

- **About Us**
 - Incorporation on 28th January 2008.
 - Presence in 24 States of India
 - 350+ Franchises , 500+ Centres & 10,000+ Students across India.
 - Courses designed for the age group 4-14 yrs
- **History of ABACUS**

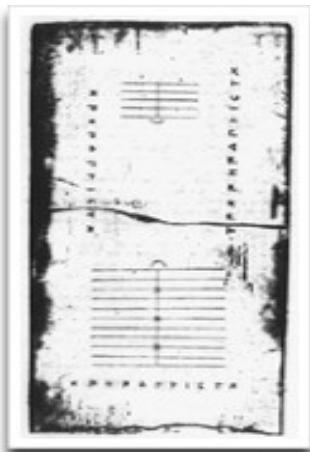
Abacus is a Latin word that has its origins in the Greek words *abax* or *abakon* (meaning "table" or "tablet"). The abacus is one of many types of counting devices which are used to count large numbers.

The earliest counting device was the human hand and its fingers, capable of counting up to 10 things; toes were also used to count in tropical cultures. Then, as even larger quantities (greater than ten fingers and toes could represent) were counted, various natural items like pebbles, sea shells and twigs were used to help keep count.

The abacus is one of many counting devices invented to help count large numbers. When the Hindu-Arabic number system came into use, abaci were adapted to use place-value counting. Abaci evolved into electro-mechanical calculators, pocket slide-rules, electronic calculators and now abstract representations of calculators or simulations on smart phones.

The evolution of the counting device can be divided into three ages: Ancient Times, Middle Ages, and Modern Times.

- **ABACUS IN ANCIENT TIMES :**
- **THE SALAMIS TABLET**



The oldest surviving counting board is the Salamis tablet (originally thought to be a gaming board), used by the Babylonians circa 300 B.C., discovered in 1846 on the island of Salamis

- **The ROMAN HAND-ABACUS**

The [Roman hand-abacus](#) was the first portable counting board (c. 300 CE). It is thought that early Christians brought it to the East.



- **THE MIDDLE AGES**

The Apices, the Coin-board and the Line-board are from the period c. 5 C.E. to c. 1400 C.E.



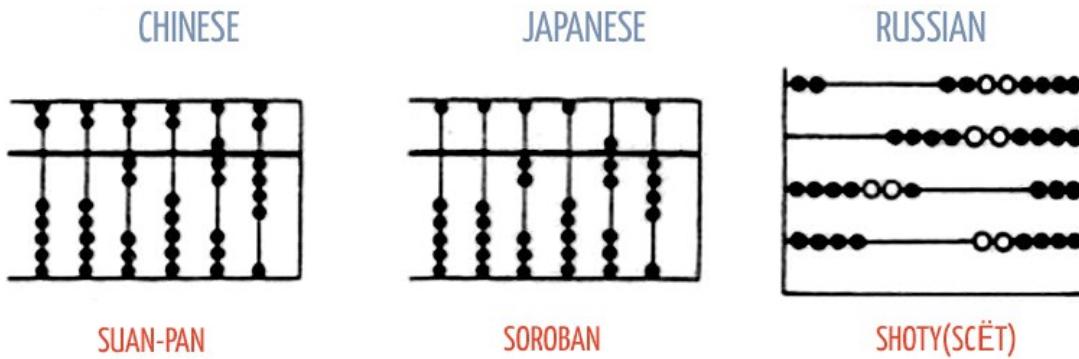
In the Middle Ages, wood became the primary material for manufacturing counting boards; the orientation of the beads also switched from vertical to horizontal. In Western Europe, as arithmetic (calculating using written numbers) gained in popularity in the latter part of the Middle Ages, the use of counting boards began to diminish and eventually disappear by 1500.

Arithmetic brought about the invention of logarithms by John Napier and logarithmic scales by Edmund Gunter. In 1622, William Oughtred used these two inventions together and invented the slide rule which lasted until modern

times when the scientific calculator became popular in the early 1970s.

- **MODERN TIMES**

The Suan-pan, the Soroban and the Schoty are from the period c. 1200 A.D to the present.



- The abacus, called *Suan-Pan* in Chinese, as it appears today, was first chronicled circa 1200 C.E. in China.
- Circa 1600 C.E., use and evolution of the Chinese 1/5 abacus was begun by the Japanese via Korea. In Japanese, the abacus is called *Soroban*.
- The Russian abacus is called a *schoty* (pronounced "SHAW-tee"). It was invented in the 17th century and is still in use today.

- **THE ABACUS TODAY**

There are stores in China where merchants still use an abacus to tally a customer's bill. The photograph below, was taken by Ed Byrne in 2013, in a store in Hong Kong.



The abacus is still in use today by shopkeepers in Asia and "Chinatowns" in North America. The abacus is still taught in Asian schools, and a few schools in the West. Blind children are taught to use the abacus where their sighted counterparts would be taught to use paper and pencil to perform calculations.

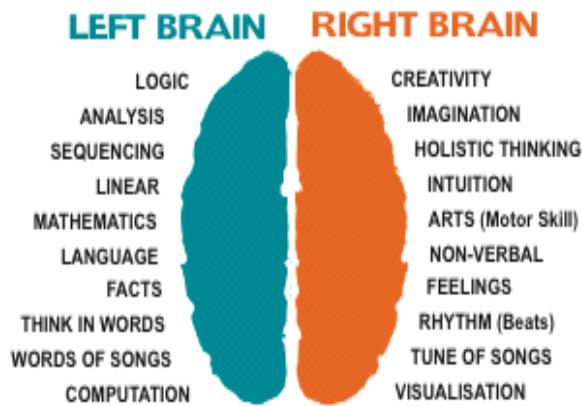
One particular use for the abacus is teaching children simple mathematics and especially multiplication; the abacus is an excellent substitute for rote memorization of multiplication tables, a particularly detestable task for young children. The abacus is also an excellent tool for teaching other base numbering systems since it easily adapts itself to any base.

In the 21st century, portable counting devices rarely exist as separate entities. Instead they are simulated as Apps running on desktop computers, smart phones and tablets.

- **SMART ABACUS COURSE :**

Whole Brain Development

Whole Brain Development – The Outlook is Bright When Left Brain Meets Right



Most brain development in children occurs primarily before the age of 14, with much of that development taking place in the first several years of life. Children retain significant “neuroplasticity”, meaning brain adaptability that allows growth and inter-connection of brain neurons.

The Program is designed to develop the integrated and motoring functions from both sides of the brain. When children manipulate the beads of the Abacus, communication between the hands and the brain stimulates the brain's right and left hemispheres. The right hemisphere – abstract side – creates an image memory of the beads on the Abacus while the left hemisphere – logical side – applies the requisite rules to perform the calculation.

Because the right hemisphere of the brain is much faster than the left, when the students exercise the right side through ‘**visualization**’, this results in strengthening the right-brain capabilities such as:

- Concentration
- Memory Retention
- Memory Recall
- Photographic Memory

- Speed
- Accuracy
- Listening Skills
- Perform complex calculations
- Conversion of images to words, numbers and symbols and the reverse
- Ability to process information on an intuitive level

When both sides of the brain are activated through the **ABACUS** training, students can achieve calculations speeds previously only attainable by math geniuses.

Beyond math, our whole brain development technique ignites a cognitive firestorm in our students, who apply skills learned through our program in every area of their life. Better focus and concentration coupled with enhanced creativity and memory help students swiftly determine the component parts of a problem and devise a viable solution – and not just in Math – but in navigating effectively through every day life.

Regards,

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