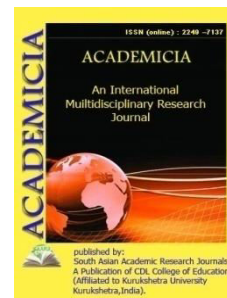




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**SCIENCE OF SUPERNATURAL POWER**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Belief in the existence of supernatural powers or other than the visible material world, i.e., the invisible spiritual world, has been long debated. The people believe in a supernatural power (God) and several evil spirits central to various mythology, irrespective of religion. On the other hand, many individuals, including some anthropologists, denied the existence of supernatural beings and evil spirits, which can perplex people's psychology to a more considerable extent in a different spectrum. The present article throws light on a scientific dimension about the existence of supernatural power and spirits along with human being's perceptions towards it. Simultaneously it is tried to focus on how anthropology meets with physics in this concern.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Supernatural Power, Evolution, Science, Anthropology, Physics*

**INTRODUCTION**

The supernatural are those things, or things that have been claimed to exist, which cannot be explained by the laws of nature, including things characteristic of or relating to gods, ghosts or other types of spirits and other non-material beings, or something beyond nature. People believe in a supernatural power (God), and numerous evil spirits dominant in various mythology (Rabia, 2005). On the other hand, many professionals, including some anthropologists, denied the existence of supernatural beings and evil spirits, which has the potential to perplex the believers' psychology to a more considerable extent. In tribal communities, many kinds of positive thinking and actions happen because of the belief that supernatural beings exist (Friedman, 1975). Also, this fact is not deviating from the case of non-tribal communities. According to Ben Shahar, a lecturer at Harvard University, to improve our status and contribute to a positive life, it is imperative to believe in God fervently: With him, nothing is impossible (Bindhani, 2019). Belief in supernatural powers has several positive impacts on society. The present study aims to present

a broad idea on the existence of supernatural power and spirits that cause harm in the light of physics.

A qualitative case study approach has been employed among the tribes (200) and non-tribes (200) of Hindu, Christian, and Muslim in India, aged between 16 and 47 years, to collect their views about the existence of supernatural power or evil spirits. The subjects were selected through random sampling. Among the non-tribe group, most of them were young people and students. Subsequently, the data were collected using multidimensional interviews and schedules. Furthermore, some scientific propositions were made concerning supernatural powers, which is a crucial part of the present study. EpiInfo-7 software tool was used to collect and analyze the data.

### **Interpretation and Discussion**

The present theory starts with a study that was carried out among 200 tribal people and 200 non-tribal's in India to present their view toward the belief in supernatural power. The participants belonged to three religions, i.e., Hindu, Christian, and Muslim. Almost 97% of the tribals reported that they believe in supernatural powers. In contrast, about 72% of the non-tribals were accepted in believing in supernatural power, and from the remaining, about 25% said that they do not know whether they will believe in the existence or not, as they have never seen supernatural beings. Furthermore, almost 94% of those who do not believe in supernatural power said that they do not believe in supernatural power because they have never seen those things. Also, some individuals expressed belief in supernatural power is a 'blind belief' which corroborates with previous studies (Roberts, 1936).

Some interpretations are kept to address these above human behaviors; the human eye can only identify light that falls within the visible spectrum (about 400 to 700 nm) (Bradley et al., 1992). Though ultraviolet light (about 10 nm to 400 nm) and infrared light (about 750 nm to 10E6 nm) can't be seen with the naked eye, scientists (astronomers in particular) frequently use devices to detect light emitted by an object by counting the number of photons of various frequencies incident on the device per pixel in some extent (Butcher, 2010). In actuality, colors do not exist in nature (Maund, 1995); they exist only in our brains. What exists in nature is electromagnetic radiation, including ultraviolet and infrared (and other) frequencies. Hence, beyond that visible range, a human cannot see any object. Someway, in the progress of evolution, nature found a way to turn these various frequencies into a perception of color. It is likely for other animals to see wavelengths outside of our rainbow: Bees can see ultraviolet light, which is just past violet light on the electromagnetic spectrum as well as another end of the spectrum; snakes can be able to see infrared light, which is just past red light (Riddle, 2016; Jacobs et al., 1991). Recent studies have shown that chameleons also have a particular layer of iridophore cells under their skin (Teyssier et al., 2015). These special cells, which contain pigment and reflect light, are made up of hundreds of thousands of guanine crystals. Chameleons can relax or excite their skin, causing these special cells to move and switch structures. When this happens, these cells act like prisms, reflecting different wavelengths of light to create various tones we see.

In the light of the above discussion, if the supernatural beings or spirits or any objects radiate ultraviolet, infrared, and other frequencies, then we cannot see anything. It is not claimed that supernatural beings have a physical body. Without a physical body, we can also get energy. Similarly, a human cannot hear ultrasound or infrasound, which is possible for some other

animals. These all may puzzle out our minds. Nevertheless, to reference the above discussion, it is clear that if we could not see or hear something, this does not mean that there is nothing.

## CONCLUSION

Human curiosity and needs make this advanced primate explore the universe more and more. In this way, the human being is extraordinary. However, human evolution is inadequate to see or hear supernatural power. If the supernatural beings or spirits or objects radiate ultraviolet, infrared, and other frequencies beyond the human's visible range, then we cannot see anything. Similarly, if some objects produce ultrasound, infrasound, or any other beyond our hearing range, we cannot hear anything. Therefore, this study can support the theory of the existence of supernatural powers. Belief in the existence of supernatural powers may have many advantageous effects to upgrade an ideal society. Therefore, a statement regarding this belief should not be delivered carelessly, which has an immense potential to impact society negatively.

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