

Article

The Brahma Uncertainty Principle

Pradeep B. Deshpande^{1*} and B. D. Kulkarni²

1. Professor Emeritus of Chemical Engineering, University of Louisville, and President, Six Sigma and advanced Controls, Inc. P.O. Box 22664, Louisville, KY 40252-0664.
2. Distinguished Scientist, Chemical Engineering Division, CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Homi J Bhabha Road, Pune-411008.

Abstract

The authors present a new uncertainty principle which contains a major impact factor, the level of consciousness of the experimenter and/or the subject if any, that can lead to uncertain results. A number of experiments have been conducted to back up this uncertainty principle. The findings may lead to a new understanding of certain observed phenomena.

Keywords: uncertainty principle, six sigma, Heisenberg principle, scientific investigation.

INTRODUCTION

In quantum mechanics, the **Heisenberg uncertainty principle** states that the more precisely one property among a pair of properties is measured, the less precisely the other can be controlled, determined, or known. It places a fundamental limit on the accuracy with which certain pairs of physical properties of a particle, such as position and momentum can be simultaneously known (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uncertainty_principle).

Over many years now, a number of situations have been encountered in which the results reported by numerous reputed professionals and Yogis are not reproducible by some others and some times even by them. The following are few examples:

1. Dr. David R. Hawkins, co-author of **Orthomolecular Psychiatry** (1) with the Late Nobel Laureate Linus Pauling developed a methodology for discerning truth from falsehood with muscle testing (2). In his method, the tester places his two fingers on the extended arm of a subject and makes a declarative statement and then pushes down on the arm quickly. If the statement is true, the subject's muscles are able to withstand the pressure and the arm remains extended. But if the statement is false, the subject is unable to withstand the pressure and the arm goes down. Dr. Hawkins reports 97% accuracy based on a sample of 4,000 subjects. Medical professionals have also reported success with the methodology (3). In the latter investigation, researchers replaced the manual pressure technique by a computer-connected dynamometer to remove human bias which recorded the force applied to the extended arm and the duration over which the force was applied. Unfortunately, in the latter study, the 89 subjects who proved the hypothesis knew what the correct answers to the queries were. Such will not always be the case while discerning

* Correspondence: Prof. Pradeep B. Deshpande, Six Sigma & advanced Controls, Inc. P.O. Box 22664, Louisville, KY 40252-0664, <http://www.sixsigmaquality.com> E-mail: pradeep@sixsigmaquality.com

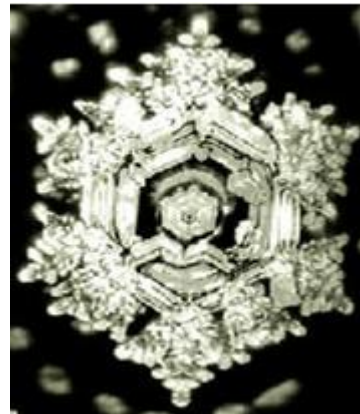
truth from falsehood. There is grumbling on the internet about the inability to reproduce Dr. Hawkins's results. We suggest that the method will give correct answers when the experimenter has a sufficiently high level of consciousness but not otherwise.

In the context of this paper, Dr. Hawkins' method can be put to use for two purposes; one, to measure the level of consciousness and the other to discern truth from falsehood. Both will be found useful in this work.

2. Dr. Masaru Emoto, claims that beautiful and intricate water crystals result when prayer is spoken over it. According to Dr. Emoto, an ice crystal of distilled water exhibits a basic hexagonal structure with no intricate branching. Emoto claims that positive changes to water crystals can be achieved through prayer, music or by attaching written words to a water container (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masaru_Emoto). Figure 1 is a photograph of the water crystal before and after prayer taken from the internet.



(a) Before Prayer



(b) After Prayer

Figure 1. Water Crystals Before and After Prayer

3. In an earlier paper (4) we reported that in a number of meditation and Pranayam programs, some 20% of the participants experienced unusual results such as an expression of sheer joy, a peaceful and blissful state, spontaneous levitation, etc. Furthermore, participants may or may not experience this state every time.
4. In reputed journals such as *Nature* and *Science* a number of papers were first published but subsequently withdrawn because the results could not be replicated.

We hypothesize that in the examples 1-3 and in some cases in 4 above, the missing major impact factor responsible for the inability to reproduce the results is the level of consciousness of the experimenter and/or the subject if any. Since in ancient Indian thought, the name of Brahma is associated with pure consciousness, we have coined the name *The Brahma Uncertainty principle* for this principle. We state the principle as follows:

Notwithstanding experimental error, the inability to reproduce a previously validated observation means that the level of consciousness of the experimenter or the subject is insufficient.

Consciousness pervades in everything that exists and therefore it is logical to surmise that the Brahma Uncertainty Principle is operational at all levels of existence including the physical and nonphysical. In the following paragraphs we present the rationale for why we believe this principle is true and present some experiments to back up our claim.

MEASUREMENT OF LEVEL OF HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS

We now take up the topic of human consciousness. We could have used muscle testing to illustrate the measurement of the level of consciousness but here we present a simpler method. The measurement device is a crystal pendulum hung with a chain and a glass bead attached at the other end (see Figure 2). These pendulums are available commercially for a low price for anyone who desires to conduct these experiments.



Figure 2. Crystal Pendulum

For the purposes of this work, the crystal pendulum may be used in one of two ways:

1. **To measure the level of consciousness of an individual:** Hold the pendulum by the bead in the two fingers of your hand and once the pendulum begins to oscillate in a back-and-forth manner, make the declarative statement, “*On a scale of 100 to 1,000, the level of consciousness of xxx*” is, and then start counting from 100 upwards in increments of say 50. At the correct level of consciousness, the pendulum should start rotating. Bear in mind that tremors in one’s hand can induce the back-and-forth motion of the pendulum easily in that the energy required for motion is tiny ($\frac{1}{2}i\omega^2$).
2. **To Discern Truth from Falsehood.** To discern truth from falsehood, hold the pendulum by the two fingers of your hand and make a declarative statement which has a true or false answer. The experimenter is not expected to know what the correct answer is. For false

declarative statements, the pendulum is expected to move in a pendulum-like manner and rotate clockwise for correct responses. An interesting property of the pendulum device is also revealed when used with life-supporting and life-detrimental foods and drinks. When held a couple of inches over foods and drinks, the pendulum is expected to rotate clockwise looking down for life-supporting substances (called positive Pranic), counterclockwise for life-degrading foods (Negative Pranic), and back-and-forth for neutral foods. The latter is but a small variation of the use of the measurement device for discerning truth from falsehood.

ASSESSING THE STRENGTH OF THE PRINCIPLE

To ascertain the validity of the new uncertainty principle we tested the pendulum device with a number of individuals with varying levels of consciousness. Each level of consciousness being associated with a unique perception of truth, we concede that it is a bit presumptuous on our part to assert that we know who is what level of consciousness. However, any experimenter would face the same dilemma.

The experiments involve two identical bottles filled to the same level, one with drinking water and the other with alcohol. We then presented the two bottles one at a time and asked the subject to hold the pendulum a couple of inches over the open bottle. The subject must not know what the content of the specific bottle presented is although a colorless liquid in both bottles is visible. Here, the pendulum has two possible motions; clockwise and counterclockwise. Over water, the pendulum is expected to rotate clockwise looking down and counterclockwise over alcohol. Many individuals are able to produce the correct motion of the pendulum if they are aware which bottle has what. The level of consciousness comes into play when the tester does not know the content of the bottle. With each subject the experiment is repeated five times giving us % correct responses.

We have observed that with some individuals, the pendulum does not produce any motion while with some others correct answers are obtained, some of the time. Of specific interest are yogis, saints, and healers. We selected an enlightened Indian yogi and an American healer, the latter with a Ph. D. in psychology, with whom we have had the good fortune to interact. Both of them produced one hundred percent correct answers. We are confident that if this experiment were to be repeated with enlightened ones, one hundred percent accuracy will be seen. We are aware that for hypothesis testing the experiments would be configured somewhat differently but it is equally true that the probability of getting all five correct answers in a row is small. Our experience and these experiments have led to prepare a plot of *Level of Consciousness vs. % Correct Answers* shown in Figure 3. It basically envisions individuals into three categories; ones who calibrate low, those who are in the middle with rising level of consciousness, and a third with a high level of consciousness. The plot is believed to be accurate in the qualitative sense. We encourage readers to investigate this phenomenon further. Our perception that there is a spread in the level of consciousness which shrinks at increasing values of the level of consciousness is evident in Figures 3(a) and (b).

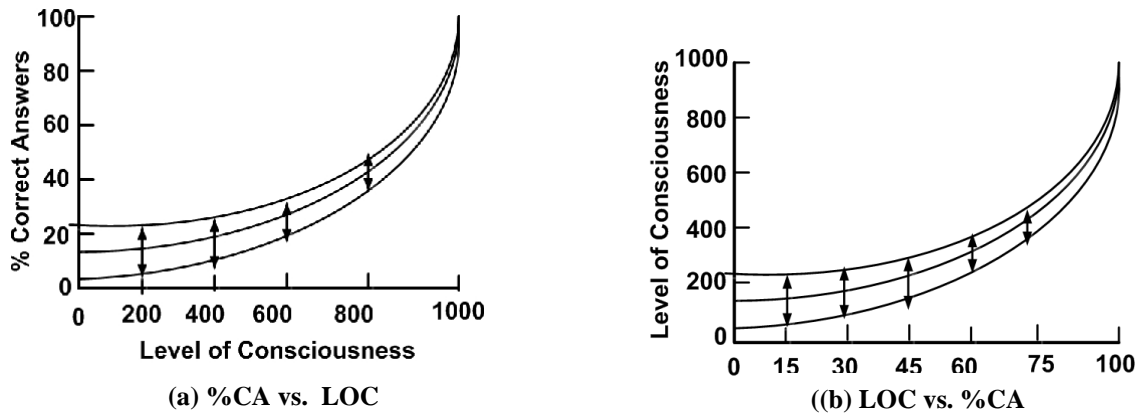


Figure 3. Level of Consciousness (LOC) vs. % Correct Answers (%CA)

DISCUSSION

We do not know to what uses the reader may put the Brahma Uncertainty principle to as the potential applications are vast. However, from our perceptive, the chief application is in discerning truth from falsehood. At first reading this may appear to be a binary outcome but upon reflection it will be clear that while truth is one, falsehood may take on multitudes of dimensions.

It did not come as a surprise to us to find that the two individuals who calibrated high have an abundant level of compassion, love, kindness, etc., while the individuals who calibrated low appeared to have a high sense of ego, etc. The ability to discern truth from falsehood has a myriad of powerful applications with enormous material benefits. We were also not surprised to find that the specific individuals who calibrated high, revealed no interest in materially benefiting from their prowess. By the same token, those who may undertake the journey to raise their level of consciousness are unlikely to retain interest in material benefits as they make progress. Dr. Hawkins also makes this point (2). Some readers may take the concepts in this paper to be mystical. We suggest that mysticism is science not yet understood but we must be watchful for mysticism and superstition are close cousins and therefore all observations must be validated with six sigma principles (5).

CONCLUSIONS

A new principle of uncertainty has been presented. It applies to phenomena where the level of consciousness of an individual emerges as a major impact factor. Experience about a large number of individuals is corroborative of the Brahma Uncertainty principle. The concepts in the paper may lead to a new understanding of certain observed phenomena that defy reproducibility (possibly high-dimensional systems near criticality or intrinsic inherent stochastic systems).

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