

Modes of Self-orientalism in « Vedic Mathematics »

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Modi government mulls new education policy, including making Vedic Maths compulsory

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| Agency: dna | From the print edition

Rohinee Singh

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In a recent meeting held at Bhopal, where academicians from various organisations were present, the idea of making Vedic mathematics compulsory was also brainstormed



As the [government](#) sets the ball rolling to create a New National [Education](#) Policy (NEP) after almost three decades, the right wing hindu organisations have started the

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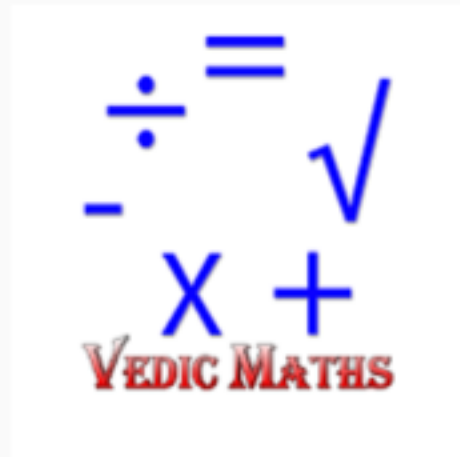
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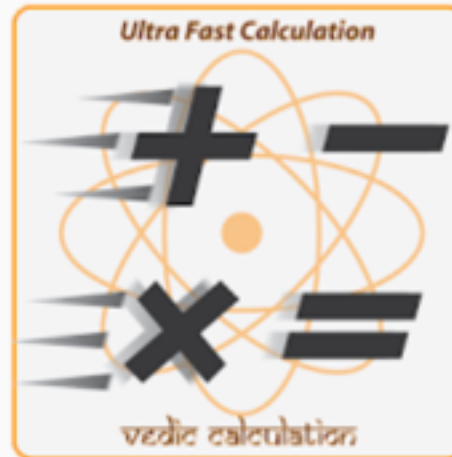
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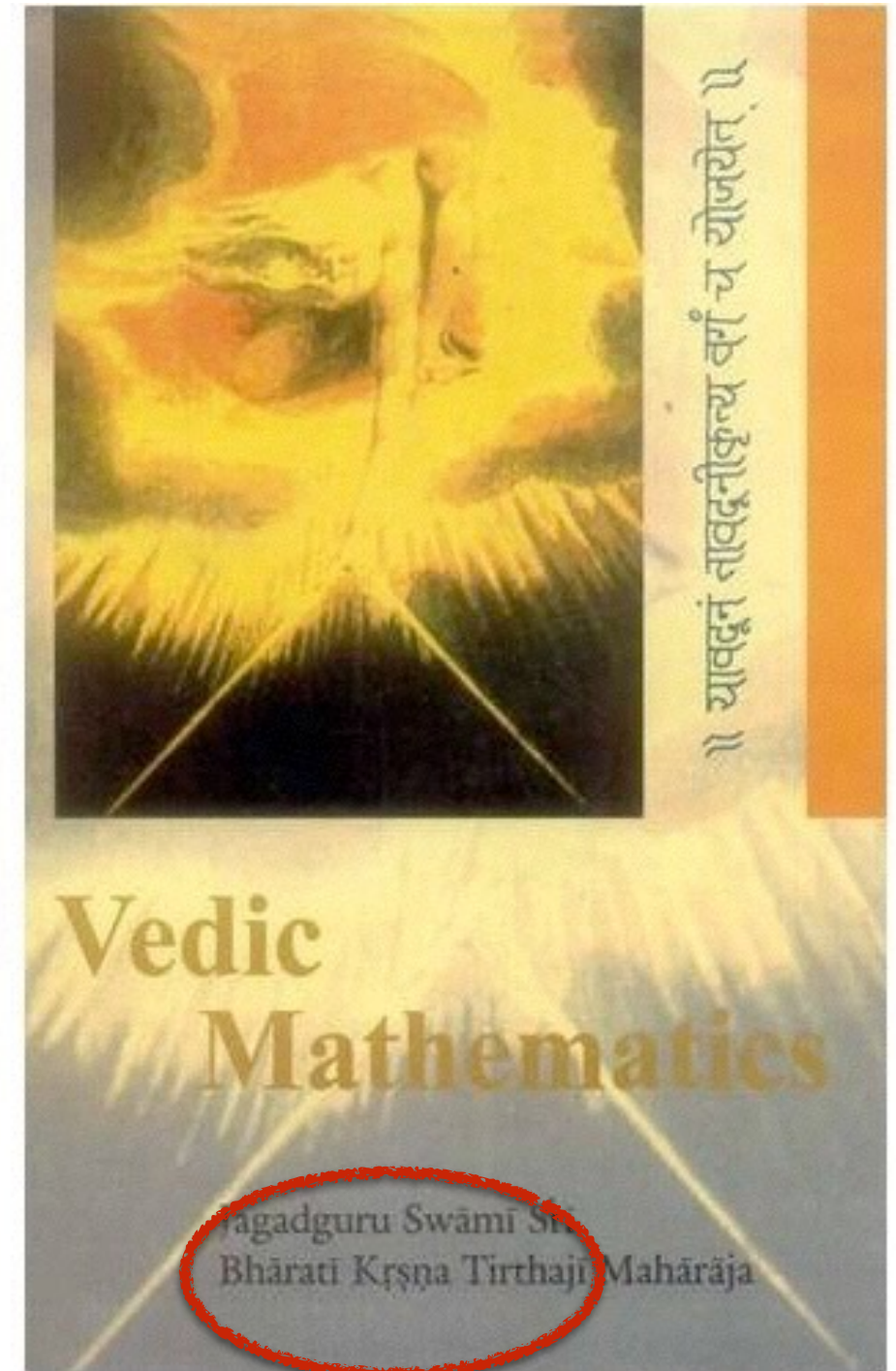
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Vedic Mathematics



The Govardhan Matha Śaṅkarācārya of Puri

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The magic of Vedic math - Gaurav Tekriwal



478,511
Views

Let's Begin...

There is more than one way to reach a correct answer in mathematics. Vedic math, an ancient Indian method, sidesteps tradition while being fun to use and to learn. At TEDYouth 2012, to ooh's and aah's from the amazed crowd, Gaurav Tekriwal demonstrates



निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः

Nikhilaṃ navataś caramaṃ daśataḥ

All from nine and the last from ten

998

997

निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः

Nikhilaṃ navataś caramaṃ daśataḥ

All from nine and the last from ten

998

997

998-002

997-003

निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः

Nikhilam navataś caramaṁ daśataḥ

All from nine and the last from ten

998

997

998-002

997-003

998-002

997-003



X

002x003 = 006

निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः

Nikhilam navataś caramaṁ daśataḥ

All from nine and the last from ten

998

997

998-002

997-003

006

998-002

997-003



X

002x003 = 006

निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः

Nikhilam navataś caramaṁ daśataḥ

All from nine and the last from ten

998

997

998-002

997-003

006

998-002

997-003



X

$$002 \times 003 = 006$$

~~998-002~~

~~997-003~~



+/-

$$998-3=997-2=995$$

Or in columns

$$1000-2-3=997+998-1000=995$$

निखिलं नवतश्चरमं दशतः

Nikhilam navataś caramaṁ daśataḥ

All from nine and the last from ten

998

997

998-002

997-003

006

998-002

997-003



X

002x003 = 006

998-002

997-003

995 006

~~998-002~~

~~997-003~~



+/-

998-3=997-2=995

Or in columns

1000-2-3=997+998-1000=995

ऊर्ध्वतिर्यग्भ्याम्
Ūrdhva-tiryagbhyām

Vertically and crosswise



1 2+3 2x3

1 5 6

ऊर्ध्वतिर्यग्भ्याम्
Ūrdhva-tiryagbhyām
 Vertically and crosswise

42
54

4
5

↓ X

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

4 2
5 4

↘ ↗

$$4 \times 4 + 5 \times 2 = 26$$

2
4

↓ X

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 26 \\ 20 \\ \hline 2268 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (4) \quad 116 \\
 114 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 \ 1 \ 0 \ 4 \\
 1 \ 1 \ 2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 4 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

PRACTICE AND PROPORTION

IN

COMPOUND MULTIPLICATION.

The same procedure under the ऊर्ध्वतिर्यक् (*Urdhva-Tiryak Sūtra*) is readily applicable to most questions which come under the headings "Simple Practice" and "Compound Practice", wherein "ALICUOT" parts are taken and many steps of working are resorted to under the current system but wherein according to the Vedic method, all of it is mental Arithmetic,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (14) \quad 8 \ 7 \ 2 \ 6 \ 5 \\
 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 7 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 4 \ 7 \ 8 \ 7 \ 2 \ 7 \ 5 \ 7 \ 5 \\
 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 9 \ 6 \ 2 \ 4 \ 3 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 8 \ 0 \ 2 \ 6 \ 9 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 5 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

CONCLUSIONS :

(1) The three methods expounded and explained are, no doubt, free from the big handicap which the current system labours under, namely, (i) the multiplication, of large numbers (the Divisors) by "trial digits" of the quotient at every step (with the chance of the product being found too big for the Dividend and so on), (ii) the subtraction of large numbers from large numbers, (iii) the length, cumbrousness, clumsiness etc, of the whole procedure, (iv) the consequent liability of the student to get disgusted with and sick of it all, (v) the resultant greater risk of errors being committed and so on ;

(2) And yet, although comparatively superior to the process now in vogue everywhere, yet, they too suffer, in some cases, from these disadvantages. At any rate, they do not, in such cases, conform to the Vedic system's Ideal of "Short and Sweet" ;

of uncertainty is bound to cause confusion. And the question therefore naturally—my, unavoidably arises as to whether the Vedic **Sūtras** can give us a General Formula applicable to all cases.

And the answer is :—Yes, most certainly YES ! There *is* a splendid and beautiful and very easy method **which** conforms with the Vedic ideal of ideal simplicity all-round and which in fact gives us what we have been describing as "Vedic one line-mental answers" !

This astounding method **we** shall, however, expound in a later chapter under the caption "Straight-Division"—which is one of the Crowning Beauties of the Vedic mathematics **Sūtras**. (Chapter **XXVII**. q.v.).

Boyer, Carl Benjamin. *The History of the Calculus and Its Conceptual development* (The Concepts of the Calculus). Courier Corporation, 1949.

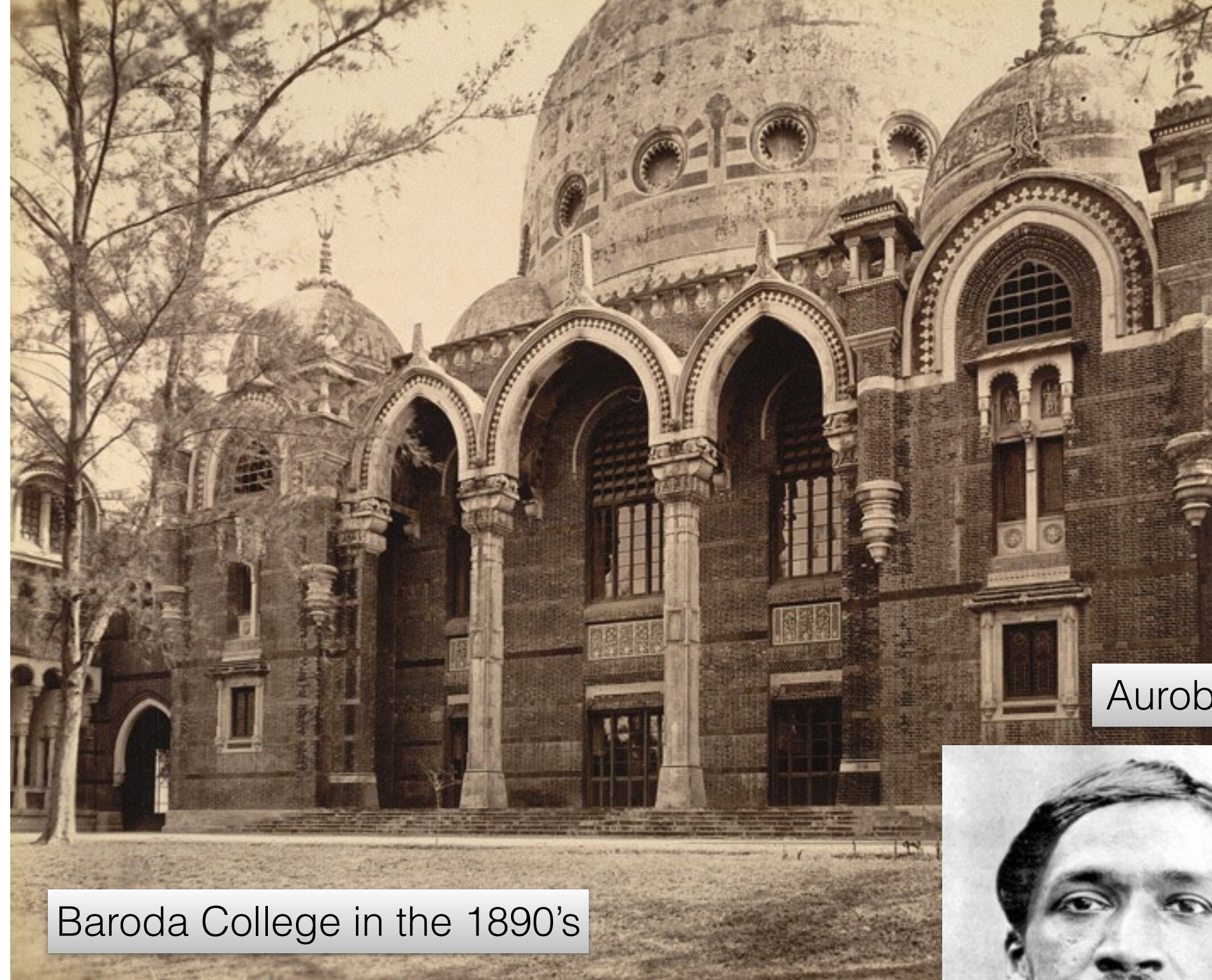
“The Hindus apparently were attracted by the arithmetical and computational aspects of mathematics; rather than the geometrical features of the subject, which had appealed so strongly to the Hellenic mind. Their name for mathematics, *ganita*, meaning literally the “science of calculation”, well characterizes this preferences”.

Kline 1972

“Sometimes the Hindus were aware that a formula was only approximately correct and sometimes they were not. Their values of π were generally inaccurate; $\sqrt{10}$ was commonly used, though the better value of 3.1416 appears at times. For the area of any quadrilateral they gave the formula $\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$, where s is half the perimeter, and a , b , c , and d , are the sides, a formula which is correct only for quadrilaterals inscribed in circles. They offered no geometric proofs; on the whole they cared little for geometry. In trigonometry, the Hindus made a few minor advances.... There is much good procedure and technical facility, but no evidence that they considered proof at all.”

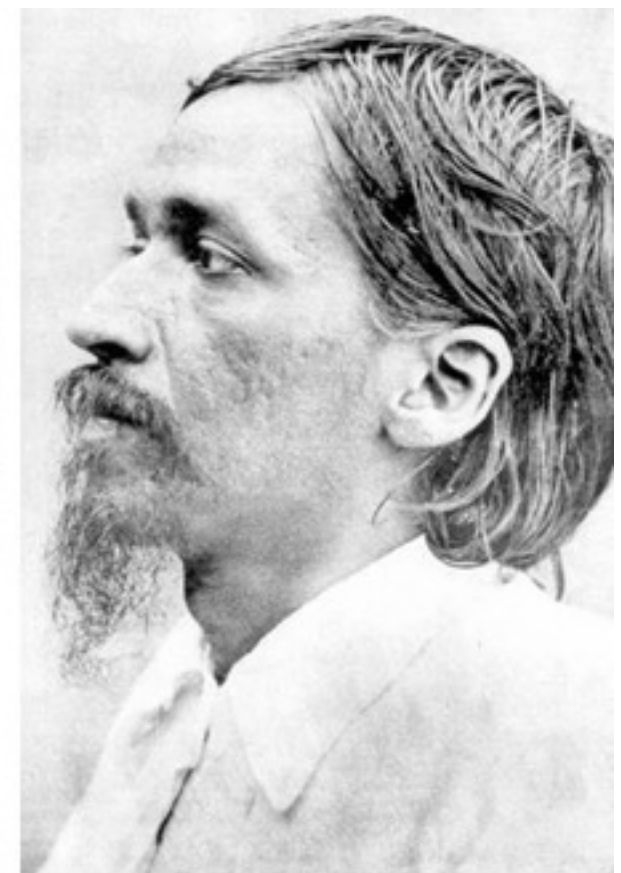
Venkatarama Shastri (1884-1960)





Baroda College in the 1890's

Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950)



Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915)



The Telegraph

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India's next gift to the world could be Vedic mathematics

Vedic mathematics, a set of supposedly ancient techniques that help even the most numerically challenged to conquer difficult sums, is surging in popularity in India



2015 Indian Science Congress ancient aircraft controversy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **2015 Indian Science Congress ancient aircraft controversy** refers to protests that occurred during the 102nd [Indian Science Congress](#) in [Mumbai](#), on 4 January 2015 when a paper claiming to prove that [aircraft](#) were invented in the [Vedic age](#) was allowed to be presented.^[1]

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Overview [edit]

In December 2014, it was announced that Anand J. Bodas and his copresenter Ameya Jadhav, who claim that aircraft more advanced than today's versions existed in ancient India, would be allowed to speak at the [Indian Science Congress](#) and present a paper on aviation in the Vedic age. During an interview, he said that such aircraft were huge and could fly to other planets. He also said that those planes could fly backwards, left or right, contrary to modern aircraft that can fly only forward.^{[2][3]}

Bodas, who was a principal at a pilot training school in Kerala and Jadhav, currently a lecturer at the [Swami Vivekanand International School and Junior College](#) in Mumbai,^[4] cited a text called [Vaimanika Prakaranam](#) (also called Vaimānika Shāstra) as evidence. He said that modern science rejects anything that it cannot explain. He claimed that of the 500 guidelines described in the text, only 100 to 120 survive today. He attributed this loss to the passage of time, foreign rulers of India and artefacts which had been stolen from India, during that time.^[3]

The five-day conference was held at the Kalina Campus of the [Mumbai University](#) starting on 3 January 2015. The paper was presented on 4 January, as a part of the larger [symposium](#) on "Ancient Sciences Through Sanskrit".^[3] Other papers presented in the symposium were "Engineering applications of Ancient Indian botany", "Neuro-science of yoga: understanding the process", "Advances in surgery in Ancient India" and "Scientific principles of Ancient Indian architecture and civil engineering".^[4]

Narendra Modi

Indian prime minister claims genetic science existed in ancient times

Narendra Modi gives examples of Karna and Ganesha to support view that cosmetic surgery and reproductive genetics used thousands of years ago

Maseeh Rahman
in DelhiTuesday 28 October 2014
14.29 GMT

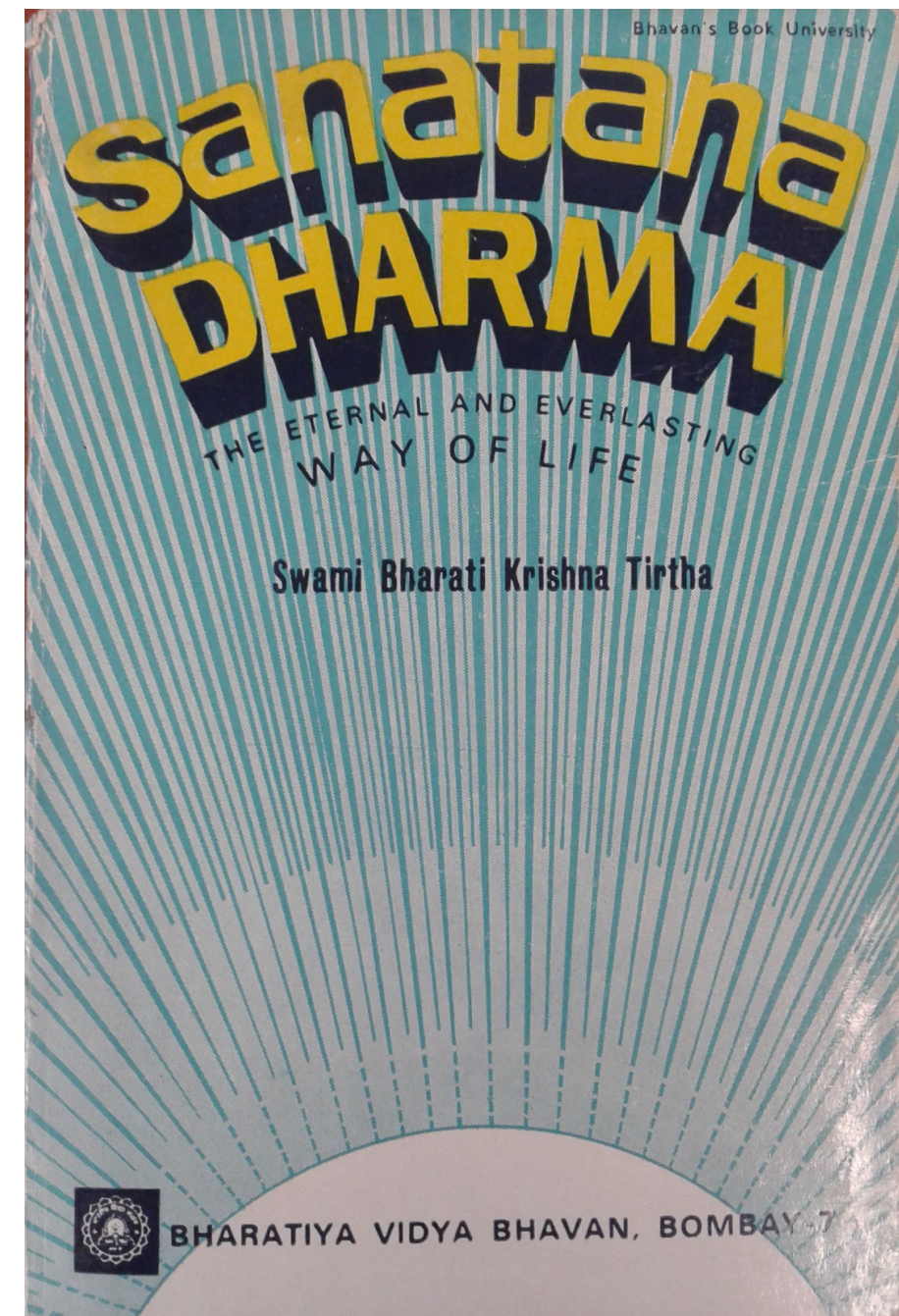
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"Just as there is no real difference, no real quarrel, between one religion and another, similarly, there is no quarrel at all between religion and science. On the contrary, every branch of every science, what we call the positive sciences, is an integral part of our Vedic study."



. Sanatana Dharma, The eternal and everlasting way of life. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay-7, 1964.

(v) On seeing this kind of work actually being performed by the little children, the doctors, professors and other "big-guns" of mathematics are wonder struck and exclaim :—"Is this mathematics or magic" ? And we invariably answer and say : "It is both. It is magic until you understand it ; and it is mathematics thereafter" ; and then we proceed to substantiate and prove the correctness of this reply of ours ! And



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"To commune daily with God in deep meditation, and to carry His love and guidance with you into all your dutiful activities, is the way that leads to permanent peace and happiness."

—Paramahansa Yogananda

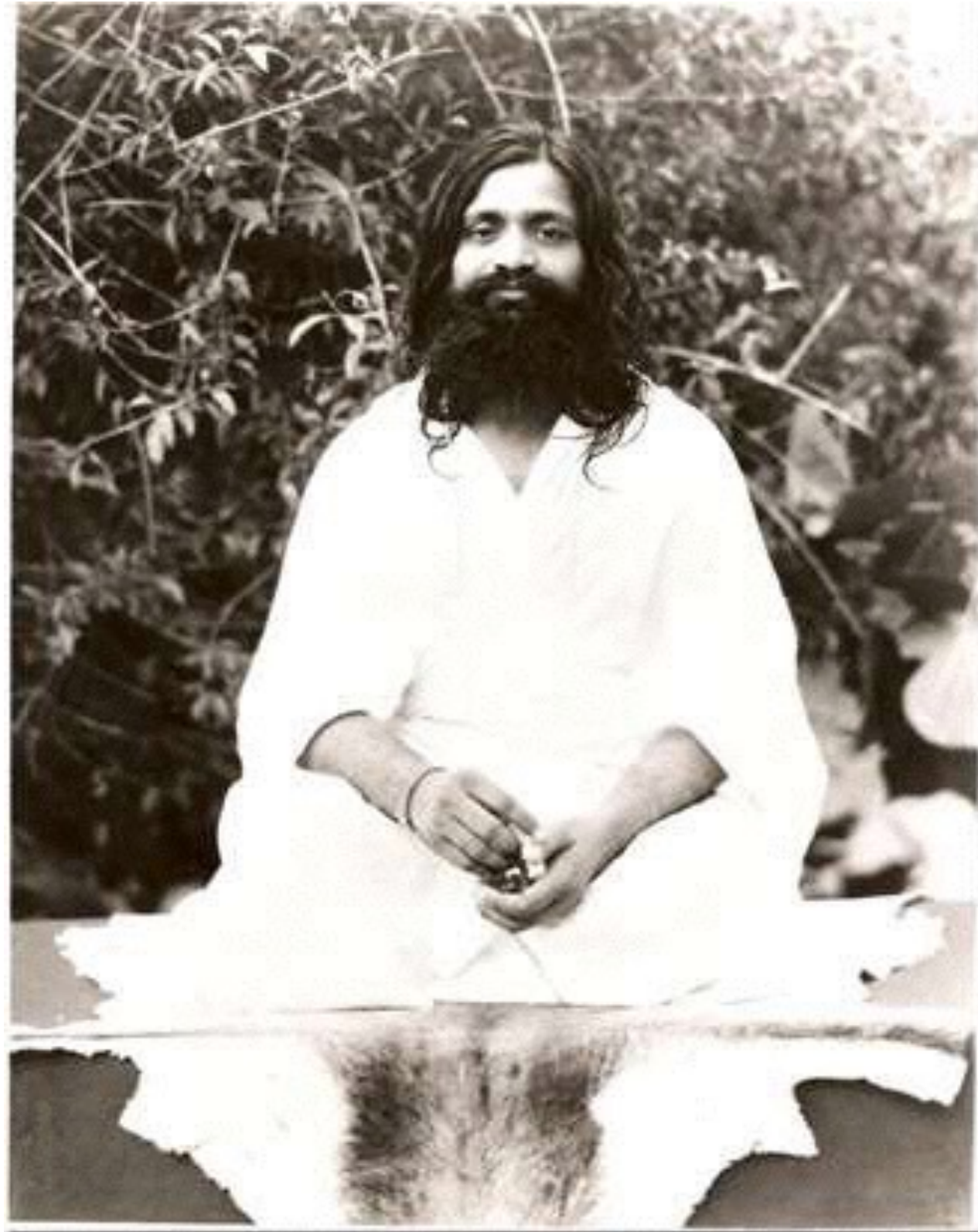
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Swāmī Brahmānanda Saraswatī
(1868 – 1953)





Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, born Mahesh Prasad Varma, (1918 – 2008)



**Joseph
Howse**

**MATHS OR
MAGIC?**

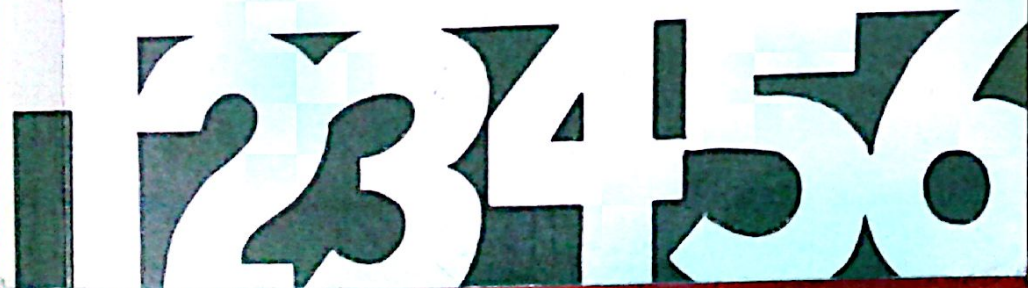
**simple vedic
arithmetic
methods**

Vedic Mathematics offers easier and quicker methods of multiplication and division than the conventional ones. This highly sophisticated form of arithmetic was practised by the Aryans of the Upper Indus Basin some time before 1000 BC. Some techniques were transmitted to Europe through the Arabs at the Court of Baghdad in AD 770, to become the basis of much European mathematics. But more never got through, and it remained for the Shankaracharya of Govardhana to rediscover the complete system in India through intensive study of certain Vedic texts. Joseph Howse's unique volume provides a simple and practical introduction to a fascinating subject.

J.T. GLOVER

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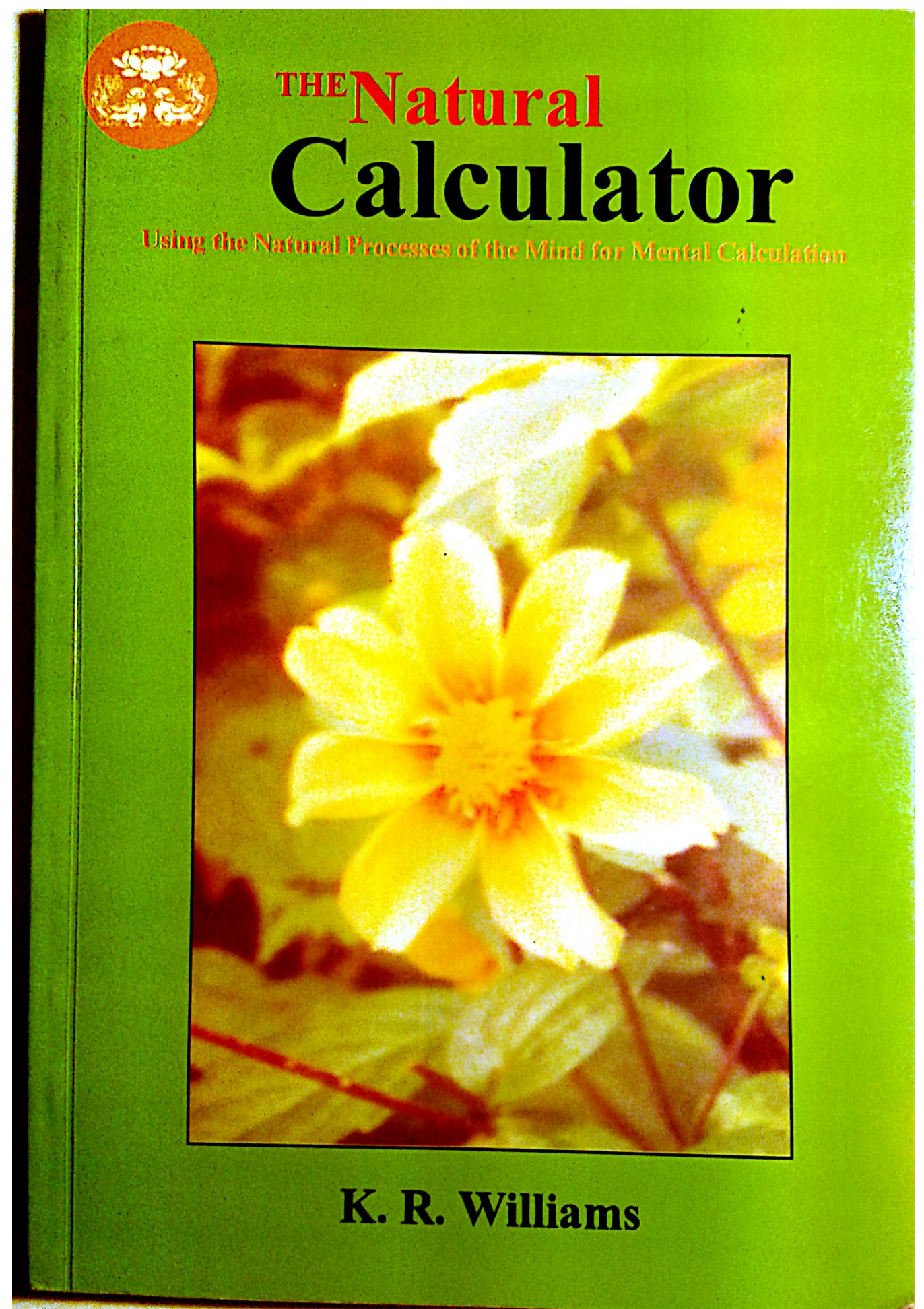
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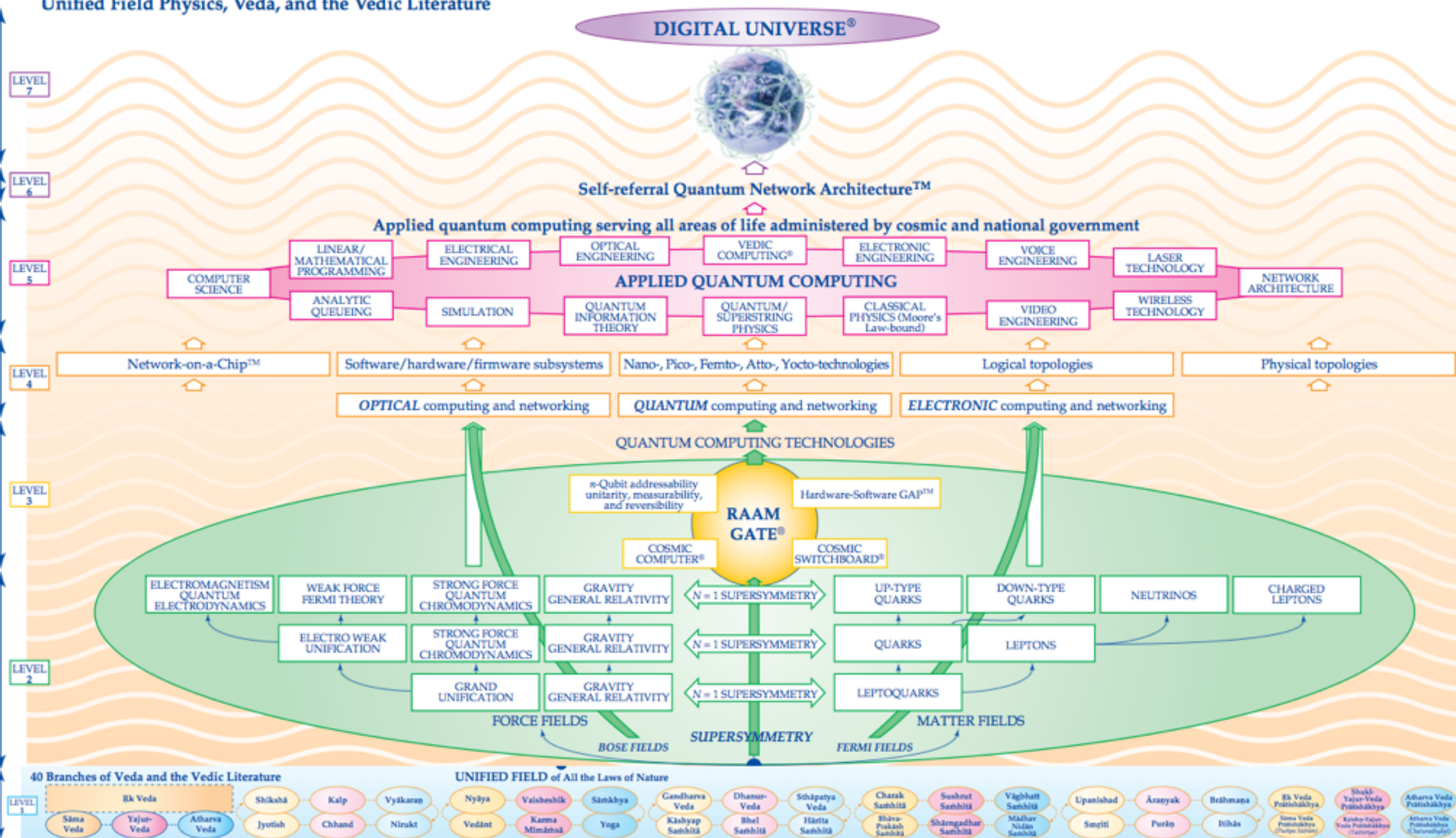
BOOK 2



Williams, K. R. *The Natural Calculator: Using the Natural Processes of the Mind for Mental Calculations*. First Indian Edition: Dehli, Motilal Banarsidass, 2003. The Vedic Mathematics Research Group, 1991.



Quantum Computing Foundation in Unified Field Physics, Veda, and the Vedic Literature



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