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Influence of Vedic knowledge and literature in Advanced Science and Correlation of Vedas with Various Subjects: A review

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Abstract:

It is proved that modern-day discoveries, inventions, theories, concepts are broadly based on Vedic knowledge/literature. Many scientists have studied Vedic literature to get in-depth insights into scientific, spiritual, psychological, behavioural knowledge. Algebra, square roots, concepts of time, architecture, the structure of the universe, metallurgy, even aviation were first found in the Vedas, travelled to Europe through Arab countries, and were subsequently posited as discoveries of scientists of the western world.

The Vedas as the principle source of knowledge forming the basis of many of the scientific discoveries and inventions have been outlined. The significance of the presence of many a concepts in the Vedas have also been discussed to highlight their relevance to the various fields of science, arts and crafts.

The Vedas, for example, contain detailed descriptions of the universe, including its origin, structure, and functioning. They describe the sun, moon, stars, and planets and their orbits, as well as the cycles of day and night, seasons, and eclipses. Truthfully, many western scientists used different Vedic kinds of literature to invent or discover many scientific concepts, laws, mathematical modelling, medicinal studies, astrology, cosmology, metallurgy and life science such as mind, intellect, memory, ego and soul

This paper shows that important or contributions of Vedas for making modern science and technology.This paper also deals with the various aspects of science and scientific thoughts of the vedic bards reflected in their hymns. Their attempts have been made here to analyse the vedic verses in scientific terms adhering to various branches of modern science.

Key words: Vedas, Science, Computer and technology.

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Introduction:

Acharya Chanakya's management philosophies/principles were used to make modern principles and are being used worldwide. The Vedic literature contains descriptions of advanced scientific techniques, sometimes even more sophisticated than those used in our modern technological world.

The Vedas have science as integral part of the religion and the ascetics and Seers who have contributed were tireless Seekers of knowledge and wisdom. Their pursuit of knowledge was very much akin to those of modem scientist.

The Vedas address all aspects of existence through Dharma, the natural laws that uphold the universe, which reflect not only matter and energy but life, mind and consciousness. As such, the Vedas constitute what could be called a science in the modern sense of the word and much more.

We as Indians have failed to understand the deep and real meaning of the holy Vedas and Hindu culture texts written by the great sages and our ancestors. Psychologically, if we look, any knowledge from our ancient times can be easily understood by adding some personal relevance around the subject to show it through storytelling, making it interesting and easy for the listener to remember. However, this concept given by our sages was not properly adopted by future generations, took only symbolic meaning without understanding it scientifically and due to lack of understanding of the original deep knowledge, a great blow was inflicted on the social, economic and spiritual spheres. Every knowledge, literature, concept written as some message is actually a deep scientific and technical concept, information about composition, medicine and surgery, advice on physical, mental and social health, nurturing and balancing of environment, life management and work management, political and economic considerations. The main objective was to create a socially, economically, spiritually healthy society so that the country and the world would progress at the same time with the theme “VasudhaivaKutumbakam”.

Advances in science and technology are the main reason for the growth of human civilization. India has been contributing in the field of science and technology since ancient times. Even today what we call “traditional knowledge” is actually based on scientific reasoning.Veer Savarkar wanted, “Not only a particular caste, but everyone should raise the standard of living by developing modern technology using Vedic literature”.

Later advancements in the field of mathematics, astronomy, astrology, medicine, surgery etc. during ancient India were significant by all standards. It can be understood by the contributions made by scholars in different subjects.There are several scientific facts mentioned in ancient Indian scriptures that have been verified by modern science. Here are some examples: The concept of atoms: The ancient Indian text, the Vaisheshika Sutra, describes atoms as the smallest indivisible units of matter. Algebra, square roots, concepts of time, architecture, the structure of the universe, metallurgy, even aviation were first found in the Vedas, travelled to Europe through Arab countries, and were subsequently posited as discoveries of scientists of the western world, Atharvaveda, also known as the Veda of 'magical formulas', have made mathematics simpler. The binary system used in all modern computers and computer-based devices originated in the Atharvaveda. It also has the concept of 'zero'. On a deeper level, that kind of technology becomes more powerful. A Vedic temple utilizes the technology of the

unified field that radiates an influence throughout the planet. It's an influence that radiates the harmonious level of existence, that source of divinity.

There are so many examples of vedic science. Infact there is no any such thing in science which can not be found or explained in vedas.India has always been rich in knowledge and these knowledge were gained by analysing vedas.Thevedas has always been the storehouse of knowledge.Some Centuries before the vedas used to be the source of gaining and practicing knowledge and suddenly the change occurs and we started forgeting all those process of teachings and we went on adapting the new process. The way of gaining knowlege has changed.The way of representaion and language has changed and hence it has become very easy to understand the fact, the fact of vedas.But even now if we go on analysing vedas we will find all those things already there which we have discovered till now. We just took this much amount of time just for simplifying what is already present there.I think we would have progressed much in the field of science if we would had have the idea how to analyse vedas.Sanskrit has been the language of vedas(Vedic Sanskrit)and in present scenario there are very less amount of people whou could analyse and understand the sanskritlanguage.Weforgetted it day by day and now is the situation that we find it difficult to know the vedicscience.Even NASA has started giving importance to this language.
Ancient Indian scriptures, including the Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas, are renowned for their rich philosophical and spiritual insights. However, these texts also contain a wealth of knowledge and observations about the natural world. Modern scientific discoveries have confirmed many of these observations, suggesting that ancient Indian societies were more advanced scientifically than commonly thought.

Aims and Objectives:

1. To find the relation between Vedas with modern science
2. To find application of Vedas in advanced science.
3. To know the theory of Vedasin science
4. To know the importance of Vedasin science
5. To understand the concept of Vedasin science
6. To know the knowledge of Vedasfor science
7. To know the correlation of Vedas with other Subjects

Methodology:

- Literature survey
- Reading Book
- Seeing Journal, Article
- Net Searching
- Discussing with efficient Teachers

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Scientists were influenced by the Vedas

	Erwin Schrödinger:	Erwin Schrodinger was a famous physicist known for his contributions in the field of quantum mechanics. In 1933, he was also awarded the Nobel Prize for developing an equation known as "The Wave Mechanics".
	J Robert Oppenheimer:	Robert Oppenheimer was an American theoretical physicist, also known as – the father of atomic bombs for his major contribution in developing it. He once famously quoted a line from the Bhagavad-Gita after witnessing the first nuclear weapon detonation in 1945.
	Niels Bohr:	The well-known Nobel laureate Scientist of Denmark, Niels Bohr (He gained the 1922 Nobel Prize in physics) changed into a follower of Indian Vedas. Niels Bohr got the ball rolling around 1900 by explaining why atoms emit and absorb electromagnetic radiation only at certain frequencies
	Carl Sagan:	Carl Edward Sagan was an American astronomer, planetary scientist, cosmologist, astrophysicist, astrobiologist, author, and science communicator. He is well-known in the scientific community for his significant contributions to the exploration and understanding of cosmology and modern space science.
	NikolaTesla:	Another genius scientist was Nikola Tesla. Along with the others mentioned above, he knew that the ancient Indian Brahmans (wise men), well equipped with knowledge from the Vedas, had understandings of the intricate laws, mathematical formulas and subtle workings of the universe that far surpass anything we can even imagine today. t is uncertain how Nikola Tesla was introduced to the Vedas. Much of Tesla's life and work has been erased from history due to this mastermind inventor and scientist wanting to make the fruits of all his work available for free to the world (google "free energy Tesla" and your mind will be truly blown away). Unfortunately for us, because he was not trying to use his genius for profiteering and exploiting others he was met with one setback after another. His grants and funding were constantly being revoked by those that control the economy and trade. Nikola Tesla originally invented many things that we all use on a daily basis but most people have never even heard of him because his name was removed from common history (just like much of the teaching of the Vedas) and he was eventually murdered.
	Werner Heinserberg:	Werner Heisenberg was a German theoretical physicist known for his contributions to the understanding of quantum mechanics. His book, The Uncertainty Principle, made him famous, which was published in 1927. Later he was awarded The Nobel Prize for it.
	Hans-Peter Durr:	Hans-Peter was a German physicist who made his contribution to the field of nuclear and quantum physics. He was so influenced by Hinduism that he

		dedicated 33 years of his life to studying and mastering the Vedas and Upanishads
	MeghnadSaha:	Astrophysicist MeghnadSaha, one of India's famous – though somewhat forgotten – scientists, not only rubbished but also ridiculed such claims in a series of writings published in the iconic Bengali literary journal, *Bharatbarsha*, in 1939. Unfortunately, they are not known to have been translated into any other language
	S. Somanath:	Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) helmsman S. Somanath's recent comments claiming Vedic roots to modern scientific discoveries and understanding have gained far greater currency after the ISRO's Chandrayaan III successfully landed on the south pole of the moon. His comments have started flooding social media platforms, with those believing in Vedic superiority over all other cultures enthusiastically showing their detractors how an ace scientist is backing the view they always held.Somanath recollected how he, as a rocket scientist, "was fascinated" by *Surya Siddhanta*, a Sanskrit book on astronomy, while going through its contents on the solar system, time scale and the size and circumference of Earth. He opined that Vedic understanding of astronomy, medicine, physics, chemistry and aeronautics are written down in Sanskrit and it's only that they "were not fully exploited and researched".
	Albert Einstein:	In 1935, Einstein Prodolsky and Rosen challenged Quantum Mechanics on the grounds that it was an incomplete formulation. They were the first authors to recognize that quantum mechanics is inherently non-local, which means it allows for instantaneous action across arbitrarily great distances. So an action in one place can instantly influence something on the other side of the universe in no time at all. This very powerful paper (The EPR paper) explaining Quantum Entanglement changed the world and alerted us to the magical implications of quantum mechanics' metaphysical implications. Albert Einstein regularly read the Bhagavad Gita: "When I read the Bhagavad-Gita and reflect about how God created this universe everything else seems so superfluous… I maintain that the cosmic religious feeling is the strongest and noblest motive for scientific research."

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Comparison between Vedic science and modern science

- There are many that fervently believe there is modern "science" in the Vedas and they have their ways and means of attempting to prove this.The Vedas were never composed as scientific textbooks or manuals. They were the inspired visions of the Rishis into the nature of the Universe and humankind. The questions they asked are summed up in this single verse from the AnnapūrṇaUpaṇiṣad.
  On The Other Hand Modern Science Considers Only The Material Cause. This Is Why Vedic Science Is Valid For The Entire Universe And For All Time, Past, Present, And Future. We Will Illustrate All Results Of Vedic Science With Observations In Nature. Such Examples Will Be Beyond Comprehension Of Modern Science.

- Science simply means "knowledge" and the name VEDA literally means knowledge. There are many that fervently believe there is modern "science" in the Vedas and they have their ways and means of attempting to prove this - which in my opinion is futile. The Vedas were never composed as scientific textbooks or manuals.

- Normally science by definition means systematic study of physical world by observation and experiments ,deriving facts and applying the knowledge acquired for betterment of lifestyle.
  Vedas are scriptures heard by Great saints in their deep mediation stages about the full nature of this universe existence and obviously greatness of human existence and true nature of it. It tells us about the greatest source of energy in the form of sound vibration. Remember until Veda Vyasa compiled vedas into 4, Vedas are Apourusheyaie heard and orally practiced with particular tune and handed over to next generations. It talks about everything which exists that can be seen or cannot be seen ; heard or cannot be heard: felt or cannot be felt.
- The modern science is by the works of human necessity with senses. It tells and explains how eye works and help us to see objects. But the fun fact is this great mechanism of sun light and ability to see objects already exists before science could study how it works. All the basic things for survival already exist and explained in Vedas but science starts from there and further explores.
  Vedas establishes the roots and then our minds starts exploring the details already exists and create some tools OUT of it and in last we realize that everything is needed survival already exists.
- Vedas doesn't have to prove descendants of it but Science must prove it's origins. We have lot of theories but no answer to how these complex creations has been built or prepared. Look at our brain signals structure which can store Terabytes (name given by science) of information but we do also digital memories created by science.
  Despite all the living creatures in universe, mind can only think and create multiple worlds out of it. But when mind sleeps, the world disappears from our consciousness perspective. Vedas and Upanishads establish the ultimate Truth of consciousness which is not dependent on mind. Science makes use of all these capabilities and try to make its existence with better lifestyle for body.

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Examples of Vedas knowledge for Science and technology:

Sl no	Subject	Explanation
1	Spherecity of Earth:	The existence of rather advanced concepts like the sphericity of Earth and the cause of seasons is quite clear in Vedic literature. For example, the AitareyaBrahmana declares: The Sun does never set nor rise. When people think the Sun is setting it is not so. For after having arrived at the end of the day it makes itself produce two opposite effects, making night to what is below and day to what is on the other side.Having reached the end of the night, it makes itself produce two opposite effects, making day to what is below and night to what is on the other side. In fact, the Sun never sets.
2	Atomism and Quantum Physics:	The Indians came closest to modern ideas of atomism, quantum physics, and other current theories. India developed very early, enduring atomist theories of matter. Possibly Greek atomistic thought was influenced by India, via the Persian civilization. The Rig-Veda, is the first Indian literature to set down ideas resembling universal natural laws. Cosmic law is connected with cosmic light, with gods, and, later, specifically with Brahman. It was the Vedic Aryans who gave the world some of the earliest philosophical texts on the makeup of matter and the theoretical underpinnings for the chemical makeup of minerals. Sanskrit Vedas from thousands of years before Christ implied that matter could not be created, and that the universe had created itself. Reflecting this, in his Vaiseshika philosophy, Kanada (600 B. C) claimed that elements could not be destroyed. Kanada's life is somewhat a mysterious, but his name is said to mean "one who eats particle or grain" likely referring to his theory that basic particles mix together as the building blocks for all matter. Two, three, four, or more of these elements would combine, just as we conceive of atoms doing. The Greeks would not stumble on this concept for another century."
3	Mathematics:	Mathematics is the base of computer. We do find many traces of math's in Vedas. Yajurveda (17/2) talks of many digits like " Ek(1) , dash (10), shat (100), sahasra (1000), ayut, niyut, prayut, nunbudh, samudra, madhyam, annt, parardha etc. Yajurveda (18/ 25) is showing the tables of 2 and 4. In Shatpath Brahman (3/3/1/13, 10/2/1/11) under the chapter of agnichayan the total counts of words is 432000. Vedic Aryans are having the definite knowledge of decimal system. The world is grateful to the ancient Indian mathematicians for providing "sashunyadashanshaganavidhi (zero decimal system). In the field of physics, the knowledge of spectrum is being easily found in Rigveda (1/50/8). It says that "*sapttavaharitoratheybahantidevsurya*….".Yajurveda (30/6, 7, 11. 17, 20)

		tells about the "manikar, suvarnakar, karmar', some basic element of modern chemistry. Botany is being clearly understood by Rigveda (1/115/1) "*suryaatmajagatashatashyushcha*" which means that all the living being are classified into two categories i.e. tashtucha and jagat
4	**Traces of computer in Vedic literature:**	"Technology plays a vital role in society development and up-gradation." This statement was very much true in Vedic period. Many technical developments and finding are still a miracle for modern technocrats. Lok-parilokgaman (intra-terrestrial movements), micro surgeries, knowledge of UFO's, Trinetra (mystical eye) -knowledge of present, past and future by seers and sages and many more concepts does looks that science has to match up the past.
5	**Ancient Indian aircraft technology:**	The *Manu-script* said about to reveal the secret of antima (the cap of invisibility) and garima (how to become as heavy as a mountain of lead). The knowledge of Laghima (anti gravitational force)- the unknown power of ego existing in man's psychological makeup, "a centrifugal force strong enough to counteract all gravitational pull". Ancient texts profound that the people owned the flying machines, called as Vimanas in those era. The ancient epic Ramayana described vimana as double deck, circular aircraft with portholes and a dome, much as we imaging a flying saucer. The pushpak viman[5] of Ramayana is being quiet popular citation. The "*samarasutradhara*" is a scientific treatise dealing with every possible angle of air travel in a Vimana. There are 230 stanzas dealing with the construction, taking off, cruising for thousands of mile, normal and forced landing and even collision of vimans with birds. The "Vemainikshastra", describes these vimanas having speed of the wind and gave forth a melodious sound.
5	**Robots and other automata:**	Vedic literature does shows many references of singing and dancing birds, elephants, elaborate chronometers with moving ivory figures and astronomical instruments showing the movement of planets. 12th century "*Samararinganasutradhara*" says: male and female are designed for various kinds of automatic services. Each part of these figures is made and fitted separately with holes and pins, so that thighs, eyes, neck, hand, wrist, forearms and fingers can act accordingly to need. Yantrapurusha or machine man is just like a human being exists in early era. The buddhisticbhaisajayavastu quoted when a painter went to yavanya country and visited the home of yantracharya (teacher of mechanical engineering) he met a machine girl who washed his feet and seemed human but could not speak.

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Correlation of Vedas with Other Subjects:

Sl No	Subject	Correlation
1	The concept of atoms (Physics)	The ancient Indian text, the Vaisheshika Sutra, describes atoms as the smallest indivisible units of matter. Modern science has confirmed the existence of atoms and their role as the building blocks of matter.
2	The Earth's rotation	The Rigveda describes the Earth as rotating on its axis, which was later confirmed by modern science.
3	The heliocentric model of the solar system	The Surya Siddhanta, an ancient Indian text, describes the sun as the center of the solar system with the planets orbiting around it. This is consistent with the modern heliocentric model of the solar system
4	Ayurveda	Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, describes the importance of a healthy diet, exercise, and lifestyle in maintaining good health. Modern science has confirmed the importance of these factors in preventing disease and promoting overall health.
5	Genetics:	The ancient Indian text, the Mahabharata, contains references to genetic traits and heredity, including the passing on of physical and behavioral characteristics from parents to offspring. This is consistent with the modern understanding of genetics
6	Yoga	The ancient Indian practice of yoga has been found to have numerous health benefits, including reducing stress, improving flexibility, and enhancing mental clarity. Modern research has confirmed the efficacy of yoga in promoting physical and mental well-being
7	The water cycle:	The ancient Indian text, the Vishnu Purana, describes the water cycle, including the evaporation of water from the oceans and its precipitation as rain. This is consistent with modern scientific understanding of the water cycle.
8	Plastic surgery	The ancient Indian text, the SushrutaSamhita, describes various surgical procedures, including rhinoplasty (nose surgery) and reconstructive surgery. These techniques are effective and are still used today
9	Astronomy:	The ancient Indian text, the SiddhantaShiromani, contains detailed astronomical observations and calculations, including the distance between the earth and the moon, the size and shape of the earth, and the duration of the day and night. Modern science has confirmed many of these calculations.
10	Mathematics:	Ancient Indian mathematicians made significant contributions to the field, including the invention of the decimal system and the concept of zero. These concepts were later adopted by the Arab world and Europe, leading to the development of modern mathematics.

11	Sound and music:	The ancient Indian text, the Natyashastra, describes the physics of sound and the science of music, including the relationship between musical notes and mathematical ratios. Modern science has confirmed the relationship between sound and mathematics and the importance of music in promoting physical and emotional well-being.
12	Botany:	The ancient Indian text, the CharakaSamhita, describes the properties and uses of various plants and herbs in medicine. Many of these plants have been found to have medicinal properties and are still used in modern medicine
13	Metallurgy:	The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra, contains detailed descriptions of metallurgy, including the extraction and purification of metals such as gold and silver. Modern science has confirmed the accuracy of these descriptions and techniques.
14	Architecture and urban planning	The ancient Indian text, the Manasara, contains detailed instructions on the design and construction of buildings and cities, including the use of geometry and mathematics in architecture. Many ancient Indian cities were designed according to these principles, and some of them still exist today.
15	Environmental conservation:	The ancient Indian text, the Manusmriti, contains guidelines for environmental conservation, including the protection of forests and wildlife. These ideas are still relevant today and have been incorporated into modern environmental conservation efforts.
16	Psychology:	The ancient Indian text, the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, describes the workings of the human mind and the techniques for achieving mental balance and clarity. Many of these techniques, such as meditation and mindfulness, have been found to have therapeutic benefits and are widely used in modern psychology.
17	Agriculture:	The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra, contains detailed instructions on agriculture, including irrigation techniques, crop rotation, and soil conservation. Many of these techniques are still used today and be effective in improving crop yields and soil health.
18	Medicine:	The ancient Indian texts, the CharakaSamhita and SushrutaSamhita describe various medical conditions and their treatments, including surgical procedures such as cataract surgery and rhinoplasty. Many of these techniques are still used in modern medicine.
19	Astronomy and astrology	Ancient Indian texts, such as the BrihatJataka and the Surya Siddhanta, contain detailed observations of the movement of celestial bodies and their influence on human affairs. While modern science has debunked the idea of astrology, the accurate astronomical observations and calculations made by ancient Indian scholars have been validated by modern scientific research.

20	Sociology:	Ancient Indian texts, such as the Arthashastra, contain detailed observations and insights into social structures and human behavior. These ideas have influenced modern sociology and continue to inform ongoing research in the field.
21	Physics:	The ancient Indian text, the Surya Siddhanta, contains detailed observations of the physical properties of the sun, including its size, temperature, and gravitational pull. These observations were made centuries before similar discoveries were made in the West.
22	Philosophy:	Ancient Indian philosophical texts, such as the Vedas and Upanishads, contain profound insights into the nature of reality and consciousness. These ideas have influenced modern philosophy and have been the subject of ongoing scientific research in fields such as neuroscience and psychology.
23	Linguistics:	The ancient Indian text, Panini's Ashtadhyayi, contains a detailed analysis of the structure of Sanskrit grammar. This analysis is consistent with modern linguistic theories and has influenced the development of linguistic research.
24	Mathematics:	Ancient Indian mathematicians made significant contributions to the development of mathematics, including the invention of the decimal system and the concept of zero. These ideas were not widely adopted in the West until several centuries later
25	Metallurgy:	The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra, contains detailed instructions on metallurgy, including the extraction and purification of metals such as gold, silver, and copper. These techniques were highly advanced for their time and have been the subject of ongoing research in modern metallurgy.
26	Geology:	The ancient Indian text, the BrihatSamhita, contains descriptions of various geological features, such as mountains, rivers, and earthquakes. These descriptions are consistent with modern scientific understanding of geology
27	Ayurveda	Ayurveda is an ancient Indian system of medicine that focuses on maintaining balance and harmony within the body. It emphasizes the use of natural remedies and lifestyle changes to prevent and treat illness. While some aspects of Ayurveda are effective, others remain controversial and are the subject of ongoing research.
28	Music:	Ancient Indian texts, such as the Natyashastra, contain detailed descriptions of music theory and practice, including the use of different scales and rhythms. Many of these ideas have influenced modern music theory and continue to inspire contemporary musicians.
29	Ethics:	Ancient Indian texts, such as the Bhagavad Gita, contain profound insights into ethical behavior and the nature of the self. These ideas have influenced modern philosophy and have been the subject of ongoing research in fields such as psychology and neuroscience.

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Conclusion:

The development of science and technology was unparallel in the Vedic ages. Information Reservoir (Vedic literatures) is considered to be the milestones for technocrat's world. In today's scenario the information technology is paying a prominent role in the development of social and economical infrastructure, the computers are the key players but still the infotech developments and researches looks more prominent in Vedic era. The traces of hi-tech world are remained unexplored today as it can be deal with higher level of consciousness, which is yet a riddle for modern world. It looks so that today in this technocrat world much has been done in the form of new researches and findings but looks so that immense new horizons are yet unexplored.

The Vedas, for example, contain detailed descriptions of the universe, including its origin, structure, and functioning. They describe the sun, moon, stars, and planets and their orbits, as well as the cycles of day and night, seasons, and eclipses. The Puranas contain descriptions of various living creatures, including humans, animals, and plants, and their characteristics, behavior, and habitat.

Once we recognize the place and value of both the outer and inner sciences, we can learn to use both to improve our lives on all levels. This should be our real work as a species and it can be a great adventure of discovery and transformation. Advances in science and technology are the main reason for the growth of human civilization. India has been contributing in the field of science and technology since ancient times. Even today what we call "traditional knowledge" is actually based on scientific reasoning.Actually the existence of modern objective science in derived from the Vedic literature. Vedic Saṁhitās, DarśanaSūtra, and some examples of Vedic science (subjective science). The roots of objective as well as subjective science are present in the four Vedic saṁhitās.

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