

THEORY OF APPLICATION: VIVARTAVADA FROM VEDANTA IN BIOLOGY

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Abstract -

Vedanta is a branch of Indian philosophy founded by Shankaracharya. One of the tenets of Vedanta philosophy is vivatavada. According to which illusion (BRHAM) are neither real nor unreal, in which case the illusion capable of affecting reality to the extent that it is partial or near complete. In this research article, can this philosophy of Vedanta be applied in the field of biology or not? A common theoretical experiment for this is to imagine the vertical migration of zooplankton. If somehow this experiment is proven to be real, it will not only prove metaphysics but also the consciousness of life at the microscopic level.

Index Terms -Vedanta, vivatavada, vertical migration of zooplankton , Diel vertical migration (DVM)

RESEARCH ARTICLE:

According to Vedant , that which is illusion but not real and not unreal can also affect reality. The illusory object/person or object is affected in such a way that the illusion can be transformed into, if not perfect, then near perfection. (Majumder, B at al., 2022)

VIVARTAVAD can be understood through the medium of a person looking in a mirror. A mirror reflection is neither real nor unreal. Yet it reflects the person's appearance, gestures. A person is affected by seeing that reflection.

VIVARTAVAD can also be understood from another example. Let's say a woman is looking for a necklace to wear and wants to go to a party wearing the necklace. A woman becomes depressed, Anxious even if she does not find Nakelesh in many places. Suddenly a woman walks and stops in front of a mirror. When the woman notices that she is wearing a locket necklace around her neck, the woman's depression turns to happiness. The reflection of the woman wearing the necklace in the mirror is neither real nor unreal yet it affects reality.

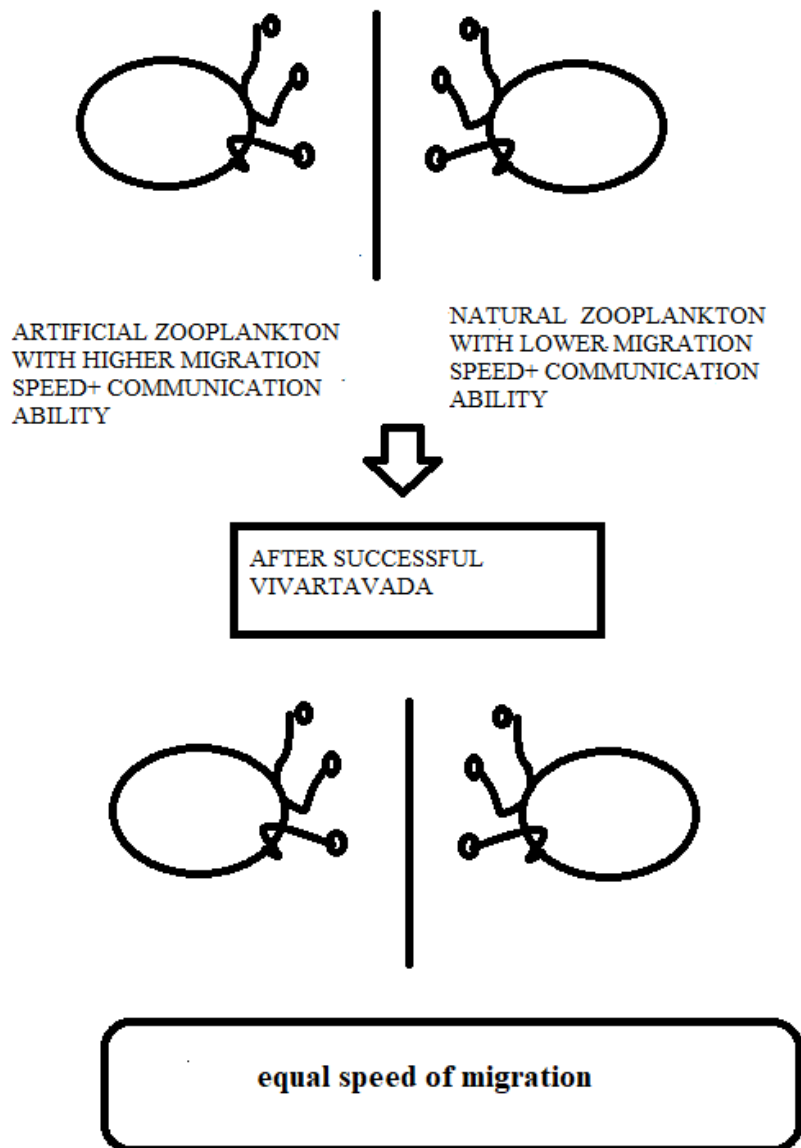
Whether VIVARTAVAD can be applied in the field of biology can be understood by the following example.

can be understood by behavior like "diel vertical migration" of zooplankton. Zooplankton rises from the bottom to the surface of the lake at night and begins to migrate back to the depths of the lake by early morning.

If somehow we could create unrealistic artificial zooplankton, which release the same chemical molecules into the lake and are capable of quorum sensing (or other means of communication ability) with real zooplankton. But its speed of movement in water depth is greater than that of real zooplankton.

In this situation, real zooplankton, artificial zooplankton should understand their own self-reflection according to vivartavada, if this happens, migration speed of real zooplankton should be increased in this situation. This speed increase should equal the speed of its reflection artificial zooplankton.

If VIVARTAVADA is proven to be a reality in the field of biology, the VIVARTAVADA theory of Vedanta will help in increasing the pace of adaptation. Which can be applied in the Bioremediation sector. VIVARTAVADA can be used to assess the bioremediation capability of bacterial sp.



Methods:

advanced florescent videography and multiparameterprobe based veritcle migration analysis techniqaes are usefull to detect speed of DVM of zooplankton. (Häder, D. P. (1988).

References

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