



## SHORT COMMUNICATION

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# Highlights of A Proposal Submitted to the Government of India and World Leaders For Resurrecting Ancient Science & Technology and Bridging the Gap With Modern Science

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## ABSTRACT

Can we resurrect and reconstruct Ancient Science using a new set of axioms that address the needs of the modern world while maintaining authenticity and respect toward the original knowledge? A series of steps and protocols towards achieving the above goal is the purpose of this paper. How a new set of axioms can help build Ancient Science and how the new science can be bridged with modern science are the key aspects of this paper. This paper is a highlight of the proposal submitted recently to the Indian Government and World leaders towards achieving the proposed goal.

**Keywords:** Ancient Science, Modern Science, Traditional medicine, Traditional Knowledge

## Introduction

Modern Science has provided a framework for progression in many areas of life. Yet, we still have many challenges that may best be resolved through shifting the current paradigm. Can an understanding and application of the cognitive and physical sciences of ancient civilizations prove useful to the needs of the current era?

Historically, we know of earlier civilizations that made significant progress in independent sciences that shaped world view and supported daily living by providing useful knowledge for several thousand years. Ayurveda and Yoga, among the so called Ancient Sciences, were practiced primarily in India and are still practiced by more than 60% of India's population. The earliest known universities in the world, namely Nalanda and Taxila, included origin theories and many modern equivalent courses in the curriculum. The physical and intellectual properties of these

courses are still alive due to their universal appeal in helping mankind. Further exploration and application of this knowledge gleaned by great sages and handed down through Gurukuls (schools) will tap into resources which appeal to both the hearts and minds of the nation.

Ancient Indian Science is also a hard core Science, not merely focusing on psychological aspects such as 'consciousness' as most modern minds interpret. As part of the university syllabus, it included Evolution and Theory of Origin, Astrology and Astronomy, Ancient Physics, Ancient Mathematics, Ancient Chemistry and Metallurgy, Anatomy, Ancient Biology (Anatomy) and Medicine, Agriculture, Law, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Martial arts and many other fields that don't have a modern word-to-word translation.

The identification of modern science took place only between the 16th and 17th centuries. The three-hundred year old science takes over the globe, from defining national economies to opening new pathways to seemingly unimaginable technologies, such as missions to Mars, super-powered computers, and nanotechnology. All industries, from the ones dealing with the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, to the ones that create

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a need simply by existing, rely on research and processes that can be duplicated with identical results every time. The average person is not alone in valuing the benefits these advances might bring to their everyday lives. What sets this modern science apart is the culture of research (for its indigenous science), which is fundamentally lacking in countries such as India due to a number of reasons. This very absence provides an opportunity to redefine the purpose of applied science.

The path of modern science can be traced to Europe beginning with its separation from religion during the lifetimes of Copernicus (1473-1543) and Aristotle (384 BCE-322 BCE).

Copernicus took the non-religious approach to knowledge that is now broadly known as "Science". This development stands in stark contrast to the path of Ancient Sciences because in India more than 10,000 years passed wherein Ancient Science was well integrated into the culture of spirituality and religion.

The ancient civilizations designed two sciences: 1) The Science of Wisdom, for the intellect and 2) The Science of Rituals, for laymen. The Science of Wisdom developed from highly intellectual discussions similar to modern quantum mechanics that included theory of origin, Evolution and Mutation, Vedic Mathematics, Alchemy and psychology etc. The Science for laymen included idol worship, rituals and cultural practices, etc.

In a similar fashion to the west, ancient religion and science can be separated, yet each still retains a connection with the underlying concept of a unity of consciousness that supports both. A challenge to accessing this ancient knowledge arises due to most of the documentation being written in the Sanskrit and Tamil languages (but not limited to) which are built using their own axioms. This language barrier creates a huge gap in accessing the ancient science practices for the modern world. Even so, many have been trying to test some of the ancient hypotheses through the lens of modern science and have not been successful in their endeavors. Since the axioms are different, we recommend further research into the fundamental structures so that clarity and profundity are gained, and that proper application may be applied. To date, we have some understanding of the axioms that link theory applicable to medicine, psychology and sociology. This is important because the practice of ancient science is reflected in Indian culture, and it is a reflection of intellectual significance that we believe holds potential to resolve unsolved problems that exist in modern science. India, a land where the wisdom of the sages has enriched cultural heritage for millennia, is fertile soil for rooting out these substructures and for a growing body of integrated knowledge, which can contribute to the full flowering of conscious existence and healthy living in our world.

## **Future Steps of Action toward achieving an Integral Ancient Science !**

In order to properly reconstruct the ancient science curricula, a significant effort needs to be made in translating the available documents, which are written in Sanskrit and Tamil languages. We believe that these documents, properly translated, will give

further impetus to evolution theories that connect Consciousness and Space. This concept is potentially more advanced than the current big-bang theory and holds promise of being a catalyst for significantly improving the human experience of living without the baggage of religious fundamentalism.

We propose a novel and modern strategy to separate religion and science in India without affecting the immediate economic conditions of the nation. First, declare the great siddhas, rishis and sages of India as contributors (scientists) to the Ancient Science of India. Second, separate eastern science from ancient Indian religion. Religion will always be protected by religious rules; therefore, the step we need to take is to draw a clear line between religion and science, which gives science the unassailable right to question and to test theories. This is essential if we are to access and assimilate the knowledge and wisdom of the ancient sage-scientists in this paradigm shift.

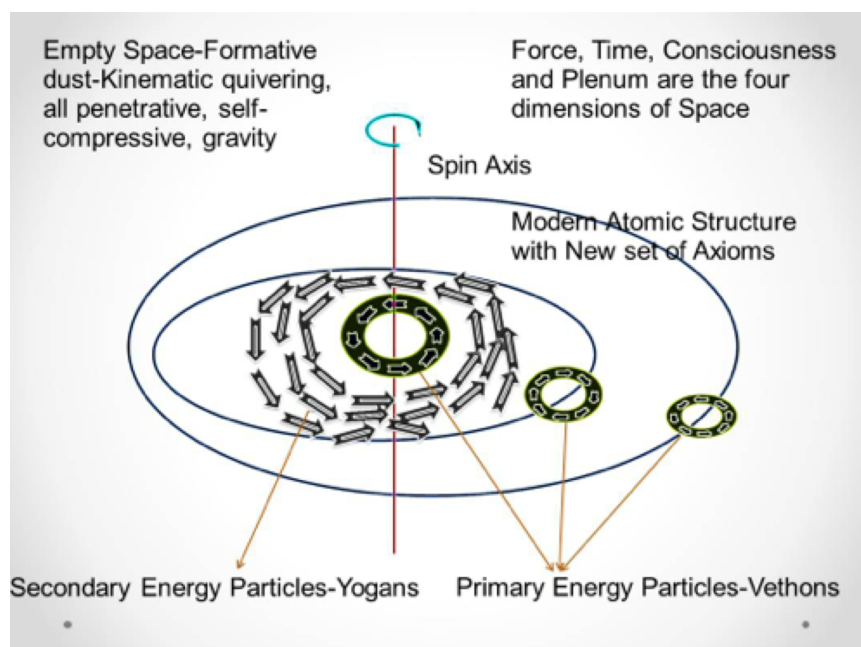
Keeping this in mind, the fundamental axioms of the eastern science can be ascertained from the Vedas and the Agamas (Ancient Tamil Scripture). The ancient mathematics can be tracked from works of Arayabhata, Varahamira, Bramagupta, Bhaskara etc. Medical technology can be rebuilt from the indisputable scientific work of Dhanvanthiri, Charaka, Vagabhatta, Sushruta, Mandapal and many more notable individuals and schools of thought. In the south of India, valuable science can be extracted from the works of Thiruvalluvar, Thirumoolar, Avvayar, Sivavakkiyar, Ramana Maharishi, Ramalinga Adigalar and many more. The fundamental axioms revealed by the revolutionary sage scientist from Southern India, Vethathiri Maharishi (Unified Force, 2008), paves way for a novel approach toward building the Ancient holistic science that can be constructed upon this foundation. It is important to cite the contribution of Vethathiri Maharishi, who belongs to the modern world, because he connects evolution and the physics of ancient science and bridges the gap between ancient science and modern science. (This revolution work will be published later.) His work paves way toward rebuilding the entirety of ancient science with a new set of axioms that will also consider the significant contribution of other contemporary sage-scientists. It would also be worthwhile to include the enormous scientific contributions from 18 South Indian Siddhas and several other sages all across India and Asia whose names are not listed here for brevity.

The key vector for the origin theory is that the universe as we know it evolved from empty space. Strong evidence-based literature provides proof that supports these Vedic Origin Theories, from the Vedas and Tamil Agamas up to the most recent theories proposed by the Indian sage-scientists. We should create corresponding divisions of ancient science akin to modern physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics, constructed from this theory; albeit using a different nomenclature to differentiate them from modern science, as well as to provide them their own identity. Also, we should

acknowledge all sage-scientists, past and present, and their contribution to ancient science. Similarly, the obvious medical technologies that can fit into the Vethathiri theory are Ayurveda and Siddha, since these are based on the principle of varying the proportions of Panchamahabhoothas (five fundamental elements), which is directly related to the theory of origin mentioned earlier. Sri Sri Ravishankar has made enormous contribution reviving Ayurveda by establishing Ayurvedic institutions in more than 100 countries. The entire mechanism of Ayurveda can be explained based on the proportions of panchabhoothas. So the anatomy will of a physical body will be looked from the perspective of ancient anatomy. The anatomy will have a energy body, magnetic body as well as new physical body that shows connection of naddis and neurons to different organs of the body. The fundamental axioms of medical science will be constructed based on symbiosis, or ahimsa theory described by 'morality' which is found under the philosophy of life described in the Vedas and in the teachings of gurus like Mahavir Jain, Buddha, Ashoka, etc. Material Science and Technology should be based on the same principle of morality as stated by several thousand sage-scientists as cited below:

"I, in my life time, will not cause harm (in the name of science and technology) in thoughts or deeds, in the present or in the future, to the self or to others. To the extent possible, I will try to build a new, green science and technology so that if not in my lifetime, at least the future generations can be benefitted".

All other branches of science including sociology, psychology, economics, law, etc., should be similarly reconstructed, basing them on the own original literature. This will demand amendments in constitution as well.



**Figure 1:** Bridging the gap between Ancient Science and modern Science using the Veda-Model.

### Ancient Science Resurrection Road Map (ASRRM)

Though this is a 50 year roadmap for making a massive change in the world, below are the immediate steps that need to be taken for the next 5-10 years.

1. Bring all the Siddhas, Rishis, Vaidyas and Mystics, of the past and present, who have contributed to the development, understanding, and advancement of ancient science, under one umbrella.
2. In order perform point number 1) an International conference should be arranged to collect all the dignitaries to the stage. This will be an historical event and the conference theme will be 'Identifying the Ancient Holistic Science of the World'
3. Initiate negotiations with these sage-scientists, or their organizations, through governmental or NGO bodies to contribute a substantial part of their income towards research exclusively on Ancient Indian science (This project includes suggestions to conduct experiments using modern science as of now, and build paradigm shift theory and experiments for the ancient Indian Science down the road).
4. Propose that the government allocate a substantial part of the budget exclusively for the advancement of the ancient sciences of India. It will be an investment for a better future for the nation, as well as the world.
5. Appoint a high level intellectual committee that consists of the then declared ancient as well as existing modern scientists who have a keen interest in developing ancient science, to describe the nature of the project ( this will include giving equal privileges to all religious heads of India and women to be part of the committee members)
6. Facilitate the creation of an entity to whom universities and research institutions (from India and worldwide) can apply

for grants to conduct research in ancient science.

7. Once a grant has been sanctioned based on meritocracy, utilize the funds for research that would be conducted for at least five years before it advances to step 8.
8. First step of the grant will be used to collect all literatures on ancient science and create a physical library and many online libraries.
9. Expert scholars and translators will be selected and appointed to translate the content from ancient language into modern language
10. Based on statistics references will be cited in the research and the research findings will be publish the research in newly created peer reviewed journals, text books and masters and doctoral theses.
11. A new impact factor body for the journals be formed, to differentiate it from modern science way of evaluating publications. The body will monitor the work published on ancient science alone. It will be managed by a team of experts in this field that will assess

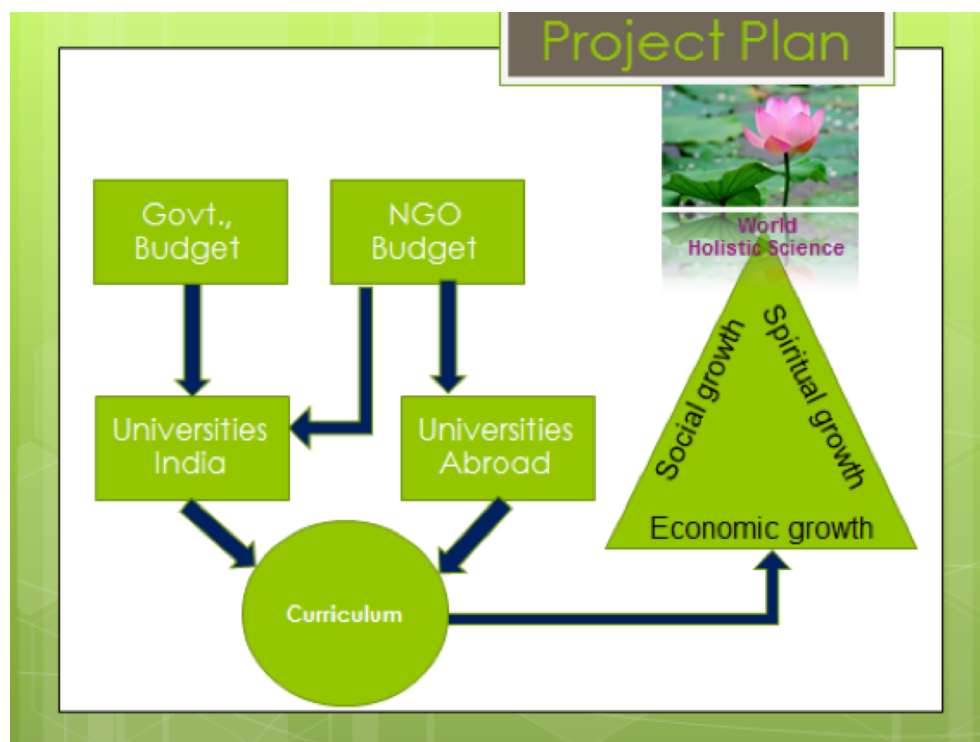


Figure 2: Flow chart showing a strategic plan to achieve Holistic Science of the World

19. Bridging the gap between ancient science and modern science giving equal value to contributors of both science and getting rid of unwanted parts in the merged universal science.
20. A steering committee will be appointed to steer and monitor the direction in which the research should be oriented.

Carrying out the goals detailed above will take a long time and concerted effort. It will require immense resources from scientists from all over the world who can completely understand the depth of this subject by closely working with these sage-scientists, vaidya's (doctors of ancient medicine) and scholars along with the help of translators and interpreters of ancient Indian language with special emphasis given, but not limited to, translation of Sanskrit and Tamil languages.

- the work based on novel statistical parameter analysis
12. Instruct the intellectual committee to segregate the published work into course books to be used starting from kindergarten all the way to doctorate level of education and beyond.
13. Include Ancient Science in the curriculum, to be studied parallel to modern science in schools, colleges and universities. Ancient Languages such as Sanskrit and Tamil should be part of a mandatory syllabus.
14. Once a substantial part of ancient science has been developed, gradually trim modern science syllabus (retaining only the parts that are essential, green and support the ideology of ancient science).
15. Market the ideas that come out of the research within India, as well as worldwide, and reinvest the income thus generated from indigenous hard and soft products of India, for the further development of the nation.
16. Encourage entrepreneurship and sustainable models and develop Indian agriculture, handicrafts and small scale businesses using this as a springboard. Let all the software be used to build ancient products so that agriculture and ancient small scale industries will regrow and rebuild Indian culture with Technology.
17. Develop a new holistic Science of India that has its world class universities, hospitals and medical colleges, ancient architecture, art and town planning, and a culture that has the conscious models inculcated in all parts of life, with high sophistication and infrastructure.
18. New rules will be laid to protect Traditional Knowledge and cultural expressions under intellectual property rights or alternative mechanisms yet to be created.

## Conclusion

It is the need of the hour that we implement this new model that author suggested, based on a 30 years of research on ancient science, as well from the authors discussion with a number of highly renowned and learned people from both cultures (east and west). By following this new strategy, the author strongly believes that the world will not only be able to acknowledge the teachings of the great sage scientists of the east, but also ensure a better future for generations to come by bridging both sciences. It is time we realize that **there is a hidden science in the ancient (Indian) culture and we bring this to the whole world for making a change that the world wants to see.**

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## Authors Column



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