

The Universe and a Definition of Time

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14th April 2008

Paper 5

1) In this universe are three kinds of worlds:

- 1) Spiritual world governed by spiritual Science
- 2) Physical world governed by physical Science
- 3) A combined spiritual and physical world

For example,

- i. Extended space occupied by the rays of the sun is a spiritual world.
- ii. Inert matter, planets, satellites et al. comprise the physical world.
- iii. Living entities are a combination of the spiritual and physical worlds.
It is clear that for the creation of living entities, spiritual and physical sciences are needed.

Note here that if you should wish to find absolutes, you must look to the spiritual world. Absolutes are not to be found in the physical world, which is relativistic. Relativity does not exist in the spiritual world

We come to the conclusion by inference, that all experimental actions (past, present or future) about absolutes in time, space and simultaneity and about bending of light in gravitational fields etc. may incorrect. Reconsideration is needed. Remember the Principle "Absolutes can only be found using absolute instruments." (See my paper, "Universal truth in Science" on this website.

This is an extension of the ideas presented in that paper.

2) The distinction of Time.

There are many aspects of physical research in giving scope to the speed of light. In order for time to be real, it must be referenced as existing between two things. It does not know about the past or the future. Therefore, it never can increase and decrease; it exists only in the present.

It appears to it become larger or smaller in the physical world owing to the motion of entities. Actually, it is indivisible, having no birth, no death, but always at present. This is a wonderful thing. The dilation of time and contraction of space is an advanced corollary of the universe - an alternate system, such as $c/1$ and $1/c$.

The new equation of gravitation by the theory of absolutes is,

$$d^2 u/dq^2 + u = a/c^2 u^2 + 5a = 72 - 29 = 43 \text{ arcseconds}$$

Where $u=r$, r being the radius, $a=Mu^2$, M being the mass of the heavy attractive body of origin and c is the velocity of light, 29 km/sec. being the earths orbital motion.

(5 being co-ordinates 'x', 'y', 'z', 't' and 'w' are the components of each body: see paper 2nd)