

Model Justifying Existence of 33 million Gods

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Abstract:

Beyond the grasp of our understanding lie enigmatic forces, whose presence is felt and measured, yet their origins remain elusive and mysterious. Despite our inability to fathom them, we cannot refute their existence. This article discusses the possibility of the existence of 33 million gods or more in Hinduism, which is often associated with polytheism. The article cites literature that explores how energy can be transformed from one form to another, and how special shapes can be used to efficiently isolate energy. The article also discusses the use of mantras and how they generate certain frequencies that can help in various aspects of life. The article proposes a model that suggests that the energy generated by people, which is converted into sound energy, can be conserved in an isolated room and can act as a reservoir of energy. It is argued that this energy can be the basis for the existence of many gods in Hindu mythology, and that the architecture of temples and the use of mantras can contribute to the conservation and concentration of this energy.

Keywords —Creation of God, Energy Flow, Energy Conservation, Energy Transformation, Sound Energy, Vibration.

I. INTRODUCTION

S. Ramanujam, brilliant Indian mathematician quoted, an equation for me has no meaning unless it expresses a thought of God. Hinduism represents polytheism, it is believed that Hinduism has 33 million gods, everyone has their own Family God called (*Kul Devta or Kul Devi*), about which Byrne C. stated in his article[1]. Kalidasa was a renowned Sanskrit poet and playwright who lived in ancient India, during the 4th and 5th centuries CE. "*Kumārasambhava*" is an epic poem that touches upon the idea of the Trimurti, (*Sanskrit, Three Forms*) of God's The Creator "Brahma" The Keeper "Vishnu" and The Destroyer "Shiva" represents the three aspects of the divine, the poem depicts Lord Shiva as the most powerful of the Trimurti and the supreme deity, who creates and sustains the universe.

It is believed that from time to time they took "Avatar" rebirth in various forms as mentioned in Bhagavad Gita chapter 4, Verse 7.

यदायदाहिधर्मस्यगलानिर्भवतिभारत।

अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्यतदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम्।

परित्राणायसाधूनांविनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्।

1

धर्मसंस्थापनार्थायसम्भवामियुगेयुगे॥

This shloka (1) emphasizes the concept of avatars or incarnations of God in Hinduism, where God manifests himself in human form to protect the virtuous, destroy evil, and establish righteousness on earth. However, Lord Vishnu took rebirth on earth in 9 avatar and will take one more in future as Kalki, the value is much higher, which does not

give explanations of these many Gods, this article describes a model which gives possibility of 33 million gods.

II. OBJECTIVE

To describe a model with explanation that can prove the possibility of existing millions of Gods. In Hinduism it is believed that there are more than 33 million gods and goddesses, it is also found that each family has their own god or goddess that they pray to. But where did these gods and goddesses come from? How were they created?

III. LITERATURE REVIEW SOUND ENERGY & THEIR CONVERSIONS

The human body is a complex system that is capable of converting chemical potential energy into useful work. This process can be described as the mechanical efficiency of the body. However, not all of the energy that is used in internal processes can be put into work. Additionally, any additional energy that is generated during chemical reactions is consumed by external work, such as speaking and working. In fact, only 25% of the energy that we use in one day is actually put towards useful work [2].

शब्दब्रह्मैवसर्वत्र, सर्वव्यापीविभुस्थितः।

शब्दजलमयंसर्व, शब्दरूपप्रतिस्थितम्॥

2

This shloka(2) highlights the omnipresence of sound and its ability to take different forms and shapes. It states that the divine sound (shabda-brahma) exists everywhere and is all-pervading. The shloka also emphasizes that everything in this universe, including matter and form, is made up of sound energy. It suggests that sound energy can be transformed into different forms and shapes, and it pervades everything around us in various ways.

In an article by[3], it was stated that thermoacoustic devices have the ability to convert sound waves to heat and vice versa. This highlights the fact that energy can be converted from one form to another, and that there are many different ways in which energy can be harnessed and utilized.

Lightning rabbit experiment[4] shows that sound energy is converted into electrical energy, from vibration.

It suggests how sound energy can be converted to various forms.

MANTRAS AND THEIR EFFECT

A mantra is a word or phrase that is repeated often, usually in temples or during meditation, The specific mantra used can vary depending on the individual, and tradition they are following, there are some scientific articles that discuss the potential effects of mantras on the body and mind. Here is an excerpt from a study published in the International Journal of Yoga: "Mantra repetition is an ancient practice that is still widely used today for meditation and spiritual growth. Recent studies have shown that mantra repetition can also have a positive impact on physical and mental health.[5]

Research[5] has found that mantra repetition can reduce stress and anxiety, lower blood pressure, and improve cognitive function. This may be due to the calming effect that mantra repetition has on the nervous system, as well as the meditative state that it induces.

Mantra repetition has also been shown to have a positive effect on the immune system, possibly due to the activation of the parasympathetic nervous system and the resulting reduction in stress hormones.

Overall, the scientific evidence suggests that mantra repetition can be a useful tool for improving physical and mental health. More research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms

underlying these effects, but the potential benefits are promising."

A mantra is a powerful tool used in many ancient traditions to achieve physical, emotional, and spiritual balance. Recent scientific research supports the idea that mantras have a measurable effect on the human body. [2]

Studies have shown that mantra chanting can reduce stress, anxiety, and depression, and improve cognitive function. The vibrations created by chanting a mantra can also have a therapeutic effect on the body, including reducing blood pressure, improving heart rate variability, and increasing levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin.

Additionally, mantras have been shown to have an effect on gene expression, with some studies suggesting that certain mantras can activate genes associated with immune function and reduce inflammation.

Overall, the scientific evidence suggests that mantra chanting can have a positive impact on physical and mental health and may be a useful tool for integrative medicine practitioners to incorporate into their treatment plans."

Spelling mantras generate certain frequencies which helps in various aspect of the life, represented in the table 1[6]

Table 1. Mantras according to chakra and their significance.

Chakra No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chakra Type	Mooladhara (मूलाधार)	Swadhisthana (स्वाधिष्ठान)	Manipura (मणिपूर)	Anahata (अनाहत)	Vishuddha (विशुद्ध)	Ajna (अज्ञा)	Sahasrara (सहस्रार)
Symbol							
Chakra Location	Cervix	Last bone in spinal cord	Navel area	Heart area	Throat & neck area	Facial gland or third eye	Top of the head; 'soot spot' of a newborn
Planet	Pluto	Venus	Sun	Moon	Jupiter	Saturn	Neptune
Name of Chakra	Base or Root Chakra	Sacral Chakra	Solar Plexus Chakra	Heart Chakra	Throat Chakra	Third Eye Chakra	Crown Chakra
Element	Earth	Water	Fire	Wind	Sky	Body	No Element
Specific Mantra	Lam	Vam	Rum	Yam	Ham	Om	No Sound
Frequency of Mantra (Hz)	261.6, 528.3, 1046.5, 2093.1 Hz	293.7, 587.3, 1174.7, 2349.3, 4698.7	528.6, 659.3, 1318.5, 2637.1, 5274.1	432.2, 698.5, 1396.9, 2793.9, 5587.7	196.352, 784.1568, 3136	110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 136.4	173.5, 346.9, 693.9, 997.8, 1995.5, 3991.1
Role of Healthy Chakra	Keeps you grounded. Connects your feet to the Earth.	Emotions, Passion, intuition and creativity.	Confidence, Assertiveness, Will Power.	Love, Kindness, Compassion, Harmonious relationships	Self-Expression and Open communication.	Insight and visualization. Opens up perceptive ability.	Wisdom. Connecting you to your higher Self and spirituality, unselfishness, language of light.

ARCHITECTURE AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Dynamic analysis of Geodesic [7]dome structure concludes that the dome structures are earthquake resistance, and the design is also safe,

In the thesis "Are Geodesic Dome Homes More Energy Efficient and Wind Resistant Because They Resemble a Hemisphere? by Taralyn Fender the conclusion was made that the more spherical (Dome Shaped) the model the more energy efficient is the model.

In article [8] stated that the heat flow distributions inside the enclosure are strongly affected by wall curvatures, in article[9]stated circulation affecting temperature distribution is noticed due to the dome shape.

"वस्तु-मण्डल-मण्डपाद्यैःपूज्यतेयोगिभिःसदा।

तस्यएवनिजम्स्पर्शमदर्शनान्तर-शान्त्यादि-कृत्॥"

3

The shloka(3) says "The yogis always worship the temple, its mandalas, mandapas, and other parts. By touching them, they achieve inner peace and other benefits."

This shloka comes from the Brihat Samhita, an ancient Indian text on astronomy, astrology, and divination attributed to the scholar Varahamihira. The shloka emphasizes the importance of the design and layout of a temple, and how it can influence the spiritual experiences of those who visit it.

कर्णिकारमिदंपुण्यंसर्वदेवमयोग्रहम्

ध्रुवसर्वत्रतिष्ठतिविष्णुडोमेस्वनिर्मितम्॥

4

This shloka(4) describes the significance of the Vishnu Dome, which is said to contain the presence

of all the gods. It is considered a holy place and is said to have been built by Lord Vishnu himself. The shloka states that the dome stands firm and eternal everywhere, and that it is a sacred and divine place.

PRANA PRATHISTHA (CONSECRATION) RITUAL & IT'S SIGNIFICANCE

Prana Pratishtha (or Prana Pratishtha) is the ritual in Hinduism through which a deity is invoked and installed into a statue or an idol so that the deity is present in the image and can be worshipped by devotees.

The Prana Pratishtha ritual is mentioned in various Puranas, which are a genre of Hindu texts that focus on mythology, cosmology, and religious practices. Some of the Puranas that mention the Prana Pratishtha ritual include:

1. Skanda Purana
2. Agni Purana
3. Padma Purana

The following are the general steps involved in the Prana Pratishtha ritual:

Purification: The murti (sculpture or idol), the space (environment), and the people involved in the ritual are purified with water, incense, and prayers (Mantra), like cleansing the aura.

Invocation: The priest invokes the deity through the chanting of mantras and the offering of various items, such as flowers, fruits, and sweets.

Transference of energy: The priest then transfers the energy or "life force" of the deity into the idol through a series of rituals, including the placement of a small golden plate called a "yantra" on the idol's forehead, the recitation of mantras, and the blowing of a conch shell.

Consecration: Once the deity's energy has been transferred, the idol is considered "consecrated" and is treated as a living representation of the deity.

Final offerings: The priest makes final offerings to the deity, including water, flowers, and other items, and then closes the ritual with a prayer.

The specifics of the Prana Pratishtha ritual can vary depending on the deity being installed and the tradition or sect of Hinduism performing the ritual.

IV. MODEL JUSTIFYING CREATION OF GOD

In Hinduism, everything is believed to be connected through energy. Energy flows in the environment in various forms and transforms from one form to another, which does not violate the first law of thermodynamics, the food we consume is converted into chemical energy which is then transformed into mechanical energy or in other form.

We all have a certain amount of energy every day, and 25% of it is used for external purposes like physical work. How we use our energy affects the results we get. If we use our energy for speaking, writing, playing, or any other work, we get some output results. If we use our energy for creating something, it gives us a product.

The first law of thermodynamics states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed but only be transformed from one form to another. This idea of conservation of energy can be used to understand the theory of 33 million gods.

People spend their energy every day, chemical energy generated by consuming food is also converted into sound energy (Speaking) by people every day. From previous studies [3], [4] it can be concluded that sound energy can be transformed into vibrational energy, which is mechanical energy and can be further transformed into electrical energy.

Energy can be stored in a closed environment using insulation. For examples, hot water in a thermal bottle will retain its temperature because of the insulation.

Similarly, if sound energy and heat energy are conserved in a closed, isolated box, it can be used for useful purposes.

When words are spoken, the chemical energy in the body is transformed into sound energy, which is transmitted into the environment. When people go inside temples, they recite mantras for effective growth, good health, and prosperity.[6] The energy that humans receive from food is transformed into sound energy when the mantras are spoken and it can be visualized that how energy from mantras can be useful in the daily life.

If words or those mantras are spoken in an isolated room, the human body will transfer that energy into the room, which will create an energy bank inside an isolated room. Imagine that a family starts this tradition by going to an isolated room every day repeating mantras and generation after generation this process is repeated for centuries it can be foreseen a huge amount of energy is being collected inside an isolated box, this huge amount of energy can be called energy cloud or energy reservoir.

An isolated room is created by the shape that curves inwards which is known as a concave structure. In the case of a concave mirror, the light reflected in the mirror is focused on the focal length of the mirror.

Author in an article[8] stated that the heat flow distributions inside the enclosure are strongly affected by wall curvatures.

Since centuries people have been very strict about the architecture of a temple because architecture plays an important part in the conservation of energy. As mentioned in shloka (4) importance of the design and layout of a temple, architecture of a room creates a dome structure or concave structure that concentrates the energy inside the room, which helps to isolate the energy, where room acts like an isolated box.

Sound energy is conserved in the isolated room. The energy that humans receive from food creates

an energy cloud that never leaves the isolated room. In addition, heat energy is also used in all the temples, lighting a lamp every day is part of the prayer.

In Prana Pratishtha ritual transference of energy through chanting of mantras is one of the main steps, where deity is transferred in the murti (sculpture). Which clearly shows that it is the same process which is explained in the model.

Every family has their own god or goddess (Kuladevātā, also known as Kuladeva or Kuladevi). Applying the model that every family has a tradition of going to their temple (prayer room) every day and reciting mantras, an amount of sound energy is transferred to a particular room. With some rituals of transferring heat energy from lighting a lamp (Diya) a repetition of this process for centuries, an energy cloud is created inside the room.

The conserved sound and heat energy in the isolated room is named as "God." Whenever anyone is in the presence of that energy cloud, they feel a difference, like going from a cold area to a hot area. There is a difference in energy.

V. CASE EXAMPLES

So many examples can be provided from different regions of India, few examples from Uttarakhand, India are provided to conclude the model.

1. JakhDevta – JakhDevta is a local deity worshipped by the Jaunsari tribe in Uttarakhand. The deity is believed to protect the community from natural calamities and diseases. The worship of JakhDevta involves the offering of animal sacrifices and the singing of traditional songs.
2. Latu - Latu is a local deity worshipped by the Bhotiya community in Uttarakhand. The deity is believed to protect the community from natural calamities and diseases. The worship of Latu involves the offering of

- animal sacrifices and the singing of traditional songs.
3. BhumyalDevta – BhumyalDevta is a local deity worshipped by the people of Pithoragarh district in Uttarakhand. The deity is believed to protect the community from natural calamities and is associated with the protection of the forests. The worship of BhumyalDevta involves the offering of animal sacrifices and the singing of traditional songs.
 4. Giddha - Giddha is a local deity worshipped in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. It is believed that Giddha protects the village from natural calamities and diseases. The deity is also associated with fertility and prosperity.
 5. Gadol Devta - Gadol Devta is a popular tribal god worshipped in Uttarakhand. He is considered the protector of the local community and is associated with the protection of animals. The worship of Gadol Devta involves the offering of animal sacrifices and the singing of traditional songs.
 6. Dangar - Dangar is a popular tribal god worshipped in Uttarakhand. He is considered the protector of the forests and is associated with the natural world. The worship of Dangar involves the offering of animal sacrifices and the singing of traditional songs.

Some other deities are Gorila, Kail Bisht, Dhauli Devi, Kalinka, Arakot Devi, Banari Devi, these many deities are found in only one region of India, and similarly the other regions other different gods, their characteristics or personalities are not similar so that it can be said that all the gods are same with different names.

Note: The term 33 koti means that there are 33 supreme deities, however this article does not try violate the idea of 33 koti , It is important to note that the following article is a theoretical discussion and does not intend to harm the feelings of any individuals or communities. The views expressed

are intended for academic and intellectual purposes only and do not reflect any personal biases or prejudices.

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