

Bhagavad Gita Logic of Brahman
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Hindus, DNA F, lived in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. They were highly advanced, logic-based cultures. Grandhika was their language. The original Gita was composed in Grandhika by Professor Vasudeva Krishna to explain the concept of True Knowledge (Brahman). Unfortunately, the Grandhika Gita is now lost.

Sanskrit was a synthetic language invented by the Greeks as a mixture of only the Grandhika and a dialect of South Bactria (Avesta), called Avestan. The Greeks employed some unethical and immoral Avestans called Brahmin, DNA Z93, to trash the Grandhika Gita.

Using scientific tools, we purged Avestan from the Sanskrit (Avestan + Grandhika) Gita to excavate fragments of the Grandhika Gita.

What follows is a reconstruction of the logic of Brahman of the Grandhika Gita.

There are three fundamental concepts: (1) Matter (Prakriti), (2) Mind (Purusha), and (3) Knowledge (Brahman). Matter is material, physical. The mind is abstract and has no physical counterpart. Mind has no matter, and matter has no mind. Brahman is neither matter nor mind. It is a conduit between matter and mind.

Mind lives in the world of matter. It needs matter for survival. It needs Brahman to translate matter to mind.

All life forms, not just humans, have minds. Mind and body are conceptually different entities. The mind controls the activities of the body. The body contains an organ called the brain. Mind and brain are separate entities. The brain contains some cells called neurons. An ant has 250,000 neurons in its brain. Brahman is stored only in neurons. All neurons, in all life forms, are made of the same chemical with identical properties.

When the mind encounters matter, it does not know what to do with it. There is nothing inherent in matter or mind to explain what the matter is used for. Mind has to learn on its own what to do with matter.

For example, the mind finds a banana (matter). What do you do with a banana? The mind seeks someone knowledgeable, a third party, to explain what to do with the banana. The third party tells the mind that a banana is a fruit, and it is edible only when

it is yellow in color. The third party who knew how to translate matter (banana) to mind (edible when yellow) is the Brahman. Brahman is neither matter nor mind; it is a lookup table. Mind needs both matter and Brahman for survival.

How did Brahman know that a yellow banana is edible? It is the chemistry of neurons. Brahman resides only in neurons, in all life forms. The chemistry of neurons is the logic of Brahman of the Grandhika Gita.

The Grandhika Gita presented a simple logical model to explain how Brahman is formed in brain neurons.

Think of mind and matter as consisting of atoms. Mind has no matter. Matter has no mind. The atoms of mind and matter are of different types. Think of Brahman as a molecule consisting of one atom of mind and one atom of matter, fitted together. The atoms must be compatible for the molecule to form.

A molecule must have different types of atoms (mind and matter) to fuse. Only compatible atoms can fuse. Mind and matter are only atoms. Brahman is a molecule.

The Brahman banana molecule has a yellow atom of matter and an edible atom of mind. The atoms are of the correct size and shape. They fuse into a Brahman molecule: a yellow banana is edible.

Someone somewhere accidentally or intentionally ate a yellow banana. A molecule was formed (fused). Once they were convinced that the yellow banana was always edible, they wanted to share that knowledge, the Brahman molecule, with other people.

The Gita used a simple analogy to explain how Brahman molecules spread.

When people converse about the edible yellow banana, the banana molecule replicates and spreads to others, just like a virus. People exposed to the banana virus know that yellow bananas are edible. As people converse, the molecule (virus) continues to replicate and spread. It cannot kill and cannot be killed (Gita: 2-19). It is eternal, immutable, indestructible, and primeval (Gita: 2-20). It is Brahman, the true knowledge.

Neurons have the unique chemistry to attract Brahman molecules. It is similar to pollination. When people converse about the edible yellow banana, neurons catch the molecule. The brain checks to see if it already has the banana molecule. If not, it would evaluate its relevance. If found valuable, then a neuron was assigned to store the new molecule. It is the chemistry of neurons, an involuntary chemical action that is beyond

awareness. Neurons constantly attract and store Brahman molecules. When people converse, they exchange Brahman. Evolution encourages people to converse to spread Brahman for self-preservation. Brahman is higher than the senses, mind, and intellect (Gita: 3.42).

Mind constantly consults Brahman to interact with matter. The process is subconscious, automatic, and instantaneous. It is beyond awareness. Banana Brahman tells the mind to eat a yellow banana. Fire Brahman tells not to touch fire with fingers. Snake Brahman tells not to play with a snake. There are 100 billion neurons in a human brain.

There are an infinite number of theoretically possible Brahman molecules. They were not invented. They were preexisting and perpetual. The Banana Brahman was preexisting and perpetual. It was not invented. It was discovered when someone ate a yellow banana. The Fire Brahman was not invented. It was preexisting and perpetual. It was discovered when someone had burnt fingers. The Snake Brahman was not invented. It was preexisting and perpetual. It was discovered when someone died of a snake bite. Once discovered, a Brahman molecule spreads like a virus. It cannot kill and cannot be killed (Gita: 2-19).

The set of all preexisting and perpetual Brahman molecules is called the Sruti. The discovered molecules are called Brahman. There are an infinite number of molecules yet to be discovered.

The process of discovery of Brahman molecules was the logic of the Grandhika Gita.

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