

The Hindu Scientific Method

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The original Hinduism was a Scientific Method, not a religion. It was misinterpreted by people who were ignorant of Hindu history, logic, and culture. Hindu lived only in the Peninsular India, to the south of Tropic of Cancer, for over 60,000 years. They never had a war, god, or religion. They were the Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens. Culturally, they were the exact opposite of the Europe Clade of Homo Sapiens who evolved only recently, after the glacial melt, from the Stone Age. Hindu never lived along the Indus river or Himalayas. People who lived along the Indus were the recent European immigrants, not Hindu.

What follows is a logical structure of the now lost Hindu Scientific Method. It was the exact opposite of the Aristotle's Logic of Deduction and Induction. The Greeks in India deliberately and totally destroyed it.

The Hindu Scientific Method was articulated in the Brahma Sutra, the Logic of Brahman. The original Brahma Sutra was composed in the Hindu language called Grandhika. The extant Sanskrit Brahma Sutra was a vandalized version.

Hindu logicians wrote their own Bhasya (commentary, interpretation) on the Brahma Sutra. The original Bhagavad Gita composed in Grandhika was a Bhasya on the Brahma Sutra. The extant Sanskrit Bhagavad Gita was a vandalized version.

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 of Hypothesis Testing is the Hindu Scientific Method.

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 theoretically possible Pramanas: (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).

Postulation (Arthapatti) is circumstantial evidence. For example: It looks like a duck, 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.

Arthapatti (4) and Anupalabdi (5) were included in the list for logical completeness. They were forbidden in Hindu logic.

The Sabda Pramana, 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.

At the time the original Grandhika Rig Veda was composed, logic consisted of only the three Pramanas: Perception (Direct Knowledge), Inference (Indirect Knowledge), and Sabda (Objective Knowledge). The extant Sanskrit Rig Veda was a vandalized version.

The original Rig Veda, Brahma Sutra, and Bhagavad Gita were composed in the Grandhika. Sanskrit was a recent synthetic language invented by the Greeks in Kashmir as a mixture of only Grandhika and Persian to deliberately destroy the Hindu logic. All the Sanskrit literature was recent Greek financed vandalized versions of Hindu logic based literature.

There were many Bhasyas on the Brahma Sutra called the Hindu 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 Hindu 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 originally developed to keep track of seasons by analyzing location of Sun, Moon, and Stars.

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 led to Empiricism. It was used to facilitate trade (Arthashastra, Mathematics).

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 promoted the legal system of social order.

The Mimamsa school believed that [1, 2, 3, 4, 6] Perception, Inference, Comparison, Postulation, and Sabda were valid. It led to Realism and promoted irrational blind faith and cult culture. It was the antithesis of Rationalism. It was a Greek invention.

Mimamsa, also known as Vedanta, was European logic, not Hindu logic. Postulation was forbidden in Hindu logic. Mimamsa was invented only after the Greeks in India. It was composed in Sanskrit. The Mimamsa logicians Bhaskara, Prabhakara, Kumarilla Bhatta, Patanjali, and Vedavyasa were Persians, not Hindu. They never lived in the Peninsular India. They were ignorant of Hindu history, logic, and culture. They were the unethical Persians on the Greek payroll who trashed the logic based Hindu Grandhika literature to ignorance based Sanskrit rubbish.

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

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

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

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 Hinduism. The procedure 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. It is a dictionary to translate Matter to Mind. Without the dictionary, Matter is unintelligible to Mind. Mind cannot survive in the world of Matter without the dictionary.

For example, snake is Matter. The naked-eye (senses) sees a snake. The Brahman (dictionary) translates snake to potential death. The link between snake (Matter) and death (Mind) is an 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 bond.

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 bond, but compatibility is not sufficient for the bond to be permanent.

Vasudeva Krishna, Siddhartha, and Ajatashatru were professors of the Hindu University at Patna. They were vandalized into fictional gods in the Sanskrit rubbish.

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

For a hypothesis to be 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).

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

Generally, the Gita school was called Theory, and Monoism school was called Science. The words Theory and Science were commonly treated as interchangeable.

Purusha → Hypothesis → Theory 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 Brahman (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. Only Science can become Strict Science. It is called the Einstein's Falsification Requirement. To become Science, a Theory must demonstrate that it can become Strict Science. The burden of proof rests on the Theory. Theory, Science, and Strict Science were split into different categories.

The Einstein school, perfected by professor Karl Popper, is a qualified Gita school. It separated Science from Theory.

Newton was rejected by Einstein. It is now necessary and sufficient (Brahman). It is Strict Science. 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). We do not know when not to use Einstein. It supplied proof that it satisfies the Einstein's Falsification Requirement. It has the potential to become Strict Science, in the future.

The 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 protocol for evolution of 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 Brahma Sutra was a universal system of logic, based on Hypothesis Testing. It was the exact opposite of the Aristotle's logic of Deduction and Induction.

The extant Sanskrit Rig Veda, Brahma Sutra, and Bhagavad Gita were not the originals. The originals were composed in Grandhika, not Sanskrit.

Sanskrit was a mixture of only Grandhika and a Persian dialect called Avestan. Using scientific tools, we identified and discarded Avestan from Sanskrit to excavate the original Grandhika literature.

Unfortunately, the Hindu logic developed over 60,000 years in the Peninsular India is now lost. It was deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greek colonialists.

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