

Twitter Thread by Vibhu Vashisth





Vibhu Vashisth

@VIBHU_Tweet



IT WAS RISHI KANADA WHO GAVE THE ATOMIC THEORY & TALKED ABOUT THE GRAVITY OF EARTH, 2600 YEARS BEFORE AN APPLE FELL IN FRONT OF NEWTON'S EYES:

Scientists of the modern world credit an English scientist John Dalton (1766 CE -1844 CE) for the Atomic Theory.

 16th Century AD	Laws of motion Newton vs Rishi Kanad	 6th or 2nd Century BC
1) First Law of Motion - <i>Kanad</i> : वेगः निमित्तविशेषात् कर्मणि जायते Newton: The change of motion is due to impressed force		
2) Second Law of Motion - <i>Kanad</i> : वेग निमित्तपेक्षान् कर्मणि जायते नियतिद्वक् क्रिया प्रबन्ध हेतु Newton: The change of motion is proportional to the motive force impressed and is made in the direction of the right line in which the force is impressed		
3) Third Law of Motion - <i>Kanad</i> : वेगः संयोगविशेषाविरोधी Newton: To every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction		

And this is because, most of us are not even aware of an ancient Indian Sage named Kanada, who was the first to formulate the theory of atoms, almost 2600 yrs before Dalton and talk about earth's gravity.

Principle 1. कर्म कर्मसाध्यं न विद्यते ॥१।१।११॥

[Internal] motion does not lead to [outer] motion.

Principle 2. कारणाभावात्कार्याभावः ॥१।२।१॥

In the absence of cause there is an absence of effect.

Principle 3. सामान्यं विशेष इति बुद्ध्यपेक्षम् ॥१।२।३॥

The properties of universal and particular are associated with the mind.

Principle 4. सदिति यतोद्रव्यगुणकर्मसु सा सत्ता ॥१।२।७॥

Substance, attribute, and motion appear out of potential (*sattā*).

Principle 5. द्रव्यत्त्वनित्यत्वे वायुना व्याख्याते ॥२।१।२८॥

Matter is conserved, as explained for vāyu. (VS 2.1.28)

Principle 6. सदकारणवन्नित्यम् ॥४।१।१॥

What is without cause is eternal (*nitya*).

Rishi Kanada was born around 600 BCE in Dwarka, Gujarat and he was the son of a philosopher named Ulka. He was fascinated with the minute detailing of the things right from his childhood. Once, when he was very young, he accompanied his father on a journey to Prayaga.



Atom Particle; Image source: Pinterest

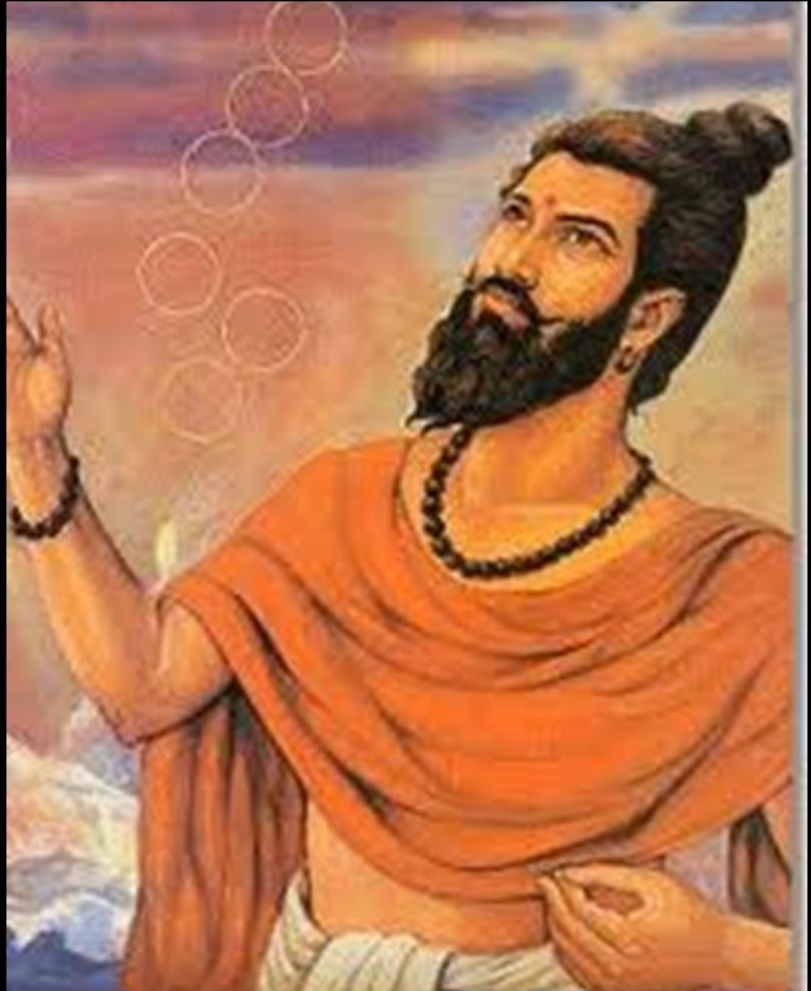
He saw plentiful grains scattered along the path leading to the shore of river Ganga. It's a tradition in Hindu families to scatter the grains for the ants and birds to feed on them. Suddenly, an ant caught his attention, who was feeding on a rice grain.

Maharishi Kanada is the main founder of the Vaisheshika school. It was founded between 200BCE and CE.

The core text which is commented upon is the Vaisheshika Sutras.

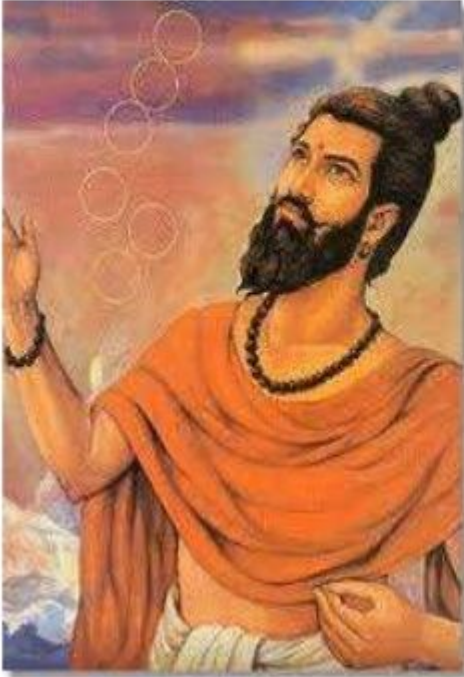
The school is focused on understanding reality and its plurality. It is focused on metaphysics and ontology. It offers a different metaphysics from that of Sankhya.

The ontology offered by the school is strongly in opposition to that of Buddhism and Vedanta.



He was mesmerised by this very fact that how a small grain of rice becomes food for the ant but to satisfy the hunger of a person so many grains are needed together. This incidence made him realize the importance of a single grain of rice.

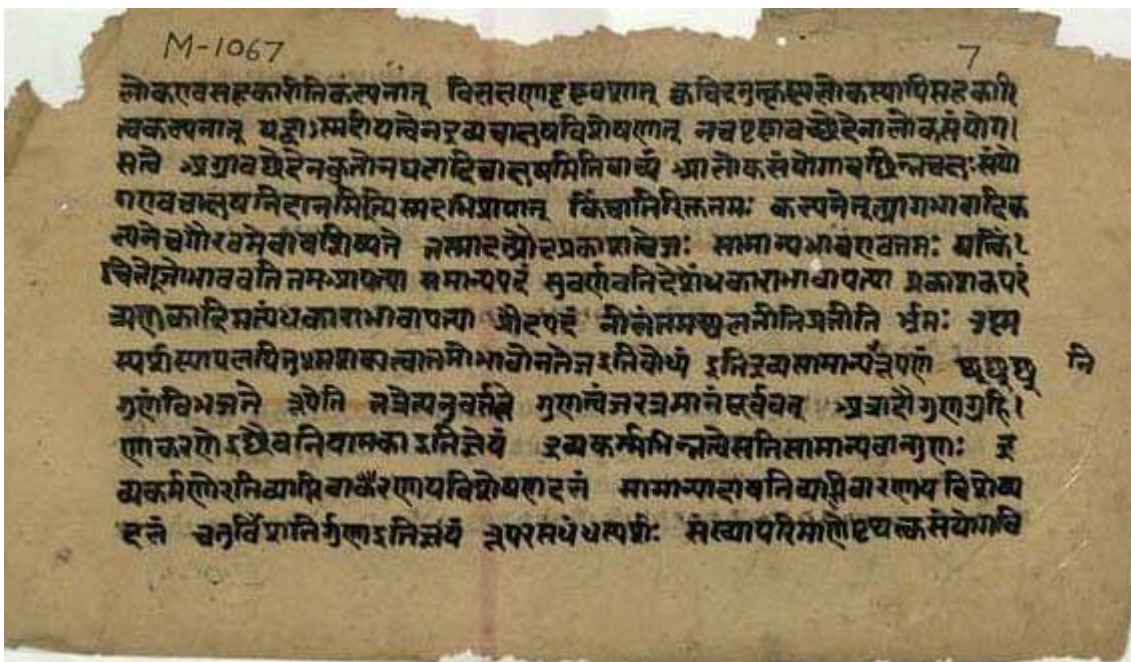
Historical perceptive of Vaishesika system



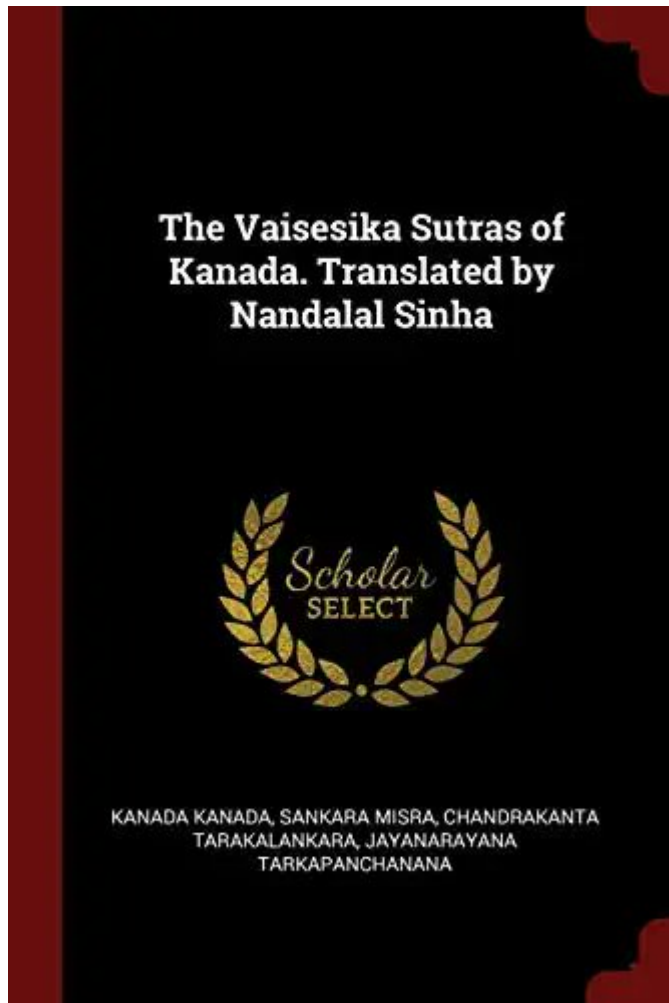
- **Founded by Kanada.**
- **Has a close relation with Nyaya**
- **Develops metaphysics and ontology**
- **It is known for the philosophy of particularity and logical realism**
- **Deals with the categories and to unfold its atomistic pluralism**
- **Entire universe is reduced into seven categories.**

How the ant was breaking the rice grain into smallest particles to eat it left an impression on his mind & he realised that after a certain point the matter cannot be broken further & that's how he came up with the idea that 'anu' (atom) was an indestructible particle of matter.

That is how pple started calling him 'Kan' as it translates to 'the smallest particle' in Sanskrit. He called indivisible matter 'anu' which literally means atom. Kanada compiled a book on his works & called it "Vaishesika Sutras" describing dimensions, motions & chemical rxns of Atoms.



Kanada rishi considered atoms as the smallest of the particles invisible to the eye. These particles he said, were indestructible and hence remain forever. Theorists adhering to this very theory later proposed that atoms of same substance combine to produce...



...biatomic molecules (dvyanuka), triatomic molecules (tryanuka). The new 'anu' thus formed has similar properties as of 'paramanu'. Kanada also proposed that 'anu' can be combined in different ways to produce chemical changes in presence of external factors like heat & light.

PARMANU

- The smallest particle of earth, water, fire and air
- The most indivisible state of matter.
- The atoms of water, earth, fire and air are eternal because an atom is part less and cannot be produced or destroyed
- The common elements of air, water, fire and air are noneternal because they are produced by a combination of atoms and therefore can disintegrate and change
- The existence of atoms is proved by inference not by perception
- All composite parts of the world can be broken into smaller parts. But when one comes to the part which cannot be broken further that minutest part in VA is called atom.
- Atoms can neither be produced nor destroyed they are eternal.


It was rishi Kanada who believed that all living beings are composed of five elements namely, "prithvi, agni, jal, vayu, akaasa". Vegetables have only jal. Insects have jal & agni. Birds have prithvi, jal, agni and vayu. Human beings are the only species made of all 5 elements.

SEVEN PADARTH (CATEGORIES OF REALITY)

Padarth	Categories	
1. Dravya	Substance	Exist
2. Guna	Quality	
3. Karma	Action	
4. Samanya	Generality	
5. Visesa	Uniqeness	
6. Samanya	Injerence	
7. Abhav	Non Existence	


Do you know that it was also Rishi Kanada who put forth the theory that 'Grutva' (meaning Gravity in Sanskrit) is responsible for the falling of objects on earth.

According to Kanada, life is an organised form of Atoms & molecules and death is the unorganized form of the same.



Laws of motion

Newton vs Rishi Kanad



17th Century AD
6th or 2nd Century BC

1) First Law of Motion -
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Newton: The change of motion is due to impressed force

2) Second Law of Motion -
Kanad : वेग निमित्तापेक्षात् कर्मणो जायते नियतदिक् क्रिया प्रबन्ध हेतु
Newton: The change of motion is proportional to the motive force impressed and is made in the direction of the right line in which the force is impressed

3) Third Law of Motion -
Kanad : वेगः संयोगविशेषाविरोधी
Newton: To every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction

Such great works centuries ahead of its time were propounded by the great ancient Indian Sage Kanada, but just b'coz Indian theories lacked empirical evidence, is it justified to discredit them of everything & that too, when those unempirical theories were proved correct years later

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Indian theories about the atom are abstract and entangled in philosophy as they were based on logic & not on experimentation but they were much more than that, as those theories connected the Science with Philosophy & Spirituality.

CONCEPT OF ISWARA OF GOD

- God (Isvara) is the efficient cause of the world, while the atoms are the material cause
- The eternal and uncreated nature of souls and atoms, and accounts for their varying states by the principle of adrsta (under God's will)
- Vedas are authored by intelligent beings, under the guidance of an eternal omniscient, all-holy spirit.
- There is only one God and his intelligence, desire and effort are eternal.
- God is distinguished from souls by his omniscience and omnipotence, which qualify him for governing the universe.
- He is never entangled in the cycle of existence.
- He sets the world under certain laws, lets it go, and does not interfere with its course

In the words of veteran Australian indologist, " Ancient Indian theories were brilliant imaginative explanations of the physical structure of the world, and in a large measure, agreed with the discoveries of modern physics".

2500 years ago Maharishi Kanada in his "Vaisesika Sutras" gave the concept of parmanu as indestructible particle of matter ,He also stated "parmanu can have 2 States, Absolute rest & State of motion" today we call it Atomic theory But the saddest part is that even we Indians don't know about him



His primary area of study was Rasavādam, considered to be a type of alchemy. He is said to have believed that all living beings are composed of five elements: water, fire, earth, air, ether. Vegetables have only water, insects have water and fire, birds have water, fire, earth and air, and Humans, the top of the creation, have ether—the sense of discrimination (time, space, mind) are one. He theorized that Gurutva (Hindi/Sanskrit for Gravity) was responsible for the falling of objects on the Earth.

#VedicScience

Author Dilip Salwi said," If Kanada's sutras were analysed, one would find dat his theories were far more advanced than those forwarded later by modern physicists". Is that the reason dat Kanada's splendid work hasn't been recognised &discredited?

Just think..

■Jaitu Sanatan■