

The Hindu Scientific Method

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Swami Vivekananda opened his famous Chicago (1893) lecture on Hinduism with a question: “Of all the numerous ancient religions, why is it that only Hinduism still exists?”

Hinduism was a Scientific Method, not a religion. It was misinterpreted by people who were ignorant of logic.

What follows is a logical structure of the Hindu Scientific Method, based on archeological evidence.

The Indian subcontinent consisted of two geographic areas separated by the Indus river. Historically, West Indus was called Persia and East Indus was called Hindu. They evolved different systems of logic. The logic of Hindu was called Hinduism. The words Hindu and Hinduism referred to a location, East Indus.

The Hindu Scientific Method was articulated in the Brahma Sutra (700 BCE). It was a summary of Upanishads, presented in a structured logical form.

All the great logicians of Hindu wrote their own Bhasya (commentary, interpretation) on the Brahma Sutra.

Each Bhasya was a different school of thought, with its own system of logic. Numerous Bhasya coexisted, in harmony, each addressing a different issue. They used the same Scientific Method of the Brahma Sutra, but employed different rules of logic, tools, to solve different problems.

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 Hindu Scientific Method, Hinduism.

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

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

Bhasyas on the Brahma Sutra disagreed only on valid Pramanas. They were in total agreement of the Scientific Method, the five step validation process, Hinduism. Each Hindu school selected its own set of valid Pramanas used in its system of logic.

Around the beginning of the current era, someone enumerated dozens of different existing schools (Bhasya) based on the various Pramanas employed. Many of them were weeded out by Natural Selection. Madhavacharya and Adi Shankara cataloged some of the important ones.

The Carvaka school believed that only [1] Perception was valid. It led to materialism. It was the oldest. It had its day of glory and was weeded out by nature.

The Buddha school believed that only [1, 2] Perception and Inference were valid. It led to Empiricism. It flourished during the Maurya dynasty. It was weeded out by nature when the empire collapsed. The Buddha school is not to be confused with Buddhism. It was a system of logic. It had nothing to do with any religion.

The Sankhya school believed that [1, 2, 6] Perception, Inference, and Sabda were valid. It led to rationalism. It promoted science.

The Nyaya school believed that [1, 2, 3, 6] Perception, Inference, Comparison, and Sabda were valid. It led to jurisprudence. It promoted the legal system.

The Mimamsa school believed that [1, 2, 3, 4, 6] Perception, Inference, Comparison, Postulation, and Sabda were valid. It led to realism. It promoted Philology, the linguistic science. Postulation is inference from circumstantial evidence. For example, Rao is alive, he is not at home, therefore he is outside his house.

The above listed sample of schools communicate the essence of the argument. The Hindu culture was flexible enough to let people experiment without intimidation or persecution and have nature do the weeding.

Each school had its own system of logic based on its list of Pramanas. All of them used the same Scientific Method, the five step validation process, Hinduism.

Comparison (Upamana) was admissible evidence (Precedence) in a legal dispute. It was allowed in Nyaya and Mimansa. It was not allowed in Buddha or Sankhya.

Postulation, inference from circumstantial evidence, was allowed only in Mimansa.

Perception and Inference are direct and indirect observation of Nature (Prakriti). The Buddha school used only Perception and Inference. It was based on only Prakriti, verifiable empirical evidence (Empiricism).

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

Prakriti is matter, Atoms. Purusha is mental abstraction, no Atoms. Prakriti has no Purusha. Purusha has no Prakriti.

A hypothesis (Proposition, Adhikarana) is invented in human Mind (Purusha), not fabricated from Prakriti.

To be considered as knowledge, a hypothesis must go through the five step validation process of the Brahma Sutra, Hinduism.

A hypothesis becomes Brahman, true knowledge, only if it is conceived by Purusha and validated by Prakriti.

Brahman 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 Brahma Sutra is the chemistry of how the molecules are formed.

The Bhagavad Gita school, invented by Vasudeva Krishna (600 BCE), was a special case of the Sankhya school. It argued that if a hypothesis (Purusha) is validated by Prakriti, then a molecule is formed. The molecule has two compatible atoms of Prakriti and Purusha, to bond.

The Monoism school, invented by Siddhartha (500 BCE) and perfected by King of Kasi Ajatashatru (400 BCE), was a special case of the Bhagavad Gita school. They argued

that compatibility between two atoms is necessary to form a bond, but compatibility is not sufficient for the bond to be permanent.

To be Brahman, we must know not only when the bond is valid (necessary), but also when the bond is not valid (sufficient).

For a statement to be a hypothesis, 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).

The Brahma Sutra invented the concept of Scientific Method. The Bhagavad Gita school invented the concept of Science (necessary). The Monoism school invented the concept of Strict Science (necessary and sufficient).

To distinguish between the two schools, the Bhagavad Gita is called Theory and the Monoism is called Brahman. A Theory is a hypothesis validated by Prakriti. Brahman is a Theory rejected by Prakriti. Both Theory and Brahman are generally accepted as Science.

Purusha -> Hypothesis -> Theory is the evolutionary progression of Science.

Albert Einstein pointed out, correctly, that a hypothesis must be **invented** by Purusha, not **fabricated** from Prakriti. He argued that only a Theory that has the potential to become Brahman (sufficient) is qualified to be Science. It is called the Einstein's falsification requirement. To be science, a Theory must demonstrate that it can be rejected by Prakriti. The burden of proof rests on the Theory.

The Einstein school, perfected by Karl Popper, is a qualified Bhagavad Gita school. It separates Science from Theory. A Theory is not science unless it can prove that it can be rejected by Prakriti. Only Brahman (Monoism) is true knowledge. Science is only a stepping stone to reach Brahman. Science must have the potential to become Brahman. Brahman is the Strict Science. Science is not sufficient.

Newton was rejected by Einstein. It is necessary and sufficient. It is Strict Science. It is Brahman. We now know when to use Newton and also when not to use Newton.

Einstein is not yet rejected by Prakriti. It is not Brahman (sufficient). It is only a Theory (necessary but not sufficient). We do not know when not to use Einstein. It supplied proof that it satisfies Einstein's falsification requirement. It has the potential to become Strict Science. Therefore, it is Science.

The Bhagavad Gita school requires a hypothesis to be validated by Prakriti to qualify to become a Theory.

The Einstein school requires a Theory to demonstrate that it can be rejected by Prakriti to qualify to become Science.

The Monoism school requires Science to be rejected by Prakriti to qualify to become Strict Science.

Purusha -> Hypothesis -> Theory -> Science -> Strict Science is the new standard for evolution of true knowledge.

A Theory is not Science unless it has the potential to become Strict Science. Only Strict Science is Brahman, the true Knowledge.

A verifiable Statement is a Hypothesis. A verified Hypothesis is a Theory. A falsifiable Theory is Science. A falsified Science is Strict Science.

The Sanskrit word Rishi means one who mastered the logic of Brahman. Newton, Einstein, Karl Popper, Vasudeva Krishna, Siddhartha, and Ajatashatru were Rishi. They mastered the logic of Brahman. They were great logicians. They wrote their own Bhasya on the Brahma Sutra.

Rishi is a scientist who knows the difference between Theory, Science, and Strict Science.

The Einstein school was a Bhasya on the Brahma Sutra. It was a special case of the Bhagavad Gita school. It was stronger than the Bhagavad Gita school, but weaker than the Monoism school. It was a Hindu school.

The Brahma Sutra has no god. Therefore, Hindu schools have no place for god. Hindu schools have nothing to do with any god or religion. They are pure logic.

Hinduism is the Scientific Method of the Brahma Sutra. It originated in East Indus (Hindu), in Upanishads. It is still evolving. It is Universal.

Deduction and Induction are systems of logic based on only Prakriti. They use only Pramanas [1, 2] Perception and Inference, similar to Buddha school. Their logic is based on only necessary conditions. They cannot become Brahman (sufficient).

Only hypotheses conceived by Purusha (Mind) can become Brahman. Brahman is a link between Purusha and Prakriti. Brahman is a molecule; Prakriti is only an atom.

Knowledge is diverse. Different applications require different rules of logic, tools.

Mathematics (Buddha), Science (Sankhya), Law (Nyaya), and Philology (Mimansa) are Hindu schools. Bhagavad Gita, Einstein, and Monoism are also Hindu schools.

There are hundreds of Hindu schools, all over the world. They may not be aware that they are Hindu schools. Any school that employs the Scientific Method of the Brahma Sutra (Hinduism) is a Hindu school.

Hinduism is the Scientific Method of the Brahma Sutra.

People who were ignorant of logic misinterpreted Hinduism.

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