form and its various parts are elaborated. Some work demonstrates the philosophical bearings of a temple as such. Various regional styles with their minute differences and similarities need to be traced and documented. A temple along with the customs and rituals, the local festivals and traditions, the belief systems of the people etc need to be documented as an integral part of our intangible heritage. The various other built areas of a temple complex and their functions also need to be recorded.</p> <p>One such region in the state of Maharashtra is the Konkan, the western coastline of India. Rich with ecological as well as cultural diversity, this region exhibits one of the most ancient existence of humans and human settlements. The temples in Konkan are designed to align with the cultural and belief systems, the terrain, vernacular guidelines and so on. There are also temples with sacrality associated with the surrounding geography. Some temples are those which are the kula daivats of certain Maharashtrian Brahmin families and bear peculiar mythological legends behind their inception. This internship focuses on understanding the common man's life and his socio-religious ideologies reflected in the built form. This aims at studying the conception and evolution of temples in <u>Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra and seek parallels to understand them</u></p>
102	BJS1_M102	Konsam Rabichandra Singh	Imphal East	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically fit	Thangbi Sakok	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		5	THANGBI SAKOK	Thangbi Sakok means kata of using Sword and Shield. It has many types of forms, this technique is very useful in the field of traditional fighting skills learning. Now a days it is developed as performance for entertainment.
103	BJS1_M103	Leishangthem Rohitkumar Meitei	Imphal East	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically Fit	Thang chungoi chatpa	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		5	THANG CHUNGOI CHATPA	Thang Chungoi chatpa: This art form is the basic principle technique for learning sword shield with steps. This is very important parts of the martial arts and it is consist of 108 steps and body movements. Actually this form is the basic part for weapons section in manipur martial arts.
104	BJS1_M104	Lourebam Paolen Mangang	Imphal East	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically Fit	Chingkheiol Sajel	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		5	CHINGKHEIROL SAJEL	Chingkheiol Sajel : It is a unique exercise of manipuri, it was developed During Meidingnu Nongda Lairen Pakhangba,33AD by Meidingnu himself,this exercise is practices when the sun is rising. It is also believed that those who practices this exercise regularly then that person can't be harm physical or mental by natural or unnatural. In Manipuri martial arts this exercise is very special.
105	BJS1_M105	M C HARI PRAKASH	Bangalore	Karnataka	Kannada, English, Samskrita, Hindi	basic Samskrit language text reading and comprehension	Project Management	Vedas & Urvvedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण		1	Project Management in SHRAUTA and GRUHYA SUTRAS	<p>The project is directed to outline the Project Management Principles in Prayogas of Shrauta and Gruhya Sutras of Ashwalayana, in specific, which can be extended to other Prayogas. The study would include both onsite interactions with practitioners, study of scriptural instructions, offline comprehension and possible participation in the Prayogas to validate the practices. This study would benefit to unearth the intents and the nuances of the Scriptural instructions, which in turn assist us to understand the VALUE ADDITION, a scripture can create.</p>

106	BJS1_M106	M L Raja	TRICHRAPPAL LI	Tamilnadu	Tamil & Sanskrit	Graduation in History	Interest in Inscriptions	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओमे परंपरागत पाठ्य, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली, Physics in India / भारत में भौतिकशास्त्र, Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रलेखिकरण	Inscriptions		Chronology of Bharat	0	Chronology of Bharat from Mahabharata war up to King Salivahana period, I will submit extract in a few days please
107	BJS1_M107	M. Srinivasa Murthy	Sringeri	Karnataka	Sanskrit Telugu English	10+2	Sanskrit Vocabulary	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			SABDAKALPADRUMA	0	<p>THE PROJECT OF SHABDAKALPADRUMA</p> <p>Language is the main medium of communication. But, nowadays without the use of English we can't able to talk in our Mother Tongue. Because, we don't have knowledge of vocabulary in our mother tongue. Vocabulary is most important for communication. It grows by teaching and learning. Words of many languages in the world are based on Sanskrit. Hence, Sankrit is called as Mother of all languages. To know the depth of any language, the accurate meaning of words used in that language is very important. Generally all the languages have their corresponding dictionaries. Especially in Sanskrit, We have AMARAKOSHA , HALAYUDHAKOSHA, MEDINIKOSHA , VAJAYANTIKOSHA etc., in many dictionaries, words are arranged in shloka form and it may difficult to the beginners. One of the few modern dictionaries containing elaborated descriptions and based on alphabetic order is " SHABDAKALPADRUMA". It has meaning of most of the words in Sanskrit.</p> <p>Internet is the main mass media for both communication and learning. Almost all topics are available in Internet. Digitalized copy of SHABDAKALPADRUMA too is available in different sites. Most of them are either with little information or with errors. So, one who refers there may get wrong information about the word he is searching for.</p> <p>Nowadays, it is very hard to get the printed copy of Shabdakalpadruma and even difficult to carry it since it is 7 volumes containing an average of morethan 500 pages. So, people refer Internet as the solution to get the meaning of words. When one doesn't have original book, he can't compare whether meaning obtained in internet is right or wrong. So, there is a possibility of communicating wrong information that wrong word is right one.</p> <p>So, it will be our responsibility to correct form to provide all the information mentioned in original SHABDAKALPADRUMA text. By doing this we can provide authentic information without any mistakes. So, that anybody can trust the details as par as it is mentioned in original book.</p> <p>SHABDAKALPADRUMA is a huge collection and reference text comprised of thousands of words and their related information. The hard copy of the book is comprised of 7 volumes. Each volume contains on an average of more than 500 pages. So, Typing / OCR (Optical Character Recognition) / correction of this text needs a huge effort and man power too. This project cannot be possible to implement by one or two. So, a team of people should work on it. Also it require a lot of time to type or correcting it. Also , technically it should be available on the internet. So, planning of web database / Android Application is also one of the main aspect of this project. So, To achieve this task, we group of 7 members will do the this process individually by taking different volumes. A</p>
108	BJS1_M108	Megha	Bangalore	Karnataka	English, Hindi	BSc, BAMS	Curiosity, Independence, Motivated	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, Others / अन्य	Research methodology to investigate traditional medicine. Ayurveda dietetics, nutrition and research		Citrus medica: Traditional uses, nutrition and a study of its effects on health-span of a model animal	2	<p>Citrus medica (matalunga) is a commonly used citrus plant described in Ayurveda medicine, as well as preparation of foods as infant complementary meals. Given that the the north-east of India is the likely origin for citrus plants and many different Citrus species existing in India, it is curious that this plant is specifically mentioned for it's medicinal properties. In this project there are 3 goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document the use of Citrus medica in Ayurveda 2. Perform literature survey on the nutritional benefits and summarise studies performed on Citrus medica 3. Test the juice of Citrus medica on life history traits in Drosophila (fruit fly) - fecundity and ability to deal with stress. 4. Test the ability of the juice of Citrus medica to prevent loss of age-related intestinal barrier permeability in Drosophila

109	BJS1_M109	MINAKSHEE JOSHI	Prayagraj	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi Sanskrit	Graduation	Post graduate in Philosophy	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र	NA		Prasthantrayee Shankar bhashya Advait Vedant	<p>क्रिया का प्रयोग नया प्रयोग से जो इस प्रकार का उदाहरण देता, निम्नता और समझ का रूप में किसी न किसी परमशक्ति, पुरुष, प्रकृति, पदार्थ इत्यादि के स्वरूप का अनुसन्धान करती रही है। साथ ही उसके अनुभूत्यात्मक बोध के लिए समाज को प्रवृत्त करती रही है। इसी परमतत्त्व को ऋषि चिन्तन एवं वेदों के निर्गलितार्थभूत उपनिषदों में प्रतिपादित किया गया है। परमतत्त्व के अनेक्य, बहुत्व एवम् ऐक्य के चिन्तन के फलस्वरूप आनन्दमय-ब्रह्म का स्वरूप-अनुसन्धान किया गया है। दार्शनिक जगत् में तर्कणा-पद्धति से प्रतिपादित रादान्त- तर्क-तुपीर रूप "ब्रह्मसूत्र" में एतद्-विषयक आन्तरिक विरोधों का समाधान एवम् अविरोध प्रस्तुत किया गया है। वैदिक-धर्म-दर्शन-सम्बन्धी मन्तव्यों को शिथिलता प्रदान कर उन्हें कर्मवाद एवं भक्तियोग की आधारशिला पर प्रतिष्ठित करती हुई "श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता" को वेदान्त वाङ्मय में मूर्धाभिषिक्त स्वीकार किया गया।</p> <p>ये सुप्रतिष्ठित कृतियां वेदान्त सरणि में "प्रस्थानत्रयी" के नाम से समाहृत हैं। वेदान्त दर्शन में माणिक्य की भांति सुशोभित उपनिषद्, ब्रह्मसूत्र तथा श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता रूप प्रस्थानत्रयी में निहित सिद्धान्त दुरूह तथा अत्यन्त गम्भीर माने जाते हैं जो निश्चित रूप से गुरुमुखापेक्षी हैं। प्रस्तावित के अन्तर्गत प्रस्थानत्रयी के विषयों को विषय-विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सरलीकृत रूप से व्याख्यायित किया जाएगा। जो वेदान्त-विज्ञानसुओं के लिए अमृतोपम सिद्ध होगा।</p>
110	BJS1_M110	MINI.T	kalady	Kerala	Malayalam,Sanskrit CAN READ AND WRITE HINDI BUT NOT DLUENT IN SPEAKING	BASIC INTEREST IN VASTUVIDYA	Interest to study Sanskrit texts on Architecture	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, शिल्पशास्त्र			traditional Kerala architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रस्थानत्रयी की सङ्कल्पना • उपनिषद्-स्वरूप • ब्रह्मसूत्र कलेवर • श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता का स्वरूप एवं प्रतिपाद्य औपनिषद्-सिद्धान्त • ब्रह्म • जीव • जगत् • ईश्वर-देवतावाद • सृष्टि-सिद्धान्त • उपनिषदीय साधना पद्धतियाँ • एकेश्वरवाद • बहुदेवतावाद • अद्वैतवाद • द्वैतवाद • माया
111	BJS1_M111	Monikiran Dattagupta	Kolkata	WEST BENGAL	Bengali	Bachelor degree in any subject	Trained in classical dance	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			Chronological & Regional Aspects of Gaudiya Nritya	<p>Chaitanya nritya is seen as the Classical dance of Bengal based on four pillars.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History and Literature. 2. Nritya and Sangeet Shashtra. 3. Architecture, sculpture, paintings and inscriptions. 4. Traditional Guru Shishya Parampara rural dance forms. <p>I would like to emphasis on studying each of these points in a chronologicaal manner and also in the light of regional development.</p> <p>From Vatsyana's Kamasutra (between c. 400 BCE -300 CE), to Kalhana's Rajtarangini (c. 12th century CE), we can find mentions of women of Bengal (then known as the 'Gaud' region). Chandragomin's Chandrabhakar (c. 5th-6th century), Charyapada & Nathasahitya (c. 8th-12th century) by various Buddhist monks namely Kahno pa, Lui pa, Saberi Pa describe the dance and drama of ... period prevalent in Bengal. In the Pala period (c. 751-1161 CE), poets were encouraged to create great works praising the dance of Devadasis in the Temples which was a regular practice. Later the Sena Period (c. 11th- 12th century), is known as the Golden period for Literary works. Poets were encouraged and patronized to practice dance and drama and a new profession came up as 'Nata'. Natas or artists were well recognized in society, Nata Gangok, Jaya Nata and many others were very famous. Lakshmana Sena(1179-1206) had 5 court poets known as the Five gems namely Dhoyi, Sharan, Umapatidhar, Govardhan Acharya, and Jayadeva. In their works one can find mentions of the musical instruments played along with the dance and music of that period, female veena players also received a special mention. The streams of Gaudiya ran like an undercurrent through the c. 1200-1350 CE for 150 years before influencing the society through works of poets like Baru Chandidasa, Brindaban Dasa etc in the form of Geet, Panchali, Padabali and Poetry debates in Sri Krishna Keertan. These were accompanied by dance and drama, with various musical instruments. Maladhar Basu's Sri Krishna Vijay (c. 1473) was a pioneering work in Krishna Leela. Mangal Kavya was another type of literary work, which was presented through dance and drama. The content of Mangal Kavya can be divided into 1. Folklore-based, 2. Based on Vaishnava culture, 3. Purana-based. Manasa Mangal, Chandi Mangal, Annada Mangal etc. were created during this period. Chaitanya Deva (1486-1538) plays a pivotal role in channelizing these works even through the post-Chaitanya period where immense interest grew around music, dance and drama thus reconstructing the cultural blotch during the Turkish invasion.</p> <p>Aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sculpture study •Museum Study
112	BJS1_M112	Mrs Pallavi Padmakar Bhirangi	Amravati	Maharashtra	मराठी , हिंदी	12	शास्त्रीय संगीतार रची	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला	NA		हिंदुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीतारतील विविध थार उद्यम रागांचा अभ्यास	<p>आणण या IKS Internship च्या माध्यमातून या नव्या पिढीला हिंदुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीतार विषयी माहिती आणि या प्राचीन सामवेद जन्य कलेचा अभ्यास शिकवणार आहोत. या IKS Internship च्या महत्त्वपूर्ण योजनेमुळे हे लुप्त होत चाललेले ज्ञान आणि हा शास्त्रीय संगीतारचा वारसा पुढल्या पिढीला देणे आणि त्यांच्यात या कलेची आवड निर्माण करणे हा या प्रकल्पाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे. या कार्यात IKS Internship खूप मोलाची भूमिका बजावणार आहे. यात मला दिलेल्या संधी करिता IKS चे खूप धन्यवाद.</p>

113	BJS1_M113	Mrs. Bhumika S. Zalavadia	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarati, Hindi, English	Who is interested to know about the rich heritage of India.	-	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र विकिसी और कल्याण		0	Science behind the Indian Rituals	In our daily life we are following so many rituals as a part of our religion but we don't know the facts behind those rituals. Our saints are not only saints but they are scientists. In our religions books different rituals and processes are suggested by our saints which leads the human being towards the ultimate goal of life that is Moksha. There are many rituals suggested in our religion books like keeping Tulsi plant in our house, doing Diya at evening time, doing namaskar to everyone when meet, doing Surya puja with water in morning, keeing Swastik at the entrance of home, worship the cow, doing tilak in the upper head of the face, doing Sindoor in the middle part of head, doing Murti Puja, using different materials and things in Puja of God, singing songs while doing Puja of God, using some Ashana with some specific material only while doing Puja of God etc. We are following these rituals but don't know that these rituals are purely scientific and there are very positive impacts of these rituals on our body and mind. Today, the young generation refuses to follow these rituals because they are not ready to believe anything blindly and their parents even don't know the science behind these rituals. So these rituals lost their existence and importance in our daily life. Today, there is an intensive need to spread the awareness about the scientific facts behind these rituals and what are the benefits of following them. If people of current generation knows about the science behind these rituals then they can transfer it into the next generation and there will be a tradition of these rituals in future. Each and every person must know and follow these rituals for their better health, mind and soul. If our current generation will know about the science behind these rituals then they will know about the greatness or out saints and their divine power. They will come to know about the rich heritage of India and take the proud of being an Indian.
114	BJS1_M114	Ms. Rachana H. Joshi	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarati, Hindi, English	Graduate student of program like: B.Pharm., B.Pharm. (Ayu.), BAMS	Interns should able to interact/communicate with common people	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र विकिसी और कल्याण	NA	0	Health and Lifestyle awareness during Covid – 19 pandemics.	Covid-19 has become a global pandemic infecting the people all over the world and leading to 2 million deaths by the end of year 2021. During the outbreak of Covid – 19, it has brought unprecedented challenges and fear among the people. Though many people decently followed the guidelines given by government for preventive measures viz. social distancing, wearing masks, sanitization and hygiene, boosting Immune system etc., covid seems to affect the lives of them and posed serious health issues. Recent studies indicated that older adults and those with systemic comorbidities (e.g. cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, hypertension) are more vulnerable to serious complications and death caused by COVID-19 infection. Given that elderly is also more prone to having these health comorbidities, the mortality risk of COVID-19 would be higher in elderly population than middle-aged or younger individuals. All the health workers working all over the world from different field of specialization came forward with their best possible inputs and guidelines. Different medications, lifestyle choices, foods, social awareness programs were made accessible. These all efforts made the fight less threatening and saved many lives but none of them seems to work efficiently in giving absolute results. Looking at the health of people in Post corona phase, there seems to influence many factors like Type of medication used for the treatment of infection (Allopathy/Indigenous system of medicines), Food habits, Exercise, Yoga or Physical movement, Sleeping schedule, Addiction, Mental status, Social Connections, stress management etc in making the overall health of a person. Research shows that most of the chronic diseases (Viz. Diabetes, Hypertension, Cancer etc.) are having the same underlying mechanisms like Chronic Inflammation, changes in immune functions, oxidative stress, angiogenesis, telomere length which are the direct functions of diet, sleep, addiction, mental health and stress conditions of a person. Many people having same diseased condition and followed different systems of medications and treatment shows different symptoms in post covid – 19 phase. At the same time, Many patients having followed the same regiment for the covid-19 treatment shows different health levels due to the above listed lifestyle factors. The objective of current work is aiming to explore and compare the life, especially health level in post corona phase of the patient treated with Indigenous system (Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Siddha, Unani etc.) and Allopathy/Modern system of Medicines as well as different lifestyle elements affecting the overall health. The outcomes will show the impact of types of medicines and other lifestyle factors influencing overall health of a person in a long term.
115	BJS1_M115	Mutum Bira Singh	Imphal	Manipur	Hindi, English besides mother toungue	To achieve further knowledge in this subject	Can teach with practice and theory on the spot.	Others / अर्य	Art of ritualistic rites	0	Art of ritualistic rites	I have been performing the art of ritualistic of Meetei clan. My father told me that being Meetei clan we must know the origin of our group and progenitors. We must worship them for the better future and the better life forever. Every man in our Meetei group must know atleast minimum possible rites of ancestry because when he becomes the head of family he must do some unavoidable duties. Keeping this ideas I have collected the religious books and took the valuable advice from the senior venerable person. So that I join the Lainingthou Malem Anganba Sanamahi Thougal Lup, Wangoi Imphal West. Now I can perform the art of- 1) Religious rites of new born baby. 2) The rites of wedding ceremony, and 3) The rites at the time of death and the after death. So far I have been performing these ritualistic rites since 2005 in the valley areas of Imphal, mainly in the Meetei groups. Hoping to do better if I am being selected in the IKS scheme.

116	BJS1_MI 16	NABACHANDRA TONGBRAM	IMPHAL WEST	MANIPUR	ENGLISH,HINDI, MANIPURI	SOME KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SHATRA	NA	Others / अन्य	ARTISAN (SHATRA SABA)	0	SHATRA SABA	<p>SHATRA GI MAKHAL: SHATRA ASI MACHU MAKHAL KHARA LEI MACHU TARET KI MACHUSING ASHI MARI YEKSLAIGE MATUNG INNA, MANGANG NA- ANGANGBA, LUWANG NA –ANGOUBA, KHUMANNA- AMUBA, ANGOMNA- NAPU MACHU, MOIRANGNA- MUNA NGANGBA/SANGBANABA, KHANGANBANA – MANGRA MACHU,SARANGLEISHANGTHEM GINA – AWAOBA HIGOKMACHUNI. ADUBU AYAMBA MATAMDA ANGOUBA MACHUNA LEIPAK KI OINA ICHANDA CHANABA MACHU OI/LAIGI AMADI MIOIBAGI POKPA SIBANA CHINGBADASU AYAMBA MATAMDA ANGOUBA MACHU GI THAKAN AMADI SHATRA ASI SIJINEI.</p> <p>MATHOL: SHATRA GI MATHOL ASI AHOUBADA MATHOL AHUMDAGI TANA KATNADE ASUMNA AHUMDGI HOURAGA KUMOL KHUDINGGE AHUM, MANGA, TARET AMADI MAPAN HAINA MATHANG MATHANG HENGATKANI, ADUBU MICHAMGE OI NADI MATHOL TARET KHAKNI, ADUGA – NINGTHOU AMADI YAITONG KHAMDONGBA NATANADI MATHOL MAPAN ASI KATNADE, THAKAN GI OINADI MATHOL AMADAGI HOURAGA MATHAKI ASIGUM CHAPMANA NA TOUGANI.</p> <p>SHATRAGI SIJINAFAM: LAIGI OINA UMANG LAISING KHUNGI/LEIKAIGI LAI KHUDINGMAKTASU AMADI YUMGI OINA LATLIBA SHAGEI GI LAISHANG SINGDASU SHATRA AMADI THAKAN ASI SIJANNEI, ADUGA HINDUGI LAISANG SHINGDASU ADUMAK SHATRA AMADI THAKAN ASI SIJANNEI LOINANA HINDUGI KANGCHINGBA ASI DASU SIJANNEI.</p> <p>AMADI MIOIBAGE PUNSHI KHONGCHATKI OINA NAHUTPA, LAIMING LOUBAGE AMADI LEITABA NACHINGBA THOURAM PANGTHOKPADA THAKHAN ASI SIJINEI, ADUGA SHATRANA KANAGAUMBA AMA LEITABA GI KUMON/FIROI LAKPADA TANGGAI FADANA INKGHOL GI CHINGKHEI THANGBA SARUKTA KATNEI</p> <p>PROJECT ASI GI PANDAM(PROJECT GOALS): SHATRA HAIBA POTSAK ASI MI OIBAGI POKPA SIBA AMADI MARU OIBA THOURAM</p>
117	BJS1_MI 17	Nachieketa Khamari Sharma	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Odia, Hindi	B. Sc Physics (Hons)/M.Sc. (First year) with an aptitude for IKS	Basic Computer and Physics Knowledge with an aptitude for IKS	Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Physics in India / भारत में भौतिकशास्त्र	Investigating into the Nāda of Sankha: Implications for the Indian Knowledge System	0	<p>Investigating into the Nāda of Sankha: Implications for the Indian Knowledge System</p> <p>BACKGROUND Sound (nāda) has been conceived as a form of Brahma in Indian culture. According to the Mimamsakas, sound propagates while strictly maintaining its eternality. This is in line with their philosophical position, viz. the sabda or word (Veda included) is real and eternal [1]. Coupled with this the omni directional nature of nāda emanating from the (Sankha) Conch [2] makes it a fitting IKS theme for investigation through modern scientific tools [3]. In addition to this, a recent work [4] on conch points the possibility of existence of ultrasonic components in the conch spectrum. The experimental validation of this ultrasonic component in the conch sound spectrum will open further studies on environmental and biological effect of such frequency [5-7].</p> <p>OBJECTIVES 1. Extensive Literature review of work on Conch especially conch sound spectrum and the effects of such low-range ultrasonics on biological systems especially on human brain and mind (2 interns) 2. To try to detect experimentally the ultrasonic component in the conch sound spectrum through traditional experimental methods like Piezo-electric, Kundt's tube, Sensitive flame (1 intern) and also to attempt for other available devices along with scope for any experimental innovations (1 intern).</p> <p>DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT 1. Two interns will be solely engaged to do an extensive literature survey on the A. use of various types of conchs in different ancient cultures and civilizations: 15 days B. works on conch sound spectrum: 15 days and C. effects of low-range ultrasonics on biological systems especially on human brain and mind: 15 days Summary and report writing: 15 days 2. 3rd intern will set-up traditional experiments available in house or nearby to ascertain whether the low-frequency ultrasonics predicted by theory [] can be experimentally detected A. Piezo-electric method: 15 days B. Kundt's tube method: 15 days C. Sensitive flame method: 15 days Summary and report writing (15 days) 3. 4th intern will look for different innovative experimental set ups to detect this elusive low-frequency ultrasonic in conch sound spectrum</p>	

118	BJS1_M118	Nachieketa Khamari Sharma	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Odia, Hindi	Students continuing with B. Sc/B. Tech	Basic Computer, mathematics, science and comprehension	Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Physics in India / भारत में भौतिकशास्त्र			0	Designing a Prototype of Pathani Samanta's Jyotir Yantras to highlight the Centrality of Position of the Nakṣatras and Time measurement in Indian Pañcāṅga system	<p>Designing a Prototype of Pathani Samanta's Jyotir Yantras to highlight the Centrality of Position of the Nakṣatras and Time measurement in Indian Pañcāṅga system</p> <p>BACKGROUND</p> <p>The Nakṣatras are one of the important elements of time references that is obtained from the time of the Rgveda, dating back to about 5,000 years ago. There are twenty-seven Nakṣatras. Division of 360 degrees of the entire zodiac by 27 yields an approximate 13.2 degrees of arc per Nakṣatra. They are believed to be the pranic force of the cosmos showing the direction of nature's pranic flow as per time, space and causation and determine how prāna synchronized with manifested tendencies of entire living organism. It is an important element in Indian Pañcāṅga system and also involves in the calculation of time.</p> <p>This brings into focus the astronomical instruments used by Siddhantic astronomers. Here, we will study the Yantras of the Odia astronomer Mahamahopadhyaya Samanta Chandrasekhara Singha Harichandana Mahapatra Samanta (popularly known as Pathani Samanta) (1835-1904) with a view to attempting a miniaturization of the same so as to be fitted into a Compass/Dissection Box. This will provide a solid foundation of naked-eye astronomy for our school-going children.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An investigation on the Positions and characteristics of Nakṣatras in traditional Indian Astronomy and correlate them with the data of modern catalogue like Hipparchos. 2. Low-cost fabrication of Siddhantic astronomical instruments made by Pathani Samanta like the Mana Yantra/Dhanur Yantra/Chapa Yantra/Gola Yantra. 3. At least one such instruments will be customized, that is, a prototype will be fabricated. <p>DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT</p> <p>In several ancient Indian texts, the movement of the different Nakṣatras (constellation) in the sky is mentioned. We gather those data and compare all of them with the data obtained from modern astronomy catalogues like Hipparchos. Using the parameters like proper motion, right inclination (RA) and declination (DEC) we estimate the position of Nakṣatras and verify it with the ancient text. As the Nakṣatras move with time we can also estimate the time of some events if the position of the Nakṣatra during that event is mentioned.</p>
119	BJS1_M119	Narender Reddy	Secunderabad	Telangana	Telugu, Hindi, Kannada	Passion to learn and compassion to serve	Good in any one Indian language and ability to do basic research and compile data	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओं में परंपरागत पाठ्य, Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation			0	IKS based Wellness, Education, Agriculture, Community Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply IKS in all possible community development endeavors. 2. Education, Natural Wellness, Natural Farming, Yoga, Ayurveda, Acharya Nirman, Mothers for better society and other suitable topics are customized as per the Intern's abilities and supported with IKS based content to identify and resolve any concerns in the above fields. 3. Intern will participate in selecting a school, neighborhood, or a village and work with the students/farmers/community and implement IKS on selected project. 4. Collect data on the target client and problem related details. 5. Research on the solutions related to the selected project. 6. Awareness and training about the applicable solutions. 7. Recording the observations on the progress and outcomes. 8. Document and report the final outcomes with the IKS applications.
120	BJS1_M120	Nataraj K S	Dharwad	Karnataka	Hindi, Kannada	Any engineering student	basic programming	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण			0	Extending Shabda Pariksha using Machine learning	<p>Traditional Ayurveda uses eight types of clinical examination (called Ashtavidha Pariksha) for i) disease diagnosis and ii) understanding the composition/condition of any individual. One amongst the eight is Shabda Pariksha - which is an examination based on voice. Based on voice quality the three doshas (Vata, Pitta, and Kapha) can be predicted according to Ayurveda. Nadi Pariksha (which is also another type of clinical examination amongst the eight types, which is based on the pulse) is also used to predict different psychological bent (likings and dislikings), passions, soft skills and other personal traits of the individuals, apart from disease diagnosis and prognosis. However, similar predictions are not seen in the literature in the case of Shabda Pariksha. The current project aims to extend Shabda Pariksha to understand the correlation of voice with different personal traits which includes likes and dislikes in terms of colors, subjects, types of music, different climatic conditions, tastes, aromas, types of movies, and hobbies. Voice samples will be collected from people belonging to different backgrounds along with all the personal attributes mentioned above. Machine learning models will be used to train a predictor which can finally predict attributes based on any given new voice sample. The goals of this project will be: i) to assert experimentally if an extension of the scope of Shabda Pariksha can be done towards predicting different personal traits based on voice samples, ii) to build a machine learning model to map the voice samples to the personal traits with more accuracy. The outcomes will be: i) a machine learning model which predicts different personal traits based on the voice samples of any person, ii) a database consisting of all voice samples and the corresponding attributes of subjects, without disclosing personal details, and iii) a research paper to be presented in reputed conference. A total of 200 hours of work / effort is expected from an intern.</p>

121	BJS1_M1 21	Naveena Holla	Sringeri	Karnataka	Sanskrit, Kannada	Sanskrit knowledge, Computer knowledge	भारतीयदर्शनसु परिचयः	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र		2	भारतीयदर्शनसु-प्रायोगिक विचारणामाविष्करणम्	भारतीयदर्शनसु उपलभ्यमानानामाधुनिककालेपि लोकोपयुक्तानामिष्टविचारणाम् संकलनं प्रायोगिकतोपपादनम्
122	BJS1_M1 22	Neha Yumkhaibam	Imphal	Manipur	Manipur ,hindi and english also	It good	Thang ta	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला	Kala	5	Thang ta (martial art)	<p>English school dasu thang tagi oja oiduna leijari.eibu takpiba cintakpagi mingna Laiisharam Rajen kwee .</p> <p>Malem acida leiriba thawai panba pandaba khudingmak hoirakpham loina lei asunna thang ta gisu hourakpham leije.Laiseimlongu matamda malem aci akut atong mannaramde macida aciba kwba lai aduna ta pairaga malem leitemkhibagi matang ywri .Malem aci semba loiraga matungda miyoibana khunda leitaduna leiba hourak khi.Matam aduda yum kei saramde .lou u- cing u khanglamde.Mapham amadagi mapham amada koichat chattuna aohangba chingjak thiduna hinglammi.matamgi matung enna nungna saba khutchu khutlai cijinnaba houkhi aci gi matungda yotna semba khutchu khutlai cijinnaba hourak khiba aci ahanba chahi chada pankhiba makhangbagi matamdane hyna thajanei matam acida gi houna yotki khutlai cijinnaba houe.</p> <p>Malemgi leiba ngaklongi puwari punnamak sa langit wari na mapum oina hoirak e.Manipur puwarisu adu mangai sanglaba chahi licing animuk lamadamcina maning macha tamba leibam ningthou panduna leirakibase lamdam cigi epa epu cing aduga thouna lingjel amasing thang ta gu kuplaba mahei kangloncing aduga mapannani.Thang Ta gi mahei lamdam acida ningcingba thoktaba matamdagi leirak a hybaci puwarigi lengdaraba khudam oiri.</p> <p>Eikhoina Thang Ta aci ngaleingeigi matam ga houjik ki matam ga tamba houbagi khetnaba adu makhada takhi.Ngalingeigi matamda eikhoina thang ta aci tamninglabadi eigi ahal laman mama baba bubok moida hynagani adugi matungda ahal laman na oja gi manakta chattuna ayaba hanna lwba chatlammi houjik ki matamdadi school cida thang ta gi subject oina haplabanina ojana oina laklaga tambire .Ojana ayaba piraba tungda thoujal lankubiba thouram ama pangthok kani.macigi matungda angang aduga makokta nanthabiraga bor pigani .Adugui numit aduda cintakpurelana thang ta aci karino lamchat sajal thougalon bebar takpigani.</p> <p>Ahanba da thang 6 tarukti sajal hanna sannahangani Maram di thang tagi mahei aci esa phaba leiba tangai phade .Sannagadouriba sajencing adudaga khara pallabada:</p> <p>Chibgkheirol sajal ,sebotti kwba,thongkhong phamba,khongai mapum leiba,khujen leiba,Thang leiba,tingli yanglib,maikei khoiramba,ning phuna chong ba,mitki sajal,pambom maru leiba,khawang leiba sajal,khu u sajal,lihun .acida chingba sajal cing sannagani.Macigi sajal cing sannaba gi matang aci ciyomnung kouwe Maram di mama gi pibuk nungda leiringei matamda e matam. Amadagi miyoibagi miwong aci sembagum sajal sannaba acina esagi kayacing acibu khing khing Loina lihalli.Sajal cing aci pjana heiraba tungda Thang gi khongpham,thangbi,thanglon,khonglon,aci tambiganj macibu heina chatpa kwee.Angang amabu thuna chatpa heinaba makhut sambiduna chatpa tamba thang tadanaba magi manungda ywriaba akuppa marol cing aci khang ba</p>
123	BJS1_M1 23	Nikhil Mohan Pattnaik	Bhubaneswar 751030	Odisha	Odia, English	Graduation with comfortable familiarity with computer.	Knowledge of language and literature, especially Odia, would be useful but not essential.	Others / अन्य	Digital preservation of old printed documents transcribed from manuscripts and distribution of the digital material on the internet for wide access.	0	Digital preservation of early rare printed material in the Odia language.	<p>Old texts all over the world are being sought out and preserved digitally to prolong their life as well as to make these available widely. Our group has been active in this field since 2004 as a part of our work on Indian Language Computing. A large number of rare/hard to find periodicals/books in Odia language (and material in other languages which relate to Odia and Odisha) dating back to 1811 (first printed Odia book is dated 1807) have already been covered by this work and are now available freely on the Odia Bibhaba website (https://odiabibhaba.in) and also, partly, on the Internet Archive (https://archive.org).</p> <p>While the work has received much appreciation, it is now slowing down because of shortage of manpower. Thus far this work is being carried out with an all-volunteer work force and committed individuals are not easy to find. This effort (mentor/intern approach) is an experiment at getting young people with an academic bent of mind involved in the work. It is hoped that their parent institutions and friends will also be exposed to this work through them.</p> <p>The immediate expected outcome is training some young people in the technical aspects of the work as well as to have additional help on hand to enhance the ongoing work. It is expected that the intern would generate about 10,000 pages of digital material over the 2-month tenure. Longer term expectations include: generating interest in the work in the circle from which the interns come, creating interest among the interns' parent institutions to take up such work for which we will offer all technical support, to initiate a larger project based approach if the experience with the internship programme is found encouraging (thus far this work has been supported only with small contributions from friends).</p> <p>To summarise, the proposed mentor/intern programme would: 1. Generate some concrete digital output using our existing facility and expertise, 2. Motivate and train some young persons for this work, 3. Expose other institutions/individuals to the digitization work which may lead to new initiatives, and 4. Help in developing an approach towards sustaining the present work through project-based support.</p>
124	BJS1_M1 24	NIKUNJ SHYARA	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarati	12th or Equivalent	Hopefully they are enjoy the new things	Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग		0	Naadi Chakra (नाडी चक्र)	<p>अहो अमे योग अने प्राणायाम द्वारा शरीरमा रहेवा सात यकोने उत्तेजित करवानी प्रक्रिया तरङ्क आगण वधवा मंगीवे छोये जेमा शरीरने स्थीर स्थीतीमा बाववा माटे प्राणायाम तेमज मनना वीयारोने स्थीर करवा माटे योग(स्थान) ने डेरुमा राप्पी अव्यास करवा मंगीये छोये प्राणवायुनी शक्तिने शरीरमा रहेवा जुदा जुदा सात यको सुधी पकोयाडवानी प्रकीया तरङ्क आगण वधीशु आ सात यको द्वारा शक्तिने मेणवी. बढवावी अने शरीरमा रहेवी वगणज 72000 नाडीयो सुधी पकोयाडवामा आवे छे आ सात यकोमा मुवाधार यक, सवाधीस्थान यक, सुर्य नाडी यक, लट्टय यक, गुणा यक, छकुती यक, ताज यक नो समावेश शय छे. आ सात यकोना काम पञ्च अवज अवज छे अने टरेक यक नो पोतनी वीशीस्ट जुष छे जेथी आ टरेक नो आभ्यास अमे कराववा छखीये छोये.</p> <p>जेना प्रीक्षाम स्वरुपे शरीरनो बाह्य देभाव तेमज मनसोक स्थीती स्थीर थरो. मनसोक स्थीती स्थीर होवने वीचे पोतना कार्यक्षेमा उत्तरोतर प्रगती करि शकथे. पोतनमा, प्रतीवारमा अने सामञ्जक ज्वनमा पञ्च स्थीरता आवथी. स्वास्थ्य सारू ङिवाथी जे काम करीये छोये तेमा निरंतरता आवथी अने आव वधवा बधवा मानव मुखीना श्रेष्ठ कथी तरङ्क आगण वधी शकथी.</p>

125	BJS1_M1 25	Nityananda Agasti	New Delhi	Delhi	Odia, Sanskrit, Hindi	BSc	Understanding of searching already published journals, interpretation of results from reported studies on ancient objects. Good writing skill in english with knowledge of Sanskrit	Chemistry in India / भारत में रसायनशास्त्र			0	Chemistry in ancient India	Ancient metallic objects in India have attracted significant attention for their exceptional properties like corrosion resistance, which displays the rich skills of Indians in the field of practical chemistry in ancient days. Use of metals like Copper, silver, gold, Iron, tin, lead and their alloys in day to day life in ancient time proves the amount of knowledge of chemistry Indians had. Processing of metals into utensils, ornaments, statues, canons and pillars with remarkable properties, exhibits their rich metallurgical skills. What makes these materials to exhibit special features? Are we not curious to know, the method of preparation of those objects, their chemical composition and structural features? This work will engage students to address these questions. We will study the chemistry involved in Important archaeological monuments like iron pillars, cannons, and artifacts including clay potteries, bricks and tiles, coins, paintings, bones, stones, statues, etc. and come up with a report.
126	BJS1_M1 26	P.K Usha	KALADY	Kerala	MALAYALAM, SANSKRIT	GENUINE INTEREST IN TRADITIONAL ART FORMS	BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF KUDIYATTM	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			0	SREE KRISHNACARITAM NANGIYAR KUTTU	DOCUMENTATION OF SREEKRISHNACARITAM NANGIYARKUTTU ..THIS IS THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF NANGIYAR KUTTU
127	BJS1_M1 27	Paras P. Kalariya	Rajkot	Gujarat	gujarati,hindi,english	none	preferably did one AICTE student development workshop(SDP) on UHV. Jeevan Vidhya Samajik Shivirs,basic computer knowledge to work with ms office, google forms and other google services like gmail,youtube,google drive usage	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Others / अन्य	madhyastha darshan(co-existential philosophy) propounded by Shree A. Nagraj		0	Study of Madhyastha Darshan and its effectiveness on student's behavior and sanskar	Madhyastha Darshan is propounded by shree A. Nagraj ji. Darshan claims that it is possible to establish values and ethics by education in the human. By studying the darshan with dedication and in continuity we can prepare a human being who is having holistic perspective to leave life. Youth developed the vision of self-reliance, behavioral and integrated personality and ensures trust within self. Darshan touches all aspect of human leaving like विचार(contemplation), व्यवहार(Behavior) and कार्य(Work). To study the Madhyastha Darshan generally there are two approaches 1)learn via introductory Jeevan Vidya workshops and 2)deep study(अध्ययन सत्र) workshops. When students or any human undergoes the workshops (shivirs) of the Jeevan Vidya, their संस्कार and behavioral aspects slowly starts changing and it is reflected in their daily life expression. By observing the daily life behavior of students and via means of questionnaire based surveys we can identify the changes in their thought pattern. We can also collect the testimony about what kind of changes they found in their personal life, relation within family and relation with nature. This way the outcome becomes measurable. Students request one to two introductory Jeevan Vidya workshops of approximately 60 hours and then two to three deep study (अध्ययन सत्र) workshop of approximately 60 hours each. In between these workshops during free days, students' needs to allocate at least one to two hours to contemplate on the content of workshops regularly. After completing this course of action students need to allocate 10 to 15 hours of documentation and write the outcomes of the content. If students follow this routine of workshops and daily revision session then the mentioned result can be achieved in it. This way we can achieve the goal of IKS by developing the human being with holistic vision and lifestyle, which leaves with harmony with self, family, society and nature. Thus way we can build the universal undivided family order on earth.
128	BJS1_M1 28	Piyush Bhirangi	Pune	MAHARASHTRA	Marathi, Hindi	12th science	Anyone who is interested	Others / अन्य	Mechanical Engineering		3	Vedic Mathematics in Engineering	To help people to understand vedic maths and its application in engineering. One should able to learn vedic Maths and can be able to use to solve engineering problems. To generate thought process in people to start using vedic maths.
129	BJS1_M1 29	Prabir Kumar Saha	Shillong	Meghalaya	Hindi, Bengali	: B. Tech (4th Year) (ECE, CSE, M. Sc. Electronics, M. Sc. Mathematics), M. Tech (ECE, CSE)	B. Tech 4th Year (ECE/CSE), M. Tech (ECE/CSE)	Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र	No		1	Binary Signed Multiplier Design through Vedic Sutras	Vedic Mathematics is the ancient methodology of Indian mathematics which has a unique technique of calculations based on 16 Sutras (Formulae). On account of the Vedic formula, to generate the multiplication, partial product terms are not required for all cases. Thereby the final addition also can be simplified through the Vedic formulae. All of the above mentioned Vedic formulae are applicable for unsigned decimal number system. We want to analyze this Vedic Formulae for the implementation of signed binary number system.
130	BJS1_M1 30	Prof CSSN Murthy	Sringeri	Karnataka	Sanskrit Hindi English Telugu Kannada.	Graduating With Computer Knowledge.	Sanskrit Speaking and writing Skills	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण			0	Shabdakalpadruma Digitaljitation	IKS PROJECT OF SHABDAKALPADRUMA Language is the main medium of communication. But, nowadays without the use of English we can't able to talk in our Mother Tongue. Because, we don't have knowledge of vocabulary in our mother tongue. Vocabulary is most important for communication. It grows by teaching and learning. Words of many languages in the world are based on Sanskrit. Hence, Sanskrit is called as Mother of all languages. To know the depth of any language, the accurate meaning of words used in that language is very important. Generally all the languages have their corresponding dictionaries. Especially in Sanskrit, we have AMARAKOSHA, HALAYUDHAKOSHA, MEDINIKOSHA, VAJAYANTIKOSHA etc., in many dictionaries, words are arranged in shloka form and it may difficult to the beginners. One of the few modern dictionaries containing elaborated descriptions and based on alphabetic order is "SHABDAKALPADRUMA". It has meaning of most of the words in Sanskrit. Internet is the main mass media for both communication and learning. Almost all topics are available in Internet. Digitalized copy of SHABDAKALPADRUMA too is available in different sites. Most of them are either with little information or with errors. So, one who refers there may get wrong information about the word he is searching for. Nowadays, it is very hard to get the printed copy of Shabdakalpadruma and even difficult to carry it since it is 7 volumes containing an average of more than 500 pages. So, people refer Internet as the solution to get the meaning of words. When one doesn't have original book, he can't compare whether meaning obtained in internet is right or wrong. So, there is a possibility of communicating wrong information that wrong word is right one. So, it will be our responsibility to correct form to provide all the information mentioned in original SHABDAKALPADRUMA text. By doing this we can provide authentic information without any mistakes. So, that anybody can trust the details as far as it is mentioned in original book. SHABDAKALPADRUMA is a huge collection and reference text comprised of thousands of words and their related information. The hard copy of the book is comprised of 7 volumes. Each volume contains on an average of more than 500 pages. So, Typing / OCR (Optical Character Recognition) / correction of this text needs a huge effort and man power too. This project cannot be possible to implement by one or two. So, a team of people should work on it. Also it require a lot of time to type or correcting it. Also, technically it should be available on the internet. So, planning of web database / Android Application is also one of the main aspect of this project. So, To achieve this task, we group of 7 members will do this process individually by taking different volumes. A

131	BJS1_M131	Prof. Anil Kothari	Udaipur	Rajasthan	Hindi, Mewari, English	Post Graduation	Good in Research and Writing	IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषा आधारित दृष्टिकोण		5	Socio-Economic Impact of Destination Development	Bharat is mesmerising country of diverse cultures, sights and beautiful destinations. The magnificent forts, spectacular landscapes and picturesque sights make the country highly popular. Bharat itself is a big destination where people across the globe are thrilled to visit the vibrant land. The country hosts many beautiful and world-famous destinations which represents rich historical background, diverse culture, delicious food, adventure sports and scintillating landscapes. In recent years there has been remarkable development in these destinations. These destinations are encompassing strategic planning and modifications to gain popularity and attract tourists thereby having a huge impact on the socio-economic side of the country. Development of a destination is the significantly being propagated these days which directly impact the society as well as the economic growth of the nation. It increases the stay of tourists which creates huge opportunities for the local people in terms of employment, generating income thereby increase in economic activities. It opens new avenues of tourism industry like marriage tourism in form of destination wedding. It increases MICE tourism by giving rise to growth in sale of vegetables and milk from farmers. It is affecting almost all the stakeholders, even the contractors and builders who contribute in infrastructure development. For example, Kumbhalgarh in Rajasthan has been developed from heritage tourism now it is offering all type of tourism like adventure tourism, pilgrimage tourism, MICE tourism destination weddings etc. Hence a research analysing the socio-economic impact of Destination Development can turn out to be contributing the society.
132	BJS1_M132	Prof. Gaurapriya Dash	Puri	Odisha	Sanskrit, Odia, Bengali, Hindi	12th passed	Basic knowledge in Sanskrit	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र		0	भारतीयदर्शनों परिचय- वैशिष्ट्यं च (An Introduction Indian Philosophy and its Specifications)	India , a unique land of Wisdom, is well known for its traditional Philosophy. Indian Philosophy is so diverse that enquirers and researchers are facing a lot of problem in introducing themselves to its terms and themes. Hence , it is a necessity to focus and specify several points and parts of Indian Philosophy in a brief. So research work is being pursued in this regard.
133	BJS1_M133	Prof. Ram Sewak Dubey	Prayagraj	Uttar Pradesh	HINDI & SANSKRIT	GRADUATION	GRADUATION IN SANSKRIT	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र	NA	4	एकादश उपनिषदों में वर्णित सृष्टि-उत्पत्ति-विषयक-सिद्धांत	वेदाव तंत्र, शैव तंत्र और शाक्त तंत्र द्वादश-दर्शन-परम्पराएं भिन्न भिन्न दृष्टियों से सृष्टि रचयिता परमतत्त्व का ही अनुसंधान करती हैं। तब उनका क्रम तथा अनुसंधान की दिशा के साथ-साथ स्वरूप भी भिन्न-भिन्न दिखाई पड़ता है। परंतु जब हम मंभोरता से उनका अध्ययन करते हैं तो वह एक ही परम तत्व की विभिन्न व्याख्याओं के रूप में हमें दृष्टिगोचर होती है। कहीं सृष्टि रचयिता के संबंध में चर्चा करते करते ये समस्त चिंतनप्रणालियां 'सिद्धांत' प्रतिपादित करते हैं तो कहीं 'प्रतीकों' का माध्यम लेते हैं कहीं 'विवेचन-पद्धतियों' का उपयोग करते हैं तो कहीं किसी 'कथानक' के माध्यम से उस सृष्टि रचयिता का अनुसंधान करते हैं। तब परम आवश्यक हो जाता है कि एक समन्वयात्मक दृष्टिकोण के साथ उपनिषदों तथा द्वादश-दर्शन-परम्परा में सृष्टि-उत्पत्ति-विषयक-सिद्धांतों, प्रतीकों तथा विवेचन पद्धतियों का अध्ययन किया जाए जिसके द्वारा जगत्कारण का स्वरूप स्पष्टतर हो सके। प्रस्तुत प्रारूप इसी दिशा में किया गया एक प्रयास है। रहस्यवाद उपनिषद् के दर्शन का चरम होता है। इस हेतु उसकी प्रतिपादन शैली, प्रतीक विन्यास तथा परम सत्ता को दर्शाने का क्रम तीनों ही इस शोधपरक अध्ययन के केंद्रभूत तत्त्व होंगे। जब तक हम वैदिक तथा पौराणिक सिद्धांतों को आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक पद्धति के साथ तुलनात्मक रूप से प्रस्तुतीकरण नहीं देते तब तक यह शोध वैश्विक पटल पर एकांगी स्वरूप ही धारण करता है। जो केवल भारतीय मनीषा को ही प्रस्तुत करेगा। अतः आवश्यक है कि आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक खोजों के परिपेक्ष में इन सिद्धांतों का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन भी प्रस्तुत किया जाए। संभवतः इसके निष्कर्ष और अधिक चमत्कारी रूप से पारंपरिक ज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान का समानांतर रूप उद्घाटित करने के साथ साथ भावी अन्वेषणों के प्रति प्रवृत्त कर सके। प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव आईकेएस द्वारा सुझाए के क्षेत्रों में चतुर्दश विद्या, दर्शन, शास्त्र तथा खगोल विज्ञान से संबंधित है साथ ही इस प्रस्ताव के सूक्ष्म तंतु पारिस्थितिक तंत्र तथा भारतीय चेतना के अध्ययन का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करते हुए सृष्टि उत्पत्ति के विभिन्न सिद्धांतों का न केवल एकीकरण है बल्कि विभिन्न कसौटी पर उन सिद्धांतों की सत्यता का परीक्षण भी है। जहां एक ओर सर्वमान्य सिद्धांतों का प्रामाणिकता से स्थापन है तो दूसरी ओर भारतीय विद्या परंपरा में प्राचीन काल में किए गए शोधों का नवीन रूप से चिंतन भी शामिल है। भारतीय विद्या परंपरा तत्ववेत्ता ऋषियों की अनुभूतिपूर्वक की गई सृष्टि विषयक मीमांसा से समृद्ध है। वर्तमान पीढ़ियों के प्रश्नों का सटीक उदाहरण देने के लिए हमें पुनः मूल ग्रंथों की ओर वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से दोड़ लगानी पड़ेगी जिसके फलस्वरूप हमें नई पीढ़ी को विद्या परंपरा के साथ जोड़ने के लिए उपयोगी सामग्री प्राप्त हो सकेगी। जो भारतीय विद्या परंपरा की पुनर्स्थापना करने के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। सृष्टि विज्ञान हर काल में आश्चर्य और जिज्ञासा का विषय रहा है। इसी ताने-बाने को जब हम एक विस्तृत पटल पर लेकर एक विमर्शात्मक अध्ययन के लिए शोधाभियंताओं को प्रवृत्त करेंगे तो आई के एस द्वारा निर्धारित दृष्टिकोण तथा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए निश्चित रूप से अर्धतुल्य सिद्ध होंगे। इस प्रकार हम क्योंकि यह विश्वविद्यालय पूर्व का ऑक्सफोर्ड कहा जाता है यहां छात्रों, शोधाभियंताओं की संख्या भी दीर्घ आकार प्रदान करती है। इस प्रकार एक बड़े समूह को भारतीय विद्या परंपरा से जोड़ने के लिए यह केंद्र तथा यह प्रस्ताव दोनों ही आई के एस के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव हो सकते हैं।
134	BJS1_M134	Prof. Satish Kumar Kapoor	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1. हिन्दी, 2. संस्कृत, 3. पंजाबी, 4. अंग्रेजी	ज्ञातकोत्तर (Post Graduate)	1. Interest in research activeness. 2. Versatile way of thinking. 3. A positive approach to making decisions.	Sahjita & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं	NA	3	1. मनोवैज्ञानिक आधार पर रसों का विवेचन अथवा रसों की मनोविज्ञानमूलकता 2. तत्त्वार्थ के अन्वेषण में व्यंग्यार्थ की प्रधान भूमिका	लक्ष्य १. रसों की मनोविज्ञानिकता को समझना २. रस सिद्धांत का व्यावहारिक जीवन में सार्थक उपयोग ३. व्यंग्य एवं ध्वनि की परमार्थता समझना ४. जीवन दर्शन को समझने में व्यंग्य की उपादेयता परिणाम - १. रस विज्ञान के माध्यम से मनोविज्ञान को समझने की क्षमता २. रसों के अनुशीलन से किसी भी व्यक्तित्व को समझने की योग्यता ३. व्यंग्यार्थ के द्वारा किसी भी अर्थ की गहराई तक जा पाएंगे तथा ४. जीवन दर्शन के विविध आयामों को देख पाएंगे समयसीमा / अवधि - १०० से १२० घण्टे

135	BJS1_M1 35	Prof. Suryanarayana Bhat	Sringeri	Karnataka	Sanskrit, Kannada, Hindi Marathi English	Any traditional areas...	Traditional digree	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य	Any traditional areas		Darshan	<p>TEXT PROJECT OF SHABDAKALPADRUMA</p> <p>Language is the main medium of communication. But, nowadays without the use of English we can't able to talk in our Mother Tongue. Because, we don't have knowledge of vocabulary in our mother tongue. Vocabulary is most important for communication. It grows by teaching and learning. Words of many languages in the world are based on Sanskrit. Hence, Sankrit is called as Mother of all languages. To know the depth of any language, the accurate meaning of words used in that language is very important. Generally all the languages have their corresponding dictionaries. Especially in Sanskrit, We have AMARAKOSHA , HALAYUDHAKOSHA, MEDINIKOSHA , VADAYANTIKOSHA etc., in many dictionaries, words are arranged in shloka form and it may difficult to the beginners. One of the few modern dictionaries containing elaborated descriptions and based on alphabetic order is " SHABDAKALPADRUMA". It has meaning of most of the words in Sanskrit.</p> <p>Internet is the main mass media for both communication and learning. Almost all topics are available in Internet. Digitalized copy of SHABDAKALPADRUMA too is available in different sites. Most of them are either with little information or with errors. So, one who refers there may get wrong information about the word he is searching for.</p> <p>Nowadays, it is very hard to get the printed copy of Shabdakalpadruma and even difficult to carry it since it if 7 volumes containing an average of morethan 500 pages. So, people refer Internet as the solution to get the meaning of words. When one doesn't have original book, he can't compare whether meaning obtained in internet is right or wrong. So, there is a possibility of communicating wrong information that wrong word is right one.</p> <p>So, it will be our responsibility to correct form to provide all the information mentioned in original SHABDAKALPADRUMA text. By doing this we can provide authentic information without any mistakes. So, that anybody can trust the details as par as it is mentioned in original book.</p> <p>SHABDAKALPADRUMA is a huge collection and reference text comprised of thousands of words and their related information. The hard copy of the book is comprised of 7 volumes. Each volume contains on an average of more than 500 pages. So, Typing / OCR (Optical Character Recognition) / correction of this text needs a huge effort and man power too. This project cannot be possible to implement by one or two. So, a team of people should work on it. Also it require a lot of time to type or correcting it. Also , technically it should be available on the internet. So, planning of web database / Android Application is also one of the main aspect of this project. So, To achieve this task, we group of 7 members will do the this process individually by taking different volumes. A</p>
136	BJS1_M1 36	Prof.(Dr.) Virendra Kumar Paul	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	Hindi	Bachelor of Architecture; Civil Engineering; Bachelor in Science (Earth, Climate and Environment)	Writing and Interactive with Local Resource Persons	Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity &			Indian Knowledge System in Buildings, Water Systems and Climate Sciences	<p>The Internship aims to explore deeper understanding of Indian Knowledge System related to building design, construction technologies, water systems and interacting / associated climate sciences. It aims to develop professional and academic competencies for their application in the contemporary context. The Internship further aims to rejuvenate ancient Indian practices that have relevance and need promotion in view of current crisis of climate change and undertake wider dissemination amongst the academic, research fraternity and practicing professional. The internship should entail academic research in this area. The topics proposed to be covered include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Study of treatise of Earth Solar Geometry and Calendar Systems 2.Contextual influences in building design and adaptations 3.Influences and impact of varied Indian cultural and design elements on migrated building design concepts 4. Understanding and practice of weather and climate resilience in locational decision making 5.Water systems and integrated sustainable practices 6.Study of ancient treatise on planning, design, materials and construction 7.Measurement systems, scale and building comprehension 8.Hierarchy of skills, knowledge and practice of building 9.System of knowledge transfer and conservation of knowledge and skills through generation of guilds 10.Challenges in rejuvenation of Indian Knowledge Systems 11.Case examples presentations <p>Field Study Areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Himachal Pradesh to study impacts and local social cultural practices 2.Solar Passive principles in Himalayan region for summer and winter optimization 3.Study life styles changes and threats associated with Indian Knowledge Systems and perceptions in regional diversity of Himalayan region <p>Output of Internship:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Research report on "Indian Socio-Cultural Management Approaches in Water Systems and Challenges in Rejuvenation" through case examples and documentation of ancient Indian literature as well as interactions with local resources. 2.Research report on "Ancient Indian Treatise on Design Influences Building Planning, Construction, Skill Hierarchy"

137	BJS1_M1 37	Professor Jayita Sengupta	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	Bengali, Hindi, English	Aspiring scholars who are applying for Coursework or doing their PhD.	Interested in Himalayan Studies, Should have writerly skills in English, willing to do fieldwork	IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भाषा आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा हेतु भाषा दृष्टिकोण	N.A		Himalayan Studies	<p>I would be interested in the knowledge systems pertaining to the sacred Himalayas, whether in the north-west or north-east. Otherwise I would want my interns to focus on the Eastern Himalayas, for ecological, anthropological and cultural studies. The geopolitical borders had separated Sikkim from Darjeeling, Kalimpong and other areas in the wake of British colonization. Otherwise, these hills and communities share an inextricably intertwined cultural history and processes of similar mode of cultural syncreticism. Each of the North-eastern states has cultural identities distinct from each other and yet they are connected somewhere. I look forward to interns who would be willing to navigate/retrace the cultural histories of these regions and the communities with regard to their migration narratives, ritualistic practices, oral narratives through art, music, customs, symbols/codes and beliefs. The thrust areas that I would want my interns to explore include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Oral narratives, myths connected to communities and their faith systems. For example, myths of the sacred stones, waterbodies, sacred spaces, trees, which have their own stories to inform, cave engravings, entwined myths of regions, rituals, textiles, songs, oral history traditions. •The narratives of the sacred Thangkas, prayer flags, stupas, and monuments which have religious/spiritual and philosophical underpinnings particularly in the Buddhist Eastern Himalayas. •The religious landscape which includes Tibetan Buddhist Texts and Buddhism as a practice in different monasteries. •The transcendent meanings in symbols of different indigenous religious practices among the communities in this region. •The narratives of Tibet in the “Tibet” in the Eastern Himalayas. •Shamanism and healing practices. <p>I am interested in oral narratives and related themes which are yet to be penned down in this region</p>
138	BJS1_M1 38	Prof. Hans Dhar Jha	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	संस्कृत, हिन्दी एवं मैथिली	शास्त्री/स्नातक आचार्य/स्नातकोत्तर अथवा विद्यावारिधि/पीएच.डी	शास्त्री/स्नातक आचार्य/स्नातकोत्तर अथवा विद्यावारिधि/पीएच.डी			1	भारतीयखगोलविज्ञान ग्रहगणित ज्योतिषशास्त्रीयगणित पर्यावरण एवं वास्तुशास्त्र से सम्बद्ध कोई भी विषय	भारतीय खगोल विज्ञान अथवा भारतीय ग्रह गणित अथवा भारतीय शास्त्र में पर्यावरण अथवा भारतीय गणित परंपरा अथवा भारतीय वास्तु शास्त्र से संबंधित विषयों पर परियोजना कार्य करवाया जा सकता है, जिससे भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का प्रकाशन हो सके और उसका प्रचार हो सके ।
139	BJS1_M1 39	Rabi Narayan Mohanty	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Odia and Hindi	B.Arch/B.Plan	Good writing skills with knowledge of Autocad and GIS	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र	No	0	Traditional Principles of Settlement Planning in Heritage Temple Sites of Odisha / erstwhile Kalinga Region	<p>India is the abode of numerous ancient heritage sites, including temple settlements in the Kalinga region (present-day Odisha). Most of these religious sites of the ancient Odisha have developed in the last 2000 years and have been instrumental in triggering settlement growth around them to a point of becoming socio-cultural powerhouses during the golden period of Kalinga Architecture (7th to 14th Century AD). Prominent among them, are Ekamra Kshetra (centered around the Lingaraj temple, Bhubaneswar), Shri Kshetra (centered around the Jagannath temple, Puri) and Biraja Kshetra (centered around Maa Biraja temple, Jajpur), which exhibit the rich heritage of Kalinga's art, temple architecture, culture and customs. During this period, Ekamra Kshetra, Biraja Kshetra and Shri Kshetra had developed as prime sites for Shaikatism, Shaivasim and Vaishnism, respectively in the eastern part of India. All three of these sites characterizing continuous inhabitation since their genesis, contribute to a major part of the urban morphology of contemporary cities of Bhubaneswar, Puri and Jajpur, respectively.</p> <p>In the last few decades, with the increase in population and tourist inflow, these sites have experienced significant growth in commercial, mixed-use and residential buildings in contemporary architectural style. Sporadic development of the contemporary style buildings is replacing traditional architecture of the Kalinga temple sites. Also, currently, most of these cities are dealing with numerous challenges, like traffic congestion, unplanned development, pollution, degradation and encroachment of heritage structures, loss of imageability, dilution of traditional architectural identities, encroachment of public spaces, lack of basic facilities like drainage and water supply and others. Although, these sites are the abode of several unique Kalinga temples and other heritage structures, which showcase the masterclass of Kalinga engineering and architecture; however, for the global audience, the first impression of these sites is often chaotic.</p> <p>The present literature on India's heritage sites, including the Kalinga region, is focused on the architectural and structural features of iconic temples and structures. Further, despite the sheer religious, heritage, cultural, and financial significances of these temple sites, limited information is available on their original site planning approaches and transformation of urban architecture of core heritage precincts. Although traces of such traditional planning principles can be noted/observed in the depiction of the built environment of that era in ancient Sanskrit and Odia scriptures, such as Ekamra Purana, Skanda Purana, Maalika, et cetera, specific focus on synthesizing such principles that influenced the morphology of these settlements is absent from extant literature.</p> <p>The existing literature on ancient and early medieval planning principles is largely inclined towards western settlements (European), despite flourishing human settlements during that era in other parts</p>

140	BJS1_M1 40	Ragini Raghav	Rajkot	Gujarat	English	M.Sc. or Higher	M.Sc. Biotechnology or M.Sc. Microbiology of Higher qualification	Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ		0	Exploration, Isolation and Characterization of Indigenous Rhizobacteria from Trigonella foenum Graecum L. (Fenugreek) rhizosphere as PGPR candidates in producing IAA and Gibberellic acid.	<p>Spices are the primary commodities that are important to enhance agricultural economy of any country because of its higher impact value and export capabilities. India is the leading country for supplements of spices in the worldwide market. According to International Organization of Standardization, India is the largest consumer and exporter of spices (in year 2020-21, India exported 1,758,964.79 tons of spices) (Jabbarova et al., 2022). India exports approximately of 75 spices out of 109 varieties listed including pepper, chili, turmeric, ginger, cardamom, coriander, cumin, fennel, fenugreek, celery, nutmeg, mace garlic, tamarind and vanilla etc. Gujarat contributes substantially in growing spices such as Fenugreek, Dill seed, Fennel, Cumin, Coriander, Chilli and Garlic (Yamuna et al., 2022). Trigonella foenum Graecum L. (Fenugreek) is herb and one of the Indian spices which is employed for medicinal purposes, food industry and in cosmetic industry. According to Spices Board India Ministry of commerce & Industry, the Government of India, Trigonella foenum Graecum L. (Fenugreek) production in 2016-17 by Gujarat was estimated about 28,920 tons, which decreased to 14,173 in 2019-20 and in 2020-21 year, it was about 13,579 tons. The production of Fenugreek is drastically reducing in Gujarat. In order to increase the production in agriculture excessive use of chemical fertilizers is employed which leads to soil deterioration, reduces in soil fertility and generate wide gap between nutrients removed from soil and nutrient supplied (Yamuna et al., 2022) To reduce the extensive use of chemical fertilizers, a sustainable method is to used which is based on soil beneficial microorganism. These microorganisms help to maintain nutrients level of soil and plant, and also helps to improve soil fertility and enhance plant growth and development. Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) are the soil beneficial microorganisms which helps in improving soil health and growth enhancement for the plant. The phytohormones production such as Indole Acetic Acid (IAA) and Gibberellic acid by these PGPR plays a crucial role in enhancement of the plant growth (Khan et al., 2020). These phytohormones also help to tolerate biotic and abiotic stresses. Indole Acetic Acid helps in improving seed germination, increase in plant height and seedling development, and Gibberellic acid helps in seed germination, responds to abiotic stresses and increases stem elongation and better flowering (Plant et al., 2020) In the present study we will isolate and characterize potent rhizobacteria and screen for their ability to produce phytohormones from the soil samples of Trigonella foenum Graecum L. (Fenugreek) from the different regions of Gujarat.</p> <p>REFERENCES</p> <p>Spices board of India, Ministry of commerce & industry, Govt. of India. (2021) Major item wise</p>
141	BJS1_M1 41	RAJEEV KUMAR RAI	NOIDA	UTTAR PRADESH	Hindi,English	12th	Knowledge of Excel, Mathematics, Analytical Approach	ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calender systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली, Physics in India / भारत में भौतिकशास्त्र, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासाप दृष्टिकोण, Preservation &		0	Efficient computational methods for astronomical data	<p>From the time of Aryabhata, a number of astronomical literatures have been produced in India. These literatures give various algorithms to compute several astronomical parameters. Finding planetary longitudes/positions is an important astronomical problem. In this project, we propose to compile the algorithms for planetary longitudes given in different treatises and put them together at a single place expressed through simplified procedure. This would help researchers to see the algorithms and would facilitate to compare and to do further computations to check the accuracy.</p>
142	BJS1_M1 42	Rajnarayan dave	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	संस्कृत, गुजराती, हिन्दी	न्यूनतम संस्कृत भाषा का ज्ञान होता चाहिए. वेद का परिचय होना, अध्ययन के लिए आसक्ति होना	विशेष कोशल कि आवश्यकता नहीं है।	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद		5	वेदों में शिक्षा कि दृष्टि में स्वरवर्ण व्यवस्था	<p>वेद जो स्वयं पदबद्ध हैं जिसके छह अङ्ग हैं। जज्ञा पद जोर अङ्ग है त्रिधा, उच्चारण, व्याकरण, छन्द, कल्प, निरुक्त। जिसमें शिक्षा को नाक, ज्योतिष को अक्षि, व्याकरण को मुख, छन्द को घेर, कल्प को हाथ, निरुक्त को कान कहा गया है। उसमें हि इन छह अङ्गों के बिना वेद का अलगमन क्लिष्टकर है तथा उन उन अङ्गों का महत्व अपने अपने विषयों से वेद कि वेदता को प्राधान्यता देता है, जैसे शिक्षा को हमे उन अङ्गों में से लेना है तो अब जितने वेद है उतनी हि वेदों की शिक्षाये है। जैसे पाणिनीय शिक्षा, याज्ञवल्क्य शिक्षा, नारदीय शिक्षा इत्यादि। इन शिक्षा ग्रंथों में उदात्तादि स्वर व्यवस्था और वर्णों के देवता प्रकार आदि का विचार किया गया है। उन विचारों को तो वैसे उपदेश कहा जाता है। उन्हीं उपदेशों की व्यवस्था वेदों में दर्शाई हुई को स्पष्ट करना है।</p>

143	BJS1_M1 43	Ramakrishna Kongalla	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	English, Hindi, Telugu	Undergraduation or Masters in Indian Culture, Heritage, Tourism, Architecture etc	Basic understanding of Indian Culture, Heritage, Architecture & Tourism	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र			0	Interpretation of Hindu Temple Architecture and Sculpture	<p>Interpretation of Hindu Temple Architecture & Sculpture.</p> <p>Numerous inscriptions across the country provides us an insight that the temples were representation of prosperous society. Along with place of divinity and its worship, temples also patronized different aspects of Indian culture. The upkeep of the temple was the concern of entire community with endowments from all the groups of the society that in turn funded the systems that relied on temple funds. Naneghat inscription of Naganika, Siyadoni inscriptions of Gurjara-Pratiharas and Kunda inscription of Guhila dynasty amply demonstrate the fact.</p> <p>As per Silpratnakosa, of all the darsanas, Silpa is the most venerated as a Visual testimony. The text says that the Sthapathis believe architecture as best art form and according to architectural theory (Sthapakatattva), the temple is considered the most important. All the texts that discuss about temples agree that, erecting a temple will bring peace, fame, wealth, grain, sons and liberation</p> <p>Viswakarmanga Yuktana Jayate Moksa Nischayaha Iha loka sada santi dhana danyasutani cha (Sloka – 731, Second Prakasa, Silpaprakasa)</p> <p>For this very reason the dynasties that ruled India over last two millennia constructed temples as per their capacity. Thus, the temples became a public institution of generating employment, ancient learning, bhakti amplifying, cultural upkeeping to upkeeping the Dharma for generations. It also patronized Chief Architects, Astrologers, Sculptors, priests, Masons, labor, Painters, Teachers, Dancers, Singers, Musicians, traders, metal workers, wooden carvers, sweepers, cleaners, vendors, shop keepers etc.</p> <p>India is a land of temples which bring before us the glory of bygone era and the zenith of their role in the society. Their magnitude, Magnificence and multiplicity indicates the civilizational effort and affluent economy of the supporting society. The temples had a great deal of share over the happenings in the society from economy to politics. The Gurukula system of temple and its role in imparting the education to the society was remarkable. This nature of temple irked the colonizers and had to spend their energy is demolishing the “temple economy” of the society. It is to be noted that since temple construction activity in India was near to zero in the last two centuries, the technicality in building a temple and its interpretation has totally disappeared from the public discourse. Today they simply stand as places of prayers or under the control of the govt bodies acting as tourist attractions. The fact that temples were well known centers for learning called mahaghatika- sthana. The colony of teaches attached to the temples were known as Brahmapurasa. They acted like encyclopedia to visitors, creating awareness about Hindu history, Puranas and richness of culture of the contemporary era.</p>
144	BJS1_M1 44	Ramesh Prabhiakar Kate	Lonere Raigad	Maharashtra	Marathi, Hindi	Graduate in Science / Engineering / Geography / Meteorology / Geology	Nil	Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ, Others / अन्य	Ancient methods of rain forecasting and groundwater forecasting	1	Study of plants as indicators of rain and groundwater forecasting	<p>प्राचीन काळापासून भारतातील विविध प्रदेशांमध्ये भूजलाचे सूचक म्हणून विविध प्रकारच्या वृक्षांचा, वेळींचा, झाडांचा आणि तुर्णांचा वापर केला जातो आहे. आणि त्याचप्रमाणे वृक्ष वेळी झाडे झाडांमधील हंगामी बदलांचा वापर हवामान, पावसाळ्याची सुरुवात आणि एकूण पर्जन्यमान यांचा अंदाज घेण्यासाठी केला जातो आहे.</p> <p>या अभ्यासाचा उद्देश हा भारतातील विविध प्रदेशांमध्ये वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या अशा प्रकारच्या विविध पद्धतींचा शोध घेणे, त्यांचे पद्धतशीर दस्तऐवजीकरण करणे, त्यांच्यातील साम्य तपासणे, आणि या पद्धतींचे वैज्ञानिक प्रमाणीकरण तपासणे हा आहे.</p>	
145	BJS1_M1 45	RATNOTTAR JIGAR BHANUSHANKAR	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarati, Hindi and English	HSC or UG	Critical Thinking Ability	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Others / अन्य	Co-existential Philosophy	1	Co-existential Philosophy and its relevance in humane tradition	<p>Abstract:</p> <p>‘Co-Existential Philosophy’ is an insight into reality & human nature. ‘Darshan’ in the Sanskrit language means to see or have a vision of reality as it is. It has come about via original existential exploratory research via the method of ‘sadhana-samadhi-sanyama’ by (late) Shri A Nagraj of Amarkantak, India (originally from Hassan, Karnataka). It is a new discovery of the fundamental nature of the Universe, Human beings, Consciousness & Human purpose. It explains the nature of matter, conscious, space & evolution and thus demystifies the human being and existence. ‘Co-Existential Philosophy’ is not based on any caste, religion or sect, but on natural laws, on reality – in a way that every human can understand them in his/her own right and live with this understanding.</p> <p>Goal:</p> <p>This comprehensive knowledge system (Darshana) examines & provides clarity in all dimensions of human life: experiential, rational, emotional & occupational. It has solutions for the myriad problems all of us face, and the world faces.</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. one can explore the reality of existence with his/her natural acceptance without any bias. 2. one can live in harmony with the self and hence with the family and society too. 3. explore the ability of self-exploration. 	

146	BJS1_M1 46	Rudresh Pandey	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	English and Hindi	Graduate	Graduate	IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भाषाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ			Indigenous Knowledge systems to manage Agriculture in India.	<p>This research internship will focuses on selected 'Ghagh Aur Bhaddari' folk proverbs predicting weather and crop yields in North India. This rich pool of knowledge has been so effective that it has survived for centuries. Farmers in North India have been using these proverbs for generations. Proverbs have been part of folklores in all the cultures, but these proverbs are different as they are used specifically predicting weather and crop yields effectively.</p> <p>Purpose -</p> <p>This study aims to show merits of not only Cognitive Linguistics but also the categorizing aspect of 'Ghagh Aur Bhaddari proverbs' with their contextual meaning, usefulness, and origination.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach -</p> <p>A collection of Proverbs will be done. The majority of proverbs will be selected from an authoritative work done on the subject by renowned Hindi poet Ram Naresh Tripathi in 1931. Few other collections of proverbs by 'Ghagh Aur Bhaddari' will also be referred. Due care will be taken to be sure that these are original 'Ghagh Aur Bhaddari' proverbs. These proverbs will be discussed in a focused group of elder farmers. This database will be trimmed to 20 to 50 proverbs which are very popular and used often specifically predicting rains and crop yield. Farmers will be asked about their experience of the accuracy of these proverbs. Usefulness of these proverbs will be again studied with an exploratory study in Informal interviews with individual senior farmers who had relied on these proverbs. The area of study will be selected later.</p> <p>Findings -</p> <p>Categorization of 20 to 50 proverbs- which are still very popular- will be done. These proverbs will be classified in two sets – very useful and average. Translation of these proverbs with the brief discussion will be done.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications -</p> <p>This research will not focus on the scientific reasoning of the proverbs.</p> <p>Practical implications -</p>
147	BJS1_M1 47	S.RAM PRASATH	TIRUNELVELI	TAMIL NADU	ENGLISH	2	VEDAS	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद	NO		Ancient Vedic Literature and Human Rights: Resonances and Dissonances	<p>The Vedic literature constitutes the fulcrum of Sanskrit literature and is repositories of some fundamental concepts of human rights. This manuscript endeavors to decode the tenets of human rights concealed in the Vedic texts. It further endeavors to view a connection between archaic Vedic literature and human rights and approaches the subject of human rights from the perspectives of Vedic texts. As an articulated concept, human rights have distinct western inception though the elements that constitute the concept postulate different cultural forms and are found in sundry civilizations of which one is Vedic civilization. The Vedic rights are certainly not akin to modern-day human rights but then it would not be feasible to expect much from the texts that are approximately 3500 to 4000 years old. Though the Vedic literature vividly resonates with some rudimentary conceptions of human rights, the relationship between Vedic literature and human rights is not entirely smooth and tension free. This manuscript withal fixates on the incongruities subsisting between Vedic literature and human rights.</p>
148	BJS1_M1 48	Sanhita Jani	Pune	Maharashtra	Sanskrit , Gujarati , Hindi , marathi	M.A. ongoing	Grammar based and good at Sanskrit teaching or introduction to it.	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala		3	Understanding Amarakosha - the Indic way	<p>Amarakosha has its own importance in the field of Sanskrit for its amazing vocabulary. It is important to understand the source of Amarakosha, the important aspects it talks about. Also the perception behind the words it talks about. It is very important to understand it as INDIC way. This is what the research will look into.</p>
149	BJS1_M1 49	Sanjay Bhandari	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Sanskrit, Hindi	B. Architecture	Good with reading, writing and computer skills	IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भाषाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियंत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियंत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भाषाप दृष्टिकोण		3	Traditional Water Harvesting structures of Western Himalayan region, evolution of Temple architecture	<p>The purpose of this research is to identify and understand the various issues and problems associated with the degradation of the Naulas based on the review of the literature and observational studies of the hill settlements located in the Western Himalayan region. This research also presents the decline in associated knowledge systems to conserve the traditional water sources and their structures, and condition assessment.</p> <p>Unplanned development activities in the city have deteriorated Traditional water structures. There are challenges such as integration of these historical water sources into the current water management system, lack of expertise, training, persistent conflict and competition between conservation needs and interests of developers. There is a crucial opportunity to restore the architectural, social and cultural value of traditional water systems and to enhance their neglected status as a sustainable source of fresh water for their present and future generations.</p>

150	BJS1_M150	Sarayu Prafullachandra	Ramtek, Nagpur	Maharashtra	Sanskrita, Kannada, Hindi	व्याकरणशास्त्रज्ञानम्	नवोद्दिष्टभाषाध्यानम्	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रलेखीकरण	1	पाणिनीयप्रत्याख्यातसूत्रोचित्यचिन्तनम्	वेदस्य षट्त्वक्षेषु मुखस्थानीयं व्याकरणं त्रिमुनि प्रणीतम् । तत्र यथोत्तरं मुनीनां प्रामाण्यमिति हि व्याकरणे सिद्धान्तः । तत्र मुनिषु उत्तरः भगवान् पतञ्जलिः महाभाष्यमुपनिबबन्ध । यत्र च ८३ आहिकानि वर्तन्ते । भाष्येस्मिन् सूत्रं तदर्थः दलकृत्यं, सूत्रप्रयोजनमित्येवं विषयाश्चिन्ताः । बहूनि च सूत्राणि सूत्रस्पदानि च प्रत्याख्यातानि । सूत्रप्रत्याख्यानस्य शास्त्रीयप्रयोजनाभाः अर्थः । न तु सर्वथा तदकरणम् । सूत्राणां छन्दस्त्यत्वात् । परायाणादिनादृष्टोत्पत्तिरूपस्य प्रयोजनस्यावश्यम्भावेत्वात् । प्रत्याख्यानं लाघवसम्पादनाय भाष्यकारेण कृतमिति प्रतिभाति । परन्तु सर्वत्र लाघवं न परिदृश्यते । अतः प्रत्याख्यातानि सूत्राणि अंशरूपेण प्रत्याख्यातानि सूत्राणि सर्वाणि सङ्गृह्य प्रत्याख्यानं लाघवसाधकमुत नैति विचारः परियोजनयानया चिकीर्षितः । न केवलं प्रत्याख्यातसूत्रसङ्ग्रहः अस्योद्देश्यम् । अपि तु प्रत्याख्यानस्य लाघवसम्पादकत्वमस्ति न वेति परिशीलनम् । तेन सह प्रत्याख्यानस्योद्देश्यमादाय प्रत्याख्यातसूत्राणां विभागकल्पनम् ।
151	BJS1_M151	Satyam Dwivedi	New Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi	Hindi	Graduation	None other than curiosity.	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भाषाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection / जैव विविधता एवं पारिस्थितिक सुरक्षा हेतु भाषाप दृष्टिकोण	0	An overview of Indian thought system	India has been the torch-bearer of social and cultural evolution among humans. Every since the advent to early Vedic civilization, sages have been working on understanding the working of inner self and meaning of existence. This rich history of self exploration is well documented and preserved in form of various texts, given to this world by India. It's imperative for us to bring these great works back in the foray as they contain the fruits of research carried on for centuries.
152	BJS1_M152	Savitha Hiremath	Bagalkot	Karnataka	Kannada and English	basic knowledge about the topic , learning interest ,Hard work	soft work , intelligence	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी,	0	Study of mortar composition used in older bridges/forts/temples.	This study contain the mortar composition used in temples ,the physical factors of the material and construction method used the changes in the temple architecture were closely linked to religious belief, rituals of worship and the patronage extended by the ruling dynasties . to study the composition of mortar, which method adopted to use of mortar in construction of every steps of structure.
153	BJS1_M153	SENJAM BINO DEVI	IMPHAL	MANIPUR	HINDI,BENGALI, ASSAMESE	SOME IDEASOME IDEAS OF TRADITIONAL NECKLACES OF MANIPUR	NA	Others / अन्य	ARTISAN(KOLU ORNAMENTS)	MAKING TRADITIONAL NECKLACE	MAREI PARENG,SANABUNG NGANGOI, KONDUMI PARENG LEITENG HAIBASI MEITEI JATI GI OINA YAM MARU OIBA POTSAK AMANI. MASI KARAMBA MATAM DA GI SIJANNABA HOUKHI HAIBADI CHAP CHABA HAIBA NGAMDE. LEITENG SING ASIGI MAWONG MATOU ASI EIKHOI MIOIBANA NUNGTIGI SIJANNARIBA POT CHEI AMADI EIKHOIGI AKOIBADA LEIRIBA MAHOSUGI OIBA POTSING ASIDAGI LOUBANI,KHUDAM OINA HYRABADA PHOUNA,LEINA,THABI MARU ASINA CHINGBANI. LEITENG SING ASI MICHAMNA SIJINNAGADABA AMADI NINGTHOU MAHARANI NA SIJANNAGADABA MAKHAL TONGALLI. KARIGUMBA MIOI AMANA THOUNA FABA THABAK AMA TOUDUNA NINGTHOU BU PENHALLABADI NINGTHOU ADUNA LEITENG MAKHAL AMA PIDUNA EKAIKHUMNEI. MAREI PARENG: MAREI PARENG HAIBASI NGAK KI LEITENG MAKHAL AMANI. MASI JURA OINA SIJINNEL MAREIGI MARU ASIGI MANUNG THANGBADA YAORIBA POT ASI MABUK KOUWI,MASI YENGBADA KHOI GI MARUM MALLI. MATHAKTA THOLLIBA POTSAK ASI KANG MAKHONG 4 KOUWI. MAKHA THANGBA DA HAYING MAKHONG 4 AMADI HAYING MAKHONG GI MARAKTA KHOI THAMBAL 4 HAPPI. MATHAKKI HAYING MAKHONG GI KARAK TA YENA4,HAMBURU 4 SENMAI 8 HAPPI. MAREI MARU AMAGI MATONDA CHENGUM AMA HAPPI. MAREI MARU ASIGI MTHAKTA LIKLU AMA SOURAGA HAPPI. NGALLINGEI MATAMDA MAREI ASI MAHARANI NA SIJINNARAMI MICHAMNA SIJINNABA YADE ADUBU HOUJIKTI MICHAM NASU SIJINNARE. MAREI PARENG ASI HOUJIK MATAMDA LUHONGBADA CHANGDRABA YADABA LEITENG AMA OINA SIJINARI. SANABUNG NGANGOI: SANABUNG NGANGOI ASI NGAKKI LEITENG MAKHAL AMANI. SANABUNG NGANGOI ASI POTSAK ANI PULLAGA SEMMI SANABUNG AMADI MASIGI MATHAKTA SANDREMBI AMA HAPPI. SANDREMBI ASIDA PHURA 4, HAYING MAKHONG 4, YENA 4, HAMBURU 4 SENMAI 4 AMADI NUNGOM AMAGA MATON DA HAPPI. NGANGOI MARU AMAGI MATONDA LIKLU ANI SOURAGA HAPPI. SANABUNG NGANGOI PARENG AMADA NGANGOI MARU 20 DAGINA 25 FAOBA HAPPI. NGANGOI MARU SINGGI

154	BJS1_M1 54	Shankar Rajaraman	Bangalore	Karnataka	Sanskrit, English, Kannada, Hindi	Masters in Arts or Science	Ability to locate relevant primary sources (with mentor's help), culling out and documenting necessary information from the primary sources, writing skills (organizing the information, presenting it in a logical manner), language skills to complement writing skills, preliminary analytical skills	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग		2	Creativity Development: An appraisal of Sanskrit training manuals for upcoming poets (kavishiksha texts)	Title of the project: Creativity Development - An appraisal of Sanskrit training manuals for upcoming poets (Kavishiksha texts) Description of the project: A great number of studies in Indian aesthetics tend to focus on the joyful experience of the reader or the audience, referred to as 'rasa', during his/her engagement with a literary text/dramatic performance. Not much had been written from the viewpoint of the creator-poet. There, however, exists a vast body of literature under the overarching term 'Kavishiksha' or 'Kavyashiksha' comprising of training manuals for upcoming poets. Some examples of these texts include Kavikanthabharana of Kshemendra, Kavyakalpalata of Arisinha, and Kavyashiksha of Vinayachandra. The reach of these texts is limited and even those who are conversant with Sanskrit poetics have rarely heard about them since they are not part of the regular curriculum. Studied carefully, these texts are a window to understand the workings of a poetic mind and can also be useful in fostering creativity among upcoming poets by exposing them to a set of graded literary exercises. The present project, as an initial attempt in this direction, shall focus on documenting and categorizing the subject matter presented in these texts Goal: An appraisal of Sanskrit training manuals for upcoming poets (Kavishiksha texts). The sub-goals include 1) Providing a general introduction to the subject matter of Kavishiksha texts and their importance 2) Documenting the history of Kavishiksha texts - including a list of texts and authors. These texts might solely deal with the topic of Kavishiksha or incorporate it among other topics. 3) Reviewing literature of previous work done on Kavishiksha texts and their subject matter 4) Categorizing the subject matter of Kavishiksha texts into topics and subtopics 5) Fairly detailed information under each topic and subtopic 6) Inter-textual comparison of the subject matter 7) Discussing the contemporary relevance of the Kavishiksha texts in fostering creativity Output: A (journal) paper that addresses the goals mentioned above
155	BJS1_M1 55	Sheityajit Mangang	Moirang	Manipur	Manipuri	Nothing	Penna	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		0	Penna	LEIKHONG SHEIT PAI MANGANG, MOKANG MOKANG THEM LEDUDAM LEIKADAGINI, EIBU POKPA APOKPAGI MINGNA HEMAM IBUNGO KOUWI ADUGA PALEM IMAGI MINGNA HEMAM ONGBI KOMBIREI HAINA KOUWI. EIHAK ESHAGI CHAHI TARAMATHOIDAGI HOUNA SAKNAIRABA PENAGI OJA IPAN EBUNGO HEMAM ACHOUBADA NUNGSHIRABA IPUBOK HEMAM MAIPAK AMADI EBOK HEMAM ONGBI LANGLENHAN ANINA SINNADUNA PENNA TAMBA HOURAKKHI. AHANBA NUMITTA EBOKNA EIBU LAIGI THOURAM OINA MEIRA MEKRUK AMADI HEI MANAM NAIBA YAONA KATLAGA OJABU KHURUMHANDUNA PENNA TAMBA HOUKHI. AHANBA HOUBA NUMITTA OJANA PENNA PUTHOKTUNA PENAGI MARAMDA SUGAINA TAKPIKHI. PENNA HAIBASHI LAININGTHOU LAIREMBI ANIGI SAKTAMNI PENNA HAIBASINA THADA KONLIBA ASIBUNI ADUGA KHUT YETNA PAIRIBA ASINA CHEIJING (CHEIJIN) KOUWI PENNA HAIBA ASI NUPI OIBISINGNA KHONGBA PHATTE HAIDUNA OJASINGNA NUPI OIBISINGDA PAIBA PHAOBA PAIHALLAMDE PENAGI MARU ASHI WAGI WARUDA HUTLAGA SEMLAMMI ADUBU HOUJIKTI YUBIDA OINA SEMNARE, YUBIGI MATHAK THANGBA SARUK ADUDA ARAOBA MAKHUL AMA HUTKANI MAKHUL ADUDA SAWUNNA TINGLAGA CHETNA NAPCHINDUNA THAMGANI. MAKHADA MAKHUN AMA HUTKANI OI AMADI YET ANIDA MAKHUN ANI HUTLAGA ADUDA MACHEI AMA PANDUNA SAGON MAMEINA MARI OINA TINGGANI PENAGI SAWUN MATHAK THANGBA SARUKTA SAMEI ASIBU TINGNABA TINGKHANG AMA HAPKANI MACHEI ADUGI MATON THANGBA SARUKTA NINGTHINA SEMLABA CHUMBUN HAIBA THOURIGUMBA POTSHAK AMANA PENNA PUNGGANI ADUGA MARUROM THANGBA SARUKTA LEIRIBA SAMEIDA UCHAN MAREKKUMBA LUJON HAINA KHANGNABA POTSHAK ASINA TOUGANI AMADI SAMEIGI MAYAI THANGBA SARUKTA LANG AMANA PUNGGANI ADUGI CHEIJIN HAIBASINA YET AMADA KONLAGA MATHAK THANGBA SARUKTA MAKHUN MACHA MACHA HUTKANI MAKHUL ADUDA LANG NATTRAGA TARANA SARIK LENGDUNA PARENG SANA THAMGANI ADUGA MAKHA THANGBA SARUKTA MAKHUN AMA LEIGANI MADUDA NINGTHINA LEITENGLABA CHEI KHARA LENGINDUNA CHEI ADUGI MAININGTHANGBA SARUKTAGI YOTKI MATON THANGBA SARUK PHAOBA SAMEI ASHANGBANA TINGDUNA SAMEI ADUDA LUJON TEIDUNA CHENNA THADA KON CHEIJIN YETNA PAI SAMEI ANI KARAN LAKTUNA PENNA KHONGGANI. LOINANA CHUMBUN GI SARUKTA INGHAT-INTHA TOUDUNA PENNAGI ANEM
156	BJS1_M1 56	Shikha Rai	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Hindi, English	Graduate	Passionate to know own heritage, field work	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / वास्तु अभियांत्रिकी, नगर रचना, सिविल अभियांत्रिकी, वास्तु एवं शिल्पशास्त्र, IKS Approaches for development & management of water resources / जल संसाधनों के विकास एवं प्रबंधन हेतु भासा दशिका	Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology	2	Integrating Ecology, Economy and Ethnicity For Sustainable Development	Bharatvarsh is not a political piece of land but a conscious land where several philosophies, technologies and literature, took birth and slowly spread all over the globe. Having said that, as we know, we are going through several changes, whether it's economic, social or ecological change. In such a changing scenario, what we can learn from the past and how our traditional knowledge system has preserved a vast wealth of knowledge which helped communities to grow naturally helps us understand and adopt suitable tools to face the present day's challenges. Through this internship program, I would like to engage students who can spend some time with the indigenous community and document at least some aspect related to ecological awareness, whether it's sacred grooves, traditional rain water harvesting system, their idea of sacred etc.

157	BJS1_M1 57	Shivani V	Bangalore	Karnataka	Malayalam, Sanskrit, English, Kannada, Hindi, Pali	Pursuing Degree	Logical and analytical ability	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनीतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भाषापर आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भाषापर आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Preservation &	Sanskrit Computational Linguistics, Natural Language Processing	0	Shastra	Revival of ancient Indian languages through technology and Indian Knowledge Systems - Developing a computational framework for reviving endangered and extinct languages by applying the techniques of Aṣṭādhyāyī - A grammar treatise written by the great Sanskrit grammarian Pāṇini. As a case study, the nearly extinct Pāli language was taken and computational tools were developed to preserve the knowledge spread over the literature. This research proposal is an effort to identify such languages and preserve the knowledge available in the literature and folklore of these languages. Steps for Revival 1. The first step would be to identify the extinct and endangered languages. UNESCO has declared 197 Indian languages as 'endangered'. 4 Various unscripted languages are particularly in danger of becoming extinct. For example, tribal languages spoken by Kandhas in the state of Odisha, Kui is listed as "Vulnerable" and Kuvi as "Definitely Endangered". These languages do not have a script of their own. 2. It is observed that, such languages can be broadly divided into two: languages with scripts and languages without scripts. A wide survey of the nativity of the language in consideration would be done for documenting the language. 3. Collection of all possible documents/literature, dictionaries in case of languages having their own script or written in borrowed scripts. 4. To interact with the native users and document all aspects of language for example alphabets, structure of sentences, parts of speech and the like. 5. Developing tools by employing Pāṇinian rules along with ICT. Conducting awareness workshops in schools, and other academic institutions regarding the revival and preservation of language using the tools created by the framework described above. 6. Training for creating new literature with the collected information and computational tools. Outcome 1. Knowledge preservation and dissemination to the younger generation in the community and also to the world outside the community who do not speak that language. 2. Creative writing for preserving the knowledge and literature for the generations to come. 3. Documenting the language through modern implements for the future generation. 4. Keeping the tradition of passing on knowledge through folksongs, folktales alive with the use of technology. 5. The framework enables creation and nurturing of language experts, teachers and students.
158	BJS1_M1 58	Shubham prakash vyas	Pune	Maharashtra	Marathi , Sanskrit , Hindi , Gujarati	M.A	Vedas , paurohityam , grammsr	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें		2	The science behind Naimittika karma	There are two types of Karmas in Indian knowledge systems - nitya and Naimittika. Each on its own has its own significance. The time , ritu is already mentioned for the particular karma to be performed. Each of these has a logical and scientific reason behind the time period mentioned for that particular Karma. It is totally related to that particular ritu and the things used are also in consideration to that ritu. This research aims to give a basis understanding behind the science of the Naimittika performed.
159	BJS1_M1 59	Sibasankar Padhy	Dharwad	Karnataka	Hindi, Kannada, Odia	Bachelor students	Machine Learning / Deep Learning	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Observational astronomy & Calendar systems / प्रेक्षणीय खगोलशास्त्र एवं पंचांग प्रणाली		0	Machine Learning based corroboration of Samudrika Shastra using Palm and Foot Features	Samudrika Shastra is a predictive branch of Indian knowledge based on various body features such as elevation, depression, elongation, diminution, and other marks. Individuals' psychology, destiny, and other personal traits are predicted using traditional Samudrika Shastra. Visual assessment by experts is still considered the gold standard. It is desirable to have an automated predictor for a variety of reasons, including the scarcity / availability of traditional experts, the possibility of erroneous predictions due to varying levels of expertise, and so on. In the recent literature, palm-based features are extracted in the recent literature as a step toward building a fully automated predictor using Deep Learning (DL) or Machine Learning (ML) models. It is also claimed that these characteristics can be used to forecast the future using palmistry rules. To the best of the author's knowledge, no paper has attempted to predict and validate any future events, psychology, or personal traits using ML or DL. This research area is relatively new, with few papers published and no data sets disclosed. For the first time, the current project will use palm-based and foot-based features captured by images to experimentally validate a few predictions of Samudrika Shastra pertaining to different personal traits such as intellectual capabilities in different subjects and skill-sets. We will also make the dataset available to the public for further research or analysis. The current project's goals will be to: i) collect a good data set of images and personal traits from people from various backgrounds in society; and ii) build ML/DL based predictors to corroborate a few predictions of Samudrika Shastra based on the data set outlined above. This project will produce i) good ML/DL-based predictors with high prediction accuracy, ii) a database of images and personal traits without revealing personal information; and iii) a research paper to be presented at a reputable conference. Each intern is expected to put in a total of 200 hours of work.

160	BJS1_M160	Smriti Rekha V	Udumalpet	Tamil Nadu	Hindi, Tamil	Completed second year of undergraduate	Good reading and writing skills in Hindi and Tamil; background in mathematics, sciences, engineering streams or any IKS streams preferable	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Others / अन्य	IKS Education for schools	0	Indian Knowledge Systems books for Children in Hindi and Tamil	Children in schools are exposed to the modern knowledge systems but rarely learn the Indian Knowledge Systems in a systematic manner. While there are several mentions of India's contributions and Her knowledge systems in the regular curriculum, these are often limited to historical or general introduction. Children rarely get to learn the content of the texts or the sciences in the various works by Indian mathematicians, astronomers, physicians and scientists. Introducing the concepts and the pedagogical tools in IKS at a young age will not only instill shradha but enable children to learn, imbibe and embody the knowledge and values of the tradition and see research and career opportunities in them. In order for systematic exposure to be available in schools and classrooms, a curriculum and systematic textbooks on IKS for children are needed. Inspired by this calling, at Anaadi Foundation, we have developed a well-researched curriculum titled - "Bhāratīya Vijñāna Praveśa" that introduces lessons and concepts from various Indian Knowledge Systems in a systematic and classroom friendly manner. Two books have been designed - one on Bhāratīya Ganita and one on Integrated Indian Sciences for grades 3-6. Subsequent levels of the books will be released soon. The books have been written in English and the project involves bringing out the books in Bhāratīya bhāṣās particularly Hindi and Tamil. The topics covered in Level 1 book on Bhāratīya Ganita include: Katapayādi Number System, Indian place value system, Indian methods for subtraction, addition, multiplication, introduction to magic squares, mathematics in chandas among other topics. Contents in the book on Integrated Indian Sciences include an introduction to Ayurveda, the Pañcamahābhūtas, Indriyas, Indian methods and instruments of Astronomy, Yoga and Ashtanga Yoga, Navagrahas, Ṛsis and devatās in Indian tradition along with other topics. The book is filled with numerous stories and illustrations from the Itihāsa Purāna that make it interesting and at the same time teach Bhāratīya values to children. The project will involve: 1) Studying chapters from the books prepared on Bhāratīya Ganita and Integrated Indian Sciences which include verses and content from primary texts including Lilāvati, Āryabhaṭīya along with Vedic Mathematics by HH Jagadguru Śaṅkarācārya Svāmī Bhāratīkṛṣṇa Tirtha, Ashtānga Hridayam, Pātañjali Yoga Sūtras and the Itihāsa Purānas. 2) Developing chapters based on these concepts in Bhāratīya bhāṣā i.e. Hindi and Tamil. The books will be translations of the English version. The interns will be guided in the study of specific topics every week along with suitable exercises for practice. Regular practical sessions and discussions will be conducted in order to deepen the understanding and enable the students to apply these concepts in their lives. The chapters developed
161	BJS1_M161	Srinivas Jammalamadaka	Ramtek	Maharashtra	Telugu, Hindi, Tamil, English	Degree	Enthusiasm to discover or rediscover concepts from IKS	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches for development & management of	0	IKS based structural debate	Debate is a skill which is very much useful to express, analyze and understand any topic. The constituents of debate and the types of debate is extensively explored in Nyaya shastra. If one is equipped and trained in this skill, one can enhance his/her capability of understanding, analyzing and expressing any given topic. Hence, training in the art of debate is a must. This internship will equip the intern with getting introduced to the concepts and constituents of debate with contemporary examples	
162	BJS1_M162	Sudeshna Bhattacharjya	Guwahati	Assam	Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali	M.A or pursuing MA	Knowledge of Assamese, Knowledge of Sanskrit, Knowledge of Indian Arts	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS Approaches for development & management of	NA	0	Sanskrit and Assamese Literature, Sanskrit and Assamese Art forms	Assam is very rich in literature and Art. From ancient period this state has been contributing tremendously in these areas . The projection of bhāratīyatva plays a great role in many of the literary and cultural treasures of Assam . But negative forces are there to retreat the scholastic and artistic growth in these lines. Enduring various opposite forces also, this state offers a vast field of scholarship in the present areas . The link of this state with the muse of Bharatavarsha is of ancient origin and the legacy is still on. No doubt the state has evolved with its own ethnicity and philosophy but a unified thought and deep sense of belongings can be unearthed at any point of time. My projection would focus on these areas of Assam. The main objective of my mentorship would be of guiding the concerned interns in these areas so that they can add at least something in the field of Indian knowledge system.

163	BJS1_M1 63	SUDIPA RAY BANDYOPADHYAY	Kolkata	West Bengal	English (Read/Write/Speak , Bengali (Read/Write/Speak , Hindi (Read/Speak only)	M. A. in Ancient Indian History and Culture / Bengali	Reading and writing knowledge in Bengali Language, Exhaustive Field Work, Expert in Library Work, and Computer Knowledge up to MS Office (both English and Bengali) require three interns to complete this project in a very	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य	Not Applicable		0	रामप्रसादी जगद्रामी रामायण पश्चिमवन्दे एकটি आঞ্চलिक शुरुभूषण रचना	रामप्रसादी जगद्रामी रामायण पश्चिमवन्दे एकটি आঞ্চलिक रामायण। बाणिकी रचित रामायण संस्कृतकाण्ड, आर. এই রামায়ণটি অষ্টকাণ্ডের। কৃষ্টিবাসী রামায়ণে নেই এমন সব ঘটনা আছে এই জগদ্রামী রামপ্রসািনী রামায়ণে। বাণীকি বা কৃষ্টিবাস রচিত রামায়ণে রাম কে বৈষ্ণবীয় অবতার রূপে দেখানো হয়েছে। আর এই রামায়ণে রামকে সীতার সহায়তার রূপে হাত থেকে মুক্তিন্দান করতে দেখা যায়। জগদ্রামী রামপ্রসািনী রামায়ণে মোট ৯টি কাণ্ড, সেগুলি হোল- আদিকাণ্ড, অযোধ্যাকাণ্ড, অরণ্যাকাণ্ড, কিষ্কিন্দাকাণ্ড, সুন্দরাকাণ্ড, লঙ্কাাকাণ্ড, পুষ্করাকাণ্ড, রামরাস ও উত্তরাকাণ্ড। পুষ্করাকাণ্ড, রামরাস কাণ্ড দুটি সম্পূর্ণ নতুন অর্থাৎ অন্য কোন রামায়ণে দেখা যায় না এই কাণ্ড দুটিকে। পশ্চিমবন্দে বাকুড়া অঞ্চলের রীতিনীতি, বাচনভঙ্গী এই রামায়ণে ধরা পড়ে। সীতাকে এখানে বিষ্ণুর রামাবতারের লীলা সঙ্গিনী রূপে দেখান হয়েছে। সীতা এই রামায়ণে রামকে সহস্রস্কন্ধ রামবন্দে হাত থেকে রক্ষার সময়ে মহাকালীর রূপ ধারণ করেন। বাকুড়া অঞ্চলের টেরাকোটা মন্দিরের গায়ে এমন অনেক শিল্পকর্ম আছে যার সাথে রামপ্রসািনী-জগদ্রামী রামায়ণে বর্ণিত বেশ কিছু কাহিনীর মিল থাকলেও থাকতে পারে। আঞ্চলিক ভাবে এই রামায়ণ নিয়ে অনুসন্ধান করে এক নতুন পথ দেখানোই এই গবেষণার মূল উদ্দেশ্য ও লক্ষ্য। এই গবেষণার ফলে হয়তো ভবিষ্যতে বাংলার ইতিহাসে এক নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে।
164	BJS1_M1 64	SUDIPA RAY BANDYOPADHYAY	Kolkata	West Bengal	English (Read/Write/Speak , Bengali (Read/Write/Speak , Hindi (Read/ Speak only)	M. A. in Ancient Indian History and Culture/Archaeo logy	Interested in Exhausted Field Work, Photography, Computer Knowledge, Writing Skill, Knowledge about proper documentation	Architectural Engineering, Town planning, Civil Engineering, Vastu & Shilpashastra / বাস্তু অভিযান্ত্রিকী, নগর রচনা, সিবিএল অভিযান্ত্রিকী, বাস্তু এবং শিল্পশাস্ত্র			0	Analytical Study of Mortar in Early Medieval Monuments of Bengal	Mortar has been introduced in the Indian subcontinent since the time of the Indus Valley Civilisation. From several archaeological sites of Mohenjo-Daro, mortar has been discovered as a building material. Mortar was not only used for plastering the drains at that time but later it was also used in the construction of temples. In the Vedic age, the use of mortar was common. Materials like mortar have been referred to as Sarkara mentioned in the Vedic texts has been identified as a mixture of stone, lime, and sand, this element was compared to the thunderbolt of the god Indra in the later Vedic text, the use of mortar was prevalent during the period of the second urbanization. Vinayapitaka mentions that Bibhisara, the Magadhan king, used mortar as a joint between two bricks in the course of construction of the house of the Buddha. On the other hand, Varahamihira discusses about vajralepa in his book Brihatsamhita, a text of the 6th century CE. It was used in the constructional phases of architecture as a mortar. Lime as a mortar is one of the important items of construction, especially in the case of ancient temples, these are two types of mortars available in the early period. One is the mineral lime mortar and another is the quick lime mortar. Mineral lime mortar is made of a combination of lime, sand, water, etc. and the quick lime mortar is nothing but Calcium Oxide (CaO). Therefore, it can be said that the lime is an important ingredient in making mortars. It was used in different parts of the construction of temples and buildings in the early medieval period and the medieval periods. There is a major difference between the two types of mortars. In the mineral lime, there are no animal substances. But the quick lime is made of burnt snails and oysters, in Bengal, there was no use of mineral lime from the ancient past. But the masons of Bengal, in the early medieval especially in the medieval period, were used to handle the quick lime as a mortar. In a broad sense, stucco and mortar are almost similar in kind. In a lime mortar, there are combinations of lime, sand and water only but in the stucco, there are soil, plant, or animal fibers along with lime, sand and water also. Mortar is not only used for joining two bricks or two stones. Sometimes it was used for the construction of the roof of the temple also. After analysis done in the laboratory, it can be said that the lime content was higher in the mortar when it was used in the construction of the roof. But in the case of joining two bricks, the proportion of sand is higher than the lime. In early medieval temples and monasteries of undivided Bengal, mortar has been used. Temples of Sonatapal, Bahulara and Buddhist monasteries like Moghalmari, Bihar Dhap, etc. places bear examples of the uses of mortars. The walls of Buddhist monasteries and temples of this period were rich with terracotta plaques and stucco sculptures. Sometimes lime mortar was used to fix terracotta plaques or stucco sculptures on the exterior walls of the temples of monasteries.
165	BJS1_M1 65	SUGYAN KUMAR MAHANTY	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	SANSKRIT, HINDI, ORIYA, ENGLISH	POST GRADUATION (Continuing or pass out)	Should read, understand & write Sanskrit, Hindi and English	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, Others / अन्य	Manuscriptology in Sanskrit & Indology		0	संस्कृतमातृकासम्पादनप्र विधिः, प्रथमभागः (Methodology in Editing Sanskrit Manuscripts, Part – 1)	संस्कृतमातृकासम्पादनप्र विधिः, प्रथमभागः (Methodology in Editing Sanskrit Manuscripts, Part – 1) (Methodology in Editing Sanskrit Manuscripts, Part – 1) मातृकाशब्दः पाण्डुलिपिशाब्दस्य पर्यायान्तरत्वेन व्यवहियते। मातृकासम्पादनप्रविधिः पाण्डुलिपिविज्ञाने अन्तर्भवति। पाण्डुलिपिविज्ञानसन्दर्भे हिन्दी-अंग्लभाषादिषु ग्रन्थाः सुलभाः। परन्तु संस्कृतपाण्डुलिपिविज्ञानसन्दर्भे संस्कृतभाषया रचिता ग्रन्था विरला एव। संस्कृतमातृकाकानां सम्पादनविषये विशिष्टः कश्चिद् विधिःश्रवणीया भवतीत्येतदर्थमपि "संस्कृतमातृकासम्पादनप्रविधिः" विषयमाश्रित्य कश्चिन्नूतानो ग्रन्थः रचनीय इति मनसि जिज्ञासा जागर्ति। यतोहि भारते भारताद्विद्विद् संस्कृतमातृकाणां पुष्कलः संग्रहो दृश्यते, यथा सम्पादनमद्यापि नैव जातमस्ति। परञ्च तत्सम्पादनप तद्विषयकप्रविधिविज्ञानस्य ज्ञानमपरिहार्यमस्ति। अद्यत्वे संस्कृतभाषया रचितपाण्डुलिपिग्रन्थेषु शोधस्य प्रवृत्तिः वर्धमाना दृश्यते इति सर्वे परं तद्विषयकप्रविधिः विशिष्टा सामग्री तद्विषयकग्रन्थञ्च नोपलभ्यन्ते इति एतद्विषये "संस्कृतमातृकासम्पादनप्रविधिः" लघुग्रन्थस्य (Hand Book) रचनायै इयं परियोजना प्रस्तुते। प्राचीनकालेऽपि पाण्डुलिपिग्रन्थानां रचना भवति स्म। कविकालिदासोऽपि कुमारसम्भवे भूर्जपत्रद्वारा लेखनविधिं वर्णयति- न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र भूर्जलेखः कुञ्जरबिन्दुशोणाः । व्रजन्ति विद्याधरसुन्दरीणामनङ्गलेखक्रिययोपयोगम् ॥ (कुमारसम्भवम्, 1.7) अयमर्थः- धातुरसेन लिखितानि भूर्जपत्राणि गजकुम्भनिर्गतशुद्धिरेबिन्दुवद् रक्तवर्णानि सन्ति विद्याधरस्तौणां मदनपत्रलेखनोपयोगित्वं प्राप्नुवन्ति। पाण्डुलिपिविज्ञानविषये ज्ञानार्थं सर्वादी कि नाम पाण्डुलिपिविज्ञानम् इति जिज्ञासा मनसि स्फुरति । सहस्रेभ्यो वर्षेभ्यः पूर्वं मानवेन लेखनकलाया आविष्कारः कृतः । तदारभ्यैवावलिखिता सामग्री विभिन्नरूपेण लभ्यते । इयं लेखनप्रक्रिया ईष्टकेषु पाषाणेषु चर्मसु, वस्त्रेषु, भूर्जपत्रेषु, ताम्रपत्रेषु, तालपत्रेषु, कर्तजेषु, अन्येषु धातुनिर्मितेषु पत्रेषु, कर्तजेषु च भवति स्म । एतेषु सर्वेषु लिखिता सामग्री पाण्डुलिपिविज्ञानसन्तर्भवति । पाण्डुलिपिः इति शब्दः आङ्ग्लभाषया manuscript इत्युच्यते यस्यार्थो भवति हस्तलेखः । अयुर्वेदशास्त्रे भूर्जस्य भूतलक्षकरत्वगुणा वर्णितोऽस्ति, एतेन एतत् कोटदृष्टं नभवतीति दीर्घकालस्थायित्वनिमित्तं लेखनकार्याय बहु उपयोगिनी भवति एतदीयलक्ष् । अस्य ग्रन्थस्य रूपरेखा (Synopsis) निम्नप्रकारेण भविष्यति- I. पाण्डुलिपिविज्ञानं किम् ? II. मातृकाणां वैविध्यम्- III. लिपिविज्ञानम् IV. पाण्डुलिपिग्रन्थ(मातृका)रचनाप्रक्रिया V. ग्रन्थकारः VI. लिपिकारः

166	BJS1_M1 66	Sukanya Sharma	Guwahati	Assam	Assamese, Bengali, Hindi	Graduates	Basic Knowledge of Computer	Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / खाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण पद्धतियाँ, Novel Materials, Metallurgy & Material sciences / नविन पदार्थ, धातु एवं पदार्थ विज्ञान			1) IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection 2)Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods 3)KS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection	Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods There are two perspectives in which the understanding of food sustainability in the world is entangled. The first perspective which believes that food sustainability can be achieved by technology presents shifting cultivation as a reflection of a lower state of cultural evolution in comparison with more sophisticated societies. The second perspective which believes in culture, in the 'way of life' paradigm valorise shifting cultivation as a form of indigenous genius, representing the indigenous people as perhaps the original environmentalist. The biasness of both the perspectives is well visible. The task now is to document and evaluate indigenous strategies of shifting cultivation through a process of research and development. This process involves identification of promising indigenous practices, characterization of the practices, validation of the utility of the practice for other communities, extrapolation to other locations, verification with key farmers, and wide-scale extension. This can be treated as the third perspective available to the policy makers. By this, the detrimental effects of shifting cultivation can be mitigated and productivity increased. IKS Approaches to conserve biodiversity & ecological protection Protected Area for wildlife across the globe is surrounded by human habitation. Under this scenario, the exclusion of local communities will inevitably lead to conflicts. Governing of any landscape in general and World Heritage Sites, in particular, can be described as a process of institutionalisation that governs the extraction of natural resources and nature conservation. It, therefore, needs to give emphasis on the prevalence of institutional coherence and legitimacy that may need to find a fit with successful governance of local institutions and social structures. For striking a balance between the Protected Area management and the socio-economic needs of the fringe communities, in India, the Ecodevelopment Project was implemented in the early 1990s in line with the Integrated Conservation and Development Projects in other parts of the developing world. After the failure of traditional topdown forest management due to weak enforcement; a co-management regime was initiated that developed partnerships between state forest departments and the local community. Despite the importance of issues like positive nature human relationship, sustainable livelihoods, women empowerment, and strengthening of grass-root level institutions, there is no systematic documentation of the evolution of this inclusive approach and ways to address these within Protected Area management in India.
167	BJS1_M1 67	Sumesh Soman Kuzhivelil	Thodupuzha	Kerala	Sanskritam, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, English	10th pass	Interested to learn sanskritam	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य,	Sanskrit aSmabhashanam	Sanskrit language	ये संस्कृतभाषायाः सामान्य ज्ञानं प्राप्तुं इच्छन्ति. स्वयं काव्य पठनं कर्तुं इच्छन्ति . तेभ्यः स्मस्कृतभाषा पठनम्। पूर्वज्ञानं न आवश्यकम्। सम्भाषणतः आरम्भः। देवनागरी लेखनं, शुद्धम् उच्चारणं, वाचनाभ्यासः. एवं विभक्तिज्ञानं, ऽलंकारभ्यः सन्धिः. समासपरिचयः. अन्वयरचनापर्यन्तं पाठनं भविष्यति। अग्रे ये शिक्षार्थिनः सन्ति ते शैक्षणिक कोशलं अपि प्राप्तुं शक्नुवन्ति।	
168	BJS1_M1 68	Surya Prakash R	Dharwad	Karnataka	Kannada	Undergraduate degree	Basic knowledge of Samskrutam and English	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग		Synaesthesia in Indian Shastras and traditional practices	Synaesthesia is a psychological phenomena found in creative people like artists and scientists, wherein the stimulation of one sensory modality causes a simultaneous stimulation of another, unrelated sensation. It involves experiencing one sensory stimulus through the prism of a different stimulus. Different senses intersect such that one sense is associated with another—a sound, a shape, a color, a taste, or a smell. For example, hearing music and simultaneously being able to see different colors associated with different notes is a form of synaesthesia. Similarly, visualizing different letters of the alphabet in different colors is another example. Scientists do not fully understand synaesthesia. Some researchers believe that it stems from a neurological condition, while others believe that the vast majority of synaesthetic sensory perceptions come from learned behavior. Synaesthesia is believed to provide a window into perception, thought and language and connect several seemingly unrelated facts about the human mind as acknowledged by famous neuroscientist VS Ramachandran. People with synaesthesia are found to have a general memory boost across music, word, and color stimuli. It is also believed to be a contributing factor for the creativity found in artists and scientists. Various Indian Shastras and traditions too seem to enforce practices leading to learned synaesthesia, where the association of different sensory stimuli is enforced by constant practice. Synaesthesia in Shastras is recently recognised in research literature, only with a limited perspective - that of aesthetic experience. However, various other forms of learned synaesthesia are not at all recognised by researchers. The proposed work aims to identify various forms of synaesthesia that can be abundantly found in Indian Shastras and traditional practices. For instance, in Sangeeta Shastra every note (Swara) and Raga is identified with a particular color / a deity with a particular color to be meditated upon during the practice of those notes and Ragas. Even in the worship of deities, the hymns of meditation (Dhyana Shlokas) depict the deities associated with a particular set of colors which may be used in various forms - attire, body color, geometrical patterns (Mandalas), etc. The above mentioned examples are just a tip of the iceberg of the mountainous volume of Indian traditions that include synaesthesia in numerous other forms. These factors have never been looked into in a scientific manner. The current project proposes to identify and analyze all these various forms of synaesthesia. The goal of the project is to i) Identify all the forms of synaesthesia in Indian Shastras and traditional practices and ii) Link and analyze the same, with the forms of synaesthesia identified in the neuroscience research, and its consequences on intellectual capabilities. The outcomes of the project will be: i) Identify and analyze all forms of synaesthesia in Shastras and traditional practices, thereby attracting the scientific community to relook into Shastras and scientifically study and	

169	BJS1_M1 69	sushanta kumar saho	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Odia, Hindi	MBBS/Graduate in any Paramedical Courses	Should be familiar with human anatomy, physiology and traditional meditation/Yoga practice	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	No		0	Assessment Of The Effect Of IKS Practice On Patients With Brain Disorders	True: Assessment of the Effect of IKS Practice on Patients with Brain Disorders. Background The effect of meditation and Yoga on human brain is an ongoing study [1,2].These traditional exercises (pranayama/Yoga/meditation/IKS practice) were an integral part of ancient Indian medical management system but uncommon in today's clinical practice. Their effect on pathological conditions of brain is also less investigated and poorly understood. We will attempt to put regular practice of meditation/Yoga on patients with mild head injury, chronic pain and operated cases of brain tumors in addition to the standard treatment and their impact on clinical outcome will be studied. Objective 1.To analyze the changes in physiological, clinical parameters in patients undergoing brain tumor surgery, mild head injury and neuralgia pain before and after the practice of meditation/Yoga. 2.Literature review of the effect of yoga and meditations on various parts of brain. An atlas showing the effect of different types of meditation and yoga on particular areas of brain can be designed. Description of the project Patient population Three categories of patients like mild traumatic brain injury, chronic neurological pain and post operative brain tumor cases will be recruited. Forty patients in each of the three categories will be selected. Randomly half of them (case cohort) will be advised IKS therapy in addition to conventional medical management. The other half will be used as control. Patient evaluation All patients will be evaluated for the following parameters both before and after IKS intervention. 1.Level of pain using visual analogue scale (VAS). [score 0 (no pain), 1-2 (mild pain, can be ignored), 3-5 (moderate pain, interfere with task), 6-7 (severe pain, interfere with concentration), 8- 9 (very severe pain, interfere with basic work), 10 (worst pain possible, bed rest required)] [3]. 2.Patient parameters – heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure, C- reactive protein, total leucocyte count, platelet count, hemoglobin, serum cortisol, thyroid profile, growth hormone. 3.Cognitive assessment using Montreal Cognitive Assessment score[4]. IKS intervention (twice daily 8am and 6pm) 10 minutes – Breathing exercise (Anulom-Vilom) 10 minutes – Focused meditation 10 minutes – Recitation of AUM with rolling of Tulsi mala beads
170	BJS1_M1 70	Swanirbhar Majumder	Agartala	Tripura	Bengali and Hindi	B.Tech/MCA/M Sc	Computers and North East India	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Preservation Methods / स्थाई कृषि एवं खाद्य परिरक्षण			1	How staple food of North East is correlated to Wellness	The correlation between the local food habit of indigenous people of NORTH EAST India are very much responsible for their health, and bringing in the wellness of Ayurveda into the diet. We plan to correlate both via present day computer technology to showcase the relation.
171	BJS1_M1 71	Thiyam Somendro Singh	Bishnupur	Manipur	Manipuri	To introduce Meitei Yumjao to young generation Significantly	Graphic and Designing	Others / अन्य	Arts of traditional housing		0	Art of Traditional House Building Methods	Ngallingei matangi Manipuri Yumjao singi matam yamna kuina sijnnaba yaba mahousagi phibamda akaiba pidaba amasung peisa yamna changde. Epa epusingna takpiramba yumsharol asi Eihakna paring naina leptana hourakliba naharol singidamak chathajarakli. Maru oiba pandam ama hairabadi lamdam asi lairaba lam ama oibana houjik matangi yum sing asigum phajaba nungaba amasung sel changhandaba asini. Yumjao gi Kanaba ama hairabadi Ningtham Thagi matamda manungi saruk si Sagat halli amadi Kalen gi matam eng halli. Masi saba matamda sijnnariba pot chei sing asi aying Asa naongju nungsadagi ngakthokpa ngammi. Manipur haiba lamdam asi Earthquake toina thokpa lamdam ama oibana Yumjao asi saba matamda yum sabagi mawong amasung sijnnariba pot chei asi achamba amasung ayangba potchei sijinnei. Yum sabagi ayamba materials sing asi lamdam asida phangba maramna Yumjao asi saba matamda yumbu oiriba mioi singda henna laiba amasung sel changhnde.
172	BJS1_M1 72	Thoudam Bheigyachandra Meitei	Imphal	Manipur	English and Manipuri	To achieve further knowledge in this Kala	Can teach with practice and theory on the spot.	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			0	Art of Kala	Mamangnei Ngallingei Matamdagi houna chatnarakliba Manipur gi oiba mutpa yadraba Pung Chollom enatki oiba Pokpa amadi Shiba kayada sijnnariba mutpa naidraba Pung Chollom ashibu ngashisu muttanba hotnari. Epa Epu ahal laman oja guru kaya na takpi tambiduna ngashi phaoba mutpa naidana chatnarakliba pung chollom kala ashibu ngashi su ingkhatlakliba naha kayada takpi duna Manipuri gi mutpa nairaroidaba Pung Chollom ashibu henna Chaokhatnabagi damak ngashisu hotnba lepri. Eshamak oja Waikhong Thambou amadi Salam Ngoubi gi makhada tamjarakpani mahei ashibu takpi tamba yokhatpada eshamak su achouba thoudang loujari.
173	BJS1_M1 73	Thoudam Samungou Singh	Imphal	Manipur	English and Manipuri	To achieve further knowledge in this Handicraft	Can teach with practice and theory on the spot	Others / अन्य	Handicraft		0	Art of Handicraft	Meitei eikhoigi tatna thana yadraba epa epu hattaktagi thanaba yadraba thumok, kharai, meruk, phwra, lu, tunggol na shingba ngallingei matam dagi houna sijnnarakpa potlum shing ashibu ei eshamak na yokhattuna thamjari. Amadi meeyamda eina takpi tambiduna lakili. Science and Technology n chwkhatlakpangi matung inna meeoibagi thabak kaya machine na mahut sinnaba agumba kaya ashidagi mutkhdanaba manipuri gi oiba potlum unan, longak, ui na shingba wa ligi puthok kayabu khut na saduna ngac phaoba muttanaba yokhattuna ingkhat lakliba naha kayada takpi tambiduna mang khigadaraba potlum sing ashibu yokhatpada esha maksu achouba thoudang louduna satra kaya da takpi tambiduna mahei ashigi mangal piduna kannabagi damak thoudang kaya lour.

174	BJS1_M1 74	Thoudam Sharat Singh	Imphal	Manipur	English and Manipuri	To achieve further knowledge in this Art	Can teach with practice and theory on the spot .	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला		0	Art of Kala Meitei Sheishak	Mamangnei Ngallingei Matam dagi houna chatnarakliba Manipur gi oiba mutpa yadraba sheishak enakti oiba Pokpa amadi shiba kayada shaknariba mutpa naidraba Sheishak ashibu ngashisu muttanaba hotnari. Epa Epu ahal laman oja guru kaya na takpi tambiduna Ngashi phaoba mutpa naidana chatnarakliba sheishak kala ashibu ngacu ingkhatlakliba naha kayada takpiduna manipuri gi mutpa nairaroidba sheishak acbu henna chaokhatnba gi damak ngashi su hotnba lepri. Eshamak oja Waikhong Thambou amadi Ningthoujam Inaocha gi makhada tamjarakpani mahei ashibu takpi tambiba yokhatpada eshamaksu achouba thoudang loujari.
175	BJS1_M1 75	Uday Bhawe	Mumbai	Maharashtra	marathi, hindi	Undergraduate Computer/ IT students	Basic knowledge of website development, Interest in marathi poetry	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य		2	Interactive website with searching mechanism to create Comprehensive Database for Vruttas used in Marathi/ Sanskrit poems	Introduction: Ancient Marathi Poetry is based on the Sanskrit Vruttas. It is highly technical /mathematical system to fit the letters in such a combination in the poetry to make beautiful rhythm. Each vrutta has its own speciality. The sentence in the poem is grouped in three letters called as Gan(गण). Each letter is given value as 0 or 1 based upon the emphasis and is termed as Laghu (लघु)or Guru(गुरु). As there are 3 letters and binary nos are used, 2 ³ = 8 combinations are possible for Gan (गण), Value of the letter is based upon 1.अकार, इकार, उकार, ऋकार, अंकार are termed as लघु 2.आ-कार, ईकार, ऊकार, ऋकार, ए-ऐ-ओ-औ-कार are termed as गुरु. Based on this the values are assigned to each letter and they are grouped in three. Following Gans are used. GanNameShort NameDescription 000 नमनन All Laghu 001समरास Last letter (Antya) Guru 010जनासज Middle letter (Madhy) Guru 011यमाचाय First letter Laghu 100भास्करभ First Letter Guru 101राधिकार Middle letter (Madhy) Laghu 110तारिपत letter (Antya) Laghu 111मानवाम All Guru Each vrutta is combination of Ganas. For example, For vrutta Kamada, the sequence of ganas are र , य , ज, Last letter गुरु. घोर ह्य नको फार कइलो 10 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 101 - र , 0 1 1 - य , 0 1 0 - ज, Lat 1 means गुरु Problem: So many Vruttas are mentioned in ancient texts of Sanskrit and Marathi. Poets have used some of
176	BJS1_M1 76	Vandana J	Thrissur	Kerala	संस्कृतम् , हिन्दी, मलयालम् , कोंकणी	संस्कृतन सभ्राषणम् , भाषा परिचय, पाठनपरिचय: (प्रशिक्षित:), भाषासु परिचय:	भाषान्तरण इच्छा, सामर्थ्यम्, लघुबालानां पाठनपरिचय:	Indian Traditional Texts in Bharatiya Bhashas / भारतीय भाषाओंमें परंपरागत पाठ्य, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Others / अन्य	सुभाषितद्वारा संस्कृतपाठनम्	4	इतिहासप्रवेश: (इतिहासयोः परिचयः पाठ्यक्रमनिर्माणम्) , नाचिकेतसम् छात्राणां शास्त्रपरिचयः 'पुस्तकस्य भाषान्तरणम् निवेदिना	भीष्मगीता - यह पुस्तक महाभारत के शान्ति -अनुशासनपर्वों से भीष्म युधिष्ठिरसंवाद के रूप में जो सुदीर्घ संवाद है उस से चुने हुए भाग हैं। इसका संकलन मान्य रङ्गहरि ने किया है (अवलम्ब - भाण्डारकर इन्द्रसिन्धुट तथा गीताप्रेस की पुस्तक)। संवाद अतीव दीर्घ है तथापि इसका अध्ययन और मथन आज के वास्तविक प्रसंग के अनुसार आवश्यकता के अनुसार बहुत चातुर्य से उन्होंने सम्पादन किया है। इस बात को महाभारत के उस पर्व को पढ़कर कोई भी समझ सकता है। प्रशासन और शासन की दृष्टि से अतीव महत्वपूर्ण है। शासक अथवा राजा क्यों आवश्यक है। उसके अधिकार और दायित्व स्थान तथा महत्व क्या है? किसी भी देश के शासक को अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा कैसे करनी चाहिए। कैसे कर व्यवस्था हो या नीतिन्याय की जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। चारचक्षु से राजा कैसे कुशल होता है। कोय की वृद्धि कैसे की जानी चाहिए इस तरह के अत्यधिक मुख्य विषयों को यहाँ तक की गणतन्त्र जैसे विषय को भी 19 अध्यायों में 632 चुने श्लोकों से व्यवस्त किया है। यदि श्रीकृष्ण ने पार्थ को युद्ध के लिए उपदेश गीता द्वारा दिया तो श्रीकृष्ण ही की प्रेरणा से भीष्म द्वारा अत्यन्त शौकाकुल और इतिकर्तव्यमूढ ज्येष्ठ पार्थ को याने राजा युधिष्ठिर को विषोदन्तमिदं वचः - भ .गी - 2 अध्याय) भी राज्यभार ठीक ठाक चलाने के लिए दूसरी गीता का उपदेश हुआ है। अतः भीष्मगीता यह शीर्षक उचित जानपडता है। महाभारत जैसे विस्तृत ग्रन्थ को तो छोड़िए . भीष्मोपदेश के सारे भाग भी आज की जल्द बाज दुनिया में कोई पढ़ने का साहस या समय नहीं देगा। ऐसे में प्रायः भावद्वीता के जैसे छोटे गात्र में (गीता में प्रायः 700 श्लोक) यह भीष्म गीता भी बन पडी है। प्रशासकों के पाठ्यक्रम में राजनन्त्र या राष्ट्रमीमांसा के शिक्षण में पाठ्यक्रम में यह पुस्तक जुडी जा सकती है।इस के अध्ययन से शतकों से चली आरही समातन परम्परा में वेद से लेकर काव्यों तक राजनीति के विषय में भारतीय वीक्षण और राष्ट्रतन्त्र का संक्षिप्त और सुव्यक्त परिचय पाठक को मिलेगा। जिससे आज के प्रशासन में भी प्रभाव और विकासशील परिवर्तन लागू हो सकते हैं। इसे संस्कृत तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने की इच्छा भी रखते हैं।
177	BJS1_M1 77	VASANTHA LAKSHMI R	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Kannada	Any degree with interest in school education	Good in speaking	Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र		3	SAMVIT KATHA BHARATI	Our team of professionals at Samvit designed and developed a module for children from class 1 to 10. This module is age specific. This is designed to develop the emotional quotient in children through 7 personality concepts, the medium of delivery is worth stories. The project is to implement this module in schools and study the effect on children.

178	BJS1_M178	Venkata Rama Rao Medicherla	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Telugu, Hindi	B.Sc (Physics) / M.Sc(1st year)	Basic Physics and Computer Knowledge	Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति एवं खगोलशास्त्र			0	PERIODS OF PLANETS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ARYABHATA AND KEPLER	PERIODS OF PLANETS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ARYABHATA AND KEPLER BACKGROUND Mathematics and Astronomy is one of the important scientific disciplines practiced in ancient India. Astronomy involves the study of universe that is outside the earth's atmosphere and requires a strong mathematical foundation along with basic laws of physics governing the motion of planets and stars. In western science the planetary motions are governed by the three laws proposed by Kepler (1571-1630). The ancient Indian Astronomer and Mathematician, Aryabhata I (476 - 550 AD) calculated the periods of planets very accurately about 1000 years before the Kepler's laws were proposed. It is quite interesting to investigate the basic physical laws and mathematical methods used by Aryabhata I and compare them with that of Kepler. OBJECTIVES 1. To investigate the basic physical laws and mathematical methods used by Aryabhata I and Kepler in arriving at the periods of planets 2. And comparison of both the methods 3. Findings are to be translated into Telugu for a wider dissemination DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT 1. Review of the works of Aryabhata I on planetary motion. Take note of the basic physical laws used by Arybhata I (15 days) 2. Extensive review of literature in relation to the interrelationship between Indian, Greek, Chinese and Arabic Astronomy in order to establish the genesis of Kepler's laws of Planetary motion and ascertain its remote connection with Hindu astronomy, if any (15 days) 3. Calculate the periods of planets using the laws used by Aryabhata and Kepler. Compare them and make a concise report. (15 days) 4. Summary and report writing (15 days) OUTCOMES 1. Enumeration of the laws/methods/mathematics used by Aryabhata in arriving at the periods of planets 2. Comparison of the results of both the methods, one used by Aryabhata and the other used by Kepler. 3. Findings are to be translated into Telugu for a wider dissemination REFERENCES
179	BJS1_M179	Vishal Chhaya	Rajkot	Gujarat	Gujarati, Hindi, English, Marathi	Overview of Bhartiya Darshan, Able to understand terminologies related to darshanshstra.	12th pass, Able to read, write, speak Hindi and English language.	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भाषा आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Others / अन्य	Madhyasth Darshan		2	Comparative study of Pramanas in Bhartiya Darshan	This project focus on research methodology and study procedure in indian philosophy. Evolutionary stages of human development and use of pramanas in the discovery of the truth. Project also focuses on comparative study of pramanas (Authentication) uses for scientific discovery and pramanas uses in Madhyasth Darshan to rediscover ultimate truth or ultimate nature of existence. The core area is to understand human nature by using pramanas. Student will try to identify human behaviour at different level of existence like individual, family, society, national and international. Objective of the project is to identify the universal human conduct. Research methodology will be neerikshan (Self examination) , parikshana (Testing), sarvekshaan (Surveying). Result Analysis will be based on conclusive evidence provided in Madhyasth Darshan, co existential philosophy propounded by A. Nagaraji. Different dimensions of universal human conduct will be studied, observed and then there will be case study and surveying practice use to identify, understand and establish different dimensions of human conduct proposed in Madhyasth Darshan as universal, practical, logical and can be authenticated by pramanas.
180	BJS1_M180	Wahengbam Prety Devi	Imphal	Manipur	Mother tongue (Manipuri)	2 months	Dying and washing	Others / अन्य	Technical Knowledge of dying and washing; Traditional handloom fabrics (clothes)		0	Technical Knowledge of dying and washing; Traditional handloom fabrics (clothes)	Eigi eming Wahengbam Prety Devi leipham na Kairang Maning Leikai, Imphal East, Manipur 795002. Adhaar card no. 956466662372 PAN no.CVHPD1214M Eina hujik-hujik heijaba sinpham asi -- Ahanbada etan ki oiba phi amadi lang gi machu sangba mukka lang chingba, mukka lang phutpa, phi saba loinana iron twraga finishing piba asini. Eina eigi sinpham ase y eikhoigi ahal laman singna heiramba sinpham adugi ahum suba suthangni. Hujikohaobada eina tambikhiba satra 50 gi mathkta takpikhre. Eigi leijariba experience asina hujik-hujik eigi family gi income oiduna echa sing mahei masing tambada mateng pangli asigisu mathak ta eramdam asigi echil enao sing dasu makhatana tamba ningbagi apamba thamjari. Ministry of Education Government of India gi project asigi khudongchaba sing asi eibusu phanghnbirabadi thawai hakchang yaona tunggi mirol singda tambiningbagi apamba lejei. Eina khngjarib sinpham asigi damakta eina chaorakpa process khra makha da thmjage- 1) Ahanbada lang sangbagi process- Chemical amata yaodaba nonggi esing natraga pukhri, turel gi esing lumbu-lumbu sahallaga sangga daba machu chang chana haibdi lang duga chananaba hapigani.chaorakna minute tara muk chngna langduda chngnaba on-onduna masha thungna chothnbigani matungda mapok kaihndana semlaga sumdoklaba matungda urum da phaoudokkani. 2) Phida sangbagi process - Sanggadadoriba phiadu sengna sudoklaba matungda takli-takli langhngadabani madugi matungda chanaba changda apamba machu gi hidak adu apaba phi amada yomlaga esing dada hai-haiduna tumhanlani matungda sudoklaba phidu hapigani. Machu du phiduda changnanaba khutna on-onduna subigani. Pamliba machudu phjana tadrphaoba matam yengduna sugani. 3) Silk - cocoon phutpaga process - Chanagadaba pattra ama khllaga aruba esing haplaga cocoon ntraga silk adugi chanagadaba chang gi soda ntraga detergent cake adu esingda tumhangani. Matungda muga yoraba esing adu chaorakna minute 30 muk souhan gani marak-marak ta muka adu on-onduna phutka dabani meisa dasu kahena kalhanbadi yade. Mulle haibagi chang d langduna soft oiraba matam da khanggani. Matungda pattra amada heidoklaga eghan gani amuk yamna sengna aruba esingda hanjan-hanjan thadokkani. Langgi mapok kaidana kanehan bigani.
181	BJS1_M181	Waikhom Meeteikanba	Imphal West	Manipur	Manipuri	2 month	Chainaba	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			5	CHAINABA	Chainaba means deadliest fighting techniques. It is use in ancient times of war by manipuri warriors to conquer or defend our Motherland.
182	BJS1_M182	Yumnam Babu Mangang	Imphal West	Manipur	Manipuri	2 month	Sarit Sarak	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			5	Sarit-Sarak	Sarit- Sarak is and traditional unarmed fighting techniques. Sarit means how to escape our body from the opponents with out getting any hurt. Sarak means how to catch or hit our enemy or opponents badly with single move.
183	BJS1_M183	Yumnam Clinton Mangang	Imphal West	Manipur	Manipuri	Physically Fit	Thang Leiteng	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला			5	THANG LEITENG	Thang Leiteng : This art form was developed as performing arts during British period because British banned Manipuri martial arts. So the Guru's of the arts developed this art form from original Lan-thang haiba. During British period many students of the martial arts performed in front of the British Officers and they were very pleased then they also start hearing to performed in front of the higher Officers who visits to manipur. But we also find from ancient book that thang leiteng was first performed by Goddess call Nongthangleima during the time of creation.

184	BJS1_M1 84	चंद्रश कुमार छतलानी	उदयपुर	राजस्थान	हिन्दी	12वीं	12वीं	Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, Preservation & Documentation of Manuscripts / पांडुलिपियों का संरक्षण एवं प्रलेखीकरण		5	भारतीय धर्म शास्त्रों की वैज्ञानिकता व साहित्य की उत्पादयता	हिन्दी धर्म केवल सामान्य सिद्धान्तों, संस्कारों तथा अंध-विश्वासों की व्यवस्था मात्र नहीं है, बल्कि यह कई वैज्ञानिक तथ्यों के आधार पर बना है। युग-युगान्तरों से यहाँ का यह भू-खण्ड आध्यात्म शक्ति को नैतिकता व सम्पन्नता से जोड़कर स्वयं को समृद्ध करता रहा है। ऋषि-देश में जो आध्यात्मिक सिद्धान्त बनाये गये हैं, वे पूर्ण वैज्ञानिक हैं। अनादिकाल से चली आ रही संस्कृति की विशालता का एहसास हमें तब भी होता है जब हम वैज्ञानिक स्थापत्यकला के नमूने के रूप में मंदिर व पुरातन महल देखते हैं। आयुर्वेद, सामान्य व विशिष्ट जड़ी-बूटियों, खगोलशास्त्र, ब्रह्माण्ड की जानकारी, योग से रोग मुक्ति, न्याय शास्त्र, कृषि आदि की प्रकृति और हमारे शरीर-मन के लिए भाषा के सकारात्मक शब्दों के तार्किक मन्त्रों से सह-सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर जिस तरह की विधियों का अविष्कार किया गया है, उसे पुनर्स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता इसलिए है ताकि न केवल मानव रोगमुक्त रह सके बल्कि स्वयं, स्वयं के परिवार, समाज और देश से लेकर प्रकृति व सृष्टि तक को न केवल संरक्षित बल्कि उन्नत कर सके। इस विज्ञान आधारित धर्म की वैज्ञानिकता को समझकर यदि विद्यार्थियों में फैलाई जाए तो देश की उन्नति सौ फीसदी संभव है।
185	BJS1_M1 85	दिलीप अधिकारी	नवसारी	गुजरात	संस्कृत, हिन्दी, नेपाली, असमिया	संस्कृत भाषा का अच्छा ज्ञान, अध्ययन में उसाह, विनम्रता व पाठ्यविषय के प्रति आस्थावान् होना आवश्यक है।	शास्त्रों या आचार्य, अथवा शास्त्री या आचार्य के समकक्ष परम्परागत गुरुकुलों में अध्ययन	Holistic medicine & wellness / समग्र चिकित्सा और कल्याण		2	आयुर्वेद में प्रतिपादित सद्वृत्त व स्वस्थवृत्त का स्वरूप तथा उसका हमारे स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव।	भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में आयुर्वेद का बहुमूल्य स्थान है। चरक संहिता व सुश्रुत संहिता आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा के प्रतिपादक शास्त्र हैं। इन शास्त्रों में अरोग्य-संबंधी बहु-आयामी ज्ञान का विस्तार है। इसी के अंतर्गत स्वस्थ जीवन के लिए आवश्यक नैतिक मूल्यों का भी इसमें समावेश है। जिन्हें हम स्वस्थवृत्त तथा सद्वृत्त नाम से जानते हैं। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य चरक संहिता व सुश्रुत संहिता के दोनों वृत्तों का अध्ययन करके उसका मानव स्वास्थ्य पर होने वाले प्रभावों का अनुशीलन करना है। यह परियोजना से छात्रों को आयुर्वेद का परिचय होगा। साथ ही साथ स्वस्थवृत्त एवं सद्वृत्त को जीवन में अपनाने की प्रेरणा भी मिलेगी। जिससे छात्र अपना शारीरिक एवं मानसिक उन्नति भी कर सकेंगे। इसके अध्ययन के लिए अपेक्षित न्यूनतम कालावधि 30 से 32 घंटा है। इसके अध्ययन के लिए संस्कृत भाषा का पर्याप्त ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है।
186	BJS1_M1 86	विनाद सिद्धांती	बरखी दादरी	हरियाणा	हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, संस्कृत	समझदार युवा	इन्टर	Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग, IKS based approaches to the Economics, Governance & Political systems / अर्थशास्त्र, प्रशासन और राजनैतिक प्रणालियों के लिए भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, IKS based approaches on knowledge paradigms / ज्ञान प्रतिमानों पर भासाप आधारित दृष्टिकोण, Mathematics, Mensuration & Astronomy of India / भारत में गणित, क्षेत्रमिति		5	सामाजिक एवम् सांगठनिक ढांचा	केवल मनुष्य के लिए ही नहीं अपितु प्राणी मात्र के लिए सुख शांति हो। पूरी सृष्टि में मानव ही सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी है। बाकी सभी मनुष्य पर निर्भर हैं क्योंकि यही सारी दुनिया को प्रभावित करता है। किसी भी सुव्यवस्था के लिए समुचित नियमों का होना जरूरी है। इसके लिए सत्य सिद्धांतों का जानना अत्यावश्यक है। प्रत्येक को सर्वांगीण विकास करना चाहिए। अतः सही ज्ञान और उचित कर्म से ही ये सब संभव हो सकता है। किसी भी देश या समाज का आधार वहाँ के नागरिक हैं। जैसे एक भवन की मजबूती उसके अवयवों के अश्रित है। ऐसे ही जिस राष्ट्र के लोग जितने धर्मात्मा, विद्वान्, ऐश्वर्यवान् आदि सम्पन्न होंगे उतने ही वह उन्नति एवम् समृद्धि को प्राप्त करेगा। इसलिए सुशिक्षा एवम् अच्छे संस्कारों की महती आवश्यकता है। विभिन्न कौशल, कला, तकनीकी आदि का विकास करना। उत्तम उत्पादन और श्रेष्ठ निर्माण करना। सम्पूर्ण विकास करना। ये सब विधिवत् और पुरुषार्थ से क्रियान्वित करना आदि अनेक उपाय हैं।
187	BJS1_M1 87	आचार्य अनेतेश्वर कुमार मिश्रा	उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit, Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	ऋग्वेद शाकल शाखा महाराष्ट्र पद्धति	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakaalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
188	BJS1_M1 88	आचार्य भागव टेंगसे	गोवा	गोवा	Sanskrit, Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	ऋग्वेद शाकल शाखा महाराष्ट्र पद्धति	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakaalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

189	BJS1_M1 89	आचार्य रंगनाथ पंडेय	गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	0	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
190	BJS1_M1 90	आचार्य संवेश रमण तिवारी	नाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
191	BJS1_M1 91	आचार्य श्याम बादल	नाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
192	BJS1_M1 92	आचार्य ध्रुव शर्मा गुरगई	पश्चिम बंगाल	पश्चिम बंगाल	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
193	BJS1_M1 93	आचार्य राजनारायण दवे	गुजरात	गुजरात	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	2	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
194	BJS1_M1 94	आचार्य होमनाथ शर्मा	आसाम	आसाम	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

195	BJS1_M1 95	आचार्य अतुन सुवेदी	मोणपूर	मोणपूर	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
196	BJS1_M1 96	आचार्य ज्ञानेंद्र सापकाटी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	3	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा प्रयोग	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
197	BJS1_M1 97	आचार्य अकार सेलुकर	तिरुपती, आंध्र प्रदेश	तिरुपती, आंध्र प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	1	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा प्रयोग	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
198	BJS1_M1 98	आचार्य श्रीराम पांडेय	अमोधा, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा प्रयोग	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
199	BJS1_M1 99	आचार्य मोहित भारद्वाज	बागपत	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद माध्यान्दिन शाखा प्रयोग	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
200	BJS1_M2 00	आचार्य श्रीनिवास पुराणिक	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद काण्व शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

201	BJS1_M2 01	आचार्य धनंजय दातार	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	4	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद तैत्तिरीय शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
202	BJS1_M2 02	आचार्य लोकेश श्रींगी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद तैत्तिरीय शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
203	BJS1_M2 03	आचार्य कृष्ण मुरारी त्रिपाठी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	4	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद तैत्तिरीय शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
204	BJS1_M2 04	आचार्य शेखर द्रविड	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शुक्ल यजुर्वेद तैत्तिरीय शाखा	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
205	BJS1_M2 05	आचार्य नारामण घनपाठी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	4	यजुर्वेद प्रयोग	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
206	BJS1_M2 06	आचार्य राघव घनपाठी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	यजुर्वेद प्रयोग	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

207	BJS1_M2 07	आचार्य मंगेश जी	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	यजुर्वेद प्रयोग	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
208	BJS1_M2 08	आचार्य ब्रजमोहन पांडेय	प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद कौथुम गुर्जरपद्धती	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
209	BJS1_M2 09	आचार्य विष्णू धिमिर	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद कौथुम गुर्जरपद्धती	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
210	BJS1_M2 10	आचार्य दीपक कुमार दुबे	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद कौथुम गुर्जरपद्धती	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
211	BJS1_M2 11	आचार्य बालेन्दु नाथ मिश्र	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद कौथुम मद्रपद्धती	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
212	BJS1_M2 12	आचार्य साकेत वत्स	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद कौथुम मद्रपद्धती	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

213	BJS1_M2 13	आचार्य विजय कुमार शर्मा	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद राणायनी	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
214	BJS1_M2 14	आचार्य हर्ष वत्स	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद राणायनी	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
215	BJS1_M2 15	आचार्य रामेश्वर पांडेय	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद गोवर्धनी	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
216	BJS1_M2 16	आचार्य श्रीकांत वाघ	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद गोवर्धनी	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
217	BJS1_M2 17	आचार्य शैलेश कुमार देशपांडे	पालघाट, केरल	पालघाट, केरल	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद जैमिनी	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
218	BJS1_M2 18	आचार्य महेश कुलकर्णी	पालघाट, केरल	पालघाट, केरल	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	सामवेद जैमिनी	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

219	BJS1_M2 19	आचार्य मिथिलेश पांडेय	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	अथर्ववेद शौनक	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
220	BJS1_M2 20	आचार्य जयंतपती त्रिपाठी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	अथर्ववेद शौनक	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
221	BJS1_M2 21	आचार्य हरकृष्ण पंडा	चित्रकुट, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	अथर्ववेद पैम्पलाद	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
222	BJS1_M2 22	आचार्य मलय पंडा	चित्रकुट, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	अथर्ववेद पैम्पलाद	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
223	BJS1_M2 23	आचार्य विष्णु प्रसाद घिमिरे	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	पौरोहित्य	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
224	BJS1_M2 24	आचार्य जयकृष्ण दौक्षित	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	1	पौरोहित्य	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

225	BJS1_M2 25	आचार्य उमाकांत शुक्ल	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	व्याकरण शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
226	BJS1_M2 26	आचार्य दिव्यचतन ब्रह्मचारी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	2	व्याकरण शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
227	BJS1_M2 27	आचार्य प्रियव्रत पाटील	गोवा	गोवा	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	4	व्याकरण शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
228	BJS1_M2 28	आचार्य विद्याधिश कट्टी	चेन्नई	चेन्नई	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	व्याकरण शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
229	BJS1_M2 29	आचार्य श्रीहरि धामगुडे	तिरुपती, आंध्र प्रदेश	तिरुपती, आंध्र प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	0	न्यायशास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
230	BJS1_M2 30	आचार्य मंडीर विरल	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	3	न्यायशास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

231	BJS1_M2 31	आचार्य वाचस्पती जी	धरवाड, कर्नाटक	धरवाड, कर्नाटक	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	4	न्यायशास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
232	BJS1_M2 32	आचार्य वेदोत टंगस	गोवा	गोवा	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	न्यायशास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
233	BJS1_M2 33	आचार्य तन्मय जी	गोवा	गोवा	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	न्यायशास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
234	BJS1_M2 34	आचार्यी भागवती	गोवा	गोवा	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	न्यायशास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
235	BJS1_M2 35	आचार्य महेश्वरन शास्त्री	चेन्नई	चेन्नई	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	शांकर वेदोत शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
236	BJS1_M2 36	आचार्य वासुदेवन शास्त्री	चेन्नई	चेन्नई	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	3	शांकर वेदोत शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

237	BJS1_M2 37	आचार्य कृष्णाचार्य काशी	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	मध्ववेदित शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
238	BJS1_M2 38	आचार्य विजय सदल	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	4	मध्ववेदित शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
239	BJS1_M2 39	आचार्य गुरुराज कल्कुर	उडुपी, कर्नाटक	उडुपी, कर्नाटक	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	मीमांसा शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
240	BJS1_M2 40	आचार्य राजेश्वर देशमुख	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	1	वेशिक शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
241	BJS1_M2 41	आचार्य बाबा पगलानंद	प्रयागराज, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	4	पुराण	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
242	BJS1_M2 42	आचार्य पुंडलिक भगवत	वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	उत्तर प्रदेश	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनीविज्ञान और योग	NA	2	संगीत शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

243	BJS1_M2 43	आचार्य पवन गौडसमी	धरवाड, कर्नाटक	धरवाड, कर्नाटक	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	0	ज्योतिष शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
244	BJS1_M2 44	आचार्य रामकृष्ण पंजताय	बंगलौर	कर्नाटक	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	ज्योतिष शास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
245	BJS1_M2 45	आचार्य शशक्त जी	चेन्नई	चेन्नई	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	चित्रकला	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
246	BJS1_M2 46	आचार्य मजू वी	बंगलौर	कर्नाटक	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	धनुर्वेद	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
247	BJS1_M2 47	आचार्य जयेंद्र राठोड	अहमदाबाद, गुजरात	अहमदाबाद, गुजरात	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	वैदिक गणित	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.
248	BJS1_M2 48	आचार्य नीलकंठ जी	कुंभकोणम	कुंभकोणम	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	धर्मशास्त्र	Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakalp Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System. It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS. It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India. It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts. It will help to promote IKS in new generation.

249	BJS1_M2 49	आचार्य सुब्रह्मण्यम जी	उडुपी, कर्नाटक	उडुपी, कर्नाटक	Sanskrit,Hindi	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Basic ability of vakyartha in the subject	Vedas & Upavedas / वेद और उपवेद, Darshana & Shastra / दर्शन और शास्त्र, Sahitya & Kala / साहित्य और कला, Indian Psychology & Yoga / भारतीय मनोविज्ञान और योग	NA	5	श्रीतत्प्रयोग	<p>Indian tradition is the oldest tradition in the world. It is important to preserve this oral tradition with its proper learning and teaching through Gurukul Paddhati. In Gurukul Prakash Acharyas of Vedas, Shastras, Kalas do the work of promoting new generation towards this ancient heritage of Indian Knowledge System.</p> <p>It will create awareness about Traditional texts of IKS.</p> <p>It will help to sustain and preserve oral traditions of India.</p> <p>It will make students able to understand the proper meaning of subjects given in traditional texts.</p> <p>It will help to promote IKS in new generation.</p>
250	BJS1_M2 50	Mana Shah							NA			<p>Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar's Humanities and Social Sciences discipline initiated in 2016 a semester course on Introduction to Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) with a view to exploring India's intellectual, scientific and artistic knowledge traditions. Ever since, the IKS course has been conducted every year from January to April (except in 2018), with a different specific theme every year (http://iks.iitgn.ac.in/). This is the first ever course on IKS conducted in the country. The uniqueness of this course lies in the way it is designed to lead the student to an intimate understanding of the classical thought traditions and practices of Indian civilization through an insider's perspective. The course is taught jointly by leading scholars specially invited from various parts of India, along with a few faculty members from IIT Gandhinagar. It provides students with a rare opportunity to listen to, and interact with, those scholars and experts. As we managed to transcribe lectures of the first year (2016), we still have five years' content of lectures scholars to transcribe. The task of transcription is strenuous, requiring some research (for technical terms etc.) and several layers of editing. For this, we need interns who are passionate about the fields covered in the IKS course, have good English and some editing skills, and preferably some primary level of familiarity with the relevant fields. A dedicated intern should be able to transcribe and edit one or two lectures (depending on their level of difficulty) a week. Out of these transcriptions, we plan to create a resource fund for IKS, which will be published online but also hopefully in book form. This reference material will be of great use to all IKS teaching programmes as well as to researchers in the country and abroad.</p>