

## **Uncommon Wisdom**

There is a deep discrepancy between how we perceive the world and how things truly are. Scientists do not deal with absolute reality but with limited and approximate descriptions of what is assumed to be reality. The journey from classical physics to quantum physics is from a gross, separated, causal world to a mystical, subtle, and one kingdom of spirituality. Fritjof Capra says in his book 'Uncommon Wisdom' that in their struggle to grasp the nature of atomic phenomena, scientists became painfully aware that their basic concepts, their language, and their whole way of thinking were inadequate to describe this new reality. If we closely look at the theory of indeterminism in nature, we will find that it conveys the message that the secrets of nature's functioning would not be emphatically known to scientists. Penetrating deeper into matter, we find that it is made of particles; however, these are not the basic building blocks in the way Newton meant. Isolated material particles are abstractions, and their properties are definable and observable only through their interactions with other systems. Science extends the boundaries of ignorance as one digs deeper. The more we know, the more we become aware of how little we know, and we need and want to know more; hence, the boundaries of knowledge and ignorance are limitless. Any attempt to quantify this, thereby leading to the dissolution of the problem, is impossible from a scientific perspective. James Jeans once wrote that trying to observe the inner workings of an atom is like plucking off the wings of a butterfly to see how it flies. If we look at quantum mechanics, we find that each observation destroys a bit of the universe to be observed. From Thakur's viewpoint, an important characteristic of creation is the awareness of the unity and mutual interrelation of all things and events. The basic oneness of the universe is a central characteristic of Thakur's experiences. In classical physics, including the special theory of relativity, all influences are essentially transmitted by contact interactions between neighboring parts, and there are no influences propagating faster than the speed of light. However, in quantum theory, a change in the spin of one particle in a two-particle system would affect its twin simultaneously, even if the two have been widely separated. Thus, when Thakur talks of unity, he speaks of indivisible unity and seamless existence with the whole, and this idea is echoed by the quantum mechanical viewpoint of reality. This vision becomes apparent at the atomic level, manifesting increasingly as one penetrates deeper into the realm of the subatomic particles. The mystery of entanglement, as observed in the Einstein–Podolsky–Rosen paradox, shows that regardless of the distance between the two particles, the influence occurs

instantaneously. Even if we look at the wave-particle duality of nature, the properties are complementary and not contradictory, suggesting the wholeness of nature. Schrodinger, while delivering his 1933 Nobel lecture, explained that the new paradigm of reality replaces "either-or" with "both-and." Quantum physics serves as a bridge by shifting the paradigm, as it took the bold step of including subjectivity in the form of a conscious observer, in addition to objectivity and hence oneness in the scenario. Quantum physics is often described as the science of transcendence. The fundamental level of existence cannot be explained by scientific concepts alone. Several Scientists have realized that the function of science is not to explain the basis of existence but rather to provide a framework for understanding our perception of it. Scientifically, we entered a period of thought in which subjectivity has replaced objectivity. As seen from the platform of quantum physics, the observer has become an active participant and forms the whole together with whatever is being observed. In a book named 'Mathematical Circles Adieu' written by Howard Eves, we find a statement from Einstein where he says that a human being is a part of the whole called by us the universe, a part limited in time and space. He experiences himself, his thoughts, and his feelings as something separate from the rest, a kind of optical delusion of his consciousness. This delusion is a kind of prison for us, restricting us to our desires and affection for a few people nearest us. Our task must be to free ourselves from this prison by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and nature as a whole. Mystical knowledge cannot be obtained through observation alone. It involves the full participation of the body-mind-intellect complex; the observed, the observer, and the knowledge are indistinguishable. The subject and object of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle are fused into a unified and undivided whole.