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Research Papers

Review Papers

Scientific Articles

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## SAHYADRI

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It gives us immense pleasure to bring out Vol.3 Issue 2 of Sahyadri International Journal of Research (SIJR). SIJR covers wide disciplines in science, engineering and technology, and is published online biannually.

The history of science is extremely fascinating; as we know today, it started with ancient civilizations in Babylonia, Egypt, Rome, Greece, China and India. But the beginning of modern science as systematized body of knowledge, actually started in ancient Greece. With ample encouragement for free thinking accorded by the then kings and rulers, the thinkers in ancient Greece first looked and wondered at the heavens with astronomy and physics taking centre stage. In fact, the great Library of Alexandria founded by Alexander the Great in the 3rd century BC, became the first true Research Institute of the world. Unfortunately, over a thousand years of dark ages after the fall of Rome and Greece, ruined most of the knowledge recorded on Papyrus leaves. However, the renaissance period in Europe led by greats like Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, Newton and others resurrected modern science from the 16th century. While the invention of printing press in Germany made easy duplication and transfer of knowledge, the invention of steam engine in England in the 19th century created a seed for technology and industrial revolution. In the 20th century however, the US took the centre stage with some of the greatest minds from all over the world converging there. While atomic and nuclear physics advanced tremendously, the true technological revolution happened due to the invention of digital computer (and artificial intelligence) led by Alan Turing in the 1940's, invention of semiconductor transistor at Bell Labs in 1948 and the invention of integrated circuit by Jack Kilby and others in 1963 which led to Moore's Law by Gordon Moore and the formation of Intel Corporation in 1967.

Today the technology has become so mind boggling with over a billion transistors on a silicon chip, with silicon still remaining the purest and the largest crystal grown by man. This has led to fiber-optic communication with optical speed and data rates a billion times higher than the ancient man communicated with sound waves! Add to this the Internet, which has truly revolutionized the way we acquire and transmit information- in short, the way we live.

In the backdrop of modern science how do we compare the ancient Indian science or the 'Vedic Science'? While the Indian culture with some finest exponents of sculpture, dance and music – mostly dedicated to the Gods and Goddesses in most of the finest temples of India - is extremely rich and fascinating, can we say the same thing for ancient Indian science. In the absence of true scientific evidence, the ancient Indian science remains deeply philosophical and abstract, with 'Yoga' as the finest example of control of mind over body, leading to healthy living. It is extremely important therefore, that all well-wishers of ancient Indian science should make a concentrated and scientific effort to explore credible evidence to show the world how advanced was ancient Indian science.

### **Editor-in-Chief**

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