International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN: 2319-7064
SJIF (2020): 7.803

The World is a Combination of Identical, Existed, Infinite Number of Elements and We Just Need to Survive with Them

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Abstract: ***The basic of Atomic theory is a result of deep study and it has the support of logical thinking and is proven here using general rules of mathematics and geometry. Ancient literature has proven everything but we never accepted it at first. Finally, the conclusion got here is some infinite identical elements and conditions can be present. Instead of finding the origin of the world, we should try to concentrate on our present and presence as well.***

Keywords: Atomic theory, History, Mathematics, Geometry, Philosophy

1. Introduction

As we know there is always a question that remains: how the world is born or started. There are many philosophies and theories available from ancient sources to modern science. If we read some current scientific basic concepts and if we read ancient available material there are logical similarities. Just some new words were being introduced instead of accepting old words. That is the reason we are getting new concepts that are similar to ancient knowledge.

I am an Indian and I am aware of our culture. As I know Hindu, Jain and many other religions have ancient available literature and they have been exposed in many ways. It seems they are the sources of knowledge. If we give a scientific approach to them then we will get many answers. The Atomic theory is already explained in this literature and maybe in other ancient literature too. Unfortunately very few are focusing on them or very few can understand this literature.

From history, people have been migrating. People have been traveling. It is well known that many things or materials were gifted or conquered by different people to keep relations or to take advantage. Knowledgeable and researched documents are also involved. And to understand they get translated. To connect or to check the philosophies to reality, people keep experimenting and finally, they got the same conclusion if they follow the original philosophical logic.

Now it is necessary to understand what the actual concept of atomic theory is. Here I am going to consider some mathematical and geometrical rules likewise general logics to relate and to explain the theory which I have understood.

2. Materials and Methods

Here I am going to consider some sample diagrams and mathematical as well as geometrical relations. Just by their observations and relating them with the known atomic concepts, we will conclude.

Let's consider a neutral sphere that is stable, which means it is free from forces and motion.

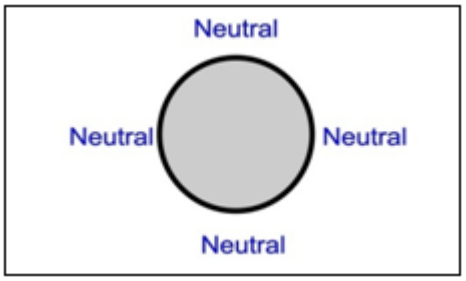

Figure 1: Cross-section of a neutral sphere

As shown in Fig.1 we will consider the cross-section of that sphere and will denote the 'Neutral' word in the four directions.

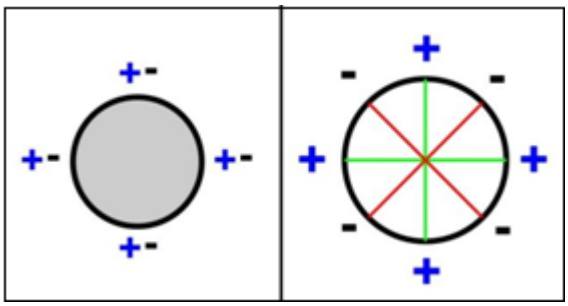

Figure 2: Neutral sphere with equally divided charges

As shown in Fig.2 on the left-hand side the word 'Neutral' can be replaced by one Positive charge and one Negative charge at the same point. As we know current flows from positive charge to negative charge in the electric circuit. We will arrange the charges on the circumference of the sphere as shown in Fig.2 on the right-hand side. We can observe that opposite directions have the same charges for a neutral condition of a sphere.

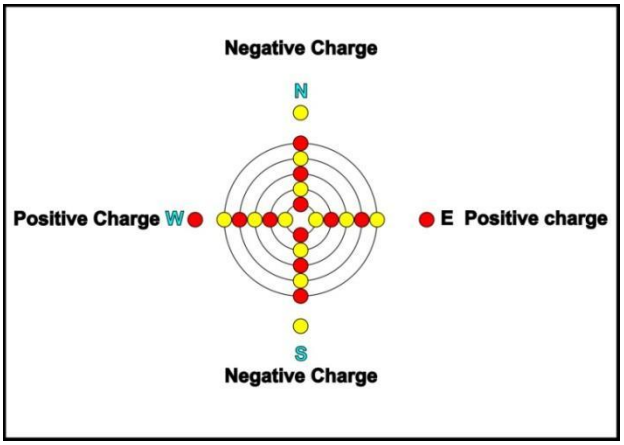

Figure 3: Drawn circles inside the sphere

By the observation of Fig.2, we can draw a Fig.3. In this figure yellow points indicate negative charge and red points indicate positive charge. If we go inside the neutral sphere we get the same structure but it is lesser in size so we can say that the neutral sphere contains lots of neutral circles up to its center. That means if we cut the sphere we will get just a neutral shape.

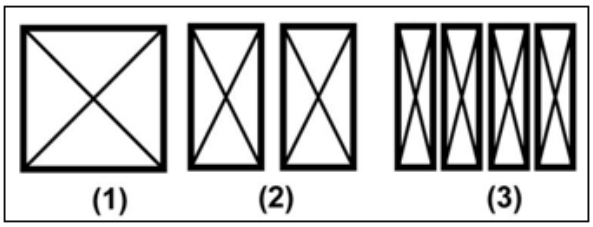

Figure 4: Change in the Center of the Shape

By Fig.4 let's consider a neutral square which is a closed diagram. Its center can be obtained by joining each corner point of the square. When we cut a square we can observe that we get different shapes and each shape has its center. So if we are trying to find the center by splitting or cutting an object we will never get it because it can be changed as per the shape.

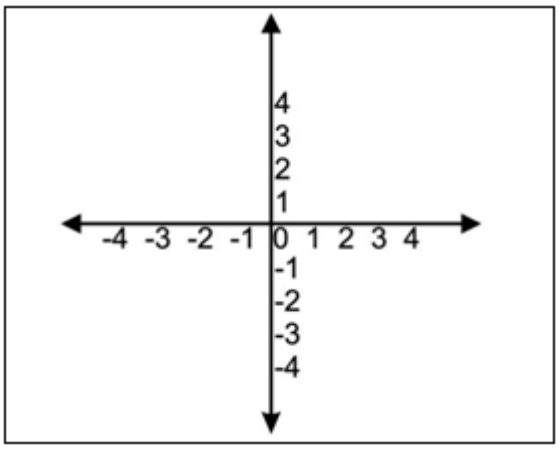

Figure 5: Sample Graph

Now let's see a graph of the numbers as shown in Fig.5 It can be observed that the center of the graph is always zero. Zero means 'Nothing'.

If we add two same numbers it gives a completely different number than them.
Example:
(1+1=2)
(2+2=4)

If we add two different numbers we get completely different numbers.
Example:
(1+2=3)
By this, we can say any neutral thing can give rise to another neutral thing by combination with the same or another neutral thing.

By Fig.5 we can observe that if (1) is a constant then it has an opposite value that is (−1) And when we add (1) and (−1) we get zero that is neutral.
(1) + (−1) = 0

That means opposite elements in the combination operation results in zero that is neutral.

Now if we subtract two opposite numbers we get a new constant number

Example:
(1) − (−1) = (1+1) = 2

It can be observed that subtraction of an opposite number becomes an addition and again it gives us an identical neutral number.

Now let's see the equations below in Fig.6

$0=0 = 1-1=2-2 = 3-3$
$1=1 = 0+1$
$2=2 = 0+2 = 0+1+1$
$3=3 = 0+3 = 0+2+1 = 0+1+1+1$
$4=4 = 0+4 = 0+3+1 = 0+2+1+1 = 0+1+1+1+1$
$1=1 = 4-3 = 4-2-1 = 4-1-1-1$
$2=2 = 4-2 = 4-1-1$

Figure 6: Sample Equations

By this, we can understand that we can obtain a certain number by various methods but if the number is present then there is no need for any operation or process.

In geometry, the smallest part of any figure is a point. Rules of geometry state that a point can give rise to infinite lines. But to create a line there has to be another point. This means a Point is always stable until it comes in contact with another point. Here we can relate the Point to Neutral.

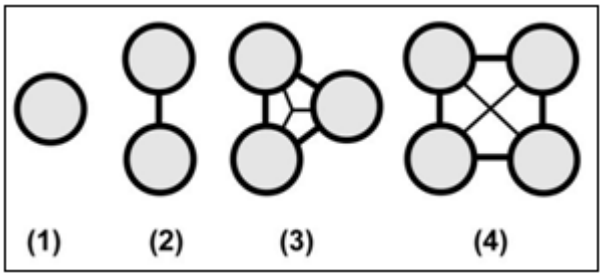

Figure 7: Geometrical shapes development

In Fig.7 we can see how the geometrical shapes develop. We can see that a point is getting connected to other points.

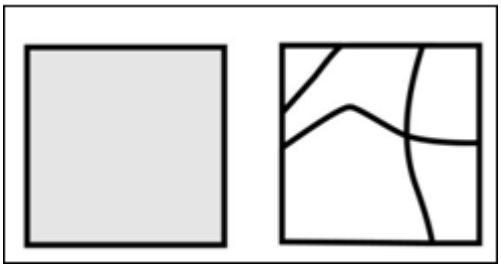

Figure 8: Original and rearranged broken cube

In Fig.8 we take a cube and break it and again join it. It is observable that it is looking different than the original. Or to create it we have to make an effort. It required time and It may be weaker than the original or stronger than the original depending on the process we used to rejoin it.

As we know colors are identical means they can be neutral also.

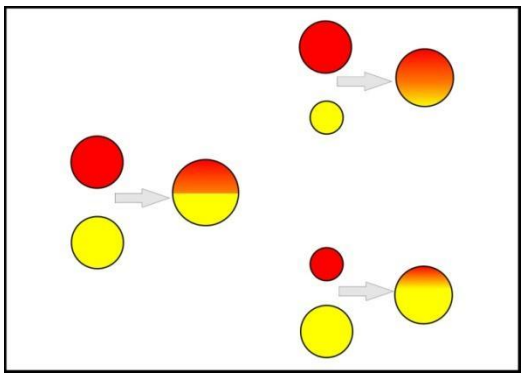

Figure 9: Color Combinations

By Fig.9 we can observe that when two colors mix they give different colors but if the amount of one color is more than another then their combined color shows shade closer to color having more amount.

3. Results and Discussion

By the observation of Fig.2, we can understand that we got the figure which is indicating the eight directions and the diagram has Top and bottom too. That means there are a total of 10 directions for any shape and it is accepted from ancient literature.

By the observation of Fig.3 and Fig.4, it is concluded that if we keep cutting any shape we will never find out the exact center of the original shape.

By Fig.5, Fig.6 and their explanation it is concluded that each number has its value or presence. Each number is identical. Each number can be operated by division, multiplication, addition, subtraction. We can obtain a specific number by various other numbers but the number is always constant. Constant indicates stable and stable is neutral. By this logic, we can say that if we assign the numbering to any identical objects then that object can be named as 'Anu' or 'Element' or 'Atom' and their smallest part would be 'Parmanu' or 'Neutron' as given in the accepted atomic theories.

By the careful observations of Fig.7, we can see that point is not losing any property of it. It is just getting connected. That means neutral things can be connected without losing their identity.

By Fig.8 and its explanation we can find out that if we try to destroy an original thing and again try to obtain it, it would not be the same as the original but it would be a new identical thing.

By Fig.9 and its explanation if we relate the color to a neutral thing then it is concluded that properties of a newly obtained thing from the combination of two different and equal amounts of things can result in different properties. If one thing is more in the amount than another then their combined thing must have more similarity to the thing which contributed the maximum amount.

Another observable thing is that modern scientific theories are similar to ancient philosophical knowledge. That means either they are translated through previous philosophical knowledge or if it is originally obtained then we need to understand that we are not finding new things they are already given in the ancient philosophies.

4. Conclusion

As we know the numbers are infinite and identical then we can say that Parmanu or atoms or neutrons are infinite and identical.

Each and Everything is identical with its properties. There are infinite ways to get an identical thing and depending on the process there must be some changes occurring in its properties to give rise to the new identical thing. Hence we can say that the world is a combination of the originally existing infinite number of elements, energies.

So if we are finding how the world has started then it is obvious that there are infinite identical things and conditions and the conditions are nothing but the energies and even if we are finding the origin then either we will get zero that means nothing or in place of zero the new identical thing.

5. Future Scope

If we are always going to obtain zero or new things in search of the origin or rise of the world then it is a waste of time because everything happens naturally. It is proven that we

cannot go against nature so it is better to find how we will survive with the changing natural conditions.

If we want to survive in the world then we need to gather as a human first to accept our differences. That will give rise to equality. Instead of fighting for any credit, we should gather by understanding similarities in each thing.

We should reduce pollution as well as we should focus on recycling and we should take advantage of the free energy sources without losing their availability.

We should keep farming for the availability of food and if we are unable to obtain such surroundings then 'Migration' is the only option and as we know there is no other Earth yet found.

We got the result that we cannot obtain an original existence so we should try to save the original things. And this indicates for peaceful survival the great message is to be followed that 'Live and Let Live.

6. Acknowledgment

I am thanking each and everyone who gave rise and support to the philosophies, ancient and modern scientific literature and saved them, exposed them so that I could refer to them, and thought about them. I worked and I could find the conclusion.

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Author Profile

Shreyansnath Dhanal graduated with B. E. in Civil from Sanjay Ghodawat Institute, Shivaji University, Kolhapur (2019). Now he is a student of MBA at CSIBER, Kolhapur (2022) He believes in philosophical as well as scientific knowledge. He likes to learn new things. He has a poetic and artistic mind.