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Reconstruction of Idea in a New Approach (Rina)

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Let us discuss some common events which are called problem.

Natural events /Natural disaster
Earthquakes: Caused by the movement of tectonic plates, resulting in ground shaking and potential tsunamis.

Volcanic Eruptions: Involve the release of lava, ash, and gases from a volcano, impacting surrounding areas.

Landslides: Mass movements of rock, earth, or debris down a slope, often triggered by heavy rainfall or earthquakes.

Tsunamis: Giant waves caused by underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, posing a significant threat to coastal regions.

Floods: Occur when water overflows its usual boundaries, inundating land and causing damage to property and infrastructure.

Droughts: Prolonged periods of abnormally low rainfall, leading to water shortages and agricultural problems.

Hurricanes/Typhoons/Tornadoes/Cyclones: Intense rotating storms with strong winds and heavy rainfall, typically occurring in tropical regions.

Heat waves: Prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, posing risks to human health and infrastructure.

Cold Waves: Periods of unusually low temperatures, potentially leading to hypothermia and other health issues.

Wildfires: Uncontrolled fires that spread rapidly through vegetation, often exacerbated by dry conditions and strong winds.

Asteroid or Meteoroid Impacts: While rare, these events can cause significant damage.

Climate change: Climate change poses a multifaceted problem with wide-ranging consequences for the environment, human health, and the global economy. Key issues include rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and disruptions to ecosystems and agriculture. These changes impact food and water security, exacerbate existing inequalities, and threaten human security.

Food crisis: A food crisis, characterized by widespread shortages of food. It can be triggered by various factors, including conflict, climate change, and economic instability. These causes can lead to devastating consequences like famine, malnutrition, and social unrest, impacting individuals and communities worldwide.

Shelter crisis: The global crisis of shelter for both humans and animals stems from a complex interplay of factors, including economic hardship, inadequate resources, and societal neglect. For humans, homelessness is often exacerbated by poverty, lack of affordable housing, and mental health challenges. Simultaneously, animal shelters are facing unprecedented overcrowding due to increased intake and decreased adoptions, often linked to economic strain and societal shifts in pet ownership.

Epidemics/Pandemics: Outbreaks of infectious diseases that can spread rapidly and cause widespread illness and mortality.

Socio Economic issues
Social Issues:
Poverty and Inequality: Disparities in income and wealth create significant social and economic divisions, limiting opportunities for marginalized groups and leading to social unrest.

Lack of Access to Education and Healthcare: Limited access to quality education and healthcare services can perpetuate cycles of poverty and inequality, impacting individuals' ability to improve their socioeconomic status and overall well-being.
Social Disorganization and Violence: Concentrations of poverty and lack of opportunities can contribute to social disorganization, increased crime rates, and violence within communities.

Gender Inequality: Disparities in opportunities and treatment based on gender can limit women's economic empowerment and overall social progress.

Religion: Religion can also be a source of conflict and division, extremism, discrimination. Opinion of difference causes suppression of individual freedom. Religious wars and persecution have occurred throughout history, demonstrating the potential for religion to be a catalyst for violence.

Economic Issues:
Unemployment and Underemployment: High unemployment rates, particularly among youth, can lead to economic hardship, social instability, and reduced productivity.

Weak Economic Growth: Factors like low investment, lack of innovation, and inadequate infrastructure can hinder economic growth and create challenges for businesses and individuals.

Overpopulation: In some regions, rapid population growth can strain resources, leading to increased competition for jobs, housing, and other necessities, potentially exacerbating poverty and inequality.

Inadequate Infrastructure: Lack of access to basic infrastructure like sanitation, clean water, and reliable transportation can hinder economic development and impact public health.

Corruption: Corruption can undermine economic growth, distort markets, and divert resources away from essential public services, disproportionately affecting those with lower socioeconomic status

Do you think these are the problems??
Let's go back to the starting point of universe
Universe has started its journey with the Big Bang. The preliminary phase of the Big Bang involved an extremely hot, dense, and rapidly expanding universe, initially smaller than an atom. This initial state was followed by a period of rapid expansion called inflation, which stretched the universe incredibly quickly.

The primary aftereffects include the expansion of the universe, the cosmic microwave background radiation, formation of matter and structures and formation of elements

Before the Big Bang, there was a singularity, a point of infinite density and gravity. There are No Pre-Existing Space or Time.

So it can be clearly stated that after the Big Bang Earth was formed like other planets.

Do you agree that the Big Bang was a problem? As a consequence, formation of structure creates any typos of problem?

This is the opening point of this article. Why have we segregated two same types of natural events? One is called a problem and the other is called the process of creation.

Question arises is there any relation between event, change and problem? Are they connected with possibilities?

Let's tell a story.
Two friends met after a long time. What can happen? You will surely say, “They can shake hands, exchange pleasantries, share good news, reminisce about the past, speak false statements about their position, want monetary help, feeling sorry for each other's sorrow.
Well, it can be like this. They can pretend not to see each other, fight among themselves thinking about old enmity and as a result one can kill.

So it is clearly stated that these are only possibilities. But what will actually happen, cannot be said until the event happens. Therefore, the event is the death or collapse of all possibilities making one alive. And the state just before the event is called zero where all possibilities exist.

Well, suppose it happens like this, two friends meet and they hold each other's hands and go into space or two bodies become one body. Have we thought about such possibilities? No, we did not. Because we consider possibilities to be those that we have observed as the result of our past experience. Since we have witnessed different results in the same type of event at different times, we will expect the same or similar result for a new event like the previous.
Well, have you ever thought why did the two friends meet? That is, why did the event happen?

Possibility is the information or energy. Actually there is no difference between energy and information. Multiple possibilities mean a combination or mixture of different types of information or energy. All this information interacts with each other. Process is called communication. After crossing a certain limit, interaction builds intelligence. It is a very crucial stage. This stage may be identified as the formation of existence. This is called an event. And whoever carries intelligence must have existence.

Energy/ Information → Communication→ Interaction → Intelligence + Existence

So we found four valuable points

1. Multiple possibilities i.e multiple information create an event.
2. A single possibility who is not eager or intends to interact with other possibilities can't create an event.
3. Event means creation of a particular identity or existence
4. Existence and intelligence are completely dependent on each other. Existence without intelligence or intelligence without existence is impossible

Now let's discuss the relationship between event and change.
Event is the starting point or very beginning point of change. Newly created identity or existence wants to maintain its own structure with the help of intelligence. Two or more existences will collide/ interact with each other. Because the aim is the same - to maintain one's own structure. As a result, the level of intelligence of a particular identity somehow differs from previous. This is called change.
In the above-mentioned story, after the meeting of two friends, the change will start according to the event. Friendship, separation, sadness, happiness or complete indifference. Change will definitely happen, either it is short-term or long-term.
One very relevant question comes from this topic.

Is the change connected with time?

Before giving you the answer let's check the vital changes from the beginning of Earth to till date. For the benefits of our discussion, divide these changes into three different segments.

1. Formation of the earth to just before the time of creation of life
Formation of the Earth: The Earth formed around 4.56 billion years ago, initially as a molten mass with heavy elements like iron sinking to the core and lighter silicates rising to the surface.

Early Atmosphere: The early atmosphere was vastly different from today's, lacking free oxygen and containing large amounts of water vapor, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen.

Volcanic Activity: Frequent volcanic eruptions released gases into the atmosphere, further shaping its composition.

Cooling and Solidification: The Earth gradually cooled, leading to the solidification of the outer layers and the formation of oceans.

Moon Formation: The Moon is believed to have formed from a massive impact between the early Earth and a Mars-sized object called Theia.
This impact further heated the Earth and influenced its early evolution.

2. Creation of life to appearance of modern humans
Emergence of life: Life emerged about 500 million years after the creation of the Earth.

Unicellular to multicellular organisms: First, multicellular organisms evolved from unicellular organisms.

Evolution of flora and fauna: Various plant and animal species have evolved and adapted to the environment.

Climate change: The Earth's climate has changed from time to time, which has affected the life of the world.

Geological change: The Earth's surface has changed, such as the formation of mountains and the change in the shape of the sea.

The age of dinosaurs: Large reptiles like dinosaurs roamed the Earth.

Emergence of mammals: Mammals became dominant after the extinction of the dinosaurs.
Origin of Homo: The genus Homo appeared about 2 million years ago, with Homo habilis being the first.

Origin of modern humans: Physically modern humans appeared in Africa about 300,000 years ago.

3. Changes that have occurred since the arrival of civilized humans till today

Bipedalism and Tool Use: Early hominids developed bipedalism (walking on two legs) and the ability to use tools, which were crucial for survival and resource acquisition.

Brain Expansion and Language: Over time, human brains became larger and more complex, enabling the development of language and symbolic thought.

Hunter-Gatherer Lifestyle: Early humans lived as hunter-gatherers, moving from place to place in search of food.

The Agricultural Revolution: period of drastic change and advancement in farming techniques, leading to significant increases in food production and societal transformation.

Domestication of Plants and Animals: The invention of agriculture allowed humans to cultivate crops and domesticate animals, leading to a more reliable food supply.

Sedentary Lifestyle: Farming led to settled communities and the development of villages and, eventually, cities.

Population Growth and Social Complexity: Increased food production supported larger populations and the emergence of more complex social structures.

Rise of Cities and States: Civilizations arose with the development of cities, states, and complex social hierarchies.
Technological Advancements: Humans made significant technological advancements in areas like agriculture, metallurgy, and transportation.

Global Connections: Increased trade, communication, and cultural exchange led to greater interconnectedness between different parts of the world.

Industrial Revolution: The Industrial Revolution brought about rapid technological innovation, urbanization, and mass production.

Modern Era: Today, humans have achieved unprecedented technological advancements, globalized economies, and complex social and political systems.

We found the duration of the first segment is approximately four billion years, second is 500 million years and third is only 300,000 years.

So it is very clear that change is connected with time.
Until and unless the existence of a particular identity is obstructed/opposed/collided/ interacted by/with the other, level of intelligence will not be varied, that is change will not occur.
In our previous discussion, the existence of a particular identity continues for a long period in the first segment. But gradually scope has been reduced in second and third slots. It is also remarkable that in the first segment the number of interactions is very limited. Consequently, the change i.e differing level intelligence is negligible. But in the second and third segments, especially the last few thousand years ago, multiple interactions with different identities occurred frequently in a very short span of time. This create a huge fluctuation of level of intelligence

But what will be the effect when multiple changes occur in a short span of time?

Let's discuss
1. Specified area: Hill area:
Changes Excessive rainfall, landslide, mild earthquake, falling of trees, damage of approach road, loss of shelter (both animal and human).
Effects: Death/ injurious of living creatures, crisis of food and shelter, hampering movement/ transportation, affected biodiversity, obstruction for socio economic development.

2. Specified area: Coastal areas:
Changes: Tornado /cyclone, rainfall, broken of dam, entrance of sea water, disrupting of road, loss of shelter.
Effects: Hampering normal life, affecting biodiversity, property loss, injuries/ death of human life/ animal, brackish water destroys the fertility of soil

3. Specified area: War-zone
Changes: Bloody clashes between two opponents, frequent use of bombs, mortar shells and firearms, death/ injury of soldiers, crisis of food, water and medicine.
Effects: Violence spread over the surrounding area, bereavement/ sorrow/public hatred, question marks arise about the policies of the statesman, growth and development slows down.

4. Specified area: Peaceful, liberal country or state having plenty of food and water.
Changes: Birth rate increases and mortality rate decreases, lots of people gather from outside, mixed culture, survival crisis for animals.
Effects: Overpopulation, original inhabitants deprived from their basic minimum facilities, farmers using excessive fertilizer for the production of more food grains, socio economic conditions/ situations takes a new platform.

As a result, the level of energy is continuously fluctuating.

The continuous fluctuation of energy is known as a problem. And it creates a different level of intelligence.
Actually intelligence varied in a certain range which is quite different from a particular change.
So it can be stated that the problem is nothing but a level of intelligence.

Interconnection of problems
Problems are very much interconnected with each other. Some examples are given below.

1. Urbanization, Industrialization, Dense population, Deforestation, Air pollution, Biodiversity crisis
2. Conflict among political leaders, communal incitement, riots, refugee, Hampering of socio economic development
3. Drought, Food crisis, Rising prices of goods, Malnutrition, Starvation, Human deaths
4. Technological development, Greenhouse gas effects, Melting of polar glacier, Rising sea levels,

A crucial question comes to our mind: who can detect the problem and what is the process for measuring the problem?

Just recapitulate the previous statement Energy/ Information → Communication→ Interaction → Intelligence + Existence

Problem is nothing but fluctuation of energy. A particular body/ identity always feels its existence. Existence must have intelligence. So theoretically any body structure can feel the problem.

Three cases may arise. The intelligence of the problem is less, equal or more than the intelligence of a particular body structure.

If intelligence of body structure is less than intelligence of a problem then a certain time is required to identify the problem. Duration of time for identification is completely dependent upon the gap between two. Difference of intelligence and duration of time is proportional.

But in other two cases where intelligence of a particular body is equal or more than the intelligence of the problem then required time is negligible for identification.

Intelligence is the only tool to measure the problem. Analyzing the problem with the help of intelligence is the right process.

Next point is - **who can solve the problem and what is the process for solving the problem?**
I repeat my same version. Solution is also comes from intelligence. The only condition to solve a problem is that the level of intelligence of a particular body must be equal or higher than the intelligence of the exact problem.
If the intelligence of a particular body is less than the intelligence of a problem then it may identify the problem but can't solve it.

Before giving one other way to solve a problem, I think illustration may be required in support of my statement.
1. Problems that arise due to deforestation can be identified by all the living creatures in the jungle area. But except humans, no one can solve this. Because the root of the problem is human intelligence and the solution only comes from the same or higher level of intelligence.

2. Animals that live underground get advance warning of an earthquake. So they change their shelter accordingly and save their lives.

But humans can't receive advance warning and lose their lives.
Does this mean that animals living underground are more intelligent than humans?
No. Because of all time attachment animals receive the information and whenever the energy level is just under their intelligence they perform the task which is needful for them.
But in the case of humans, when they receive the information, the energy/intelligence level of the problem is so high. For that reason lots of damage has occurred.

Let's search for another way to solve a problem.
Throughout the entire life, living beings survive in only one sense. This is called Feeling of existence. Starting of this sense is called birth and finishing is called death. Maintenance of body structure is the only objective for all. Intelligence helps them to protect it from others. Existence and intelligence are completely interdependent with each other. But when the intelligence is more concentrated about a particular structure and trying to destroy another body's existence then the problem starts. Intelligence also helps them to solve the problem. So it can be understood very easily that **problem and solution are the both sides of a coin.**

Well, if we take measures to reduce intelligence, then what will happen? The sure answer is, both the problem and the solution will decrease. Many may think that this will reduce humans to the level of animals. The authority of the world will pass from humans. In fact, it is not like that at all. We have to move away from this sense of authority or totalitarian mentality.

When a warmonger statesman feels himself in the place of a childless father or a couple visiting a zoo in the winter understands the pain of a captive animal, or a hungry child's face appears on the golden plate of richest person - **then intelligence will break the protocol of its body structure and take the form of consciousness - a new era will begin.**

According to body centric intelligence, there is no difference between natural or artificial. Everything is made by others. Consciousness is just omitting the term by and making a suitable replacement for.

I ended my article by presenting the transformation from intelligence to consciousness through a short story.
A large crowd of people gathered in front of a banquet hall. Everyone was very hungry. A person came forward and said, "I want to eat first." The second one said to the host, "Make arrangements for my meal with others." Next one uttered softly, "Let everyone satisfy their hunger, then I shall eat." The fourth person remained behind the curtain. His unspoken statement was, “All guests take their dishes and complete it with pleasure. I don't need it."