

The Hindu Scientific Method

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Hindus (DNA F) lived only in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. They never lived along the Indus River. The people who lived only along the Indus in Pakistan for 4,000 years are European immigrants, called Sindhus (DNA R1a). Hindus and Sindhus were the exact opposite cultures. In the Sanskrit rubbish Sindhus were falsely portrayed as Hindus.

Hindus were highly advanced, logic-based cultures. Grandhika was their language. They developed a highly sophisticated form of the scientific method called the logic of hypothesis testing. It was the exact opposite of the Greek logic. It was the foundation of the modern science of Newton and Einstein.

The Greeks in Kashmir deliberately destroyed the Hindu logic that did not agree with Greek logic. They invented a synthetic language called “Sanskrit.” Sanskrit was a bastardized version of Grandhika designed to trash Hindu logic and turn it into Greek logic. All the Sanskrit literature was Greek rubbish.

Using scientific tools, we excavated fragments of the now-lost Hindu Grandhika logic books. What follows is the now-lost Hindu logic reconstructed from the fragments.

The Hindu logic was articulated in the “Brahma Sutra,” the logic of Brahman.

Hindu logicians wrote their own Bhasya (commentary) on the Brahma Sutra. The Original Grandhika Gita was a Bhasya on the Brahma Sutra by Professor Vasudeva Krishna. The Brahma Sutra and the Gita were the foundation of Hindu logic.

Each Proposition (Adhikarana) in the Brahma Sutra used a five-step validation process: (1) Thesis (Vishaya); (2) Doubt (Samsaya); (3) Anti-thesis (Purvapaksha); (4) Synthesis or conclusion (Sidhanta); and (5) Agreement with the other knowledge (Sangati).

The five-step validation process is the logic of hypothesis testing.

Evidence has three characteristics: (1) Known or adduced proof (Pramana), (2) Knower (Pramatru), and (3) Knowable (Prameya). The root word “Prama” means true knowledge.

The Brahma Sutra identified six theoretically possible Pramanas: (1) Pratyaksha (Perception), (2) Anumana (Inference, inferring fire from smoke), (3) Sabda (Word, testimony of past or present reliable experts), (4) Upamana (Comparison and analogy), (5) Arthapatti (Postulation, derivation from circumstances), and (6) Anupalabdi (Non-perception, non-existent or impossible).

Postulation (Arthapatti) is circumstantial evidence. For example, it looks like a duck and walks like a duck; therefore, it is a duck. It was forbidden in Hindu logic. It was included in the list to show what not to do and why.

Both Arthapatti (5) and Anupalabdi (6) were forbidden in Hindu logic. They were included in the list for logical completeness.

The Sabda Pramana (3), also known as Objective Knowledge, is an experiment that can be repeated with the same predictable outcome. It is the equivalent of a present-day controlled experiment conducted by past or present reliable experts.

There were many Bhasyas on the Brahma Sutra, called “Schools.” Each school had its own set of valid Pramanas. They tried to solve different kinds of problems. Around the beginning of the current era, someone enumerated dozens of different schools. Madhavacharya (Sarva Darsana) and Adi Shankara (Sarva Siddhanta) cataloged some of the important ones.

The Carvaka school believed that only [1] Perception was valid. It was the beginning of logic. It was based on sensory perception only, called Direct Knowledge.

The Buddha school believed that only [1, 2] Perception and Inference were valid. It was an ancient system of logical deduction, nothing to do with any religion. It added Indirect Knowledge (inference) to logic. It led to Empiricism. It was used to facilitate trade (Arthashastra, Mathematics).

The Sankhya school believed that [1, 2, 3] Perception, Inference, and Sabda were valid. It added Objective Knowledge (Sabda) to logic. It led to Rationalism. It promoted science.

The Nyaya school believed that [1, 2, 3, 4] Perception, Inference, Sabda, and Comparison were valid. It promoted the legal system for social order.

The Mimamsa school believed that [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Perception, Inference, Sabda, Comparison, and Postulation were valid. It led to Realism and promoted irrational blind faith and cult culture. It was the exact opposite of Rationalism.

Mimamsa, also known as Vedanta, was a European religion (Greek logic), not Hindu logic. It was the exact opposite of Hindu logic. Postulation (5) was forbidden in Hindu logic. Mimamsa was invented by the Greeks to deliberately trash Hindu logic. The Mimamsa logicians Bhaskara, Prabhakara, Kumarilla Bhatta, Patanjali, and Vedavyasa were Avestan Brahmins (Z93) on the Greek payroll, not Hindus (F).

Comparison (Upamana) was admissible evidence (precedence) in a legal dispute. It was allowed only in Nyaya but not in Buddha or Sankhya.

Perception and Inference are direct and indirect observations of nature (Prakriti). The Buddha school used only Perception and Inference. It was based on only Prakriti.

The Sankhya school added the Sabda Pramana to the Buddha school. The Sankhya had both Prakriti (Nature) and Purusha (Consciousness). Purusha was speculation, intuition, or inspiration conceived in the human mind. It was the exact opposite of Prakriti.

Prakriti is material (Matter). Purusha is a mental abstraction (Mind). Prakriti has no Purusha. Purusha has no Prakriti. They are logically exclusive.

A hypothesis (Proposition, Adhikarana) is invented (speculation) in the human mind (Purusha), not fabricated from matter (Prakriti).

A hypothesis becomes the true knowledge (Brahman) only if it is conceived by Purusha (mind) and validated by Prakriti (matter) in the strict logical procedure of the five-step Brahma Sutra. The process is called the logic of hypothesis testing.

Brahman (true knowledge) is a fusion (link, intersection) between Purusha and Prakriti. Prakriti has no Purusha. Purusha has no Prakriti. Brahman has both Prakriti and Purusha.

Brahman is like a molecule, consisting of one atom of Prakriti and one atom of Purusha. The atoms must be compatible for the molecule to form.

For example, a snake is a matter. The naked eye (senses) sees a snake. The Brahman molecule translates “snake” to potential death. The link between snakes (matter) and

death (mind) is acquired knowledge, not inherent in matter or mind. The Brahma Sutra is the chemistry of how the knowledge (link) is acquired.

The Gita school, invented by Professor Vasudeva Krishna, was a special case of the Sankhya school. It argued that if a hypothesis (speculation by Purusha) is validated by Prakriti, then a link (knowledge) is formed. The link has two compatible atoms (words) of Prakriti (matter) and Purusha (mind) to form a molecule.

The Monoism school, invented by Professor Siddhartha and perfected by Professor Ajatashatru, was a special case of the Gita school. They argued that compatibility between two atoms is necessary to form a molecule, but compatibility is not sufficient for the molecule to be stable.

To be Brahman (true knowledge), we must know not only when a molecule is valid (necessary) but also when it is not valid (sufficient). For a hypothesis to become true knowledge, validation by Prakriti is necessary but not sufficient. Only a hypothesis that has been rejected by Prakriti can be sufficient. To be necessary and sufficient, a hypothesis must be both validated and rejected by Prakriti. We must know when to use a hypothesis (necessary, validated) and also when not to use it (sufficient, rejected).

Generally, the Gita school was called Theory, and the Monoism school was called Strict Science. The words “theory” and “science” were commonly treated as interchangeable.

Purusha → Hypothesis → Theory (Science) was the general practice of science.

Albert Einstein supported the Brahma Sutra argument that a hypothesis must be invented by Purusha, not fabricated from Prakriti. He agreed with the Monoism that only “Necessary and Sufficient” is the true knowledge. He argued that only a Theory that has the potential to become Strict Science should be called Science. Professor Karl Popper called it the Einstein’s Falsification Requirement. To become Science, a Theory must demonstrate that it can become Strict Science. Theory, Science, and Strict Science were split into different categories.

Purusha → Hypothesis → Theory → Science → Strict Science is the new protocol for the evolution of true knowledge. It is modern science, now called the logic of hypothesis testing. It was the Hindu logic invented by professors Krishna, Siddhartha, and Ajatashatru. It was the exact opposite of Greek logic.

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