Unmasking the Hidden Fate of Carbon Emissions!

The Great Discovery of its Recycling Process

Industries generate Carbon Emissions

Energy from "Fortified Oxygen"

Forest fires generate huge Carbon Emissions

Fatal deaths

A by-product of the above study led to the discovery of Oxygen generation*, creation of enriched fortified Oxygen, the causes of fatal deaths, grievous injuries, seasickness, massive fires, etc, and the solutions to prevent or manage them.

other than by photosynthesis.

An outcome of over 25 years of Research Study by the Scientists at the Astrogenesis Research Foundation

Author's request to the Readers and Subscribers.

I would appreciate it if my audience could share their feedback, views and honest comments with me on my email ID chairman@marshallsindia.com

Baldevkrishan Sharma
Author, Researcher & Scientist

I dedicate this research work to…

NGOs for Carbon Emissions, like Green Peace, Earth Justice, Clean Air Task Force, etc.; Research Organisations working in controlling and managing carbon emissions; NGOs promoting Renewable energy, Global warming, Climate change, etc.

I also dedicate this research to all the Green crusaders, NGOs, Carbon footprint Promoters, Clean & Green environmentalists, the Meteorology Dept., COP-28 member Countries, their Secretariats and others.

Baldevkrishan Sharma
Author, Researcher & Scientist

Author's declaration:-

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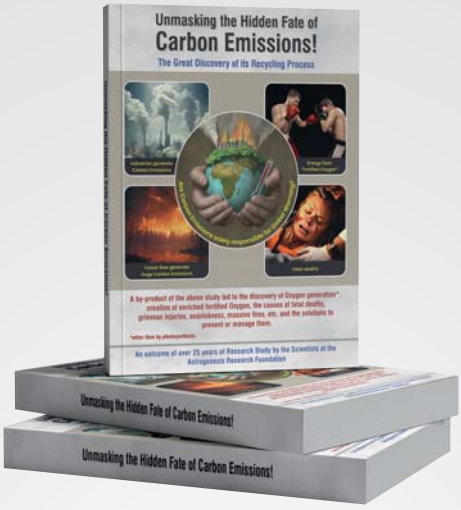

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Critical Peer Review Report

by a Panel of Academicians led by Prof. (Dr) S S Barve, Director, Kelkar Education Trust's Scientific Research Centre (SRC), Mumbai.

Prof. Dr S S Barve

Unmasking the Hidden Fate of Carbon Emissions!
The Great Discovery of its Recycling Process

presented by the Scientist: Baldevkrishan Sharma

Abstract

The peer review panel finds that the researcher explores and bridges Carbon Emissions estimated at 363 billion tonnes p.a. in 2023 with Oxygen consumption at 308.54 billion tonnes and discovers its perpetuity in the air.

The researcher's propounded theory introduces typical Microorganisms that balance Carbon Emission consumption with Oxygen Generation through the Metabolic Cycle by converting Carbon Emissions into Oxygen. The book graphically explains and details the Microorganisms' metabolic conversion processes and their inter-chemical reactions.

The conversion of Oxygen into "Fortified Oxygen" (FE-O2) through living sources clubbed with metabolic processes by typical microorganisms is presented relatively in detail. The theory also explains the role of "Fortified Energy" in human respiration, enabling heavy-duty physical activities like exercising, Workouts, Sports, etc. Elephant movements, Speed Running by a Cheetah or tiger, etc.

We are amazed at the cross-connect where the researcher correlates mathematically the number of animals slaughtered for food and religious sacrifices with human killings in India and proposes solutions to reduce fatal accidents and grievous injuries. The researcher emphasises managing excessive Carbon Emissions to prevent Oxygen levels from exceeding their 21% limit, which otherwise causes massive fires.

Regarding Global Warming, the researcher discovered extraterrestrial scientific reasons, based on which predictions until 2027 are made. The book presents details.

The researcher offers solutions to manage Fire Hazards and addresses future Carbon Emission management.

Observations and Recommendations by the Peer Review Panel

The panel believes this is a 'Theory in the Making', an out-of-the-box research that cross-connects clubs' possible discoveries. It provides solutions that need further investigation on a propounded set of Microorganisms. The typical microorganisms hypothetically present in the atmosphere absorb CO2 on the lines of Microbes that convert Nitrogen to a more soluble form and Methane to CO2. The study poses several unanswered questions, so the research needs deep investigation and meticulous analysis of the data presented in the book from a Scientific Perspective.

The panel is optimistic that this research shows the way forward in an era of devastation and challenges from Climate Change. The research is futuristic and could be a game changer on various topics and subjects, especially the Fortified Oxygen Hypothesis, which the researcher dealt with.

We recommend that various Scientists and Research Labs worldwide work on the subject for a further chain of research, which may solve the unsolved paradox of Climate Change.

Signed on behalf of the Panel of reviewers

Prof. (Dr) Siddhivinayak S Barve
Prof. (Dr) S S Barve, Director,
Kelkar Education Trust's Scientific Research Centre (SRC), Mumbai

Panel Members:

	Name	Academics
1.	Dr Siddhi Baskaware	MSc. PhD (Biotechnology)
2.	Prof Akshay Bagwe	MSc. pursuing PhD (Zoology)
3.	Prof Jatin Waity	MSc. pursuing PhD (Botany)

Acknowledgements

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all those who contributed to the realisation of this book. The support, encouragement, and expertise have been invaluable throughout this journey.

I thank my assistant, Nikhil N. Belnekar, for supporting me technically in compiling this book on an out-of-box but highly creative research work.

I thank Dr Kavita Pandey, who critically read the contents and shared her point of view. She then undertook to write a 'Foreword' for this research presentation.

I acknowledge my friends and family, who provided unwavering support and encouragement throughout this endeavour, I offer our deepest thanks. Your belief in me kept me going, even during the most challenging moments.

I would like to thank my printer for their exceptional craftsmanship and dedication in bringing this book to life. Their attention to detail and commitment to quality have ensured that every page reflects the essence of my work. Without their expertise and professionalism, handling the printing process smoothly within a short time span would not have been possible. I am truly grateful for their invaluable contribution.

Author's word to the Readers and Subscribers.

When referring to my research presented in this book, I agree with Einstein's famous quote: **"If an idea is not absurd at first, then there is no hope for it".**

The discovery of fatal human accidents, killings, and murders and their solutions for saving precious lives may also appear unusual, absurd, or even stupid to 90% of readers because of its non-linear, out-of-the-box research. Still, the fringe 10% of high-end intellectuals who could understand and grasp it will make a big difference in connecting scientific laws with scientific solutions, which this research aims to address.

Some other crucial social problem statements include why massive forest fires are increasingly happening and their solution, what the cause of seasickness is and its solution, whether there are extraterrestrial reasons for global warming, which could help in predicting the rise in Global temperature and Climate change, and others.

Author's First Publication

Who Are We? & What For?

- Baldevkrishan Sharma

***Author's bio Included**

A captivating book Vol. 1, explores the profound connection between humanity and the cosmos.

Authored by the brilliant thinker Baldevkrishan Sharma, this remarkable volume takes readers on a thought - provoking journey of cosmic revelations via humans.

This book serves as a starting point, inviting readers to question their place within the cosmic order and gain insights into the profound secrets that surround us.

This is the first volume in a series that is planned to share the Laws of Nature presented on a scientific platform.

The first volume has the Scientist's bio-profile. It's an important case study for the Management students.

The section B begins with how the Universe & humans are interconnected and the Scientific Laws of the Universe are also applicable to human behaviour.

Baldevkrishan Sharma
Author and Scientist

FOREWORD by:

Dr. Kavita Pandey

Msc & PhD in Bioanalytical Sciences from Mumbai University, Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of Integrated M.Sc. Bioanalytical Sciences at G.N. Khalsa College, Mumbai, India.

Baldevkrishan Sharma, as I know him, is a researcher and scientist with patents to his credit and a Rashtrapati Awardee. He is also a successful Entrepreneur and philanthropist who supports several social causes, including encouraging and promoting innovations from technology Institutions, Startups, and others by Awarding and Rewarding them.

This book is based on his research, reflecting a critical perspective towards the currently inflated issue of global warming being mainly pegged to CO_2. The research studies the mystery of which carbon emissions are produced in massive volumes. Still, their consumption is relatively minuscule, whereas Oxygen, which has a massive consumption, is pretty minuscule in generation. The research aims to bridge this unbalanced equation.

The researcher's claim of the discovery of fortified Oxygen is unique because he finds a connection between animals slaughtered for food, fatal human deaths, and why adivasi and tribes inhabit forests despite better living conditions in the rural and urban regions. As a consequence of this research, he has a solution to save several fatal accidents and grievous injuries. He wishes to try his theory at accident-prone spots in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport, GOI. Along the same lines, he has a solution for seasickness experienced by those on long sea journeys.

If the above claims could be proven in the public domain, they would usher in a revolution, an ultimately out-of-the-box discovery that could benefit mankind.

Experts have linked carbon emissions to global warming and climate changes in the past decade. However, Mr Sharma claims that carbon emissions play a minor role (of just 18% to 24%) in the presence of greenhouse gases; the others, in higher proportions, like water vapour, clouds, and methane in the atmosphere, over which we have no control. As we delve into the pages of this

research, we are confronted with stark realities through meticulously calculated equations, data analyses, and case studies; I appreciate the researcher's bridging the Carbon emissions -oxygen mystery.

The researcher believes that global warming is caused by Earth's orbital motion around the Sun, precession, eccentricity, obliquity, and other factors. Interestingly, based on his model, he is providing proof and predictions of weather changes until 2027. He had prepared this prediction statement in early January- February 2024. Still, I find his predicted pattern of climate and temperature quite relevant *(as of the 2nd week of April while penning this Foreword)*. I believe the meteorology dept. can also take note of this model and test it.

Massive forest fires, including those in habitable civilian areas, get engulfed instantly and go out of control, despite the best fire control methods and practices deployed to bring it under control, but in vain. The researcher has presented a unique solution, and this model also needs a full check, which scientists and technologists should seriously consider developing so that forest fires and precious lives and properties can be saved.

I started reading the research paper casually, but the presentation was so meticulous, with data from authentic websites, case studies and their logical analysis, that I got fully engrossed. I continued reading it as a student because it raised my curiosity to understand the research work in greater depth. I hope this book serves as a beacon of knowledge on the subject and some inventive, original, out-of-the-box thoughts that are truly amazing.

The scientific community, academicians, and researchers should consider this reading worthwhile, especially the time they spend reading and understanding it. This research presentation will inspire all to be open to new ideas and innovations. The research has some great ideas, and once tested, it could enrich humanity in several ways and be a rewarding trendsetter.

My final word is the contents of the research can empower the scientists and technologists to huddle together and study unique ideas and bring solutions like making precision oxygen in air measurement cum warning devices that can save life and properties from destruction by fires and other experiments and equipment shared by the Scientist & Researcher Baldevkrishan Sharma.

Dr. Kavita Pandey
Msc & PhD in Bioanalytical Sciences
from Mumbai University,

About the author and his present research work:

Baldevkrishan Sharma

Chairman, Lead Scientist & author,
Astrogenesis Research Foundation

He is a talented innovator, inventor, and entrepreneur with a nationally acclaimed, successful, reputed retail brand.

During his college days, he presented his inventions. He won the first Prize for his patented device, STD Control Device for which he also won the Rashtrapati Science Award. His brief biography is covered in his maiden published book, Who Are We? & What For?

In his above-referred published book, the author has dealt with the laws of the universe, i.e., the laws of gravitation, space, and science, which also apply to humans. Since humans are created from the Earth elements, it is also an integral part of the Earth System. The Earth is an integral part of the Solar system and, consequently, an integral part of the Universe. The depth and size of the Universe are too huge and vast to comprehend with the present human-evolved knowledge and technologies.

Instead of searching into the vast unknown realms of infinite space and the Universe, it could also be understood via the study of humans, the tech deployed in their creation, the laws of nature influencing human activities and the hidden purpose of their activities. Section B of the above-referred book WHO ARE WE? explores the Universe via humans. It also guides humans in natural relationship management and with whom the partnerships or marriage relations shall flourish, with those it would remain neutral and those it would get doomed.

In this current publication, the author presents his research to the scientists dealing with Earth Sciences. The propounded Theory is to be verified.

The author needed clarification in understanding the carbon emissions emitted in bulk and how and where these suddenly disappear in bulk. In

contrast, oxygen is consumed in bulk, whereas how and where it is generated. This paradox made him consider analysing it to understand the science & technology of the Earth's natural system involved.

While resolving this matter, he consequently discovered why nature had to create animals in civilian areas and forests, why carnivorous animals are in forests, and why humans are omnivorous.

The author could also establish a link between Seasickness experienced by long-distance sea/ocean travellers on ships, etc, causes of violent human deaths, fatal accidents, and grievous injuries. Since the reason or the cause is known, a possible solution to control and manage seasickness, fatal human deaths, and grievous injuries is suggested.

The author also could analyse the reasons for global warming, where carbon emissions such as GHG *(Green House Gas)* are understood to play an important role. In contrast, the research holds out other possible reasons for global warming. All these are shared in this research paper presented in this book.

1. Synopsis

1.1 The study by Astrogenesis Research Foundation investigates the mystery of the massive quantum of carbon emissions being annually pumped into the atmosphere, but their consumption is micro-miniscule. In contrast, Oxygen consumption is massive, but its generation is minuscule. The study reveals the secret of perpetual Natural Oxygen in the atmosphere.

1.2 As a consequence, the study also discovered the reason for fatal human killings and billions of animals being slaughtered for food. The research has provided a solution to minimise the killing of humans and overcome seasickness, thus providing social relevance to the research.

1.3 The research further investigates whether Carbon emissions are the primary cause of global warming or whether other factors are the critical cause of Global Warming & Climate change.

1.4 The research study could also explain massive fires in forests and cities and suggest ways to manage them.

2. Preface:

2.1 Carbon Emissions: The study found that about 363 bn tonnes of carbon

emissions generated annually 2024 Jan. data are pumped into the atmosphere, but their consumption is comparably micro-minuscule. Global consumption of CO_2 is estimated at only about 262 mn tonnes per year in beverage production, fire extinguishers, industrial fertiliser production, EOR *(enhanced oil recovery)* and others. The massive surplus disappearance of carbon emissions is a mystery that needs to be discovered.

2.2 Oxygen Consumption: Oxygen is massively consumed, at about 309 bn tonnes/year, through the breathing of all living bodies, forest fires, industrial fires, fires in civilian areas, cremations, burning crude waste oil at refineries, gas burnings at oil wells, combustion engines, vehicles, every household's kitchen cooking, restaurants, catering, and more. But Oxygens mass generation has yet to be discovered, other than those by the photosynthesis process.

2.3 Carbon emission by forest fires: Carbon emissions are also caused by substantial uncontrollable forest fires, which burn down thousands of acres of forest areas; however, how do they get extinguished suddenly by themselves or with minimal effort?

2.4 Animal slaughter and Human killings: A spin-off from this oxygen study is why billions of food animals *(chickens, goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, etc)* are slaughtered annually. Why do Humans have fatal accidents or grievous injuries and die from road accidents, railway accidents, murders, fatal suicides, civil and communal riots, inter-gang rivalry killings, skirmishes on borders, battles, war, etc? Our research discovers the core cause of these deaths and also reveals the solution to reducing fatal deaths. The study also provides a solution to seasickness caused by long sea travel.

2.5 Adivasis and Tribes in Forests: This theory could help researchers understand why certain tribes continue to live and flourish in forests despite better living and earning conditions and secured living conditions in urban areas.

2.6 Global Warming & Climate Change: This Research also presents a study of Global warming, a hot issue that brought 196 nations together under COP-28, last held in Dubai. But are carbon emissions the primary cause of rising global temperatures?

2.7 Are Carbon Emissions the main culprit? Our research study reveals that carbon emissions contribute only about 19 to 24% to the GHE *(Green House Effect)*, which is assumed to be responsible for Global warming. The major contributors are water vapour and atmospheric clouds, over which we have no control. Thus, if carbon emissions are not the primary cause of global warming, what other factors are causing It?

2.8 Global Warming Predictions: This is scientifically investigated, and predictions are provided for assessing our researched model for global temperatures in 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027, which are subject to verification.

This Research Study would be a game changer when presented to the scientific world.

Baldevkrishan Sharma
Chairman, Lead Scientist & author,
Astrogenesis Research Foundation

The Mystery of Perpetual Creation of Oxygen and the Vanishing Act of Carbon Emissions in the Atmosphere.

THE OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH STUDY:

1. We are unveiling the mystery of massive Carbon emissions disappearing into the atmosphere.

2. a. How is oxygen in the air sustained uninterrupted in perpetuity?

   b. Does nascent oxygen have sufficient energy by itself to support the activities of all living bodies? A super spinoff from this is the discovery of a "Fortified-Oxygen" created by the 'Nature-System' through animal sacrifices, human fatal deaths and grievous injuries happening through accidents, murders, suicides, etc. Having discovered the cause, a solution to save precious human lives is presented.

3. How are 'Green House Gases' not the only cause of global warming and climate crisis? Then what are the other reasons for Global warming and climate change happening?

4. The Astrogenesis Research study observes that the ever-increasing massive and voluminous Carbon emissions are flowing into the atmosphere 24x7.

5. Carbon emissions are voluminous and massive, but its consumption and utilisation are nowhere compared to its emissions.

6. Oxygen consumption is known to a large extent, but its generation is minuscule compared to its consumption.

7. Astrogenesis research aims to solve this puzzle by finding the missing link.

8. The results presented in this study are startling and path-breaking and introduce a new model of the carbon-oxygen cycle in nature.

9. In conclusion, we have summarised our research study and, towards the end of this research presentation, shared some FAQs to help clarify the concepts.

10. We have also provided the reasons for global warming and massive forest fires. And a possible solution.

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Industries: One of the sources of Carbon Emissions

CHAPTER 1

The Study of Carbon Emissions and Oxygen Generation

Introduction:

a-i. During combustion, oxygen combines with fire/flame, etc., causing emissions of Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and elemental carbon together, depending upon the complete or partially complete burning process. The details are shared later in the text.

a-ii. Wherever we see a fire, all three of these are emitted simultaneously. However, the proportion of carbon monoxide and elemental carbon is tiny at just about 2% compared to the CO_2 emissions.

a-iii. Elemental Carbon emits a dark grey to black colour gas, which is visible in most fires, but the CO_2 & CO are colourless, odourless and tasteless. All the 3 are combustible, but CO is also flammable. All these carbon derivatives are poisonous when inhaled in higher concentrations.

a-iv. We are concerned with CO_2 emissions because of their significant percentage (*98%*) of carbon emissions as compared to the other two, i.e., carbon (*C*) and carbon monoxide (*CO*).

Fig 1-a & Fig 1-b. Polluting Carbon smoke from Vehicle exhaust.

b. How and where do the dark grey carbon emissions disappear?

b-i. Yes, we have seen that the unoxidised carbon emitted from fire or burning of substances or a vehicle's exhaust is visibly seen as smoke emanating from the fire. After travelling to a certain distance, it disappears. If one stays

on the upper floors of an apartment, the emission of smoke is not visible.

b-ii. But the question is, where does that dark grey and blackish smoke vanish? How does it happen?

The nascent Carbon emissions, when generated at the source, including the elemental carbon (*dark grey & blackish-smoke*), are instantly grabbed by **micarbs**[1] and subsequently swallowed, thus, the dark smoke emission gets filtered out and visibly disappears from the public view.

However, other gases present in the atmosphere, including water vapour and dust particles, continue to pollute the atmosphere.

1. Carbon dioxide and its quantum of emissions:

1-a. We first study the quantum of various segments producing and emitting CO_2 emissions, which get into the atmosphere 24x7 and all through the year:-

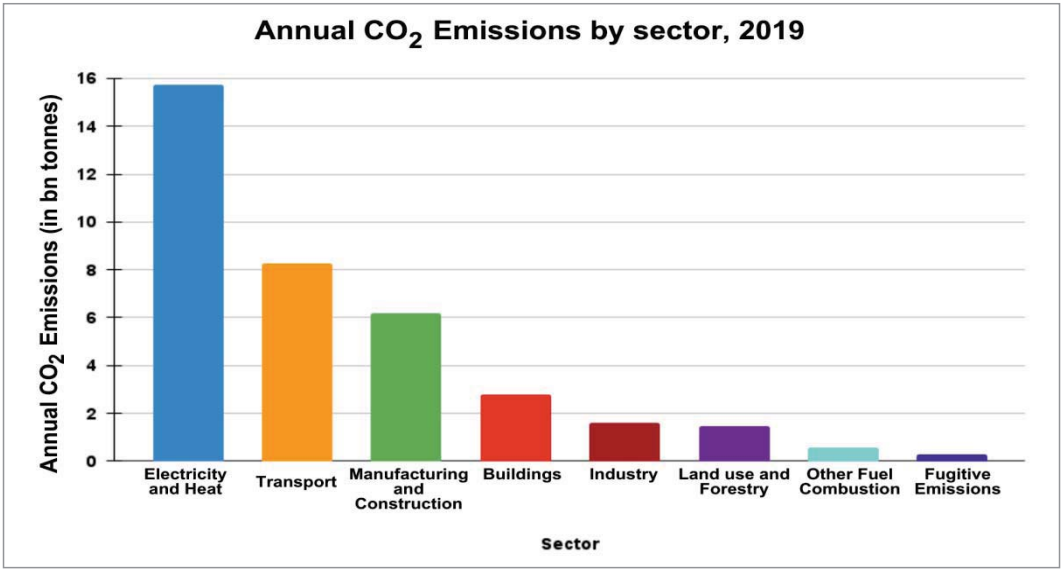

Fig: 2: Emissions data from various sources, as available on various websites: https://ourworldindata.org/emissions-by-sector#annual-co2-emissions-by-sector

[1] Micarbs are theorised microbes, explained in para 22-a pg.48.

a-i. The cumulative carbon emissions data was **36.86 bn tonnes in 2019,** as seen in the above website and Fig.2.

a-ii. Without the availability of CO_2 emission data as of Oct. 2023, we assume an annual increment of 5% per annum compounded. Thus, for 2019 to 2023 = 4 years, the CO_2 exhaust thrown up in the atmosphere on a year-on-year compounded basis could be 21.55%. Thus = 36.86 bn + (21.55%) of 36.86 = 36.86 + 7.94= **44.80 bn tonnes p.a. in 2023.**

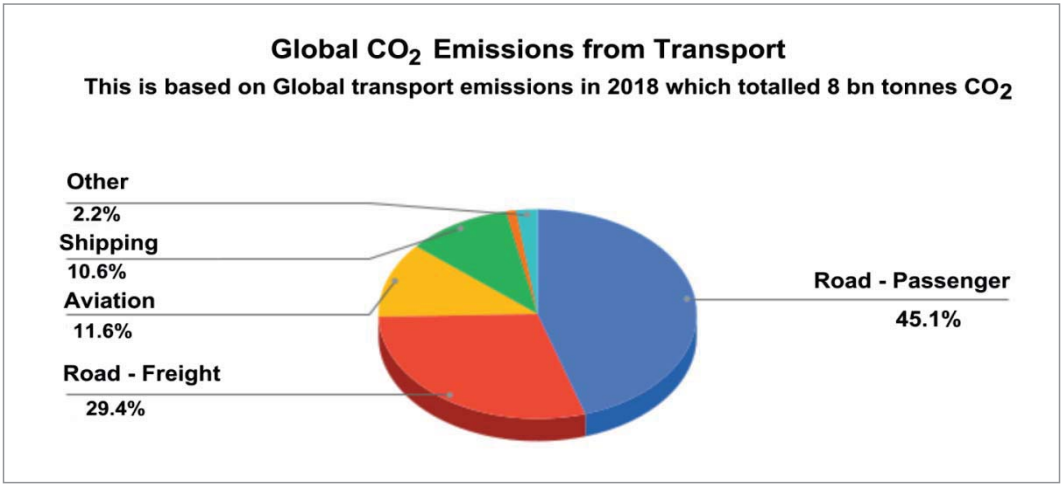

Fig: 3:Global CO_2 emissions from transport:>> https://ourworldindata.org/co2- emissions-from-transport

b-i. However, as seen in Fig-3, the CO_2 emission share for the aviation sector is 11.6% from the gross Transport section = 8.00 bn tonnes p.a. In 2018. For 2023, the quantity of CO_2 shall be 8 x 27.63% = 2.21 = Total = 10.21 bn tonnes. Thus, the aviation sector @ 11.6% of Transport = **1.184 bn tonnes p.a (***as provided on the website***)**[2]**.**

b-ii. The CO_2 of **1.184 bn tonnes pa** is generated from the worldwide passengers and freight flights above Fig-2 & Fig-3 under the heading Transport: This quantum shown is only a part of the whole gamut of Aviation emission sources. It does not include commercial flights like charter planes,

[2] Data taken from:- https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions-from-transport

government planes, private jets, helicopter flights for rescue and passengers, tourists, pilgrimage, military, navy, coast guards, air-force, air sorties, surveillance & reconnaissance, evacuation operations, new aircraft testing, trainer test flights, rocket launches, missile testing and others. There is, however, no specific data available on these flights. Hence, on an assumed and practical basis, we add another 100% of the aviation carbon emissions, i.e. @ 100% of 1.184 = additional **1.184 bn tonnes.**

Fig-4: CO_2 emission from Aviation directly in the skies.

b-iii. As of Nov. 2023, the massive Russian-Ukrainian war operations for over a year, with no end yet in sight, are another huge generator of CO_2, CO & elemental carbon emissions from fires. The Middle East, Israel - Hamas - Palestinian and other countries in the region also contribute to the huge generation of carbon emissions, for which no authentic data is available. We can assume an estimated CO_2 emission @ 15 % of para 1-b-i above = as 15% of 1.184 bn tonnes = **0.18 bn tonnes pa**.

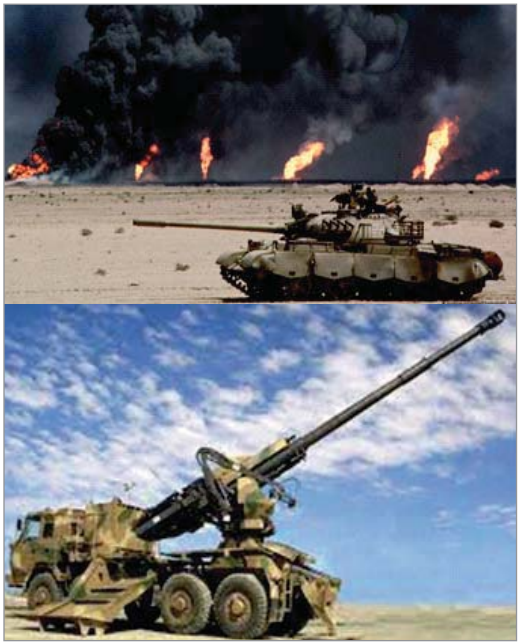

Fig-5-a,b: CO_2 emissions from conflicts, wars, equipment testing, war-game practices, multinational joint exercises, etc.

1-c. Total additional aviation contribution to CO_2 exhaust = 1-b-ii + 1-b-iii = 1.364 bn tonnes pa. (*The quantity of CO_2 in 1-b-i is already included in the gross calculation of 10.21 bn tonnes of Transport emissions.***)**

2. CO_2 generated from forest wildfires:

2-a. Data available from the website[3] is **1.63 bn tonnes p.a.**

Fig-6: CO_2 emission from forest wildfires

3. CO_2 emitted by volcanoes:

3-a. According to Chat GPT and Google Gemini AI, about 50 to 70 volcanoes erupt every year, throwing up gross emissions of CO_2 of 0.2 to 0.5 bn tonnes p.a. Thus, the **average emission of CO_2 = 0.35 bn tonnes pa.**

Fig-7: CO_2 emitted by volcanoes

4. CO_2 emissions from human activity:-

Average exhalation of CO_2 by humans per day & its comparison with O_2:

a-i. We have referred to the research paper from the NASA website[4] on the crew of Space flights and at ISS (*International Space Station*). The data is quite authentic. We take the situation when a Crew is doing exercise because Humans, in general, are active and not confined to a place but keep moving around during the day doing their daily chores, walking around to reach their workplace, climbing up and down some staircases, etc. We therefore take the data dtd 11-10-2022 shown on page 6 of the paper as follows:-

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[3] Data taken from: https://phys.org/news/2023-06-canada-co2-emissions-year

[4] Data taken from: https://www.nasa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/co2-technical-brief-ochmo.pdf

Total O_2 inhalation = 0.82 kg/day, whereas the CO_2 exhalation = 1.04 kg/day

a-ii. Thus, for our calculations, we take 1.04 kg of CO_2 emitted per human per day.

4-b. How much CO_2 humans exhale and emit in the atmosphere?

b-i. Suppose one individual, on average, exhales/emits 1.04 kilograms of CO_2 per day. In that case, the Global carbon dioxide emissions from respiration for the entire Human population of 8 bn persons (*in 2023*) shall be as follows: $1.04 \times (8 \times 10^9)$ kilograms per day. That works out to 8.32 billion kg or 8.32 million tonnes of CO_2 emitted daily.

b-ii. Calculating human exhalation of CO_2 annually:

From b-i, we have = 8.32 million tonnes/day = $8.32 \times 10^6 \times 365.25$ = **3.04 bn tonnes of CO_2 per annum** emitted through human exhalation.

5. The CO_2 emissions from other living bodies:

5-a. All living bodies breathe (*respiration*): All living bodies, i.e. flora, fauna, avifauna etc., inhale oxygen and exhale CO_2. All plants, including trees, bushes, and grass, also breathe like all other living bodies*.

* *Plants also inhale CO_2 and exhale O_2 by photosynthesis.* (See para 8-b, pg. 23)

5-b. Breathing and CO_2 emission by Fauna species:

b-i. In the case of the Fauna, the breathing capacity and breathing rates differ from species to species. Concerning human breathing (*lung capacity*), the breathing of an Elephant could be significantly larger than that of a rat or a cat. Hence, it would be impossible to generalise the average quantum of CO_2 exhalation per species for their respective population.

b-ii. Similarly, for the plants, their breathing happens through the leaves. It is impossible to evaluate the emission w.r.t the size of the leaves and to count the number of leaves on a tree, a plant, or a bush and their respective global population.

b-iii. We understand that there are 6.54 million individual species of flora and fauna on the terrestrial Earth[5] (*including avifauna*). Still, when totalling the respective global population of each species, it is only possible to do a guesswork estimate. It would serve our purpose to estimate 100 times that of humans, 1000 times or 10,000 times or more, which we do not know. But to get an idea of the possibility of CO_2 emission, we can assume a figure of 100 times that of the human CO_2 emission to arrive at some finite estimated quantum.

5-c. Estimating CO_2 emissions of Flora, Fauna, and Avifauna:

c-i. The human CO_2 emission of 3.04 bn tonnes pa is just the annual CO_2 emissions. But as suggested in b-iii above, since no finite data is available on all the living bodies on Earth. We only know that there are 6.54 million species (*on land and air*), and each species has its own population. Thus, for all living bodies, including animals in civilian areas and the forests, the birds in the air, and all the flora worldwide, we can guesstimate the quantum of CO_2 emissions on a conservative basis @ 100 times the human exhalation. Therefore, we estimate that as per para 4b-ii, human exhalation = 3.04 bn tonnes p.a. x 100 = **304 bn tonnes p.a. is CO_2 emission by all the living bodies on Earth, including that of the flora, fauna & avifauna p.a. (***excluding the aquatic living bodies***).**

6. CO_2 emissions from Spacecrafts Activity:

Spacecrafts use fuel from liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, which does not directly produce carbon emissions.

7. Miscellaneous CO_2 emissions:

The miscellaneous CO_2 emissions cannot be properly estimated from sources like the cremations of 20.2 million bodies p.a., which emits 242.45 kgs of CO_2 per cremation[6] = 0.0049 bn tonnes pa. CO_2 emitted by air conditioning systems and others also cannot be estimated. Thus, on a conservative basis, we can add an ad hoc figure of 0.1% of total derived estimates as miscellaneous **CO_2** emissions **:**

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[5] Data taken from: https://ourworldindata.org/how-many-species-are-there

[6] Data taken from: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/is-cremation-environmentally-friendly-heres-the-science

Miscellaneous **CO_2** emissions **= 0.1% of 355.184 = 0.36.* bn tonnes p.a.**

*The total of all CO_2 emissions is a sum of **355.54** bn tonnes p.a. (*see para 8*).

Fig-8: CO_2 emission from cremation

8. Summary of CO_2 emission estimates per annum basis as of 2023:

8-a. The following are the CO_2 emissions segment-wise:

A: Data drawn from para 1-a-ii (from most sectors) = **44.80 bn tonnes**

B: Data drawn from para 1c (addition aviation) **= 1.364 bn tonnes**

C: Data drawn from para 2a (wildfires) = **1.63 bn tonnes**

D: Data drawn from para 3a (Volcanoes) **= 0.35 bn tonnes**

E: Data drawn from para 4-b-ii (human exhalation) = **3.04 bn tonnes**

F. Data drawn from para 5c. (Flora, Fauna & Avifauna) = **304 bn tonnes**

G: Data drawn from para 6 (Space crafts) = **0.00 bn tonnes**

H: Data drawn from para 7 (Miscellaneous) = **0.36 bn tonnes**

Total CO_2 emissions generated annually (*as of 2023*) **= 355.54 bn tonnes.**

Table-1: Sector Wise total CO_2 emissions (*Data for 2019*)

Sr. No.	Sectors* (*in detail*)	Emission of CO_2 in Billion tonnes p.a. as of 2023
1	Electricity and Heat	19.16
2	Transport	9.99
3	Manufacturing and Construction	7.6
4	Buildings	3.39

5	Industry	1.96
6	Land use change and Forestry	1.65
7	Other Fuel Combustion	0.715
8	Fugitive Emission	0.343
9	Additional Aviation	1.364
10	Wildfires	1.63
11	Volcanoes	0.35
12	Human Exhalation	3.04
13	Other Living Bodies Respiration	304
14	Spacecrafts	0
15	Miscellaneous	0.36
16	**Total**	**355.54 Billion tonnes p.a.**

Table 1: *NB: rows 1 to 8 added = 44.80 bn tonnes. *This is data for 2019 taken from website*[7] *with 21.55% added to it to make it cumulative to 2023.*

8-b. Emission estimation from all living bodies (*except the aquatic living bodies*):

b-i. It is to be noted that none of the websites we have come across have quantified CO_2 emissions from living bodies, which includes flora, fauna and avifauna. We only see that flora[8] is considered an oxygen generator from CO_2 by photosynthesis in the presence of sunlight. But nothing specific or estimation is quantified as such.

b-ii. We know plants' respiration occurs within mitochondria embedded in the leaves for all 24 hours. In contrast, photosynthesis occurs in the chlorophyll during the sunlight, which averages 12 hours a day. Both of these processes co-occur In plants.

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[7] Data take from website: https://ourworldindata.org/emissions-by-sector#annual-co2-emissions-by-sector

[8] Flora: *which includes plants, trees, bushes, vegetation, wheat, rice, millets, vegetables etc*

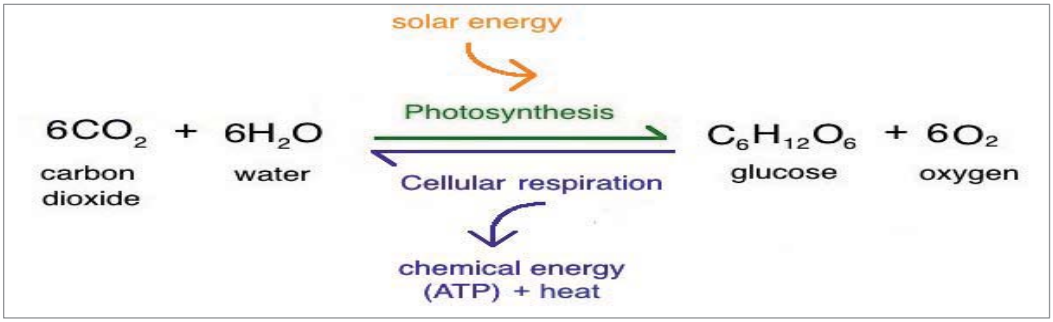

Fig-9: Simultaneous processes of photosynthesis and respiration in plants

b-iii. A significant component of carbon emissions comes from living bodies like a factory producing CO_2. All other emissions sources of CO_2 are nominal compared to the CO_2 generated through the exhalation of living bodies. Here, we have added the factor of only 100 times the human exhalation for the rest of the living bodies (*other than the humans*), but it could be 200 times, 500 times, 1000 times or probably even more.

NB: ***A separate research study needs to be undertaken in great detail to find the multiplication factor of human exhalation to the total exhalation by all living bodies.***

8-c. The major source of CO_2 emissions:

c-i. In most of the research studies, we have seen that in the case of Flora, it is only taken as a source of Oxygen generation. We could hardly hear anyone saying plants also consume Oxygen and exhale CO_2. Oxygen is generated for 12 hours only when sunlight falls on the flora, whereas Oxygen is consumed and CO_2 is exhaled for all 24 hours.

c-ii. See Formula of Fig. 9 for conversion of CO_2 to O_2. Shows that 6 molecules of CO_2 create 6 molecules of O_2 by weight, i.e. $6CO_2$ = 264 amu gives out $6O_2$ = 192 amu. This absorption to emission is unbalanced by mass.

c-iii. However, we know that breathing happens by volume and not by mass. Hence for $6CO_2$, 264 amu x 1.673×10^{-24} = 441.672×10^{-24} grams = 4.42×10^{-22} grams. Volume of CO_2 = mass ÷ density = 4.42×10^{-22} grams ÷ 0.001977 = **2.23×10^{-19} cc.**

Now, Mass of O_2 = 192 amu x 1.673 x 10^{-24} grams = 3.21 x 10^{-22} grams Volume of O_2 = mass ÷ density = 3.21 x 10^{-22} grams ÷ 0.001439 = **2.23 x 10^{-19} cc.**

c-iv. Conclusion: Para 8 shows that though the mass of inhalation and exhalation differ, their respective volumes are the same and constant.

9. Annual Emissions of Elemental Carbon (*Black Carbon or Soot*).

9-a When is Elemental Carbon (*C*) emitted?

a-i. When fuel combustion happens without combining the Oxygen atom with the carbon atom, it emits elemental carbon, i.e. black smoke or soot.

a-ii. According to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition website[9], about 5.8 million tonnes of black carbon were emitted in 2019. Since the data for Black Carbon (*Soot*) emissions as of 2023 is unavailable, we make a yearly increase assumption of 5% compounded annually, previously undertaken for CO_2. As a result, the Black Carbon (*Soot*) Emissions for 2023 will be 5.832 mn + (*21.55%*) of 5.832 = 5.832 + 1.257 = **7.08 mn = 0.007 bn tonnes p.a. in 2023.**

Fig:10a & 10b: Unburnt black smoke seen from fire, emitted from chimneys

10. Annual Emissions of Carbon Monoxide (*CO*):

10-a. When is CO emitted?

a-i. Carbon monoxide is emitted when fuel is not wholly but only partially burnt. Here, carbon gets combined with only an atom of Oxygen.

[9] Data taken from: https://www.ccacoalition.org/short-lived-climate-pollutants/black-carbon

The World Health Organization website[10] reported that up to 1986, annual carbon monoxide emissions were around **2.6 billion tonnes**. Up-to-date data on CO emissions needs to be available.

NB: The CO emissions data shown on the website is for 1986. To make it current data, we add on an assumed basis an annual increment of 5% addition p.a., which gives us 185% more = 2.6 + 185% = 7.41 bn tonnes of CO generated in 2023.

The total C & CO emissions are, respectively, 0.007 + 7.41 = **7.417 bn tonnes. The total combined emissions of C + CO compared to CO_2 is only 2.086%. It is relatively insignificant as compared to the quantum of CO_2 emissions.**

a-ii. **Conclusion:** *As we know, Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Black Carbon (C) are all derivatives of Carbon and are emitted simultaneously during combustion, wildfires and other emissions, though the proportion of elemental carbon and carbon monoxide, as seen above, is just about 2% of* CO_2 emissions.

Total carbon emissions, i.e. CO_2, CO, C = 362.96 bn tonnes p.a.

11. Study on the "CONSUMPTION" of Carbon Emissions:

11-a. The percentage of CO_2 presence in the atmosphere is only 0.04%.

11-b. According to the International Energy Agency (*IEA*) website[11]: the consumption of CO_2 globally is 262 million tonnes *(as of 2023).*

c. i. Few websites provide information on the net of estimation about CO_2 consumption in Oceans, seas, the atmosphere and the terrestrial Earth.

c-ii. We have come across a NASA website[12]. Herein, the website states that the CO_2 globally generated needs to go somewhere….**But where does it go??? This website provides no solution or an answer to our query.**

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[10] Data taken from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42180/WHO_EHC_213. pdf?sequence

[11] Data taken from the website: https://www.iea.org/reports/putting-co2-to-use

[12] Data taken from: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/CarbonCycle/page5.php

c-iii. The absorption/consumption of the massively emitted CO_2 globally is neither adequately understood nor known, except for a comparatively tiny quantum of about 262 million tonnes, consumed in urea manufacturing, EOR (*Enhanced Oil Recovery*), beverages, and others. The data is detailed in para (d) and Fig.11 below.

11-d. The breakup of CO_2 consumption in various utility sectors:

d-i. The largest consumer is the fertiliser industry, where around 145 million tonnes of CO_2 per year is used in urea manufacturing, followed by the oil sector, with a consumption of 80 to 90 million tonnes of CO_2 for enhanced oil recovery (*EOR*). CO_2 is also widely used in food (*2.9% = 7.6 million tonnes)* and beverage production *(2.9% = 7.6 million tonnes)*, the fabrication of metal *(2%= 5.24 million tonnes)*, cooling, fire suppression, and in greenhouses to stimulate plant growth *(3.9% = 10.22 million tonnes)*.

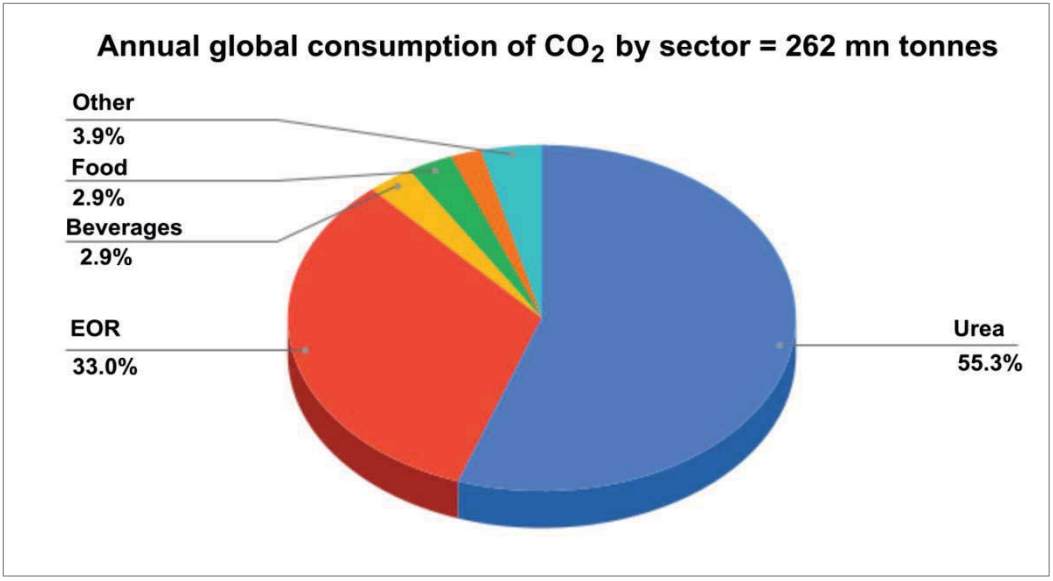

Fig-11:- Global consumption of CO_2 is estimated to be 262 million tonnes per year and expected to grow steadily over the coming years; consumption is mainly driven by EOR (Enhanced Oil Recovery) and on-site demand for urea production: https://www.iea.org/reports/putting-co2-to-use

d-ii. Percentage of CO_2 consumption in utility sectors: The 262 million tonnes consumption is shown in para 11-c-iii & Fig 11, in terms of percentage of all the carbon emissions of **362.96** bn tonnes (CO_2 + CO + C) = 0.072%, which is negligible and insignificant as compared to the total carbon emissions.

e-i. Percentage consumption of CO_2 and its presence in the atmosphere: The NASA[13] the website mentions that land plants and the ocean absorb 55% of the CO_2 emissions. At the same time, **it states that 45% remains in the atmosphere.** Out of the 55% shown above, the ocean absorbs 30% of the emissions generated and 25% by the land-based flora and the soil.

12. Consumption of Carbon Emissions in Oceans:

12-a. It's mentioned on the NASA website[14], that 30% of Carbon emissions in the air get sunk into the ocean through absorption.

12-b. But how does the Carbon emissions sink into seawater?

b-i. There is no convincing scientific explanation provided. How does 30% of the quantity get absorbed, i.e., 30% of 362.96 bn tonnes = 108.88 bn tonnes? It is quite a huge quantity. However, this 108.88 bn tonnes consumption is not shown except for phytoplankton, cyanobacteria, etc. for photo-synthesis. The requisite CO_2 in quantity is also produced by the aquatic life, which breathes oxygen and exhales CO_2.

b-ii. However, in our opinion, taking a clue from the making of soda water, merely CO_2 in the air is not an ideal condition for its absorption since CO_2 is not readily soluble in water under our normal atmospheric pressure unless superficial or external pressure is applied for CO_2 to get absorbed or dissolved into the water as it happens in the making of soda water.

b-iii. Therefore, under normal atmospheric pressure at sea level, CO_2 is not soluble, but it may happen under situations such as storms, rough seas, heavy rains, high wave generation, cyclones, etc. Higher pressure causes higher solubility, helping CO_2 to enter seawater.

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[13] Data taken from: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/CarbonCycle/page5.php

[14] Data taken from: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/CarbonCycle/page5.php

b-iv. If water were to absorb CO_2 naturally (*i.e. at normal atmospheric pressure, without any external pressure or chemical reaction*), then even lakes and other water bodies would readily absorb CO_2 from the air, and hence, our everyday drinking water drawn from the lakes would be carbonic acid water, not pure water.

b-v. We also understand that in seawater, none of the salts absorbs CO_2, such as sodium chloride, and some minor percentages of other salts, such as Calcium carbonate, Magnesium sulphate, potassium chloride, strontium sulphate and sodium bicarbonate, are neutral to CO_2. Thus, none of these salts has any affinity or chemical cause to absorb CO_2 from the air.

b-vi. Therefore, CO_2 can get absorbed in the seawater under certain conditions, as mentioned in para 12-b-ii. pg. 28

b-vii. The solubility and saturation level of dissolved CO_2 at standard pressure and temperature (i.e. *1 atm at 25^{O}C*) is 2.9 X 10^3 mg/L[15] = 0.0029 g/cc = 0.29%. **Then how does CO_2 get further absorbed from the air into the Seas/Oceans.?** The Solubility of gases in water is directly proportional to the pressure and inversely proportional to the Temperature. By this formula, the CO_2 solubility in oceans, due to increasing pressure with depth and reducing temperature with depth, would improve the solubility to a certain extent at greater depth.

b-viii. Unless CO_2 is consumed, the seas/oceans will not absorb CO_2 indefinitely. The only source of consumption of CO_2, we understand, is **phytoplanktons, cyanobacteria** microorganisms that convert CO_2 to provide oxygen to the living aquafauna. The bulk of the CO_2 would come from the exhalation of aquatic life, and only if there is a shortfall would CO_2 be absorbed by the seas from the atmosphere.

12-c. Conclusion regarding Carbon emissions absorption in seas/oceans:

c-i. When 30% of Carbon emissions sink into the ocean, 30% of 362.96 bn tonnes = 108.88 bn tonnes of Carbon emission is consumed annually. With increased emissions annually, this quantity of 30% keeps rising annually. In contrast,

[15] Data taken from:https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/source/hsdb/516

we know that the consumption of CO_2, as understood so far, is only utilised for the fertilisation of phytoplanktons, cyanobacteria and other micro-organisms to produce oxygen. For this much CO_2 the source already exists in aquatic life, which exhales CO_2. Therefore, some researchers wanted to show the consumption of CO_2 somehow, and they found the ocean to be an arbitrary sink.

c-ii. The carbon emissions have tremendously increased by 25% since 2018, but aquatic life has not increased proportionately to these increased emissions. **NB: Researchers should seriously reconsider the CO_2 percentage shown at 30% and rework the actual percentage of CO_2 consumed in the oceans.**

c-iii. Thus, the Astrogenesis researchers believe that no such direct absorption of CO_2 must be drawn from its emissions to the extent of 30%, as propounded in several websites, including that of NASA, for CO_2 to sink into the seas/oceans.

c-iv. For any emergency needs, if CO_2 is to be absorbed into the ocean, it would draw from the composite air where CO_2 is present at 0.04% and not directly from the carbon emissions in the atmosphere, happening at different locations and heterogeneously emitted. The atmosphere is replenished with its CO_2 to restore its percentage from the emissions, as described later herein in chapter para 22, pg. 48. (***Theory of micarbs and miox***).

13. Consumption of carbon emissions on Land:

13-a. The consumption of Carbon emissions (*data drawn from credible websites*):

a-i: According to NASA's website[16], land absorbs around 25% of the carbon emissions emitted into the atmosphere.

a-ii. However, the amount of CO_2 plants may absorb from the composite air to generate O_2 is limited to photosynthesis in sunlight.

a-iii. According to researchers at NASA, CO_2 also works as a fertiliser to enhance the growth of plants, trees, grass, bushes and farming of foodgrains, lentils, spices, vegetables, millets and others.

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[16] Data taken from: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/CarbonCycle/page5.php

a-iv. Organic matter, such as dead plants and decomposed organic material, gets absorbed into the soil. This organic matter contains carbon that can remain stored in the soil for an extended period. The soil also absorbs CO_2 from the process by which rocks and minerals are broken down into smaller particles, which release CO_2 into the soil.

a-v. According to Google Gemini AI, there are microbes in the soil that absorb CO_2 from the atmosphere, but they have yet to mention what type of microbes they are.

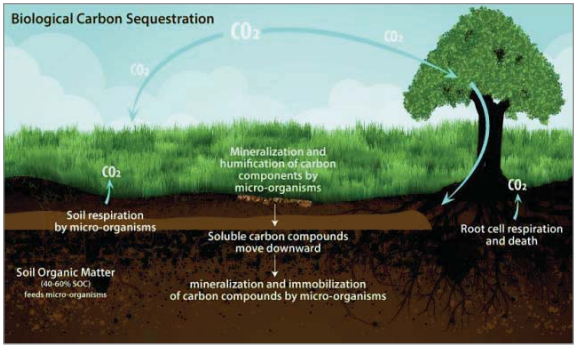

Fig 12: CO_2 absorption by land

13-b. How does the disposal of human dead bodies add CO_2 to land mass?

b-i. CO_2 gets into the soil from the burial of human bodies.

b-ii. The amount of CO_2 in a human body (*data shown from the NRDC website*[17]) is 9.8 Kg of carbon stored in an average person.

b-iii. We inquired from Google Gemini AI about average yearly deaths and their disposals. Response via Gemini AI from National Geographic.com[18] is as follows: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there were an estimated 56.3 million deaths in 2020. Of these, 29.1 million (51.5%) were buried, and 20.2 million (35.9%) were cremated. The remaining 6.1 million (10.6%) were disposed of in other ways, such as through aquamation or natural burial.

b-iv. According to the researchers at National Geographic Science, one burial = 9.8 kg of Carbon x 29.1 million = 285.18 mn kg = **0.285 mn tonnes of Carbon gets absorbed into the Earth due to burial graves**.

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[17] Data drawn from :https://www.nrdc.org/stories/do-we-exhale-carbon

[18] Data drawn from: *https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/is-cremation-environmentally-friendly-heres-the-science*

c-i. **Animals slaughtered for food:** From the following website[19] and others, we understand that there are nearly 83.19 bn animals killed/slaughtered p.a. for food. Their body waste is dumped in the pits, where the CO_2 in the body gets directly absorbed into the land. This quantum of Carbon is not available on any website. Assuming 1 kg of carbon, on an average basis, per animal, it would give us 83.19 bn kg of carbon going into land = **0.083 bn tonnes of carbon getting into the earth through the dumping of slaughtered animal's waste.**

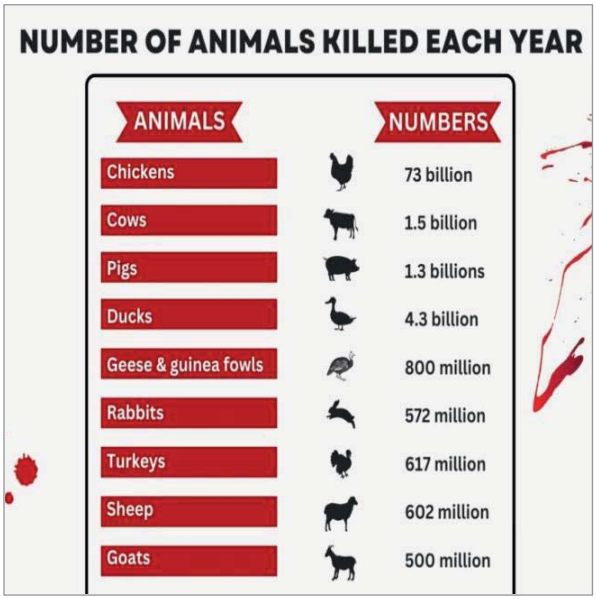

Fig 13: Number of animals slaughtered for food[20]

c-ii. Forest predatory animals like tigers, lions, jaguars, leopards & cheetahs kill other forest animals like deer, antelopes etc. for food. Large animals like elephants and carnivorous animals all decay on the surface and are eaten by falcons, vultures, eagles, etc. We have the predators mentioned above, like street cats and forest predators, who hunt and kill prey animals daily for their food. The land absorbs their body carbon through the bacteria and microbes present in the soil.

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[19] Data drawn from: https://ourworldindata.org/meat-production

[20] Data taken from: https://worldanimalfoundation.org/advocate/how-many-animals killed-each-year/

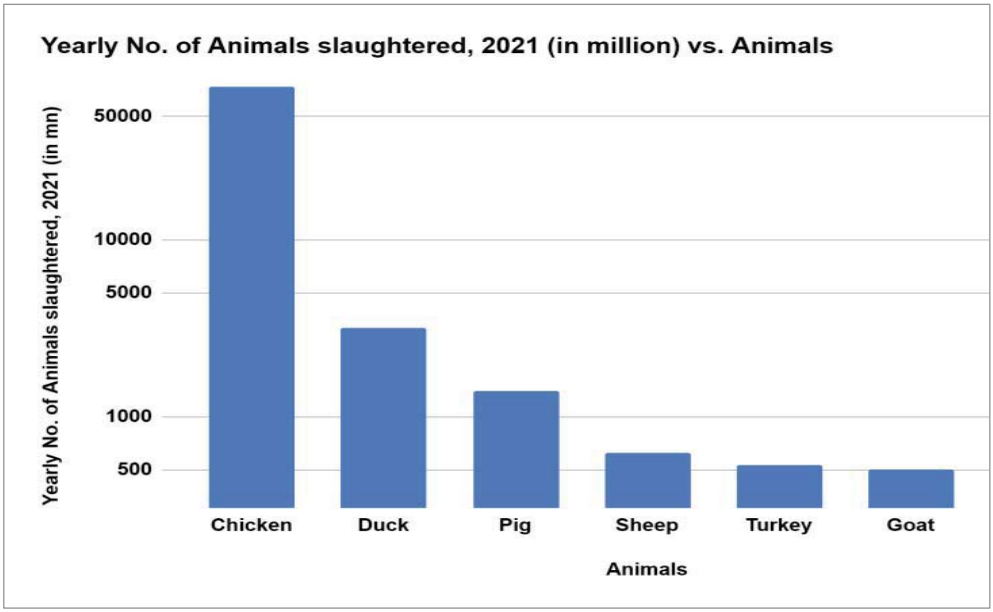

Fig 14: Annual data of slaughtered animals 2021[21]

14. To summarise Carbon Emission Consumption and Astrogenesis Views:

14-a. Sufficiency of carbon getting into the land:

a-i. The land regularly gets enormous amounts of Carbon to enrich the soil from the burial of dead humans and animals in the civilian and forest regions of the Earth. It's also seen that the forests are getting rapidly destroyed due to wildfires and human activities that reduce forest cover and cultivation lands. Whatever extra carbon the land needs could be drawn from the burnt wood, dry leaves and other leftovers from the forest fires.

a-ii. Therefore, all these may be sufficient reimbursement of carbon to fulfil the needs of the land, and therefore, further absorption of carbon from the air may not be needed. However, if required, some quantity may be picked by microbes from the grass, bushes, fallen leaves of trees and plants and others.

[21] Data taken from: https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/animals-slaughtered-for-meat

14-b. The breakdown of 100% carbon emissions and their justification.

b-i. The three-part model of Carbon consumption is presented as follows:- A. Absorption by the Ocean/seas (30%), B. Absorption by the global flora sector, the land & soil + its other utilities is 25%. C. 45% of CO_2 is in the atmosphere, which is not absorbed but is envisaged to stay in the atmosphere.

b-ii. We have to understand that the absorption of CO_2 is not the consumption of CO_2. In the atmosphere as per the CO_2 model being presented, there is no consumption of CO_2 in the atmosphere; still, its mere presence is one of the causes of the "GreenHouse Effect", which is said to be responsible for global warming.

b-iii. **Our inquiry is that in the absence of any consumption in the atmosphere, how do the new carbon emissions being generated every moment get accommodated in the atmosphere? Why doesn't CO_2 continuously accumulate, fill and build up to higher percentages and clog the atmosphere?**

14-c. Questioning the purported 25%* CO_2 absorption in the land mass?

c-i. How the scientists calculated the 25% absorption (***90.74 bn tonnes****) of CO_2 in flora and how it gets absorbed in the land is still being determined. There is hardly any research work shown by any credible websites like NASA & IEA website[22] (*International Energy Agency*), and we are unaware if the researchers have taken 25% absorption as intuitional, empirical or on an ad-hoc basis.

c-ii. The 25% absorption of CO_2 contemplated by the researchers may be arbitrarily considered to show the consumption of the emissions because no authentic data is available on the websites, searched by us so far. Therefore, we earnestly suggest that researchers reinvestigate their proposition of 25% absorption of CO_2 into the land.

c-iii. Thus, Astrogenesis researchers believe that no such quantum of direct absorption of 90.74* bn tonnes of CO_2 must be drawn from its emissions to 25%, to be absorbed into the land, as propounded on the websites. *25% *of 362.96 bn tonnes = 90.74 bn tonnes.*

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[22] Data taken from: https://www.iea.org/reports/putting-co2-to-use

15. Oxygen and its presence in the air:

15-a. Introduction to Oxygen in the air:

a-i. While working on carbon emissions, we could find many sources for their emissions. Still, the quantum of the consumption of carbon emissions was found to be negligible.

a-ii. We then studied O_2 and found its massive consumption here, but we needed help finding sources of O_2 generation* sufficient to match the massive O_2 consumption. **except for photosynthesis*

a-iii. While oxygen does not ignite or burn, it supports burning other materials like wood, gasoline, hydrogen and others. When these materials combine with oxygen in the presence of heat, a reaction releases energy in the form of heat, light, C, CO, CO_2 & water vapour. This process is referred to as burning or combustion.

15-b: The relation between CO_2 and O_2 :

b-i. Oxygen is inhaled for respiration by all living bodies, while the exhalation is of CO_2.

b-ii. As per the 2nd Law of Purpose[23], we know that every living body creates its own antibody, which is nearly equal to its strength but opposite in characteristics, and together, they form a dynamic system that benefits all concerned.

b-iii. Here, we find that while oxygen supports combustion, Carbon and its derivatives, which are simultaneously created and emitted during the combustion process, have the characteristics opposite to that of oxygen. For example, the major constituent of carbon emissions, i.e. CO_2 is used as a fire extinguisher. Hence, while oxygen supports fire, CO_2 extinguishes it.

b-iv. Thus, oxygen and CO_2 are opposite to each other in this respect. Together, they form a dynamic system where carbon is a constituent of life and oxygen supports life. We know that carbon is responsible for creating life, and oxygen is responsible for sustaining life. Together, they form a dynamic life-cycle system by combining to form carbohydrates, energy, glucose, proteins, amino acid groups, etc.

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[23] From the same author's book: Who Are We? What For? Section B."

b-v. When a fire occurs with inflammable products like fossil fuel, wood content in any form, fabrics, paper, all living bodies and others, all these bodies are constituted of organic molecules, like hydrocarbons, carbohydrates, proteins, etc.

b-vi. Hence, whenever there is a burning, a fire gets lit, or the fire flares up, the combustion breaks organic molecules. It oxidises carbon, which then combines with oxygen to form carbon derivatives. e.g., when carbon gets fully oxidised, it forms CO_2; when it gets partially oxidised, it forms carbon monoxide; when carbon does not oxidise, it forms a soot or elemental carbon (*dark grey cloud-like emission*). All these carbon emissions together get into the atmosphere.

15-c-i. Defining Air and Atmosphere:

Air[24]**:** Air, according to Astrogenesis, is a medium where Nitrogen = 78%, Oxygen =21%, Carbon dioxide = 0.04% and other gases like Argon, Krypton, Neon, etc. are present in trace amounts. We call it a "Composite Air". It has its own alloy-like composite density of 0.001204 g/cc.

Atmosphere[25]: According to Astrogenesis, the Atmosphere has multiple constituents like air, other emission gases, water vapour, dust, polluting particles, microbes, bacteria, viruses etc., whereas the composite air has fixed components like Nitrogen (*78%*), Oxygen (*21%*), CO_2 (*0.04%*) and other gases that constitute the rest of 1%.Earth's atmosphere has five major layers. From lowest to highest, the major layers are the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

c-ii. Example to understand the difference between Atmosphere and Composite Air? It's like a city's population and a community residing in the city and forming a part of the whole population. Similarly, the Atmosphere is like a population, and the composite air is like the community residing within the population in the city. **Thus, composite air is an independent group of**

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[24] Dictionary: **air:** the invisible gaseous substance surrounding the earth, mainly of oxygen and nitrogen.

[25] Dictionary: **Atmosphere:** the envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet

gasses grouped as a composite air, being a part of the whole of the atmosphere.

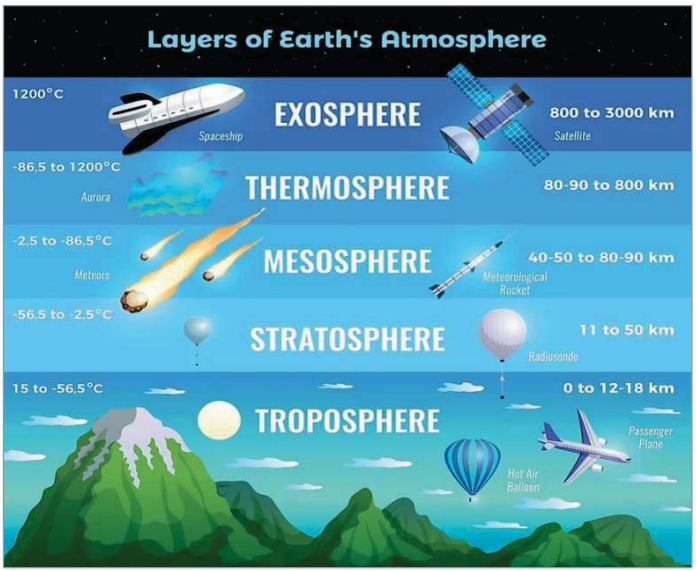

Fig 15: Layers of the Earth's atmosphere.

16. The Composite Air:

a-i. The constituents of the air, i.e.Nitrogen (*78%*), Oxygen (*21%*), CO_2 (*0.04%*), Argon and others, form a homogenous mixture on a constant density of air = 0.001204g/cc *(of dry air)*.

a-ii The densities of individual constituent gases in the composition of air are as follows:- Density of Nitrogen gas: 0.00125g/cc Density of Oxygen gas: 0.00143g/cc Density of CO_2 gas:0.001977g/cc Density of Argon gas: 0.001783 g/cc

a-iii. **Our Observation:** The varying densities of various gases are different, but their combined density is at 0.001204 g/cc. It appears statistically that the higher the percentage of the air mixture, the lower the density. For example, nitrogen is 78%, and its density is the lowest; next comes oxygen, followed by argon and carbon dioxide.

16-b The alloy model of composite air densities:

b-i. All the constituent gases are integrated like an alloy (*in metals*), where the alloy has its own characteristics and homogeneous density. Likewise, all the constituent gases lose their respective densities and become a coherent composite body; we call it "air", having its characteristic composite density of 0.001204g/cc.

b-ii. That is why, irrespective of the characteristic densities of the individual gases like oxygen, nitrogen, etc, the composition of the composite air remains homogeneous and constant anywhere and everywhere in the atmosphere. Otherwise, the denser gases in the lower layer, like CO_2, would be at the bottom, and the lighter-density gas, like Nitrogen, would be at the top of the composite air. However, if we draw the component of the composite air mixture, e.g. oxygen, from the composite air, it regains its characteristic density of 0.00143 g/cc.

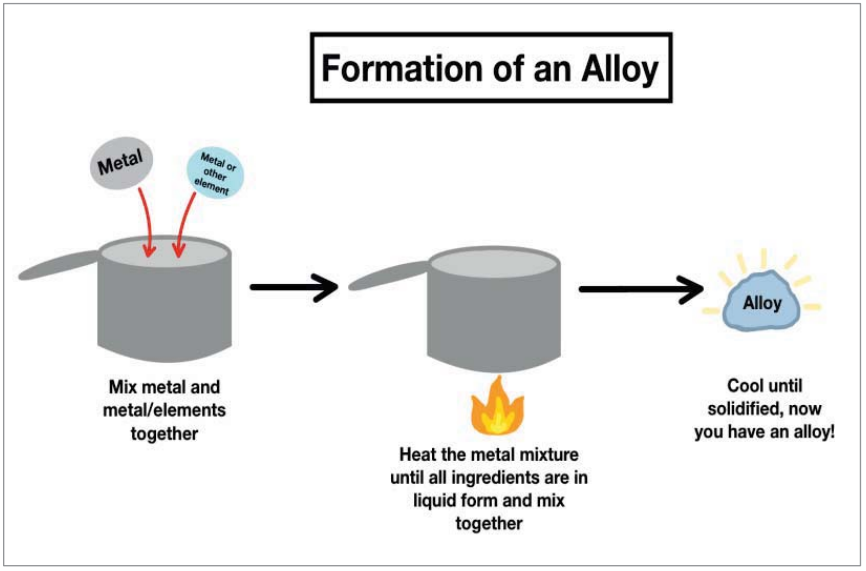

Fig 16: Alloy formation in metals

b-iii. To clarify b-ii above, we state that, without an alloy model of air composition, if the constituent gases were to come together, they would rest on each other, forming density-wise layers, with the lowest density gas, i.e. Nitrogen on top

and the heavier density gas, i.e. carbon dioxide at the bottom. In such a case, the lighted candle shall burn only in the Oxygen layer, whereas in all other layers, it should not. But we see that a lighted candle burns anywhere and everywhere in the air. Thus, it proves that the air is homogeneous at every molecular level, subscribing to the Alloy model of air. **We call this air's 'alloy-model' as "composite air."**

16-c: Does composite air work like the equivalent of an electroplating bath?

c-i. Yes, the air works like an electroplating bath in an electroplating process. Here, the flora and others, consuming carbon dioxide (*equivalent to the anode in the electroplating process*), draw the CO_2 from the air, and the depleting CO_2 (*equivalent to the cathode in the electroplating process*) in the air draws the CO_2 from the carbon emissions via miox *(please see para 22, pg. 48)*. The miox microbes help to restore and maintain the CO_2 percentage of 0.04% as a constant in the composite air at all times.

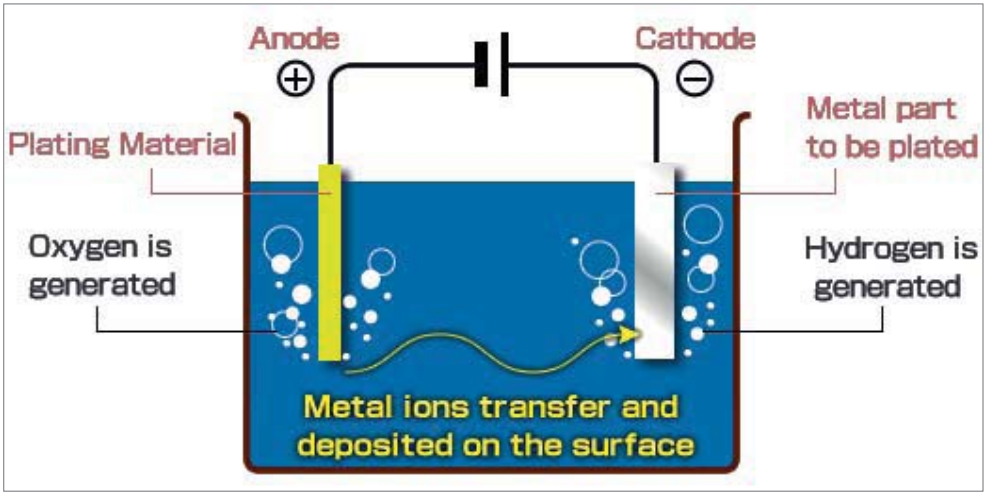

Fig 17: This is a demo of an electroplating process to understand how the composite air (equivalent to the electrolyte bath*) remains constant; when CO_2 is drawn from anywhere globally, it is recouped from anywhere through miox globally, thus maintaining a continuous percentage of CO_2 in the composite air.*

[26] miox: *E-O_2 grabbed by microbes, converts it into CO_2, compatible to composite air CO_2 bank, please see para:22, pg. 48*

c-ii. The vast flora sector does not absorb carbon emissions accumulated in the atmosphere but draws its CO_2 requirements for photosynthesis directly from the composite air.

17. The Consumption of Oxygen:

17-a Oxygen consumption by Human activities:-

a-i. **How much oxygen do humans inhale from the atmosphere?**

We referred to NASA's research article on space flight crews and the ISS (International Space Station)[27]. According to NASA's report, one individual, on average, inhales about 0.82 kilograms of O_2 per day. In that case, the Global oxygen consumption from respiration for the entire Human population of 8 bn people shall be as follows: $0.82 \times (8 \times 10^9)$ kilograms per day. That reaches 6.56 billion kg or 6.56 million tonnes of O_2 consumption daily.

a-ii. **Calculating human consumption of O_2 annually:** From a-i, we have = 6.56 million tonnes/day = $(6.56 \times 10^6) \times 365.25$ = **2.396** = **2.40 bn tonnes of O_2 per annum** consumed through human inhalation.

17-b. Oxygen consumption by other living bodies (*other than humans*):-

b-i. All living bodies (*excluding aquatic life*), on Earth, for 6.54 mn different species (d*ata taken from website*[28]) and each of these species having its population, we can guesstimate an assumed quantity of oxygen inhalation, i.e., oxygen consumption @100 times the quantum of human inhalation (*It is similar to the calculation done for CO_2 emissions in para. 5-c above*). Therefore, oxygen consumption of other living bodies = 2.40 bn tonnes (*see para 17-a-ii above*) x 100* = **240 bn tonnes p.a. (***includes oxygen consumption of the flora, fauna & avifauna p.a., but excluding that of the aquatic living bodies & humans***).**

***NB:** *This guesstimate of 100 times the consumption of O_2 by the rest of the living bodies on Earth is made to arrive at some finite estimation of O_2 consumption. In*

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[27] Data taken from: https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/co2_technical_brief_ochmo.pdf

[28] Data taken from: https://ourworldindata.org/how-many-species-are-there

reality, the O_2 consumption by 6.54 million species and their respective population could be much more than this figure. It could be 200 times, 400 times or more, or less; we do not know.

17-c. We give below the table of emission of CO_2 and consumption of O_2 for a comparative study between these two gases.

Table-2: Comparing carbon emissions (*CO_2, CO, C*) with O_2 consumption:-

Sr. No.	Sectors	Emission of Carbon in Billion tonnes p.a. as of 2023	Consumption of O_2 in Billion tonnes p.a. as of 2023
1	Electricity and Heat	19.16	15.09
2	Transport	9.99	7.87
3	Manufacturing and construction	7.6	Included in other fuel combustion, row 7
4	Buildings	3.39	2.67
5	Industry.	1.96	Included in misc. row 14
6	Land use change and Forestry	1.65	1.3
7	Other Fuel Combustion	8.13	30.55
8	Fugitive Emission	0.343	0.27
9	Additional Aviation	1.364	1.02
10	Wildfires	1.63	5.88
11	Volcanoes	0.35	nil
12	Human Exhalation	3.04	2.4
13	Other Living Bodies Respiration	304	240
14	Miscellaneous consumption*:	0.36	1.5
15	**Total**	**362.96 bn tonnes p.a.**	**308.54 bn tonnes p.a.**

*Miscellaneous consumption for oxygen; Includes O_2 *used as fuel in spacecraft, cremations, oxygen cylinders for hospitals,* O_2 *cylinders for cutting & welding of metals. Industrial* O_2 *consumption,* O_2 *consumed reacting with elements and rust*

Note: a. *In Table-2, the figure of oxygen consumption = 308.54 bn tonnes p.a., which is an estimated figure based on assumptions of 6.54 million living species (excludes aquatic life) and their respective population (excluding that of the humans and aquatic bodies).*

b. *We are not going into the finer details of* CO_2 *emissions and consumption of* O_2 *because that is different from the purpose of our research study. We are only trying to find the generation of carbon emissions, which does not match its consumption, whereas, on the other hand, we have massive oxygen consumption, which does not match its generation.*

18. Oxygen in the Earth's Crust[29]:

i. From the Georgia State University website[30] We learn that the Earth's Crust has 46.6% Oxygen.

ii. No explanation is provided as to whether the 46.6 % Oxygen shown in Earth's crust is in what form. However, another Energy Education website[31], mentions, Oxygen could be in oxides of metal ores. When we mine, we get iron oxide, silicon oxide (*silicates*), alumina (*aluminium oxide*), and calcium oxide, or in the soil, we get Nitrates(NO_3).

iii. **Astrogenesis view:** Just like in the atmosphere, we have 21% Oxygen as part of the composition of air; a similar situation could be that 46.6% Oxygen (*as indicated by Georgia State University website: see i above)* is present in the Earth's crust as part of the Composition of Earth's Crust.

iv. However, it does not imply that the consumption of Oxygen has anything to do with this percentage of Oxygen present in the Earth's crust. The Earth's crust may draw as much Oxygen from the air as needed to replenish the utilised oxygen in the form of oxidation, oxides or others. The websites do not provide annual oxygen consumption in Earth's crust.

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[29] Crust: forms into a hard outer layer.

[30] http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Tables/elabund.html

[31] https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Oxygen

v. Unless new metals are created in the Earth's crust, the oxygen cannot be consumed by the Earth's crust to create metal oxides. Therefore, Astrogenesis researchers believe that no major absorption of O_2 must be drawn into the Earth's crust from the composite air.

19. The Astrogenesis research study aims to find the link between the above two. i.e. matching the carbon emission with its consumption and oxygen consumption with its generation.

19-a. Why is Oxygen generation essential for the sustenance of Life?

a-i. Oxygen generation is essential to sustain living bodies because 9 million species (*including humans and marine living bodies*) and their respective populations depend on oxygen for their respiration and sustenance.

a-ii. If oxygen is unavailable for 2 minutes, about 99% of the living bodies would cease to exist and die out instantly. Hence, the Natural Systems are so created that the oxygen supply in sufficient quantity is available at all times without a pause or interruption.

a-iii. Astrogenesis views: We have referred to several websites concerning the Oxygen generation. We could not find consistent data offered in the context of oxygen generation other than photosynthesis. Through this process, flora generates oxygen from CO_2 in sunlight. i.e. for an average of 12 hours a day.

$$\mathbf{6CO_2 + 6H_2O + h\nu\ (sunlight) \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2}.$$

NB: *Flora consumes oxygen via mitochondria for respiration and sustenance as a living body. However, the oxygen the plants generate by photosynthesis during daylight is just half the quantum of oxygen the flora consumes for respiration.*

20. Oxygen reimbursement for its consumption:

a-i. Oxygen generation? According to the Researchers of China, as stated in the article, from 2000 to 2013, the land produced, on average, **14.08 bn tonnes of O_2 p.a.** *(data drawn from website [32])*

a-ii. NB: Astrogenesis view: The website does not mention *whether this oxygen production from the land is from what source. i.e. photosynthesis or from other sources.*

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[32] Data taken from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S209592731830375X

Is it from the Flora segment? How they arrived at this figure of 14.08 bn tonnes is also unexplained and unknown.

NB: We also could not find any authentic source of oxygen generation on land besides the photosynthesis process.

b-i. Oxygen in water bodies, in seas and oceans:

Oxygen is generated by the Photosynthesis process in the presence of sunlight, by microorganisms like cyanobacteria and phytoplankton, algae and other bacteria present in the underwater bodies**:-** According to the website[33]

b-ii. The website states that Scientists estimate that roughly half of the oxygen production on Earth comes from the ocean. One research articles[34] mentioned that Oceanic O_2 flux is around **1.6 bn tonnes p.a.**

b-iii. However, no authentic data supports the claim of oxygen generation of 14.08 bn tonnes from the land or 1.6 bn tonnes flux from the ocean*.

NB: *For a moment, even if we consider this source of oxygen generation, which is 14.08+ 1.6 = 15.68 bn tonnes, it is minuscule compared to the* ***308.54 bn tonnes*** *(as in Table 2 above)*

20-c. Astrogenesis view:

c-i. *In our opinion, the Oxygen generated in seas and oceans below the surfaces by the photosynthesis process through* cyanobacteria *& phytoplanktons, and other bacteria is limited to a depth the sunlight would reach, i.e. up to a maximum depth of 150 to 200 metres.*

c-ii. Whether it would generate oxygen sufficient to sustain the entire marine life (i.e. 2.21 million species, each having its respective population), and deliver the surplus quantity to the atmosphere = 1.6 bn tonnes p.a. is a considerable claim. It could be hypothetical because no experimental demonstration of oxygen emanating from the surface of seas/oceans is presented in the research.

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[33] Data taken from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S209592731830375X

[34] Data taken from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S209592731830375X

20-d. The photodissociation process claimed to be active in the upper layers of the atmosphere:-

d-i: While surfing various websites to find information on oxygen generation, we found one website, Sciencedirect.com, that hypo-thesised oxygen generation in the upper atmosphere. According to this website[35]; a hypothetical Photodissociation process is the photolytic decomposition of water molecules into atoms or ions of hydrogen and oxygen. It mentions that this could be happening in the upper layers of the atmosphere under the effects of solar radiation.

d-ii. The hypothesis of the Photodissociation process. Astrogenesis view: This process is thought to be happening in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The photodissociation process appears highly improbable and hypothetical since atmospheric layers are not mentioned, and it is unclear which layer it's happening in, whether in the troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, etc. Furthermore, in the chemical reaction, hydrogen molecules, when dissociated by sunlight, are not found anywhere; hence, it's said that they escape to space.

d-iii. The reaction is $\mathbf{2H_2O + h\nu}$ **(sunlight energy)** $\rightarrow$ $\mathbf{O_2 + 2H_2\Uparrow}$, in which $h\nu$ represents a photon of solar radiation & $\mathbf{H_2}$ escapes to space.

d-iv. Any element moving to space is possible if it travels at an escape velocity of 11 km/s, passing through the Thermosphere, which is highly improbable. The quantum of oxygen generated by the photodissociation process and whether the oxygen generation by this process would suffice the gross oxygen consumption must be mentioned.

20-e. Astrogenesis's view (on oxygen generation through various sources and methods): The following are the sources for oxygen generation, as we understand from para 20 :

e-i. The photodissociation hypothesis = 0 (*unknown, no finite quantum provided, moisture in the stratosphere is only in trace qty.*),

e-ii Generated through land sources (*see para 20-a*) = 14.08 bn tonnes (*this qty. is also hypothetical*)

e-iii. By Ocean flux (*see para 20-b*) = 1.6 bn tonnes.

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[35] Data taken from: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1134/S003602442110004

e-iv. Total of e-i + e-ii + e-iii = 15.68 bn tonnes (*though grossly hypothetical, but assuming it is momentarily accepted to avoid an argument or challenge it*)

e-v. Against the total oxygen consumption of 308.54 bn tonnes, the oxygen generation by all hypotheses presented above does not exceed 5% of the quantum of oxygen consumption.

20-f. Conclusion:

f-i. After studying paragraphs 20-a to 20-e, we realise that there ought to be other sources to generate a massive quantum of oxygen to match its consumption.

21. The Astrogenesis Theory:

In the Astrogenesis theory, we introduce two conceptual terms: "micarb" and "miox". We are presenting the following analogy, which would make our presentation easier to grasp.

21-a: To understand the difference between the equations for Chemical reactions and living bodies?

a- i. Take any chemical interactions: Example-1:

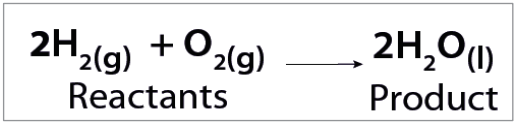

Fig 18-a: Chemical equation of two reactant gases, hydrogen and oxygen, produce water molecules under certain conditions like temperature, pressure, etc.

Here, the hydrogen and oxygen molecules before and after interaction get equated and balanced out.

a-ii. Example-2:

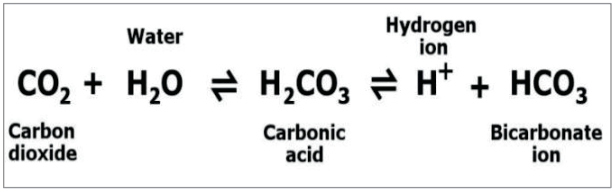

Fig: 18-b The chemical equations can be balanced and sometimes reversible.

For example, the chemical reaction equations are balanced but occasionally reversible from the equation in a-ii.

a-iii. **Regarding living bodies:** Living bodies can be huge, like elephants, rhinos, etc. or are so small that they can't be seen (*like microbes, viruses, bacteria, etc.*). These living bodies can be mobile on land, water (*aquafauna*), or air (*avifauna*). All living bodies have an intelligent and physical body system, from elephants to ants to microbes. Let's take an example of a cow. It eats grass and drinks water, but the body converts it into milk and excretes cow dung & mineral-rich urine[36].

a-iv. Summary of 21 a-i to a-iii: The Chemical reactions are equitable and balanced. However, some are reversible, too, as seen in Figure 18-b above. In the case of living bodies, the "Input" (i.e. *food & water*) cannot be equated to the "Output" (*excretion, urine & others*), and no balancing factor between "Input-Output" holds here.

In the case of living bodies, the "Input-Output" cannot be reversed.

To explain this non-reversible aspect of living bodies, the example of a cow eating grass, drinking water and giving milk, cow dung and urine. Thus, in living bodies, the input-output cannot be reversed, i.e. If we feed milk, cow dung and urine to the cow, we cannot get back grass and water. Thus, in living bodies, the input-output is not reversible, as it may happen in some chemical reactions.

a-v. **Living bodies (*of each Species*) are designed and created to serve specific or multiple purposes.** Living bodies are designed and programmed to achieve their objective by the intake of Input (*i.e. their food, by way of eating, swallowing, sucking, drinking water, etc.*) and convert it to its output (*by way of urinating, excretion, sweating, physical work and activities, etc*).

---

[36] Cow dung is an organic fertiliser. It improves soil structure, helps regenerate the soil, and is an effective source of nutrients needed for growing plants of all types. Dried cow dung is used as a fuel. Cow dung & cow urine is a energy source, used to make biogas and electricity. On mud floors and walls of the house, the cow dung is coated as a disinfectant and mosquito repellant. Cow Dung ash is used as a tooth powder to clean teeth and strengthen gum and is also used in many beauty products.

a-vi. Thus, a physical living body is bio-created by the TNS (*Terrestrial Nature System*) to intelligently search for its food, consume it (*intake*), strive to survive in all situations, behave or network with fellow living bodies, excrete matter (*output*), and procreate (*to create its population*).

a-vii. Therefore, a living body is programmed by the TNS[37] such that between the input and the output, the purpose for which the living body is created is served.

a-viii. e.g. Humans eat cooked food from grains, millet, vegetables, fruits, non-veg foods, etc., excrete solid waste (*faeces*) and urine, and undertake daily activities and procreate. The solid waste and urine can be used as a fertiliser to grow plants. On the other hand, the pigs are created to eat garbage and filth from choked gutters to keep the gutter channel flowing. They also eat human solid waste and faeces, lying in the open to neutralise the typical lousy, pungent smell emanating from the faeces.

22. The propounded Theory by Astrogenesis:

What are micarbs and miox?

Astrogenesis Theory provides the process by which CO_2 is converted to Energised Oxygen (E-O_2). (*For a graphical presentation of micarbs and miox conversion cycle, see Fig. 20, on pg. 52*)

22-a: The micarbs:

a-i. Astrogenesis hypothesise that a typical microorganism (*microbes*) community is omnipresent in the air, with a strong affinity for water vapour and carbon molecules generated from emissions. They grab the water vapour molecules and the Carbon molecule derivatives like elemental carbon, carbon monoxide & carbon dioxide. However, they do not attract other gases, including those in the composite air or dust particles. We shall name these typical microbes as **"micarb"**.

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[37] *TNS: Terrestrial Nature System, manages the 9 million odd species and their population and all other activities on the Earth, like management of seasons, temperature, oxygen, diseases, etc.*

a-ii. when a fire occurs, carbon dioxide is emitted, containing a mix of other gases, like carbon monoxide, elemental carbon[38], nitrogen oxide, hydrogen sulphide, etc. Hence, when a fire occurs, or smoke emanates through the chimneys, the overall concentration percentage of combined carbon mix (CO_2 + CO + C) varies at the emission source (*exceeding 0.04% of CO_2 present in the composite air*) entering the atmosphere. See Fig. 19-a & 19-b.

Fig 19-a dark smoke from chimney

Fig 19-b Fire emanates dark grey clouds of smoke

a-iii. Therefore, the Carbon emissions entering the atmosphere are different from the carbon dioxide present in the composite air (*which only has CO_2 of 0.04% in the composite air*). The emitted carbon mix[39] is initially grabbed by the micarbs and then swallowed by them as food. The micarbs also absorb water molecules to quench their thirst.

a-iv. The micarbs are living microorganisms; hence, their input may or may not be equated with their output, as in chemical reactions. This is explained in para 21 above. Here the input or in the language of living bodies, we say the food of these micarbs is carbon emissions, and through their metabolism, they excrete, or we can say that their output is that of energised oxygen ('E-O_2'). The micarbs' internal body's metabolic system reaction could be as follows:

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[38] Elemental carbon: *i.e. carbon dark grey gas or as commonly understood as soot. This is unoxidised carbon.*

[39] Carbon mix has carbon dioxide as a major constituent at about 98% of the carbon mix.

a-v. Carbon emission molecules swallowed by micarbs and water molecules absorbed by them

$= 6CO_2 + 6CO + 6C + 18H_2O +$ micarbs metabolism$\Rightarrow 3C_6H_{12}O_6 + 9O_2 \Rightarrow$ **3(E-3O$_2$)**

Note: E-O_2 ⇒ where E stands for Energised oxygen. E comes from glucose and is processed through the metabolism of micarbs to create Energised oxygen.

a-vi. During respiration, the E-O_2 (*energised oxygen*) that we breathe in could be decomposing carbon molecules in the body derived from carbohydrates, proteins, fats, nucleic acid, etc., through the food we eat. The lung system combines the carrier* oxygen molecules with the carbon from the body to release carbon dioxide, whereas the energy attached to the oxygen molecule (E-O_2) gets absorbed by the body. This absorbed E-energy provides sufficient energy for smaller living bodies to undertake physical activities like that of microorganisms, viruses, bacteria, ants, bugs, spiders, flies, cockroaches, worms, pests, etc.

** It's to be noted that the oxygen also has some intrinsic energy to sustain life, but not sufficient to cause any heavy-duty activities like, continuous walking, jogging, running, exercises, carrying baggage, etc.*

a-vii. The respiration reaction presented by Astrogenesis is as follows:

E-O_2 + C* ⇒ E + CO_2↑ *the energy E is absorbed through the lung system to undertake metabolism of the internal body system and various other physical activities***.**

******carbon molecules derived from carbohydrates, proteins, fats, nucleic acid, etc., through the food we eat.*

22-b. What is miox?

b-i. Astrogenesis hypothesises that another typical microorganism (*microbes*) community is omnipresent in the air, with a strong affinity to attract FE-O_2 molecules present in the composite air and swallow them. We shall call these typical microbes **"miox".**

b-ii. The miox input (*i.e. their food*) is FE-O_2 gas molecules, and their output (*excretion*) is CO_2 gas molecules, compatible with the CO_2 bank of composite air, where it merges. The emptied miox are then ready for their next activity cycle.

b-iii. The internal body system, i.e. the metabolism of the miox, converts the energised oxygen into compatible carbon dioxide in the composite air. The following could be the equation created through the metabolism of miox microbes.

FE-O_2 = $C_6H_{12}O_6$ + 6O_2 ⇒miox metabolism⇒6 CO_2 + 6 H_2O ⇒ CO_2 (*compatible with composite air-bank).**

**See para 22-c below.*

b-iv. Hence, miox are self-hydrated and don't need to absorb water molecules separately from the atmosphere, as in the case of micarbs. Water molecules are also its output (*excreted by way of its output*), which could also be discharged into the atmosphere.

b-v. Miox microbes, after they deliver the CO_2 to the composite air bank, revert to their role as hungry miox, ready to start fresh with the absorption of the FE-O_2 cycle.

b-vi. Example: To make it easier to understand the concept of micarbs and miox, we take the example of crude oil drawn from the oil wells. These are then sent to the refinery to be refined to make them compatible with the automobile engine's combustion process as a standardised fuel, i.e. petrol or diesel.

b-vii. The micarbs and miox are designed biosystems to filter and refine the mixed carbon emissions and convert them into compatible standardised energised E-O_2 by micarbs and refined CO_2 by miox microbes.

22-c. What are the Oxygen bank and Carbon dioxide bank?

c-i. We have used the name bank because, in the core banking system, money deposited anywhere in the domain gets integrated with the designated account, and it can be drawn from anywhere.

c-ii. Similarly, the energised oxygen consumed anywhere from the composite air bank shall be replenished by the energised oxygen bank from anywhere. The TNS[40] ensures the percentage of energised oxygen in the composite air bank remains constant at 21% and CO_2 at 0.04% at all times.

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[40] TNS; Terrestrial Nature System: The nature system that operates the composite bank, micarbs, miox to maintain the respective percentages of composite air gases. Nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon, etc

c-iii. Explanation in detail of Fig. 20, graphical presentation of micarbs and miox:

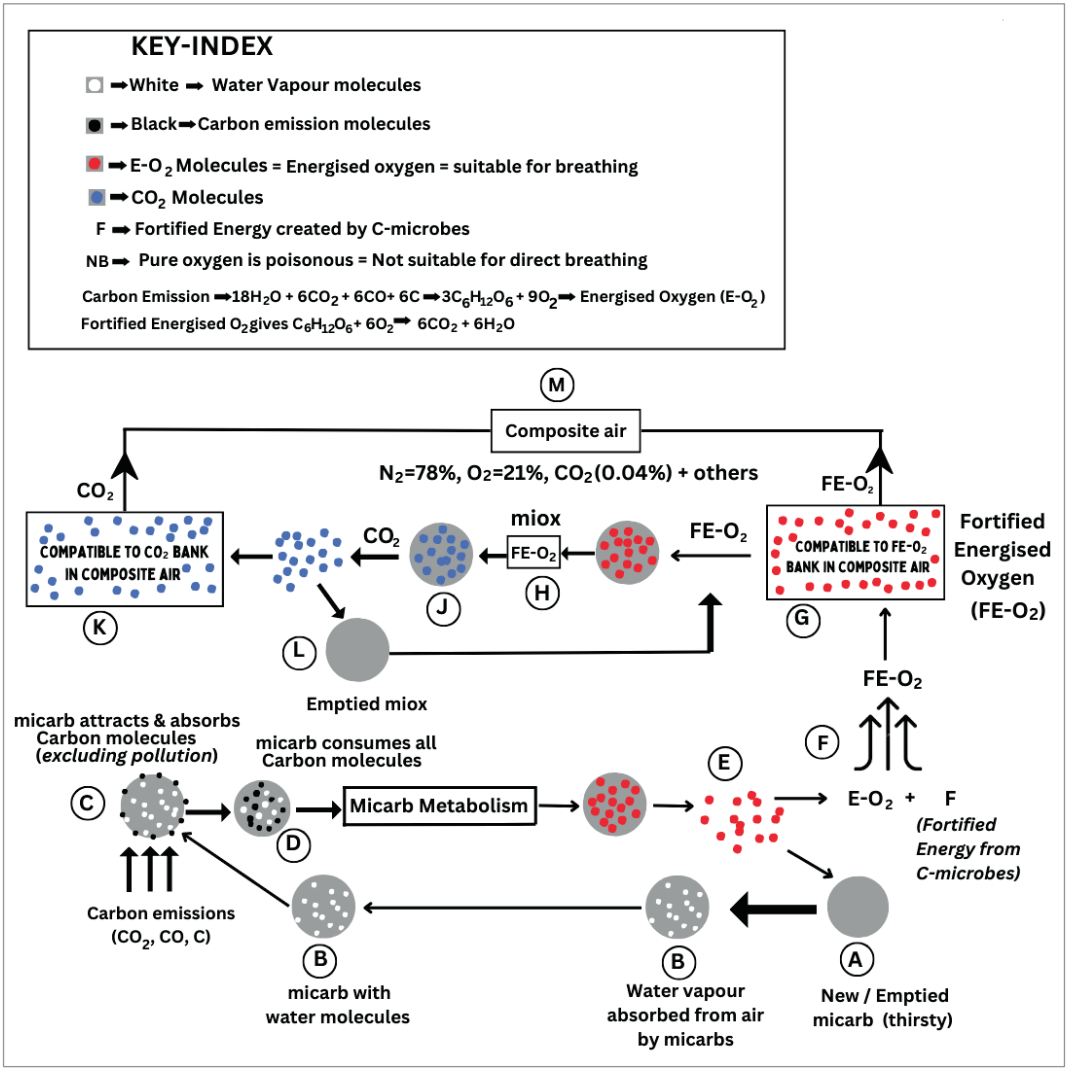

Fig.20 The graphical presentation of cyclic activities of micarb and miox. Details are explained in 22-c-iii.

1. In Position A, the emptied micarb is ready to recycle or, say, it's a thirsty and hungry micarb. (***For a living body, quenching thirst is to grab water molecules from the atmosphere, and hunger is for food, i.e. to grab carbon emissions [CO, C, CO_2]***).

2. In position B, micarbs absorb water vapour molecules present in the atmosphere.

3. In position C, micarbs hungry for food set out to hunt and grab Carbon molecules from emissions.

4. In position D, micarbs have assimilated the Carbon molecules (*swallow its food*). Thus, in position D, all the pollutants, like dust particles, other gases, etc., are discarded, and only carbon molecules are assimilated.

5. In position E, micarbs metabolise Carbon molecules with water molecules (H_2O) and excrete oxygen molecules bonded with glucose energy. The micarbs conversion metabolism could be as follows:-

   $6CO_2 + 6CO + 6C + 18H_2O \Rightarrow$ micarbs-metabolism $\Rightarrow 3C_6H_{12}O_6 + 9O_2 \Rightarrow$ E-O_2 $\Rightarrow$ gets merged with Fortified Energy created by C-microbes (*see Chapter-2, pg.67*).

6. In position F, the E-O_2 molecules created by micarbs from Carbon derivatives (CO_2+CO+C) get merged with the Fortified Energy (F) created by C-microbes (*for detailed information about C-microbes see Chapter-2, pg.72*)

7. In position G, the merged E-O_2 and F create FE-O_2 (*Fortified energised oxygen*) gets added to the other FE-O_2 present in the composite air (*21%*) bank.

8. In Position H, we see FE-O_2 molecules from the composite air being drawn by "miox" microbes as per demand created by the CO_2 bank when CO_2 gets consumed, and its percentage (0.04%) tends to deplete, as managed by TNS (*Terrestrial Nature System: The nature system that operates the composite bank, micarbs, miox to maintain the respective percentages*)

9. In Position J, Here, miox microbes attract and swallow FE-O_2 molecules and excrete carbon dioxide molecules, which could be as follows:

   6FE-O_2 $\Rightarrow$ $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \Rightarrow$ miox metabolism $\Rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O \Rightarrow CO_2$ adds to the CO_2 composite air bank. With the water molecules generated, miox quenches its thirst (self-hydrated) and the excess of H_2O, which miox expels into the atmosphere.

10. In Position K, the CO_2 molecules created by miox from Fortified Energised oxygen (FE-O_2) get added to the CO_2 in the composite air (*0.04% CO_2 bank*).

11. In Position L, the emptied **miox** is ready to recycle after delivering CO_2 to the CO_2 bank.

12. In Position M, a Homogeneous mixture of Composite air banks is sustained at all times, consisting of Nitrogen(78%), Oxygen (21%), CO_2 (0.04%), and other gases.

22-d. Justifying micarbs and miox[41]:

The following microbiota or say, microorganisms, by their various names and characteristics, are accepted by the scientific community as converters of gases in the atmosphere into O_2, CO_2, Nitrates etc.

d-i. For converting CO_2 to O_2, we know the photosynthesis process where chlorophyll is present in all green plants (*equivalent to cyanobacteria in water bodies*), is responsible for light absorption to create and emit oxygen. Plants also have cell-like microbes called mitochondria responsible for respiration (*converting O_2 to CO_2*).

d-ii. Similarly, in water bodies (*seas, oceans, lakes, rivers, etc.*), we have phytoplanktons and cyanobacteria, microbes responsible for converting CO_2 to O_2.

d-iii. Methanotrophs are bacteria with the unique ability to metabolise methane emissions, converting them into carbon dioxide and water vapour.

d-iv. Rhizobium is a type of bacteria that converts atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates.

d-v. Palustris microbes convert carbon dioxide into methane through metabolic processes.

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[41] NB: The above typical characteristic microbes, like mitochondria, phytoplanktons, cyanobacteria, methanotrophs, rhizobium and others are accepted by the scientific community and vouch for their presence in the atmosphere and aquatics.

d-vi. In light of the above, we have introduced micarbs and miox for converting CO_2 to O_2 and O_2 to CO_2, respectively.

22-e: The Fortified Energised Oxygen for respiration:

e-i. We are introducing another vertical of Energised oxygen, i.e. the **Super Fortified Energised Oxygen**. This super-fortified energy is integrated with the E-O_2 to form FE-O_2. We shall call **FE-O_2 ⇒ Fortified Energised Oxygen the Prana-Shakti (*PS*).**

e-ii. **Energy in artificially produced oxygen**: Inhaling artificially manufactured oxygen, which we use in hospitals and ICU units, in emergencies, does provide inherent and intrinsic energy from oxygen, which could provide sufficient energy for static body functions, like lying down, resting, etc. Still, from time to time, the nursing staff takes off the oxygen mask to allow normal breathing to gain proper energy.

e-iii. **The strength of artificially produced oxygen:** The oxygen drawn from the oxygen cylinder, oxygen concentrators or by electrolysis of water is not of sufficient strength to provide energy for daily chores of activities like brisk walking, jogging, running, walking upstairs-downstairs, hiking-trekking, doing gym exercises, sports-related or laborious physical activities, etc.

Fig: 21 An Oxygen cylinder using pure oxygen for breathing is suitable for sustaining life but not good enough for activities like continuous walking, jogging, running, workouts in a gym, athletics, etc .

e-iv. **Semi-energised oxygen**: The E-O_2, created by the Photosynthesis process or through the micarbs, has a small component of glucose energy. This E-O_2, when inhaled for respiration, has a minimal amount of energy, which could sustain small living bodies like pests, flies, butterflies, microorganisms, viruses, bacteria, etc. But larger bodies, especially mammals, including humans, would be unable to sustain for long, with this minimal energy.

e-v. **Energy from food**: We usually understand that our food provides the energy we need for various physical and mental activities. The Astrogenesis study reveals that our food provides limited energy but is insufficient to drive everything we physically do, as mentioned in para e-iii above. We also know that each body radiates energy which also needs a good amount of energy for the body to generate it. All these acts and activities would need energy several times more than the energy we get from food.

e-vi. **What purpose do the food and water serve?**: The primary purpose of water is to provide adequate hydration to the body. Whereas, food offers vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, etc. It replenishes various elements which get drained out through our urine, stools, sweat, etc.

e-vii. **The power of breathing**: We know one can remain alive for several days without food or drinking water. Still, one would not live even for one minute without respiration. Suppose the respiration (*containing FE-O_2),* is cut off; in that case, the body drains the energy level so rapidly that even if the respiration is restored, naturally or artificially, the body cannot recoup the lost energy. It does not revert to life or revive, and the body dies out.

e-viii. **Purpose of Prana-Shakti (*PS*)**: The TNS[42] has provided Prana-Shakti, the fortified energy, which is bonded with Energised Oxygen (*E-O_2)* for respiration purposes. It provides the extra energy needed to perform various chores of life and physical activities.

e-ix. **How the TNS provides the oxygenated PS-fortified energy in the air, is given in detail in CHAPTER - 2 (***see para 25, pg. 67***).**

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[42] *TNS: Terrestrial Nature System, which manages the 9 million odd species and their population and all activities on the the Earth.*

23. Summary of the outcome of carbon emissions and oxygen generation, based on the Astrogenesis Theory:

a-i. **The components of Carbon emissions:** Carbon emissions occur wherever and whenever a burning or combustion happens. This is because oxygen supports the continuation of fire and combustion. Thus, we see where Oxygen is consumed to support fire, and simultaneously, carbon emissions in the form of CO_2, CO, and C get created as a consequence.

a-ii. **The process of creating carbon emissions:** Those carbon emissions that are fully oxidised are emitted as CO_2, which is colourless. Carbons that are partially oxidised are emitted as carbon monoxide (*CO*), which is also colourless but toxic. Those Carbon which do not get oxidised are emitted as elemental Carbon (*C*) or as dark grey or blackish clouds or soot.

a-iii. **The bulk of CO_2 comes from where?**: Carbon dioxide is also exhaled by all living bodies, which forms the bulk of all carbon emissions entering into the atmosphere. The quantum of CO_2 estimated in para 8 pg. 22, is 355.54 bn tonnes, whereas the carbon emissions, including CO_2, CO, & C, are grossed at 362.96 bn tonnes p.a.

23-b. Where and how much is CO_2 consumed for utility products?

b-i. Carbon dioxide is consumed commercially for beverages, fire extinguishers, fertilisers, etc. The cumulative quantum of all these usages amounts to less than one billion tonnes p.a. of CO2 *(see para 11, pg. 26)*. Thus, we need to find more consumption of CO_2 to match this massive carbon emission quantity of 362.96 bn tonnes pa.

23-c. Where and how much is O_2 generated?

c-i. When we observe the Oxygen consumption, we do have massive oxygen consumption. It is estimated in table 17- c, at 308.54 bn tonnes p.a. However, we do not find oxygen generation anywhere matching its consumption.

c-ii. **The reserves of Oxygen, Nitrogen and Carbon dioxide held in perpetuity**: We find the percentage of Oxygen, Nitrogen and Carbon dioxide in the composite air is constant. These percentages are constant at all times in perpetuity, i.e. 21% for Oxygen, 78% for Nitrogen & 0.04% for carbon dioxide.

Whatever amount of these components in the composite air are drawn, are also replenished by TNS via micarbs and miox.

c-iii. Thus, carbon emissions are first converted to E-O_2, i.e. energised oxygen through **micarb** microbes (*see Fig. 20, pg. 52*), which are omnipresent in the atmosphere. The E-O_2, is then converted to Prana-Shakti (*FE-O_2*) via C-microbes (*see Fig. 28, pg. 73*). Similarly, the consumed CO_2 from the CO_2 bank is constantly replenished by **miox** microbes omnipresent in the atmosphere by converting FE-O_2 molecules to CO_2 bank (*see Fig. 20, pg. 52*). The details are given in para 23-d below.

23-d. How do CO_2 consumption and O_2 generation take place?

d-i. We have propounded the concept theory of micarbs, & miox to create a crossover. These are living microbes created to serve specific purposes, as in d-ii below.

d-ii. The **micarb** microbes' intake is carbon emissions and water molecules, producing glucose + oxygen, which we call energised oxygen or E-O_2.

$6CO_2 + 6CO + 6C + 18H_2O \Rightarrow$micarbs metabolism$\Rightarrow 3C_6H_{12}O_6 + 9O_2 \Rightarrow$ E- O_2

d-iii. The **miox** microbes intake is from the FE-O_2 bank, creating CO_2 and water. The water molecules self-hydrate miox, and the excess of it is expelled into the atmosphere in the form of moisture as follows:

FE-O_2 = $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \Rightarrow$ miox metabolism $\Rightarrow$ 6 CO_2 + 6 H_2O. Here, some water molecules are absorbed by miox to self-hydrate, whereas the excess is expelled into the atmosphere.

d-iv. Thus, we see that energised Oxygen is generated from carbon emissions by micarbs, and carbon dioxide is generated from energised oxygen by miox microbes.

d-v. The micarb microbes and miox microbes act like living metabolic converters of carbon emissions to energised oxygen (*E-O_2*) and energised oxygen (*E-O_2*) to carbon dioxide. Thus the carbon dioxide-oxygen interconversion cycle is sustained and maintained through the micarb-miox metabolism, with their respective percentages in the composite air at all times to its perpetuity.

23-e. Equating CO_2 exhaled and the oxygen inhaled by humans.

e-i. As seen from the NASA website[43], the mass of carbon dioxide exhaled = 1.04 kg/day, whereas the mass of oxygen inhaled is shown as 0.82 kg/day. Why the difference?

e-ii. **Breathing is based on Lung Capacity and not by weight of exhalation-inhalation:** Since the lung capacity is constant, the volume of oxygen inhaled = volume of carbon dioxide exhaled. If this equation is unequal even to a micro level, and with a breathing rate for adults of 12 to 20 per minute, when counted even for a week, it would multiply and build up to mismatch and cause an imbalance in the body system. Therefore, the two volumes of oxygen inhaled and carbon dioxide exhaled should be equal and constant. We also see it confirmed by NCBI USA, website[44]:

e-iii. **How does Volume of Inhalation = Volume of Exhalation? The volume of Oxygen inhaled/day?** To calculate the volume of oxygen inhaled from its mass = 0.82 kg/day. We have the density of oxygen = 0.00143 g/cc. Volume = mass ÷ density = 0.82×10^3 g ÷ 0.00143 g/cc = $8.2 \times 10^2 \div 1.43 \times 10^{-3} = 5.734 \times 10^5$ cc/day. **Thus, the inhaled oxygen volume = 5.734×10^5 cc/day**

e-iv. **The volume of carbon dioxide exhaled/day?** To calculate the volume of carbon dioxide exhaled from the mass of carbon dioxide exhaled = 1.04 kg/day. We have the density of carbon dioxide = 0.001977 g/cc. Volume = mass ÷ density = 1.04×10^3 g ÷ 0.001977 g/cc = $1.04 \times 10^3 \div 1.977 \times 10^{-3} = 5.26 \times 10^5$ cc/day **Thus volume of CO_2 exhaled = 5.26×10^5 cc/day.**

e-v. **The inhalation-exhalation volumetric variation and its suggestive correction for consideration by NASA**: We see that the volume of oxygen inhaled, as in e-iii above, **is not equal to** the volume exhaled by carbon dioxide as in e-iv above, **i.e, vol. of O_2 inhaled (5.734×10^5 cc/day) ≠ vol. of CO_2 exhaled (5.26×10^5 cc /day).**

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43 Data taken from: https://www.nasa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/co2-technical-brief-ochmo.pdf

44 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8672270

e-vi. Therefore, the data from NASA needs to be rechecked and verified again. If the Inhaled mass of O_2 is correct, then the mass of CO_2 exhaled to verified as follows: Volume of oxygen inhaled = volume of carbon dioxide exhaled. Mass of CO_2 exhaled = volume of O_2 x density of CO_2 = mass of CO_2 = $5.734 \times 10^5 \times 1.977 \times 10^{-3}$ = **1.13 kg/day and not 1.04 kg/day.**

e-vii. However, if the mass of carbon dioxide exhaled is correct, then the inhaled oxygen must be rechecked and verified. We calculate it as follows: Mass of O_2 inhaled = volume of CO_2 exhaled x density of O_2 =. $5.26 \times 10^5 \times 1.43 \times 10^{-3}$ = **0.752 kg/day**, not **0.82kg/day.**

23-f. Researchers at NASA shall note that the vol. of CO_2 & O_2 are equated via their molecular masses as in f-i to f-iv below.

f-i. We know that the molecular mass of CO_2 is 44 amu (*atomic mass unit*), and to convert it into grams, we have to multiply the amu value by 1.66×10^{-24} as 1 gram = 1.66×10^{-24} amu (*atomic mass unit*).

f-ii. Therefore, the molecular mass of CO_2 can be given as 73.04×10^{-24} grams. And its density is 0.001977 g/cc. Thus volume of CO_2 = mass ÷ density = 73.04×10^{-24} grams ÷ 0.001977 g/cc = **3.69×10^{-20} cc.**

f-iii. Similarly, the molecular mass of O_2 is 32 amu (*atomic mass unit*), and in terms of grams, it can be given as 5.312×10^{-23} grams.

f-iv. Since the density of O_2 is 0.001439 g/cc. Thus volume of O_2 = mass ÷ density = 5.312×10^{-23} grams ÷ 0.001439 g/cc = **3.69×10^{-20} cc.**

f-v. Conclusion:

23-f-ii, f-iii, and f-iv above show that the volume at the molecular level for CO_2 and O_2 is also the same (*3.69×10^{-20} cc*) and remains constant. **Hence, NASA's evaluated figures of O_2 and CO_2, in e-iv above, need a relook.**

24. What is the future of carbon emissions?

24-a More carbon emissions cause more oxygen:

a-i. The oxygen-supporting fire causes carbon emissions. As seen in our presentation in Table 2, para 17-c, pg. 41, the generated carbon emissions are

more by weight as compared to oxygen consumed by weight. Thus, the ever-increasing carbon emissions are causing additional Oxygen generation by the micarb microbes.

a-ii. As more carbon emissions are generated, the micarbs create extra oxygen. When E-O_2 exceeds the saturation limit of 21% in the composite air, it enters the atmosphere as "excessive" or "free"- oxygen. In the case of the forest, the flora, vegetation and trees generate E-O_2 by the photosynthesis process. This E-O_2 is also compatible with the E-O_2 of the composite air. But here, too, when the E-O_2 exceeds the 21% saturation limit, it gets into the air as **free-oxygen.**

a-iii. The surplus free-oxygen could become a fire hazard and cause fire anywhere, with the slightest trigger of fire like lightning, an electric short circuit or a spark, a cigarette lighted butt, a campfire etc.

a-iv. The forest fires spread widely even when the trees are alive and full of moisture until the free-oxygen burns out and the oxygen level in the composite air reaches its saturation level of 21%. When that happens, the fire gets controlled, self-extinguished, or extinguished with minimal effort.

24-b. What's the solution to control massive fires?

b-i. **Let us understand the cause first.** Since oxygen supports combustion, carbon emissions are created as a consequence. An incomplete combustion or burning occurs because of a lack of oxygen, causing a lack of oxidation. As a result, more elemental carbon (*smoke*) and carbon monoxide are emitted, increasing their share of emission percentage. These non-CO_2 carbon emissions (i.e. CO & C) are a health hazard and generate more oxygen via **micarbs**.

b-ii. As in para a-ii, the micarbs consume carbon emissions and generate E-O_2. When this E-O_2 exceeds the limit of 21% in the composite air bank, the E-O_2 enters the atmosphere as surplus free-oxygen, which is dangerous, risky and hazardous. Even with an accidental trigger, as mentioned in para a-ii above, a spark or electric short circuit, a lighted cigarette butt, a campfire, or rising temperature exceeding 45^{o}C or lightning in the sky reaching the Earth etc., could cause fire to flare up into a massive uncontrollable wildfire, burning down thousands of acres of live flora, vegetation & trees, even when these vegetation have plenty of moisture in them.

Fig 22. The surplus free E-Oxygen in the air causes massive forest fires.

b-iii. The fire will continue despite all the actions taken to extinguish it as long as the surplus free-oxygen is not completely burnt out. Once the level in the atmosphere gets exhausted, the fire would die out without much external fire-extinguishing processes or with minimal effort, as seen in many instances of massive forest fires that get self-extinguished after a while.

Fig. 23 The fire continues unabated despite all fire extinguishing efforts by professionals, but once the surplus free-oxygen is exhausted, the fire gets self-extinguished or extinguished effortlessly.

24-c. What's the solution?

c-i. We have already got a clue in our above narration. We now know surplus-free E-O_2 is hazardous, dangerous, risky, and unsafe since it could sometimes initiate fire.

c-ii. **The solution is to manage somehow to burn off in a controlled manner (** *just like a bomb disposal squad does for a live bomb neutralisation***) or consume the**

surplus free-oxygen, which is suspended in the atmosphere, at the point of generation.

24-d. How could we know the location of surplus free-oxygen in the atmosphere?

d-i. To know the excess free-oxygen in areas through specially designed Oxymeters placed at vulnerable points in a city or the forest area. Where the oxygen is detected to exceed the standard saturation limit of 21% in the composite air, develop methods to absorb and store this excess free-oxygen or dispose it off by burning or having a dedicated fireplace in or around a dense forest (*like a large full-time havan kund*) to keep the fire lit 24x7 continuously.

d-ii. Alternatively, we isolate the area (*as we do in case a domestic gas leakage smell is sensed*) and undertake a controlled burning of the free-oxygen in the atmosphere without affecting the public or private properties and the environment.

24-e. Reasons for increasing carbon emissions:

e-i. Fires occur in cities for reasons like short circuits, lighted cigarette butts, fires from kitchens, and other unknown reasons. We also have reports in the newspapers and on TV showing wildfires raging in the forests worldwide all year. We also see the unending Russia-Ukraine war (*started 24th Feb 2022 and continuing through March 2024*), the continuing conflicts in the Middle East, the Israel-Hamas war in Gaza (*started 7th Oct. 2023 and continuing through March 2024*), which is dangerously getting into a multi-nation fight, other military operations and political instabilities in many African countries, acts of terrorism, and ambitions for territorial expansion, as reasons for explosions and fires, thus increasing carbon emissions.

e-ii. Due to bombing or fire explosions, when a building or others get set on colossal fire, it also, by default, burns out free oxygen and keeps the locality or a nearby forest from a triggered fire due to free oxygen. This cyclic oxygen-carbon dioxide continues until the free oxygen stops generating and reaches the reserve 21% oxygen limit in the composite air.

e-iii. **Carbon emissions & climatic variations:** Increased explosions, bombings, etc, cause massive fires and, consequently, emit carbon emissions. The heat generated warms the atmosphere and melts the glaciers, which causes flooding

due to overflowing rivers. A warm atmosphere also causes seas and oceans to warm up, causing more evaporation, consequently bringing more rain, causing more flooding and inundation. These deluges then drain into the seas. A warmer atmosphere also causes low pressure on the lands, causing cyclones, hurricanes, and typhoons directed towards the coastal areas and the land mass.

e-iv The cyclones, rains, etc., are the counter-balancing features of heating the atmosphere being cooled by rains through the TNS[45] auto-management and control systems and keeping it within their respective tolerance limits. This makes the environmental conditions conducive for the living bodies to survive and thrive under the management of specific environmental parameters, like pressure, temperature, airflow, oxygen, humidity, vegetation, and the overall ecosystem.

24-f. The varying Climate and its effect on humans and other living bodies:

f-i. Local warming and rising temperatures are causing environmental and climatic changes that influence human behaviour. Humans are getting more impulsive, temperamental, short-tempered, fiery, impatient, insensitive, aggressive, etc., adding to intolerance, road rages, frequent domestic issues, street demonstrations, public violence, etc.

Fig 24-a & 24-b: Hate, anger, violent protests, etc., are seen everywhere worldwide.

[45] TNS: Terrestrial Nature System

Fig 25-a, b, c: Images of cases of growing intolerance & arguments, sometimes leading to road rages, whether on the phone, in groups, or in a family.

f-ii. Even street animals like dogs have been reported to get more aggressive and violent with humans for unprovoked reasons, as well as with their fellow dogs and other street animals, etc., causing public nuisance.

Fig 26-a & 26-b, The temperature and climate change also affect the street animals as we see significant changes in their behaviour.

24-g. Conclusion:

g-i. More carbon emissions results in more E-oxygen generation by the micarbs. This E-O_2, when it exceeds the 21% saturation limit, gets into the atmosphere as free-oxygen. This free oxygen starts accumulating and builds up to become a massive fire hazard, which can get dangerous enough to burn down tens of thousands of acres of forest flora or even vulnerable places in urban or rural areas.

g-ii. Methods have been suggested by Astrogenesis research in para 24-c to detect, manage and control such free-oxygen generation.

g-iii. Carbon emissions through various sources accompany tremendous heat generation, warming the Earth and consequently bringing in climatic variations due to severe cyclones, heavier rains, flooding, glacier melting, high summer temperatures, etc.

g-iv. Climate variation also affects human temperament, making people more intolerant and impatient. Climate change is affecting humans and animals in civilian and forest areas.

End of Chapter-1

NB: Since micarbs-miox, C-microbes are part of a propounded theory by Astrogenesis Research Foundation, there would be some pertinent queries and questions. These FAQs are answered in Chapter-6.

CHAPTER
2

The Fortified Energised Oxygen : FE- O_2 ⇒ Prana Shakti.

25. The Fortified Energised Oxygen : FE-O_2 ⇒ Prana Shakti.

25-a. Introduction to FE-O_2:

a-i. We are introducing the concept of super-energized oxygen. This super-fortified energy is laced onto the E-O_2 molecules to form FE-O_2. We shall hereafter call fortified oxygen or FE-O_2 ⇒ Prana Shakti.

a-ii. Inhaling artificially manufactured oxygen, which we use in hospitals and ICU units, does have some intrinsic energy, but it is good enough for static conditions like lying down, resting, etc. Still, from time to time, the nursing staff takes off the oxygen mask to allow normal breathing to gain fortified energy. The oxygen from the cylinder does not provide sufficient energy for daily chores and activities.

Fig.-27-a,b: Breathing oxygen from the oxygen cylinder.

a-iii. The E-O_2, created by the Photosynthesis process or through the micarbs, has a small component of glucose energy. This E-O_2, when inhaled for respiration, has a minimal amount of energy, which could sustain small living bodies like

pests, flies, butterflies, microorganisms, viruses, bacteria, etc. But larger bodies, especially mammals, etc., and humans could not carry out sustained physical activities, with this minimal energy provided by nascent O_2 molecules or E-O_2.

25-b: Is food the energy source which drives our physical activities?:

b-i. We usually perceive and understand that our food provides the energy we need for various physical and intellectual activities. Astrogenesis study reveals that our absorbed food does provide energy, @ 1 gram of food = 9 calories of energy. The food intake depends upon the physical activity of a person. e.g. a labourer engaged in a lot of manual work would eat much more food than the Director of a company whose main work profile is intellectual but physically static, i.e. undertaking very minimal physical movements.

b-ii. When humans do physical activities, the metabolism and the bony structure undergo wear and tear in terms of organic molecules like calcium, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, nucleic acid, etc, getting consumed by the body to sustain those physical activities. The metabolism also consumes various chemical and metal elements like sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, etc., which get drained out through our urine, stools, sweat, etc. The food we eat replenishes these bio, chemical and metal elements. Some of these elements that are deficient in the body are medically replenished through various supplements.

b-iii. The body system also draws energy from our food, measured in terms of calories. Generally, a person draws energy from food sources ranging from 1500 to 2500 calories daily. This much energy is not sufficient to sustain the weight of our physical body and metabolism and drive our activities, like walking, jogging, running, walking upstairs or downstairs, seeing, hearing, talking, food digesting, maintaining constant body temperature, the energy we radiate from the body, thinking, other brain-related activities, etc. All these acts and activities would undoubtedly need extra booster energy, many times more than the energy we get from food.

b-iv. The primary purpose of drinking water is to provide adequate hydration to the body to compensate for urination, sweating, etc. Still, water does not provide energy or micronutrients to the body.

b-v. We know one can remain alive for several days without food or drinking water. Still, one would not live even for one minute without respiration.

b-vi. The respiration *(containing FE-O_2)* continuously feeds the energy to the body to sustain its metabolism. Thus, when the respiration is cut off, deliberately or accidentally or otherwise, the body is deprived of its energy level so rapidly that even if the respiration is artificially restored after a few minutes, the body energy decays rapidly and it fails to regain the lost energy. As a result, the body does not revert to life or get revived, and the body dies.

b-vii. Since continuous breathing is essential and critical for infusing energy to sustain life, the human body and other living bodies are designed for respiration as an involuntary function of the body system. The breathing is so critical that the human body is designed with one nose but two nostrils in it to allow breathing. However, if one of the nostrils gets blocked due to a cold, etc, the breathing happens from the other nostril. But, if both get blocked, the 3rd emergency alternative is breathing through the mouth.

25-c: Who provides *Praan Shakti*, the fortified energy FE-O_2?

c-i. The TNS[46] provides fortified energy FE-O_2, which is attached and laced onto the E-O_2 for respiration. It gives the extra energy needed, which we shall call *Prana Shakti* or fortified energised oxygen (FE-O_2), sufficient to perform our various daily chores of life and physical activities.

F + E-O_2 ⇒ FE-O_2 + C (*i.e. carbon drawn from the body system from carbohydrates, etc.*) ⇒ FE + CO_2↑ [*the respiratory lungs absorb FE (Prana Shakti) to deliver energy to the living body system*].

A few minutes, the body energy decays rapidly and fails to regain the lost energy.

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[46] *TNS: Terrestrial Nature System, which manages the 9 million odd species and their population and all activities on the the Earth.*

26. Fortified-Energised-Oxygen.

26-a. Comparison of energy required to drive gadgets with that of living bodies:

a-i. For ease of understanding our fortified energy model, we give this example: A gadget needs electrical energy of appropriate strength connected to it or to an appliance to activate it to perform. For example, An appliance needs 250 watts, but the power is just 100 watts. How would it work? We must add a transformer booster to the 100-watt power line to deliver 250 watts.

a-ii. The air we breathe provides a cordless and seamless delivery of energy. The normal air has energised oxygen (E-O_2), which energises small living bodies like insects, earthworms, pests, butterflies, grass, shrubs, etc. Still, when it comes to large plants, like trees, mammal bodies and others, they need fortified energised oxygen.

a-iii. The living mammals' are violent; they fight, chase, attack and kill for their food. We have dogs, cats, deer, monkeys, lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, cheetahs, Elephants, camels, hippopotamus, rhinos, bears, etc., who host and manage such large physical bodies that need extra energy to manage and perform, their daily chores of life.

a-iv. For humans, activities like brisk walking, jogging, physical exercises, workouts, dancing, shouting, deep thinking, hard labour work, etc., the normal energised oxygen E-O_2 is insufficient to support such activities. Just like some small gadgets, such as toys, remotes, transistor radios, etc., can run on battery power of 1.5 Volts to 12 Volts, but larger gadgets like fans, TVs, etc., need higher voltage and power to drive. Similarly, humans must breathe fortified oxygen (FE-O_2) to undertake heavy-duty activities. Hence, our energy is not just ordinary oxygen, created from electrolysis or an energised oxygen E-O_2, but fortified-energised oxygen or Prana Shakti.

a-v. Artificially generated oxygen from electrolysis, oxygen concentrators or other means, when subjected to continuous breathing for a long time, causes symptoms[47] like nausea, headache, fatigue, etc. However, when oxygen is drawn from air by a cryogenic separation process or others, it also provides FE-O_2 but in a diluted form.

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[47] Data taken from ChatGPT.

26-b: How is Prana-Shakti or Fortified-Energised-Oxygen created?

b-i. **Introducing "miblo" microbes:** Here, we hypothesise that typical microbes are omnipresent in the air and can instantly attract and absorb all the available blood that flows out from a living body or when a living body bleeds out due to a fatal injury or violent death. We call these typical microbes as miblo-microbes or simply miblo or miblos'. *See Fig. 28 next page 73.*

b-ii. The miblo microbes attract non-salty blood molecules drawn from the slaughtered animals that eat non-salty food, like grass, plants, etc. or predatory animals, preying on small or big animals and eating the body of non-salt taking animals. In the language of living bodies, we say that miblos' have a great appetite for non-salty(ns) blood. They (*miblos'*) rush to absorb them instantly.

b-iii. **Introducing "misblo" microbes:** We hypothesise another type of typical microbes omnipresent in the air, which instantly attracts and absorbs salty blood drawn from the fatally injured person whose blood is flowing out of the body. We call these microbes: **"misblo".** The misblo microbes are like miblo microbes except that they have a great appetite only for salty blood. *See Fig. 28 next page 73.*

b-iv. The misblo microbes instantly attract and absorb only salty blood molecules drawn from humans, where salt is a normal ingredient in our cooking. In the language of living bodies, we say ***misblos'*** have a great appetite for salty blood.

26-c: What do miblo (*hereafter denoted by* $\mathbf{m_{ns}}$) and misblo (*hereafter denoted by* $\mathbf{m_s}$) do?

c-i. Miblo ($\mathbf{m_{ns}}$) and misblo ($\mathbf{m_s}$) are typical microbes of the same family group. Still, with different features, where $\mathbf{m_{ns}}$ attract the non-salty blood ($\mathbf{b_{ns}}$) drawn from slaughtered animals and others, and m_s attracts salty-blood (b_s), drawn from humans caused by fatal deaths and serious injuries, like vehicular accidents, railway accidents, fatal suicides, shootouts, terrorists killings, murders, honour killings, killing for property disputes, revenge killings, injustice killings, romance-related etc.

c-ii. The m_{ns} attract and absorb the non-salty blood loaded on them; the Miblo microbes act as carriers of b_{ns} (*the non-salty blood*). Similarly, The m_s attracts and absorbs the salty blood loaded on them; the Misblo microbes act as carriers of b_s (*the salty blood*). Both the m_{ns} and m_s are present in the atmosphere, but they don't mingle with each other.

c-iii. The c-microbes (*denoted from now on as* $\mathbf{c_m}$ **).** We hypothesise another microbe, which we call the c-microbe, indicated from now on as $\mathbf{c_m}$. These $\mathbf{c_m}$ have an affinity to absorb both the ns-blood molecules and s-blood molecules from $\mathbf{m_{ns}}$ and $\mathbf{m_s}$, respectively. *See Fig. 28 on facing page*

c-iv. The $\mathbf{c_m}$ microbes satisfy their hunger* by primarily drawing the $\mathbf{m_{ns}}$ into them, but it also draws $\mathbf{m_s}$ in smaller quantities.

**The situation of* $\boldsymbol{c_m}$ *is similar to how humans add a small percentage of salt to food to make it taste appropriate for eating.*

c-v. The energy excreted by $\mathbf{c_m}$ is 'F', compatible with E-O_2 and integrated into it, forming FE-O_2, the fortified Oxygen. The FE-O_2 then enters the compatible E-O_2 bank in the composite air, replacing E-O_2 with FE-O_2, the fortified energised oxygen or *Prana Shakti.*

c-vi. After swallowing $\mathbf{m_{ns}}$ and $\mathbf{m_s}$, the $\mathbf{c_m}$ digests them and, through metabolism, excretes energised F- molecules, which integrate with the E-O_2 molecules to form FE-O_2, *See Fig. 28 on facing page.*

c-vii. The fortified energy generated by $\mathbf{c_m}$ microbes is as follows:
$\mathbf{c_m} \Rightarrow F + EO_2 \Rightarrow FE\text{-}O_2$, where FE-$O_2$ is fortified oxygen (*Prana Shakti*).

c-viii. After delivering the metabolised energy F to E-O_2, the emptied $\mathbf{c_m}$ gets hungry and returns to their recycling mode, i.e. back to their positions as in fig-28:

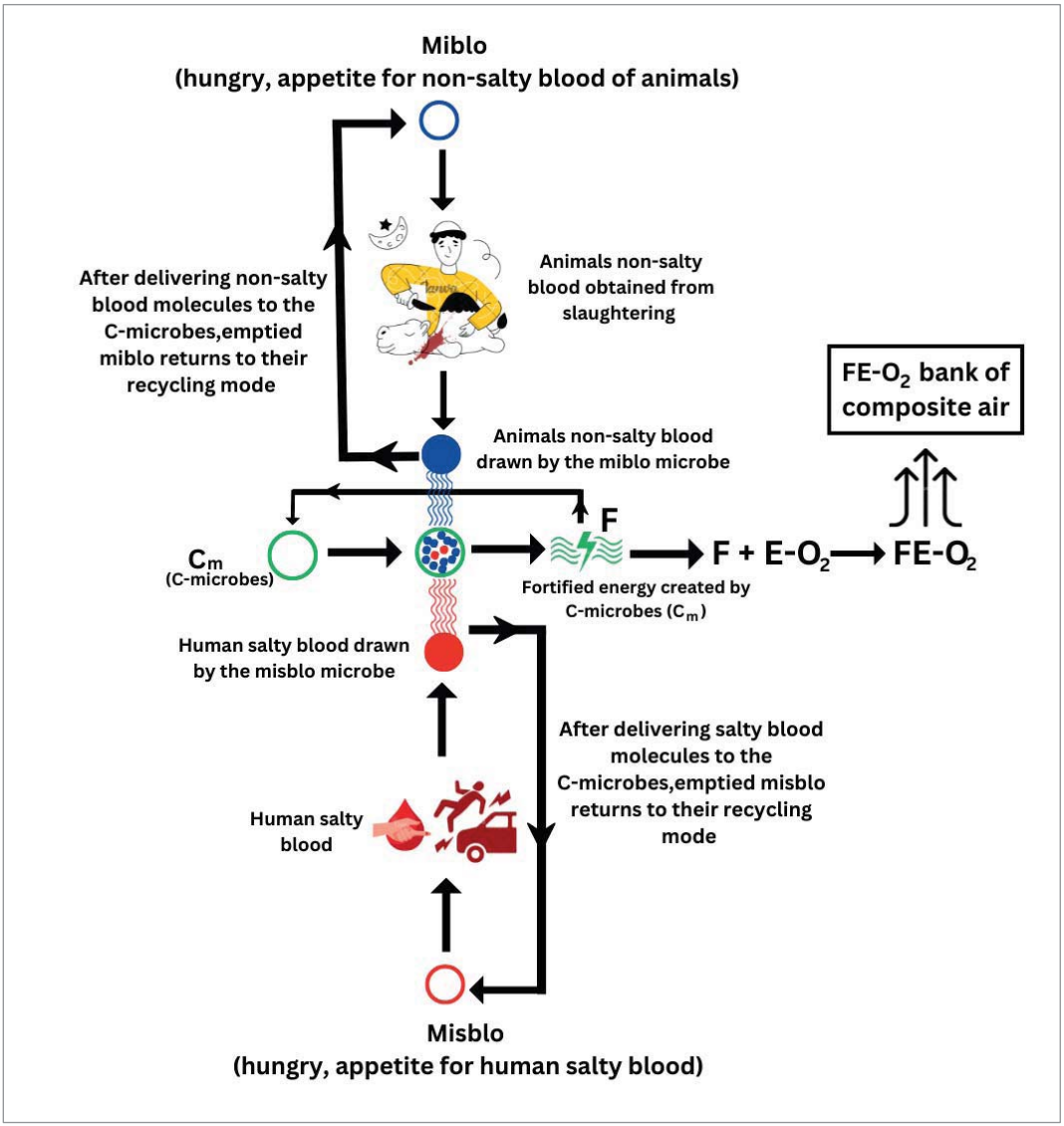

Fig-28 - Sketch of miblo and misblo microbes creating F-energy through C_m.

c-ix. The fortified oxygen (FE-O_2) merges with the composite air's oxygen bank. All living bodies breathe this fortified oxygen (FE-O_2) to undertake their daily chores.

26-d. Justifying the microbes: Miblo's (m_{ns}), Misblos' (m_s) and C-microbes (c_m).

d-i. There are microbiota, discovered as bacteria that can break down blood cells by a process called hemolysis, especially organisms isolated from human tissue such as Streptococcus and Staphylococcus species. There is another finding is that there are pleomorphic bacteria are present in the blood of humans.

d-ii. Similarly, the m_{ns} & m_s microbes have an affinity for bleeding blood and through their metabolism the m_s converts into s-recipe and m_{ns} converts into ns-recipe. The C-microbes absorb these recipes in proportion and create an energy source which integrates with oxygen molecules to create Prana Shakti ($FE\text{-}O_2$).

End of Chapter-2

CHAPTER
3

Applications of FE-O_2 Theory

27. Seasickness:

27-a. What is seasickness (*symptoms & effects*)?

Symptoms & signs of Seasickness [*As generally viewed on websites***]:**

a-i. Seasickness, also known as motion sickness, is a condition characterised by feelings of nausea, dizziness, headache, rapid breathing, fatigue and discomfort that some people experience when they are exposed to motion, incredibly repetitive and unfamiliar motion, such as that experienced on a ship, or boat, or other modes of transportation.

a-ii. Seasickness can affect individuals differently, with some being more prone to it than others. Factors influencing seasickness include genetics, previous experience with motion movement, and individual differences in sensitivity to motion.

a-iii. Medical experts suggest that to prevent seasickness, various strategies can be employed, such as taking medication, staying in well-ventilated areas, and staying hydrated.

Fig 29-a,b: Seasickness causes nausea, dizziness, headache, etc.

27-b. Reasons given for seasickness as per present knowledge:

b-i: According to the website[48] of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (*NOAA*), Seasickness is a result of a conflict in the inner ear, where the human balance mechanism resides and is caused by a vessel's erratic motion on the water.

b-ii. Some researchers and scientists claim that Seasickness is an imbalance of sensory information. It occurs when there is a sensory conflict or mismatch between sensory inputs related to motion and balance.

28. Researchers at Astrogenesis have a different version of seasickness, and their version is based on the evidence-based theory of fortified oxygen.

28-a. To understand the symptoms of Seasickness and hypoxia.

a-i. Before we proceeded with the Astrogenesis Theory applied to seasickness, we shared our concept for test check purposes with some cross-section of academicians, some of whom mentioned hypoxia (*see para 28-b-ii below*)**.** We know there is confusion about seasickness caused by a long sea voyage on a ship or a cruise and by hypoxia. Hence, explaining the difference is essential.

b-i: Symptoms of seasickness: These are given in 28-a-i above, i.e. **Seasickness is a condition characterised by feelings of nausea, dizziness, headache, rapid breathing, fatigue and discomfort.**

b-ii. **What is hypoxia?** Human body cells need oxygen to produce energy and help the organs and tissues to do their jobs. The dictionary meaning of hypoxia is the deficiency in oxygen reaching the tissues. **(*Hypoxemia is low oxygen levels in the blood. Lack of oxygen to the brain is cerebral hypoxia*).**

b-iii. **What are the signs and symptoms of hypoxia?** When the oxygen level is low, one might feel like one can't breathe or think properly. Some hypoxia symptoms include restlessness, headache, confusion, anxiety, rapid heart rate (tachycardia, Rapid breathing (*tachypnea*), Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath (dyspnea), etc.

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[48] NOAA website: https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/seasickness.html

b-iv. According to Astrogenesis, seasickness and hypoxia appear to be similar but different. While hypoxia is a lack of blood supply to the tissues, seasickness is a medical condition where there is sufficient oxygen in the air. Still, the energy contained in the oxygen is low, i.e. lack of FE-O_2. It implies that E-O_2 or only O_2 (*drawn from electrolysis*) is present in the air but not FE-O_2, i.e. the fortified oxygen.

b-v. Lack of sufficient energy in the oxygen, i.e. FE-O_2 (*Praan Shakti*) causes seasickness, and one is subjected to the symptoms of seasickness, i.e. feelings of nausea, dizziness, headache, rapid breathing, fatigue and discomfort.

28-c. Causes for seasickness:

c-i. In the research report, we have studied the causes of seasickness by analysing different ship routes, their voyage periods, and the occurrence of seasickness. We have also provided the reasons to avoid seasickness. Seasickness is one of the test-checks of the Astrogenesis Theory of "fortified energy" (*FE-O_2 or, as we call it in Yoga, the Prana Shakti*).

c-ii. What is fortified oxygen? FE-O_2 is present in the air we breathe and is explained above in para 28-b. The fortified oxygen in the air is present in civilian and forest areas because of animal blood, which goes into the atmosphere[49] and is added to it a small percentage of less than 1% of human blood generated from various sources[50]. Animal blood flow happens in isolated areas because carnivorous animals prey on other forest animals[51].

c-iii. When travelling anywhere on Earth and reaching human-inhabited regions within a couple of days, fortified oxygen is available for breathing at all times since, in all living places, some people prefer non-vegetarian food. Animal blood is spilt out with the slaughtering of animals like goats, buffaloes,

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[49] *caused by the slaughtering of food animals, like cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, chickens, ducks, etc.*

[50] *human blood comes from vehicular accidents, railways accidents, other accidents, murders, fatal suicides, riots, social disturbances, military conflicts, women, property matters etc.*

[51] *i.e. the carnivorous animals like lions, tigers, cheetahs, leopards, etc, preying on animals like deer, boars, jackals, monkeys, etc*

chickens, etc. In such areas, fatal human accidents, suicides, murders, etc., also take place. It results in the creation of fortified oxygen presence in the air through the natural microbial process given in Chapter 2. Therefore, during non-stop air flights to far-off destinations like New York-Singapore, Perth-London, and San Francisco-Bengaluru, for, say, 18 to 20 hours, the passengers, crew, or the air hostess do not experience symptoms like that of seasickness.

c-iv. But during the sea voyage by ship or cruise liners or cargo ships or navy ships, sailing in deep seas and oceans without touching the shores for three days or more, one starts experiencing seasickness, irrespective of whether they are crew members, staff onboard or passengers. Please refer to the following table:-

Table-3: Time taken by ships to sail to various destinations with the occurrence of seasickness.

Sr. No.	Ship routes: Start port to destination port	Period of sailing	Occurrence of seasickness
1	Spain to Brazil	2 - 4 weeks	Yes
2	London to Mexico	3 - 5 weeks	Yes
3	London to New York	1 - 2 weeks	Yes
4	Mumbai to Melbourne	4 - 6 weeks	Yes
5	San Fransisco to Shanghai	3 - 4 weeks	Yes
6	Mumbai to London (*before the Suez Canal was built*)	12 - 16 weeks	Yes
7	Mumbai to London (*after the Suez Canal was built*)	3 - 4 weeks	Not likely, unless one is very sensitive.
8	Chennai to Chittagong (*Bangladesh*)	3 - 7 days	Moderately (if journey exceeds 3 days)
9	Mumbai to Goa	18 hours	Not likely unless one is very sensitive.
10	Mumbai to Mangalore (*non-stop*)	2 - 5 days.	If it takes more than 3 days, sailing at least 5 km from the coast, one can experience seasickness

11	Mumbai to Mangalore (stopping at *Goa & other ports*)	for 5 - 10 days.	Generally, no, unless one is very sensitive*.
12	Mumbai to Kochi (*non-stop*)	4 - 7 days	Yes, when sailing at least 5 km from the coast, one can experience seasickness
13	Mumbai to Kochi (*stopping at Goa, Mangalore & other ports*)	1 - 2 weeks	Not likely unless one is very sensitive*.

**Even for more days of the sailing period if the ship is halting at various ports, one gets charged with FE-O_2 at the ports, or if the ship is travelling close to the coast, i.e. within 3 to 5 km from the coast, seasickness is not likely to happen unless one is very sensitive.*

28-d. Observations for seasickness:

d-i. As seen in the above table, passengers on distant destinations sailing non-stop for exceeding three days sea voyage at a stretch, far away from the coast, depending upon their sensitivity, begin to experience light to moderate seasickness. For those far-off destination ports with non-stop sailing periods of 1 week or more, everyone onboard experiences seasickness issues. i.e. As seen in the table above, destinations serial 1 to 8 are in this seasickness category.

d-ii. Seasickness is ruled out for shorter routes like Mumbai-Goa, where the voyage time is 18 hours on a standard cruise ship*. Similarly, Mumbai Mangalore, a non-stop cruise ship, takes 2 to 5 days. Here, the cruise voyage in 2 days should not experience seasickness, but a cruise ship taking a four to five days non-stop journey far-off from the coast (*+5 km*), is likely for passengers and crew to face light to moderate seasickness. The cruise ship between Mumbai and Kochi (*Cochin*) has a non-stop voyage of 4 to 7 days, and the seasickness is most likely between light to moderate intensity.

**The passenger or cruise ships should be large enough to be stable in the rough seas and weather conditions.*

29. Astrogenesis solution to avoid sea sickness:

29-a. Cruising close to the coastline:

a-i. If a ship's voyage route is chartered nearer to and along the sea coast, say between 3 to 4 km from the coast, the passengers or crew or their staff onboard shall not have to face the problem of sea-sickness. The reason is that the coastal areas are human habitable, where the air shall have sufficient presence of its fortified oxygen (FE-O_2), to provide adequate physical strength to maintain the health parameters of people onboard.

Fig 30: Sea routes from Mumbai to London. The cruise ship is unlikely to experience seasickness if it charters its path closer to the sea coast, i.e. within 3 to 4 km (see para 28-d-ii above).

29-b. Astrogenesis view on seasickness:-

b-i. Seasickness, or what is also known as motion sickness, as mentioned on many websites[52], is frequently experienced during sea voyages by ships lasting several days. Various websites provide multiple reasons, including an imbalance of the vestibular system[53].

b-ii. However, the following is the table:-

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[52] Data taken from: https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/seasickness.html

[53] Vestibular system: The vestibular system is a sensory system that creates a sense of balance and spatial orientation to coordinate movement with balance.

Table-4: Reasons provided for seasickness by various websites and Astrogenesis view

Sr. No.	The situation for seasickness	Astrogenesis view on Seasickness
1	The Ship's crew & staff should get habituated, but they also suffer.	It happens due to a lack of fortified Oxygen in the mid-seas; therefore, everyone onboard gets affected
2.	Most of the time, the crew and staff are busy with their chores. Sea-viewing is limited.	It happens due to a lack of fortified Oxygen in the mid-seas; therefore, everyone onboard gets affected, irrespective of their exposure to the direct sea viewing or not
3	Passengers are busy seeing cruise decor, events, entertainment, playing games, enjoying restaurant food and being in their cabin and indoors. Their exposure to the sea is for a limited time.	It happens due to a lack of fortified Oxygen in the mid-seas; therefore, everyone onboard gets affected (*but its severity could vary according to one's sensitivity*), irrespective of their exposure to the sea viewing or being in the cabin, etc.
4	Smaller ships, ferries, etc, get wobbled in rough seas and adverse weather conditions.	Nausea, headache, etc., happen for fear of safety and life, ship's drowning anxiety, etc. But this is not the seasickness we have discussed here.

29-c. What is the solution to avoid seasickness on long voyages?

c-i. According to Astrogenesis, the availability of FE-O_2 in the air can reduce the risk of seasickness. We have shared one solution in 29-a-i above to chart the ship's route as close to the coast as possible or halt at ports every 2 to 3 days of the voyage.

c-ii. However, this solution could be possible on shipping routes near the coast, like Mumbai to Cochin or Mumbai to London via the Suez Canal. However, when a ship's destination port is from Europe to across the Atlantic Ocean, or the

American west coast to across the Pacific Ocean or across the Indian Ocean, this method of cruising closer to coasts is not impossible.

c-iii. The Ship's restaurants and food counters carry canned and frozen veg. and non-vegetarian foodstuff, which is semi-prepared or warmed and served.

c-iv. **To generate fortified Oxygen (FE-O_2) onboard**, we need fresh animal blood (*the non-salty blood*) + a small proportion of about 1% of human blood (*the salty blood*). To achieve this objective of fortified oxygen onboard, we need to do the following two things:

1-a. We propose that the ship carries live goats, sheep, chickens, and other food animals, etc.

1-b. have a mini slaughterhouse on board the ship to slaughter the animals and serve fresh non-veg food.

2-a. **To get human blood:** Human blood is impossible on the ship. Hence, as a substitute, carry donated blood bags from the blood bank (*blood used here should be within its shelf life*)

2-b. Request the crew and passengers to donate blood onboard.

Fig-31: Blood bags from the blood bank

29-d: Creating Fortified Oxygen Process:

d-i. The spilt blood from the slaughtered animals lies in a large tray open to the air in the slaughterhouse.

d-ii. Spill the donated blood in a bowl in a centric place of the slaughterhouse and leave it open to the atmosphere.

d-iii. For the d-ii above, to have a dedicated place to position a deity of Kali-mata*, as shown in Fig-32. She has an empty bowl where human blood can be poured into it.

**It's mentioned in the Hindu Vedic scriptures the Kali-Mata symbolically drinks human blood after beheading the rakshas to quench her thirst for blood, after which she gets cooled down and thus saves the world.*

d-iv. The quantity of human blood required in the bowl is just about 1 to 2% of the amount of blood by volume (*in litres*) of the slaughtered animals.

Fig-32 Goddess Kali-mata, in her aggressive rage (Rudra-roop),

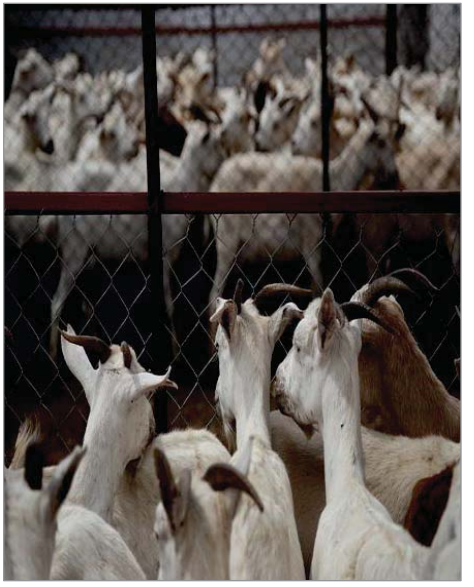

Fig-33: Animals onboard the ship shall kill persons and collect blood in her bowl, she then drinks provide fresh meat to quench her thirst and save the world.

30. Controlling Fatal Accidents & deaths in a city, on highways and expressways? (*This is the second but the most important Application of fortified Oxygen: FE-O_2*):

30-a. Why do fatal accidents take place?

a-i. Let's first understand why road accidents happen and what the causes of road accidents are. Is it rash driving? Over-speeding? Distraction? Overtaking? Off-lane driving? Potholes? Sudden stoppage? Overloading? or driver dozing off? Heavy rain? Dense fog? Or others?

a-ii. Visibly and logically, the answer is YES. There cannot be any denying the above-mentioned reasons for fatal accidents on roads to take place, which can result in deaths and serious injuries, spilling blood in the open. Similarly, fatal deaths due to murders, suicides, street violence, riots, terrorist acts, skirmishes on borders, battles, wars, etc, are all causes of bloodshed in the open.

a-iii. **Which areas are more accident-prone?** The civilian regions with fewer animal slaughtering for food and fewer fatal human deaths are more likely to be accident-prone because, in such areas, the lesser quantity of blood volume of animals may not be sufficient for TNS[54] to generate sufficient fortified oxygen (FE-O_2).

Fig 34 a, b: Fatal road accidents

[54] TNS: Terrestrial Nature System.

a-iv. **The Astrogenesis Theory on Fatal Accidents:** According to the Astrogenesis Theory, accidents are nothing but Nature's event for fulfilling its need for sufficient blood to generate fortified oxygen (FE-O_2). **When enough human blood is unavailable, fatal accidents happen in that region.**

30-b. What is the solution to avoid and overcome road accidents?

b-i. Astrogenesis Theory suggests that accidents can be minimised or even eliminated by fulfilling nature's need for human blood in the following ways:

A-1. In accident-prone spots, in the city, on highways or on Expressways, one could infer that lack of sufficient human blood in that zone causes such fatal accidents. Therefore, it is to be understood that fatal accidents happen to fulfil TNS (*Nature System's*) need for human blood.

A-2. The solution is to provide human blood to the spot to avoid accidents and human loss of life. Since it's difficult to pinpoint a spot, it is ideally installed at a dedicated place (*temple*), a deity of Kali-mata, as shown in Fig. 31. The deity is shown with an empty bowl to collect human blood, which, as mentioned in the Vedic Scriptures, the Kali-Mata drinks blood from the bowl to quench her thirst and thus save the world.

30-c. How to get human blood without fatal and grievous injuries causing deaths?

c-i. Human blood can be obtained by donating human blood for medical purposes, as undertaken for blood donation drives held by various social clubs in association with hospitals, etc. Local villagers can be motivated to donate (*for religious or other reasons*) blood to Kali-Mata to get, in return, boons from Her.

c-ii. If it is impossible to get blood donors, get blood bags (***of any blood group***) from a blood bank (*blood used here should be within its shelf life*). This required quantity of blood is approximately 1% ~ 2% of the blood of animals slaughtered daily in the vicinity.

c-iii. Astrogenesis suggests that, as blood bags have a shelf-life of 35 to 42 days, blood from blood bags can be used here two days before the expiry of its shelf life. It would be a very productive use of disposable blood to save the lives of otherwise accident victims.

30-d. Who should take responsibility for experimenting with this Astrogenesis Fatal Deaths Blood Quenching Theory?

d-i. In the best public interest and to avoid thousands of fatal accidents occurring annually, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways should support experimenting with the Astrogenesis B-B[55] Theory in collaboration with the Astrogenesis Research team.

d-ii. Initially, a pilot project may be taken by shortlisting ten accident-prone spots and trying for a year to see its effect and success.

31. What is the purpose of animals created by the Nature System (TNS)?

31-a. What for TNS-created animals in civilian areas, forest areas, avifauna in the atmosphere, and aquatic life in water bodies?

a-i. **Animals in the civilian areas:** The animals in the civilian area form a support system for humans; e.g. cows, buffaloes, and goats provide milk to the people, and their respective population is proportional to the human population. Thus, when the human population grows, their population also grows, sufficient to serve milk & meat to the human population.

a-ii. The males, i.e. bullocks, bulls, rams, and billy-goats, do the hard work. The bullocks and bulls are like an engine which moves carts, ploughing fields, drawing water from the wells, etc. Horses & mules are for speedy long-distance travel. Camels are also used for travel and transport in desert areas, and Donkeys are used for transporting smaller loads at shorter distances.

a-iii. Sheep are one of the primary sources of natural fibre in the form of wool, esp. for winter clothing and woollen carpets and their milk is used to produce various dairy products, including cheese, yoghurt, and butter. Chickens provide a steady source of fresh, protein-rich food in the form of eggs. In civilian areas, pigs serve as scavengers. The dogs are like security guards, and cats keep the house clear of all insects, rats, lizards, etc, by eating them up.

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[55] B-B = *Blood Bags*

a-iv. The male population of the animals in the civilian areas is based on their utility and needs served for the human population, e.g. bullocks, bulls, camels and horses have significantly reduced because of the availability of automotive vehicles, balers, cultivators, harrows, harvesters, tractors, trolleys, tillers, trailers, tuckers and modern farming equipment etc. The female population has increased because there is no substitute for milk, eggs, reproduction, etc.. In contrast, the male population has drastically reduced because of the availability of mechanised and economic substitutions.

Fig 35 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j: Animals in civilian areas, e.g. Chickens, Dogs, Cats, Cows & Buffaloes, Goats, Horses, Camels, Pigs, Sheep, Donkeys etc.

31-b. Animals are a food source:

b-i. At a particular stage, humans kill animals for food, nutrition and dietary preferences and use their skin as leather, body parts to extract certain chemicals, etc, used in the pharmaceutical industry. Their bones are crushed and chemically processed to act as a decolourising filter adsorbent in sugar industries, etc.

b-ii. Animals also act as mobile food. A few centuries ago, during battles and invasions at long distances, where many soldiers had to stay away for weeks and months, the animal source through their procreation was inexhaustible for food and nutrition availability.

31-c Animals for sports, detection, wars etc:

c-i. Animals were and are still used in sports, e.g. bulls, camels and horses for racing, polo, circus, etc. Camels & horses have been part of the warfare infantry. Dogs were used for hunting, and now dogs are used in police, terrorist detection, rescue operations and others.

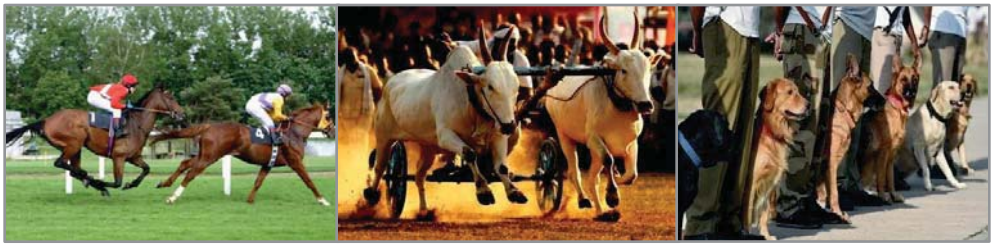

Fig 36 a, b, c: Animals for sports, detection and wars, etc.

31-d. Animals in forest areas:

d-i. Animals like Deer and their co-species like Antelopes, Sambar (*Rusa unicolour*), zebra, giraffes, bears, wild pigs, foxes, wolves, jackals, monkeys etc. There are also giant animals like the rhinos, & elephants. The elephants are typically forest animals but were also used in wars because of their height and strength.

d-ii. The functional purposes of various forest animals have yet to be widely studied and known. Still, all of them are prey for the carnivorous Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, Jaguars, and Cheetahs. Snakes are prey to mongooses.

Fig 37 a, b, c, d: Carnivores animals in forest areas, e.g. Leopards, Lions, Tigers, wolves etc.

Fig 38 a, b, c: Herbivores animals in forest areas, e.g. deer, Zebras, Monkeys, Rhinoceros, Giraffes, etc.

d-iii. Birds of all sorts are part of avifauna. These are not meant to serve human purposes except when, in the past, the pigeons used to deliver messages on small paper chits tied to their claws. But chicken, which is also a semi-bird, is the most desired food for humans, and there is maximum chicken slaughter happening for food.

Fig 39 a, b,c, d- Avifauna like pigeons, chickens, marine life fishes, etc.

d-iv. Aquatic life is created to keep the water bodies clean and stir them (*seas, Oceans, rivers, lakes, wells, etc.*), to manage various aquatic species and their population, and to perform acts and excreting matter which serves the needs of the water body system and creates minerals, salts, chemicals, gases etc. Fishes and other aquatic bodies are also seafood for large aquatic bodies like whales,

dolphins, sharks, etc. and humans, based on the principle that **"life sustains life and life lives on other lives"**.

32. Why are animals killed?

32-a. Is slaughtering/killing animals for food the only purpose?

a-i. We instinctively understand that animals are primarily killed for food, to satisfy humans' appetite, taste, nutritional needs and dietary preferences.

a-ii. **Why do humans kill carnivorous animals in the forest?** Under nature's plan, the same species do not kill members of the same species, e.g. rats don't kill rats, but a cat kills the rat, etc. Thus, a higher species is created to kill members of the lower species except for humans because the human is the highest and the ultimate apex species created by the Nature System, which can eliminate any other species, including fellow humans.

a-iii. In earlier times, we know that the kings and others from the royal families ventured into forests to hunt tigers, lions, etc. and used them as souvenirs, a show of their skills in archery and bravery. Currently, some poachers are active in killing carnivorous animals like lions, tigers, etc, for trading their body parts. Whatever the purpose or gains for which humans kill the carnivorous forest animals, Nature's purpose is to eliminate the sick, unhealthy, ageing animals that are taking place via humans.

Fig. 40: Hunting the tiger.

32-b. For the mass killing of animals for food, could there be some other purpose, too?

b-i. Yes, there could be some supernatural purpose that doesn't meet the eye and is probably not meant to be known to humans. Here, we apply the "Law of Purpose". It states, ***"Nothing is active or happens without a purpose, and if some activity is happening, find its purpose".***

b-ii. The TNS[56] must have a specific purpose for allowing the killing and slaughtering of billions of animals at such a massive scale. *See Chapter 4 under the topic: "Correlation between fatal human deaths and animal killings & slaughtering".*

b-iii. We have some mind-boggling figures. The total number of animals slaughtered annually, mainly for food in India, is 2.9 billion, and when we count it worldwide, it's 79.23 billion animals. Almost ten times the world's human population is killed annually for food. Massive slaughtering cannot be done without serving Nature's (*TNS*) sacred purpose, but that which doesn't meet the eye.

b-iv. Living bodies are created to be either herbivorous, carnivorous or omnivorous. Accordingly, they are given physical attributes, like carnivorous animals having strong paws, running speed to chase the prey and kill it, large mouths, and strong teeth to cut, tear and crush the prey. However, such attributes are not required for herbivore animals.

b-v. Humans are omnivores[57], but since they can cook food to make it soft and palatable, the physical solid, strong and ferocious features required for carnivorous animals are not provided to humans. Now, let us understand the purpose of TNS in creating herbivore, carnivore, and omnivore species.

32-c. TNS's purpose for creating herbivores, carnivores & omnivore life?

c-i. As mentioned above[58], Oxygen alone doesn't provide the necessary strength and energy to conduct major physical activities in humans, nor does the food we consume. There is a need for dynamic energy to sustain and provide more power and energy to enable living bodies, including humans, to undertake strenuous activities.

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[56] TNS: Terrestrial Nature System.

[57] Omnivore: An animal or person that eats food from both plant and animal origin.

[58] Chapter-2, Paragraph 1-b above

Fig: 41 a, b, c, d,- Strenuous physical activities like boxing, javelin throwing, etc. require more energy

c-ii. We at Astrogenesis hypothesise that the TNS provides this vibrant or fortified energy attached to the energised oxygen (E-O_2) we breathe. **How does this extra energy, i.e. the fortified energy, get bonded with energised oxygen (E-O_2) to create Fortified Energy** *(FE-O_2)***?**

c-iii. The blood from animals is non-salty, whereas the blood of humans is salty. Both these bloods are mixed in the air via the C-microbes. The process is detailed in para 26-b, pg. 71, titled: How is Fortified-Energised-Oxygen created? (*also see the graphic Fig. 28*) .

c-iv. Human history, since time immemorial, has one thing in common: humans killing humans. Though in a tiny percentage[59], as compared to that of animals, blood from humans is met through vehicular and railway accidents, homicides, murders, suicides, terrorists, encounters, stampedes, riots, inter-rivalry among various factions or communities, wars, conflicts, and others.

[59] *less than 1% of animal blood*

c-v. In earlier centuries, human bloodshed happened through human sacrifices (*Nar-Bali*), waging wars for territorial expansion or defending from enemy invasions, revolt in the army or by the commander towards the ruling King, fighting battles, revolutions, civil wars, genocides, etc. While bloodshed happened in civilian areas, in the forest, the bloodshed happened via carnivorous animals preying on herbivores animals.

c-vi. **To summarise:** To summarise para 32-c, i.e. 32-c-i, c-ii, c-iii, c-iv & c-v, we can say that one of the purposes for which the TNS has created the herbivore, carnivore and omnivore species "**is to fulfil the demand for blood to generate fortified energy",** which is needed to undertake physical activities of all living bodies including strenuous activities.

33. Examples to understand the Prana Shakti (FE-O_2).

33-a. Example-1: Model of glass vials

a-i. We have seen that a doctor uses glass vials containing liquid medicine to cut at its neck with a blade. The medication is drawn out through the injection syringe, and the vial is thrown into a disposable box. The medicine is injected into a patient to get well.

a-ii. The glass is non-biodegradable, so medical waste disposal is also a challenge. If it is thrown in the open, it could hurt and bleed a person, too.

Fig 42-a: glass vials with medicine.

Fig.42-b: glass vials cut and broken at the neck to draw medicine

a-iii. The model of glass vials is the equivalent of an animal slaughter where an animal is cut at the neck. But the entire focus of the butcher is not on the blood which flows out of the body like a pressure fountain but on the meat.

33-b: Example -2: Model of Biscuit Cone Ice Cream and Ice Cream in a Plastic Cup.

Fig.42-c: Ice cream in a biscuit cone. Fig.42-d Ice cream in plastic cups

b-i. We buy and eat a variety of ice creams stuffed into a biscuit cone. We also accept and eat ice cream in plastic containers or cups with a lid, as seen in Fig 42-c & 42-d. Can one guess the difference between the two options?

b-ii. As a study case, let's first analyse option Fig.-42-d. i.e. enjoying eating the ice cream in a plastic cup. After emptying it, one throws it out on the road or in a dustbin or disposal box. It's like a glass vial in Example-1 above; the challenge of medical waste disposal or the disposal of non-biodegradable plastic containers adds to the general waste disposal problems. Sometimes, a cow swallows up the container with other thrash, which could get stuck in her intestine, causing great pain and fatal, too.

b-iii. Let's take the next option, an example of an ice cream stuffed in a biscuit cone, as in Fig. 42-c. Here, one enjoys the ice cream and eats away the biscuit cone. There is no waste left at all for disposal purposes.

33-c: Non-vegetarianism is equivalent to ice cream stuffed in a biscuit cone.

c-i. Para b-iii is an example, where the ice cream and the body in which the ice cream is loaded are all eaten away, leaving no waste matter for disposal. It is an excellent example of a zero-waste food, and the biscuit cone is a perfect example of waste disposal by eating it away.

c-ii. Let us draw an equivalence with the animals killed for food, whether in civilian areas by humans or in forests by predators like Lions, Tigers, etc. In

example 1, the glass vial is cut at its neck to draw the medicine that benefits the patient, whereas here, the animal's head is cut off, and the blood is released instantly like a fountain. Once the animal body cools down, it is chopped and segregated as raw food. In larger animals like cows, buffaloes, etc, the bones are segregated, and the rest of the body matter is used as raw food.

c-iii. Here, the difference between the ice cream eating and the animal killing is that the same person enjoys both the ice cream and the biscuit cone, whereas, in the case of an animal, the beneficiaries are as follows: (i) The TNS, which draws the blood for fortifying the oxygen. (ii) Humans are programmed with a taste to enjoy the animal's body matter (*beef, mutton, etc.*), (iii) The skin of animals is used to manufacture leather & leather goods, furs, carpets, fashion products, etc, bones are crushed for use in the pharmaceutical, sugar industry and others. And (iv) The predatory animals in the forests prey on other animals, like deer, etc., to make their living.

c-iv. In conclusion, an animal's body is thoroughly disposed of, and everything inside of an animal is either utilised or consumed. It is an ideal example of Nature's zero-waste management system.

34. Why do people (*tribals or adivasis)* live in forest areas? Why don't they migrate to civilian areas for better living?

Fig. 43-a,b,c,d,e,f: Tribal hunting tools, bow and arrow, animal hunting, cultivation, tribal festival dancing and their habitation.

34-a. Did Nature create the adivasis or tribals specifically for the forests?

a-i. An Anthropologist, Weidenreich, in his Theory "Out Of Africa", mentions modern humans first appeared in Africa and then gradually migrated and dispersed to other parts of the world. Similarly, we find from Chat GPT that Henry Harpending proposed that humans spread from a geographically restricted area in Ethiopia, Africa, about 100,000 years ago and gradually spread to the rest of the world.

Fig. 44. Map showing Ethiopia

a-ii. **The migration Theory:** One wonders why the migrants from Africa spread to distant and remote villages and moved to live in deep forest areas.

a-iii. Astrogenesis propounds the Theory of the Simultaneous creation of humans under four significant races, and people are customised to the local environment aesis Tnd weather conditions. However, we shall present this revolutionary Astrogenheory in full detail in our separate book, covering the details in various Chapters. At this moment, we should restrict our communication to the Adivasi living in forests and what purpose they are serving to the TNS[60].

a-iv. **The purpose of Adivasis living in Forests is that they** have their dialect, traditions, and culture and are very conservative and restrictive in connecting with people living in the civilian area. These tribes are usually deprived of basic amenities, education, police protection from their rivals, and threats to the safety of life from predators, fellow tribals, Naxals, etc. Their food is also mainly fruits, poultry, goats, meat from hunting deers, etc, and sometimes they even hunt for predators like carnivorous lions, tigers, etc. We understand their occupation is also to draw fish from the lakes and ponds and cultivate and make their houses, pottery, paintings and handicrafts.

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[60] *TNS: Terrestrial Nature System*

a-v. **Why do Adivasis prefer to live in forests?** Food and safety are necessities of life, necessary to survive, whether as a community or an individual. When a better quality of life can be achieved in civilian areas where the government is active, why have they continued to live in such precarious and primitive conditions? No logic can work to answer or justify that adivasis continue to prefer to stay in forests. In such a situation, we apply the "Law of Purpose" to find some possible answers to this profound but perplexing question.

34-b. The law of Purpose and its application for Adivasi living in forests.

b-i. The Law of Purpose states that Nothing happens or is active without a purpose, and if something is happening, find the purpose. Tribals living in Forests serve who's purpose? and what purpose? by residing in the forests.

b-ii. The tribals also kill the forest prey animals with their bow & arrow. Once the prey bleeds out, they pick up the body for food. Thus, Tribals' killing other prey animals could supplement the job of the predators.

b-iii. **Adivasi kill predators:** Referring to para 32-a-ii above, we have seen that for every species, TNS has created another higher species to kill it. We also find no other species in a forest, higher than the predators like the tiger, lion, cheetah, leopard, etc, who could manage or kill them. These tribals and adivasis also kill them when they attack adivasi persons or a predator gets dangerous to their habitat.

b-iv. To the blood-pool recipe to create the fortified energy, human salty blood must be mixed with other non-salty blood drawn from the animal killings. The tribals get killed because they have a lot of internal and inter-community fatal fights, resulting in murders. Thus, tribals get killed regularly by various means, like suicides, murders, Naxalites, and police encounters including by predators, providing human blood to the Nature System.

b-v. Conclusion: Human blood, in proportion with that of animals, is needed by the TNS to keep the forest environment healthy and vibrant by supplying fortified oxygen(*FE-O_2*). Thus, the TNS has placed the Adivasi tribals in the forest, which could be why the Adivasi community would have been inspired to continue to prefer to live in forests against all odds and deprivations.

35. Application of Prana Shakti (*FE*-O_2) fortified energy model:

35-a. Feeling low or drained or rundown? How to boost one's energy?

a-i. **Solutions in the public domain:** There are many ways to boost energy temporarily; some prefer taking Energy drinks or fresh sugarcane juice, resting, napping, or drinking water to hydrate themselves. Google provides various solutions to overcome fatigue, tiredness, and low energy.

a-ii. **Solution by Astrogenesis:** We scientists at Astrogenesis have studied and found the following ways to boost energy based on the Astrogenesis Theory.

a-ii-1. Sit under an old banyan tree, a Peepal tree, or other dense trees during the day for about 30 minutes, eyes shut and relaxed. Experience the flow of energy and freshness.

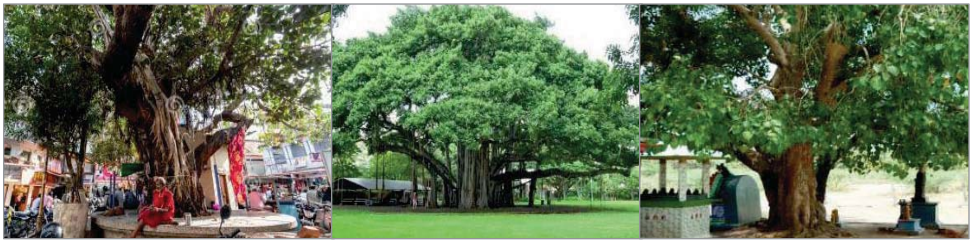

Fig.45-a and b are banyan trees, and 45-c is a Peepal tree.

a-ii-2. Visit the vicinity of a city abattoir, a muttonshop, a chicken shop, a masjid or a dargah area (*where live animals are slaughtered for food*). Be there in the surroundings for about 15 to 30 minutes. If there is a restaurant or a tea shop, be seated there or just walk around in the area or sit in the car with the window glass open, allowing good exposure to fresh air. The fortified oxygen (FE-O_2) density in these areas is much higher than elsewhere. Hence, experience the inflow of vigour and rejuvenation.

a-ii-3. We have seen people living in large numbers in slum areas under poor hygienic conditions, with air filled with pollution, dust, pests, mosquitos, and smoke from various kitchens and bakeries around. We also know about their poor nutrition and fast food-type food habits, yet they are pretty healthy and can do laborious, physical, strenuous jobs, etc. **Isn't it a great puzzle?**

a-ii-4. The answer lies in a lot of animal slaughtering for food in the midst of the slums. We also know unknown persons being murdered or killed or suicides or accidents or serious injuries regularly happening in these areas. Therefore, the density of FE-O_2 (*Prana Shakti*) is much higher than in the normal air. This provides the extra booster energy and builds their immune system.

35-b. **Conclusion:** Deep breathing boosts energy by inhaling an extra volume of FE-O_2, which is also a pranayam practice taught by a Yoga teacher. When walking upstairs or while running, the body consumes more energy, and to replenish it, one breathes rapidly to inhale more volume of air (FE-O_2) to boost the body's energy. This also proves that breathing provides the energy to undertake physical & strenuous activities, not just the food we eat.

End of Chapter-3

CHAPTER 4

Correlation between Fatal Human Deaths and Animal Killings & Slaughtering

36. Is there any correlation between Fatal Human Deaths and Animal Killings & Slaughtering?

YES, There is an underlying proportionate correlation, as discovered by the Astrogenesis Research Foundation.

a-i: **Introduction:** Human history since time immemorial has one thing in common: humans killing humans. These killings happen via murders for various reasons like civil riots, skirmishes, battles, invasions, and defending territory, etc.

a-ii. In a family, killing happens among siblings and others, for property matters, family injustice, marriage, misbehaviour with family women, domestic violence, honour killing, fatal accidents, fratricide, matricide, patricide, love went wrong, fatal suicides, etc.

a-iii. In Society, killing or grievous injury could happen for reasons like betrayal, cheating, fraud, robbery, injustice, accidents*[61], capital punishment by authorities, riots, unrest, acts of terrorism, shootouts, stampedes, uprising against the ruler, civil commotion, civil disturbance, communal violence, etc.

a-iv. States or the Rulers fight battles or wars for the ambition of expanding their territory, or to defend their territory or kingdom against the invaders, or looting another State to enrich their coffers and wealth etc. In such cases, large-scale killings happen of soldiers of both sides.

36-b. Slaughtering and killing of animals:

b-i. Humans kill animals in civilian areas on a massive scale for food, like goats, sheep, chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigs, donkeys, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, camels, aquatic bodies (*from sea or freshwater lakes, tanks, streams, rivers, etc*). In

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[61] Accidents: *Vehicle accidents, Railway accidents, flights, accidental fall in the washroom, bathroom or from a height*

some regions and States, animals like dogs, cats, horses, etc, are also killed for their food, skin, leather, etc.

b-ii. **The killings in forests, deserts, mountain regions, etc.:** The killings happen in all other regions and parts also, say in forests & jungles, deserts, mountain areas, snow-bound regions, etc. In forests & jungles, the killing is done by carnivorous predators like lions, tigers, jaguars, cheetahs, and leopards by hunting or chasing down deer and other animals. In other regions, humans do the mass killing.

b-iii. **Who kills the predators?** In the past centuries, the Kings would kill the predatory animals for their ego, for the pleasure of pursuing their hunting skills and using them as the souvenirs of their bravery. These days, predator killings are banned, yet these are killed by poachers and smugglers for commercial gains.

36-c: Conclusion:

c-i. In all the above situations stated in 36-a & b, there is one common denominator, i.e. bloodshed happens 24x7 by forced killing of humans for various reasons, by various means, by fatal accidents or grievous injuries.

c-ii. Animals are killed/slaughtered in civilian areas for food and other reasons. At the same time, the killing also happens in forests, deserts, mountains, snowbound areas or aquatic bodies in the seas from the giant whales, and dolphins swallowing petite and tiny live fishes in seas, oceans, freshwater lakes, ponds, rivers or other water bodies.

c-iii. All species are created so that the species doesn't kill among themselves, but a higher species is created to kill it for its food until the highest human species is reached. Since there are no species higher than humans created, therefore humans kill humans.

c-iv. Humans are given power, skills and means to kill/slaughter animals on a mass scale, whereas other species kill for their food or their newborns. For example: humans use manual and mechanised means to slaughter about 3 billion[62]

[62] See table 5

animals of different species in civilian areas per annum, whereas a cat can kill just 2 or 3 rats a day for its food. Similar is the case of other predators.

Table 5: Yearly number of Animals slaughtered for meat in India in 2019.

Animal	No. of animals slaughtered per year (in Billion)	Blood volume per animal (in litres)	Total blood volume (in Bn litres)
Chicken	2.73	0.165	0.45
Goat	0.055	3.88	0.213
Cattle	0.041	31.6	1.311
Duck	0.034	0.325	0.011
Sheep	0.023	4.44	0.102
Pig	0.01	7.15	0.072
TOTAL	**2.893 Bn**		**2.16 Bn litres***

Data taken from websites:-

(1) https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/animals-slaughtered-for-meat?facet=none&country=~IND

(2) https://www.montana.edu/orc/aacuc/policies/blood_collection_in_agricultural_animals.html

(3) https://animal.research.wvu.edu/files/d/f050dd7d-efcf-4314-9b36-8c3f446a809d/ blood-collection-guidelines.pdf

In Table-5, *above, in India, we have 2.16 bn Ltrs of blood spilt out per year, from the slaughter of animals for food, including cattle in the organised sector. (Data updated from the websites as of 2019)*

This spillage of 2.16* bn litres of blood. It does not include blood spilt from animals eaten daily by carnivorous animals, like lions, tigers, leopards, cheetahs, jaguars, etc. It also does not include animals killed by humans in the unorganised sector (*which is quite substantial and could be about 20% to 30% of the organised sector*)

37. Human fatal deaths annually, related to animals killed/slaughtered p.a

There seems to be a direct correlation between fatal human deaths and animals killed/slaughtered pa. This is because the blood-pool recipe needs non-salty animal blood, to mix with the salty human blood, but in a small proportion as compared to the animal blood. This recipe then creates fortified blood with the help of various microbes as stated in Chapter 2 above. Fortified oxygen (*FE-O_2*) is an essential energy booster needed for physical activities by living bodies, including that of humans.

a-i. The following are the calculations:

In India, blood spillage of slaughtered animals (*see Table 5 above*)

= 2.16 bn litres* = 2.16 bn kg of blood. (*1 litre = 1kg*)

a-ii. What's the percentage of salt we add to our food per day? According to the WHO website[63], the recommended daily salt is 5 grams. The daily food intake is from 1.5kg to 2.5 kg per person. This gives an average food consumption of 2 Kg. per person per day. Thus, 5 grams in 2000 grams of food = 0.25% of the salt recommended daily food consumed @ 2Kg/person. Thus in the non-salty content of food i.e. Vegetables, daal (*lentils*), etc, the salt used in the recipe is 0.25% i.e. 5 grams.

a-iii. We are calculating this percentage to find a relationship between salty human blood content spilt through fatal deaths, and the blood spilt of all killed/slaughtered animals. The Nature-System (*TNS*) creates fortified oxygen from the above blood pool through the microbes as in Chapter 2 on pg. 67.

a-iv. To calculate how much human blood is required to create fortified oxygen? As in para 37-a-ii above we have estimated that 0.25% of human blood (*salty blood*) is required to be mixed with the non-salty blood pool from the slaughtered animals = 2.16 bn litres, annually (*see Table-5 above*).

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63 Data taken from: https://goodseedventures.com/worldwide-food-consumption-per-capita-2/

37-b. To predict theoretically the number of fatal human deaths annually in India:

b-i. As in para 37-a-iv, human blood required is 0.25% of 2.16 bn litres = 0.0054 bn litres = 5.4 mn litres.

b-ii. One adult person has 4.5 to 7 litres of blood per person, as on the vinmec-health website[64]. We take an average of = 5.75 litres of blood per person.

b-iii. Theoretically, we can calculate how many humans shall have fatal deaths and grievous injuries annually in India. For 2.16 bn litres of animal blood pa, human blood required is @ 0.25% for a blood-pool recipe. As given in b-i above, 5.4 mn litres of human blood is required.

b-iv. To calculate the number of persons that could die annually by fatal means? We have calculated an average of 5.75 litres of blood per person. By dividing 5.4 million litres of blood by 5.75 litres of blood, we get 54,00,000 ÷ 5.75 = **9,39,130** fatal deaths and grievous injuries predicted annually.

b-v. The number of fatal deaths and grievous injuries in India in 2019 is estimated at **9,44,744** as per ourworldindata website[65]. Also see Fig. 46 on facing page.

b-vi. Thus, the **theoretical prediction by calculations as per the Astrogenesis Theory = 9,39,130 persons (***as shown in para 37-b-iv above***). Thus the predicted figure of human fatal deaths and grievous injuries = 9,39,130 persons is very close to the human fatalities annually = 9,44,744 persons in India** (*as in b-v above*).

b-vii. **Conclusion:** The purpose of para 37 is to show that fatal human deaths and grievous injuries cannot be avoided because blood is needed by the Nature System (*TNS*). It correlates with the animals slaughtered. The number of animals slaughtered is proportionate to the number of non-vegetarians. Persons are influenced to be Non-vegetarians or vegetarians by the Nature

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64 Data taken from: https://www.vinmec.com/en/news/health-news/general-health-check/how-many-liters-of-blood-does-the-human-body-have/

65 Data taken from: https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/total-number-of-deaths-by-cause?country=OWID_WRL~IND

System (*TNS*). Thus, if road accidents are somehow controlled, more accidents will happen because of railways, and if this is also controlled, riots will spread for some weird reasons, as we had in Godara, Gujarat in 2002.

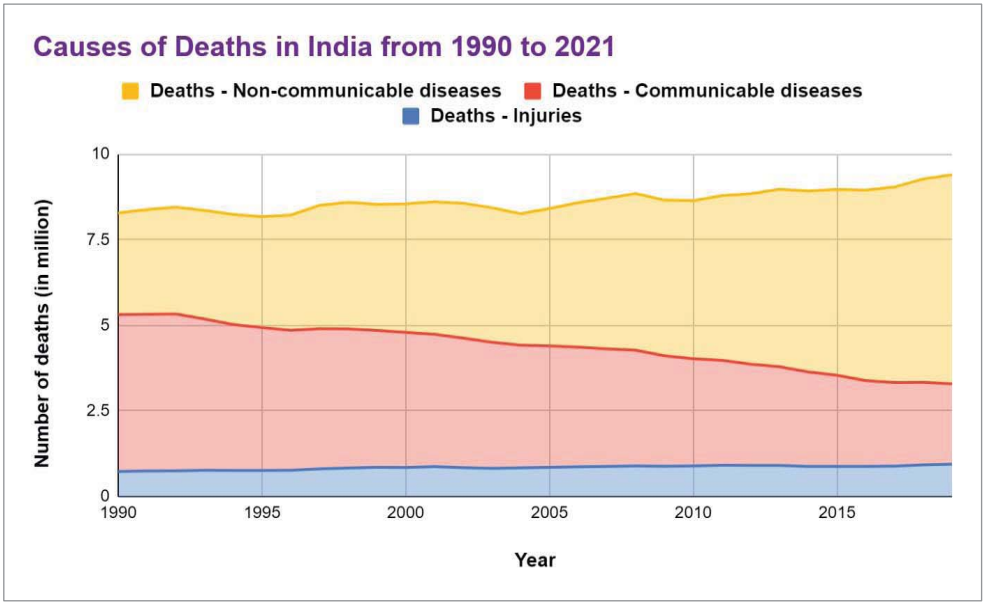

Fig 46: Causes of deaths in India from 1990 to 2021 (Data taken from website[66])

37-c The analysis of the Astrogenesis Theory for Fortified Oxygen.

c-i. The Astrogenesis Theory on Fortified Oxygen *(Prana-shakti),* **states that the Nature System creates the animals via the mothering process and their killing happens through the higher species except for the ultimate species, the humans.**

The reasons for creating animals could be as follows:

(A) To serve a local purpose to support human activities and their livelihood.

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66 https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/total-number-of-deaths-by-cause?country=OWID_WRL~IND

(B) To get animal blood for the blood-pool, by killing them via humans and predators.

(C) TNS's waste disposal of the slaughtered animal body happens by creating a taste for humans and predators to prefer such animal meat as a source of tasty food.

c-ii. The TNS engages humans to mass kill/slaughter these animals and use their body content as their preferred food while the Nature System uses the animal blood to build its blood pool with the proportionate human salty blood through fatal deaths for energised oxygen.

c-iii. **The TNS inspires a specific population of humans to prefer non-vegetarian food to correlate with the quantum of blood needed for the blood pool. Thus, every human is not a non-vegetarian.**

c-iv. A certain number of Humans are killed by way of fatal accidents and grievous injuries through vehicles, railways, murders, riots, suicides, terrorist activities and many other means. **TNS trigger "incidents" that promote such accidents, grievous injuries and fatalities.**

c-v. **The history of human grievous injuries and forced deaths:** In the past, such mass human killings were caused by waging wars, battles, conflicts, skirmishes with the defending army and civilians, etc, causing massive fatalities and grievous injuries. Still, in the early millennia, a tradition and culture existed in which certain sects and tribes undertook human sacrifices (*popularly known as nar-bali*) by offering their blood to a deity. However, since time immemorial, deaths due to social reasons, family disputes, property matters, violence, etc., are the added reasons for grievous injuries and fatal deaths.

c-vi. **Human population's correlation with animals:** As the human population increases, the animal population also increases in the same ratio, and so does the number of animals killed/slaughtered to raise the quantum of the blood pool. Consequently, it also proportionately increases the number of fatal human deaths to match the salty proportion of the blood pool needed for the fortified oxygen (*Prana-Shakti = FE-O_2*)

c-vii. A latent but empirical ratio (*i.e. the percentage*) exists for the number of human fatalities and grievous injuries (*for whatever reasons it may be*) happening with the animals killed/slaughtered in civilian areas.

c-viii. Thus, the Astrogenesis theory helps discover the secret of Nature System (*TNS*) in creating the fortified Oxygen. which is hitherto unknown in the public domain.

37-d. Is there any solution to reduce, control, or manage human fatalities?

d-i. The irony of fate is that the dynamics of all the active, visible living bodies need higher energy density, which is delivered through the Prana Shakti ($FE\text{-}O_2$) process; therefore, to sustain the physical and laborious workloads, there is no other substitution for Prana Shakti except for being dependent upon the fortified energy to sustain them. Hence, the killing and slaughtering of animals and the fatal human deaths are the Nature System's mandate. Therefore, these killings and human fatalities will continue for all time and in increased numbers, in proportion to the growth of the human population.

d-ii. Is there any solution to saving precious human lives? The blood quantity needed to neutralise human fatalities is too massive. Still, in vulnerable accident-prone zones, roads, highways and Expressways, the suggested method can be tried, as described in Chapter 3, by offering human blood in the open. **As suggested in Chapter 3, pg. 75, the experimentation project must be undertaken under the supervision of Scientists from the Astrogenesis Research Foundation.**

End of Chapter-4

CHAPTER 5

Global warming and Greenhouse gases

38. Global warming and Greenhouse gases:

38-a: Introduction: Global warming is a hot topic discussed at various national and international forum levels, including scientists, researchers, heads of state, politicians, environmentalists, social and green activists, and others. Reducing Carbon emissions by human actions is encouraged and enforced by local and international Laws with incentives such as carbon credits. The UN Conference on Climate Change under COP28 also focuses on the issue of increasing carbon emissions and their control in the coming decades to avoid rising global temperatures.

38-b. Is excessive carbon emissions the reason for Global warming?

b-i. In the atmosphere, water vapour, clouds, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide cause the greenhouse effect (GHE). The present knowledge of global warming attributes significantly to carbon emissions causing global warming and the GHE.

b-ii. Astrogenesis studies reveal that humans have no control over the clouds in the atmosphere and the water vapour content, including methane or nitrous oxide formed by lightning in the skies or because of microbial activities. Carbon dioxide is the only other gas that could contribute to the GHE by elimination.

b-iii. The percentage contribution of all the GHE gases, as given by the website, is as follows:-

Table-6: Percentagewise major contributors to the greenhouse effect

	K&T (1997)[67]		Schmidt (2010)[68]	
Contributor to the greenhouse effect	**Clear Sky**	**With Clouds**	**Clear Sky**	**With Clouds**
Water vapour	60%	41%	67%	50%
Clouds		31%		25%
CO_2	26%	18%	24%	19%
O_3	8%	-	-	-
$N_2O + CH_4$	6%	-	-	-
Other		9%	9%	6%

Note: The above table shows the major contributors to the greenhouse effect are water vapour and clouds, contributing 75% to 67%. Carbon dioxide comes next, contributing from 24% to 19%, as per Schmidt (2010) data. The other minor contributors, like nitrous oxide, methane, ozone, etc., are 9% to 6%, depending on whether the skies are clear or cloudy.

b-iv. Astrogenesis has researched global warming caused by GHE by carbon dioxide to be about 19% to 24% (*Table 6 Schmidt,2010 data*). This percentage is the central focus of all carbon emission activists. Still, a significant percentage of water vapour and clouds contribute 67% to 75%, over which one has no control because these are natural constituents of the atmosphere formed by microbial and natural processes. We also have no control over the other atmospheric constituents, like ozone, nitrous oxide, methane and others.

c-i. **Cause of carbon emissions:** Whenever there is combustion or a fire, oxygen has a role in supporting it and carbon emissions are created as a consequence. Hence, where oxygen is consumed, carbon emissions are produced.

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[67] Data taken from: https://www.geo.utexas.edu/courses/387H/PAPERS/kiehl.pdf

[68] Data taken from: https://pubs.giss.nasa.gov/docs/2010/2010_Schmidt_sc05400j.pdf

c-ii. Carbon emissions from massive forest fires, oil refineries, off-shore onshore oil wells, hundreds of thousands of passenger flights and commercial flights taking to skies daily, military aircraft, sorties, shipping for cargo, passengers, naval ships, coast guards, aircraft carriers, conflicts in the Middle East, Russian-Ukraine war, Israel-Hamas conflict, which is getting into an all-out war with, Terrorists from Yemen, Syria, Lebanon joining the war directly with Turkey, Iran & USA on standby for an all-out war erupting in the offing. These are some of the human-caused reasons for heating the atmosphere. But all these contribute to just about 15% of the total carbon emissions (*refer to para 17-c*).

Fig-47. Graphic depicting some of the sources of carbon emissions.

38-d. Carbon dioxide is exhaled by hundreds of billions of living bodies, including humans.

d-i. There are 9 million living species on Earth, including flora, fauna, avifauna, and aquafauna, and their respective populations. All these living bodies have

respiratory systems to inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. The exhalation of carbon dioxide by hundreds of billions of living bodies every moment results in massive consumption of oxygen and massive exhalation of carbon dioxide, which goes into the atmosphere every moment.

d-ii. The GHG*, including CO_2, water vapour, other gases, dust particles and clouds in the atmosphere, obstruct the sunlight and its heat from reflecting back into space; as a result, the heat gets trapped and retained, causing warming up the Earth and consequently the climate change. * *GHG: greenhouse gases*

38-e: Is Carbon dioxide consumed in the atmosphere?

e-i. None of the websites, including the NASA website, mentions that CO_2 is consumed in the atmosphere but that it superfluously stays there. Staying in the atmosphere is not consumption, and if not consumed, more CO_2 cannot be endlessly accommodated in the atmosphere.

39. Astrogenesis study of carbon emissions versus global warming:-

a-i. The present knowledge on Global warming attributes CO_2 to be its principal contributor by way of raising the global temperature @ 0.08^0 C per decade since 1880. It is projected to warm by about 1.5^O by 2050. (*data drawn from website*[69])

The present average global temperature is 15^OC (*data drawn from NASA website*[70])

a-ii. Now let's study the facts from the graphics presented by NASA on temperature and WorldinData for Global carbon emissions.

The following is the graph of annual Global emissions from the year 1750 to 2022 *(see Fig. 48, next page)*. Here we see the rising carbon emissions since the 2nd Industrial Revolution, starting in the 1850s from relatively negligible

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69 *https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-global-temperature*

70 *https://www.space.com/17816-earth-temperature.html*

emissions onward to 5 billion tons at the close of the 2nd Industrial Revolution, ending in the 1960s. After that, we see a steep rise after the 3rd Industrial Revolution starting in the 1960s, i.e., from 5 bn tons rising exponentially to 36 bn tons in 2022.

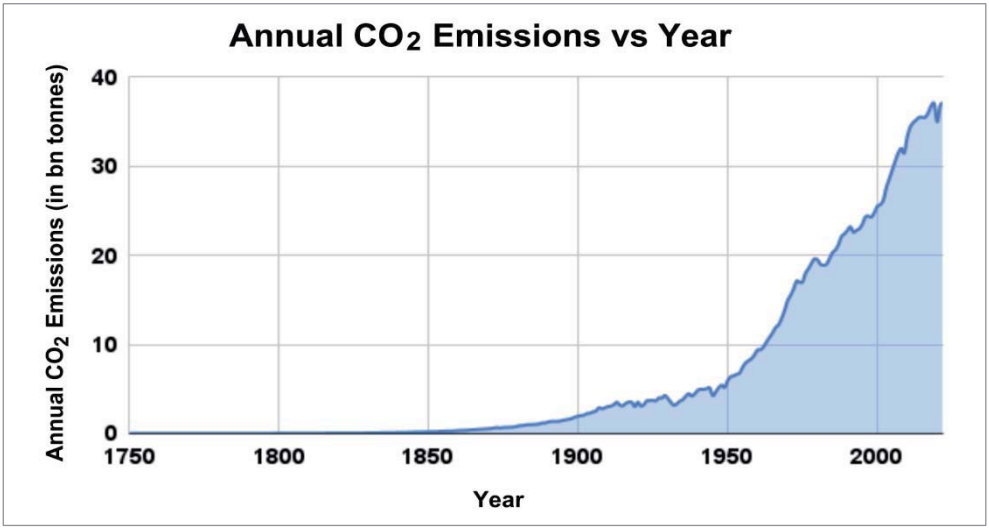

Fig.48: Annual CO_2 emissions from 1750 to 2022
(Data taken from: https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions)

a-iii. Now. let's compare it with the rise in temperature during this period in the graphic drawn from NASA website[71] *(see Fig. 49, facing page)*. The temperature shows up as follows:-

From the 1880s to 1960s, the temperature dip is shown as a negative dip, peaking during 1905-06 to 1917-18 up to (-)0.5^{o}C, whereas in other periods, the temperature dips frequently between 0.025^{o}C to 0.35^{o}C. It remained negative from 0.1^{o}C to 0.2^{o}C until 1978 or so.

a-iv. However, we do see a temperature spike from 1940 to 1945, possibly due to WW-2 and some minor temperature rises and dips between the 1950s and 1975s. However, we do see a global rise in temperature from the 1980s, which is seen rising but with spikes and dips in the range from 0.20^{o}C to a peak at 0.89^{o}C.

[71] https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/global-temperature/?intent=121

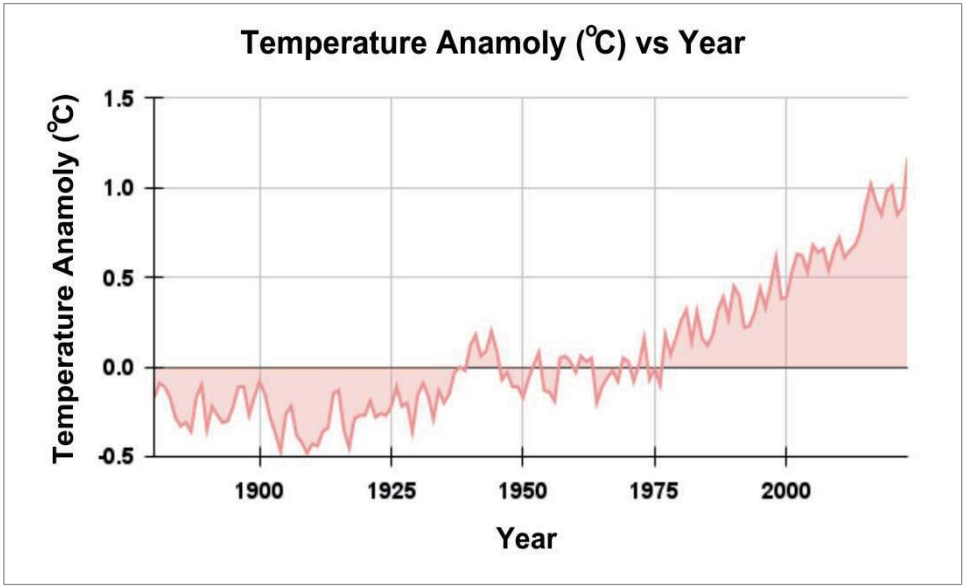

Fig:49- Global temperature anomaly
(from NASA: https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/global-temperature/?intent=121)

39-b. Conclusion:

b-i. Comparing the graphs of Carbon Emissions increase v/s temperature rise, we find the carbon emission graphic is seen increasing from 1880 to 1978, whereas the corresponding period shows a negative temperature dipping tendency, in contrast to the increasing global carbon emissions during the same period.

b-ii. However, we see that the global temperature is rapidly rising from 1978 onwards, but keeps peaking and dipping decade on decade basis. In contrast, the rising carbon emissions have a very steep rise as seen in the graphic.

b-iii. Thus, the graph showing an increase in carbon emissions and the temperature rise is a near match from the 1980s to 2022. i.e. for the last 42 years' patch only, but viewing 1880 to 1980, the emissions v/s temperature are different from that during 1980 to 2022.

b-iv. Therefore, it cannot be a scientific conclusion to generalise the increasing carbon emissions with rising temperatures based on 42 years and relate it to global warming.

b-v. We researchers at Astrogenesis believe the tendency of temperature to increase could be coincidental with carbon emissions but could also relate with other extraterrestrial factors like the variables we find in the following: The Perihelion-Apehelion of Earth around the Sun, the precession of Earth*, the Earth's obliquity and it's eccentricity. All these terrestrial and extraterrestrial variables must be factored in to predict the net Global warming.

**At present, it is rotating clockwise in the direction towards Star Vega.*

40. Is the Global temperature expected to rise from the present (*i.e. the year 2022*) 0.89^{O}C to 1.5^{O}C by 2050*?

This is the forecast and projection by some prominent scientists at COP28.

a-i. Astrogenesis study shows that the rise in global temperature due to rising global carbon emissions is merely coincidental, as seen from the temperature variations in the NASA graphic. Statistics of the past 40 years' patch period cannot be the basis for predicting a 2050 temperature projection of 1.5^{O}C. It could be a propounded hypothesis and mathematically theoretical unless extraterrestrial factors are considered for predicting Global warming.

41. What if the temperature does rise by 1.5^{0}C? What's the future of Carbon emissions and Global warming?

a-i. We should understand that 9 million species, including their respective populations on Earth, are created to carry out activities which help the operating Terrestrial Nature System(TNS) achieve its purpose and defined objectives. The TNS has designed all living bodies to serve specific purposes. They are placed in a specified territory to live under particular temperatures, pressures, climate, environment, habitat, and food and draw energy from respiration to drive their activities.

a-ii. Hypothetically, imagine the oxygen in the atmosphere gets accidentally cut off for just 2 minutes. What would happen? About 99.9% of the living population of all species shall fall dead and instantly cease to exist. Imagine what would happen if the air pressure dips or increases by just 5%, the temperature crosses 55^{O}C in certain places, the cyclone intensity rises, and their numbers increase by 10%. How about the Earth's rotational speed suddenly increasing,

or the tilt of the Earth getting shifted by a few degrees, or the perihelion of the Earth going too close to the Sun or the Aphelion going too far away from the Sun?

a-iii. All these variations and variables in Earth's operating parameters would be chaotic, disastrous and fatal to life. Therefore, the TNS regulates and manages the operative parameters of the Earth to maintain it within its tolerance limits.

a-iv. When the operative parameters exceed their defined limits, the TNS uses its toolkit mechanism to revert to normalcy. Some tools used to correct the parameters by the TNS are wind speeds, clouds, rain, cyclones, humans and other living bodies.

41-b. Let's take a few examples:

a. Disease management and control: In a population if a disease spreads, say a plague, caused by rats, the system uses humans to develop medicines and vaccines to bring it back to normalcy. We also saw during the 1920s when the disease spread and took a toll of millions of people. After 100 years, it was repeated as coronavirus. While the TNS was developing its cure for Carona, humans also developed vaccines to save people from dying. By the end of 2022, the coronavirus faded, and people became mask-free.

b. Human abuse: When unethical activities and wrong deeds or harassment by a group of persons, a community, or a state happen which exceed tolerance limits, some capable humans are inspired by TNS to lead their supporters to fight for injustice through public outcry, dharna, taking out morcha, civil commotion, riots, civil unrest, war, revolts, civil wars, riots etc to bring the situation back to normal. In pre-independence India, we have seen revolutionaries rise to fight the British for independence. We have seen leaders trying to change society's thinking at different times. Examples in India are famous kings like Ashoka, Prithvi Raj Chouhan, Maharana Pratap, Akbar, Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Ambedkar, and others. In other countries, communism, capitalism, marxism, fight for Equality by Martin Luther King and others shaped the laws of those countries and the public administration.

c. **Rising temperature:** We have also seen that when the temperature starts exceeding a limit, unseasonal rains happen, and so is the case when air pollution exceeds a TNS tolerance limit, the rains appear suddenly to manage the situation to normalcy.

d. **Control of animals:** Lions, Tigers, Cheetah, Leopards, Jaguars, etc., killing in the forests is banned at the highest government level. The government-appointed green tribunal monitors the destruction of green and forest cover. The activists resist cutting or destroying mangroves, trees and green forest patches. For the medical treatment, food and welfare of street animals like dogs and cats, there are nature-inspired NGOs and Individuals who provide shelter, food, and welfare and fight for animal rights when abused.

e. **The Earth has an estimated lifespan expectations of another 4 to 4.5 billion years:** The Earth has been active for the last 4.5 billion years and will continue to be active for another 4 to 4.5 billion years. Temperatures will keep fluctuating from low temperatures (*Ice Age*) to warmer periods and high temperatures, but these are highly regulated by TNS[72] for life to exist, persist and thrive.

f. **Monitoring and regulation of Earth's functional parameters:** We are concerned about an average of 15^{O}C and capping it at +1.5^{O}C by 2050. But the TNS have been managing the high temperatures as follows:-

   i. The temperature was 56.7 ^{O}C at Furnace Creek Ranch, California, on 10-7-1930.

   ii. A temperature of 58^{O}C was recorded in the Sahara desert in 1922 in Libia.

   iii. The average summer temperature in the Sahara desert rises to 47^{O}C

g. In the Thar desert, Rajasthan, India, the summer temp. rises up to 50^{O}C

[72] TNS- Terrestrial Nature System

c-i. As viewed from the Britannica website[73]:-

The climate change during the last 65 million years has been expressed by the oxygen isotope composition of benthic foraminifera. The Paleocene-Eocene thermal maximum (PETM) is characterised by a brief but prominent excursion attributed to rapid warming.

c-ii. The Paleocene–Eocene thermal maximum (PETM) was a period with a global average temperature rise of more than 5–8 °C across the event. This climate event occurred at the time boundary of the Paleocene and Eocene geological epochs. The exact age and duration of the event are uncertain, but it is estimated to have occurred around 55.5 million years ago.

c-iii. The associated period of massive carbon release into the atmosphere has been estimated to have lasted 20,000 to 50,000 years. The entire warm period lasted for about 200,000 years. Global temperatures increased by 5^{O}C–8^{O}C.

41-d. Comments by Astrogenesis researchers on para 41-c-i above. The above website shows an increase in global temperatures by 5^{O}C to 8^{O}C, about 55 to 65 million years ago, due to the oxygen isotope phenomenon causing climate change. However, the website does not provide the average temperature in those periods over which the Global Temperature rose by 5^{O}C to 8^{O}C. It also does not provide whether there were seas, Flora, fauna, or avifauna on Earth. Analysing the study in the above website, we understand that the TNS monitors and regulates all the Earth's functional parameters within their tolerance limits, enabling the living bodies to live, thrive and undertake their activities.

41-e. Then why such a hue & cry on Carbon emissions when Carbon emissions are not the only source of Global warming?

e-i. Carbon emissions approaching TNS's tolerance limits could be harmful for various reasons, which we can only guess. These could be as follows:

e-ii. The pressure on oil and gas depletion levels in the Earth's crust due to heavy drawing from the oil wells causes TNS to make up for the oil depletion levels, which could be causing issues in Earth's internal resources.

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[73] https://www.britannica.com/science/Paleocene-Eocene-Thermal-Maximum

e-iii. The constraints in carbon dioxide-oxygen recycling microbial sources. Probably, certain microorganisms in the atmosphere could be affected for their survival or healthy functioning.

e-iv. Since individuals, groups, or NGOs cannot control or manage the massive carbon emissions at the global level, the TNS have inspired the governments of 197 nations to campaign to reduce emissions by creating platforms like COP28*.

COP28: The 28th "Conference of Parties" (COP28) took place in Dubai, UAE, with representatives from 197 countries presenting their initiatives to curb global warming and discussing future climate actions.

42 If carbon emissions are not the principal cause of global warming, what other possible causes could exist?

a-i. Referring to para 41 above, Astrogenesis scientists wonder and need to understand why there is so much hue and cry only on industrial and other carbon emissions being emitted from fossil fuels when a significant percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere comes from the exhalation of humans and other living bodies, i.e. about 85.6% (*please refer to para 8 on pg. 22 and 17-c on pg. 41*). **Do we have any control over this significant percentage of CO_2 exhalation through the living bodies?**

42-b. The other reasons for global warming as propounded by Astrogenesis researchers are as follows:

(i) The Sun-Earth's Aphelion-Perihelion System (*please see para 42-c, below*)
(ii) The precession of the Earth (*please see para 43-a on pg. 126)*
(iii) The changing obliquity of the Earth
(iv) The changing eccentricity of the shape of the Earth's orbit.

42-c: Earth's perihelion & aphelion orbit around the Sun, causing temperature variations and consequently impacting the climate.

c-i. The Earth's revolution around the Sun is in an elliptical orbit, and the tilting of the Earth at 23.4^{O} is causing the seasons, which are opposite in the Northern Hemisphere compared to that in the Southern Hemisphere.

c-ii. Just like we see the Earth's natural satellite, the Moon, in perigee and apogee, we also have Earth's movement around the Sun in perihelion and aphelion positions. When in the perihelion position, the Earth shall experience more heat and a temperature rise; in the aphelion position, it shall experience a decline in winter temperature.

c-iii. These temperature variations also affect Global warming, causing cyclones, heavier rainfalls, flooding, heavier winters and challenging weather, thus impacting climate change.

c-iv. Below, we present a table from an astronomy website[74], showing the perihelion and aphelion of Earth orbiting around the Sun.

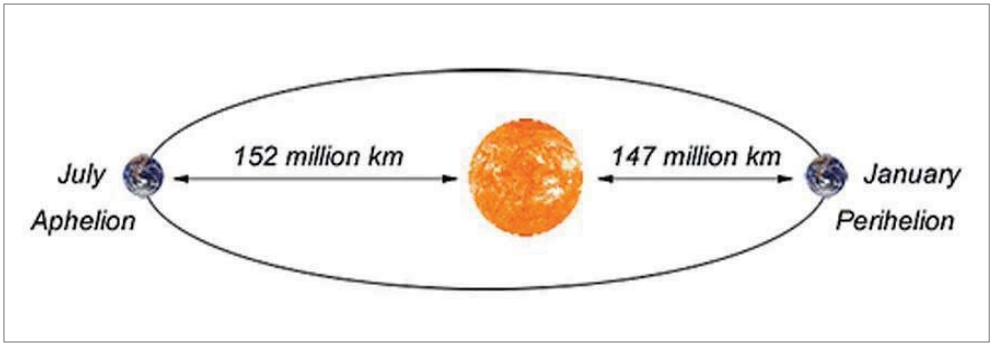

Fig 50-a: The Perihelion & Aphelion of Earth around the Sun. Every year, the distance slightly varies, as shown in the above Table 7 on the next page, as a result, the heat from the Sun reaching the Earth also varies, causing temperature change and, consequently, climate change to that extent.

[74] https://www.timeanddate.com/astronomy/perihelion-aphelion-solstice.html

Table-7: Perihelion and Aphelion of Earth orbiting around the Sun (*data from website*[75]).

Year	Perihelion* (date & local time)	Distance (in km)	Aphelion* (date & local time)	Distance (in km)
2023	4 January 2023 21:47	147,098,925	7 July 2023 1:36	152,093,251
2024	3 January 2024 6:08	147,100,632	5 July 2024 10:36	152,099,968
2025	4 January 2025 18:58	147,103,686	4 July 2025 1:24	152,087,738
2026	3 January 2026 22:45	147,099,894	6 July 2026 23:00	152,087,774
2027	3 January 2027 8:02	147,104,592	5 July 2027 10:35	152,100,481
* *All aphelion/perihelion times are in local Mumbai time.*				

Since the distances from the Sun in the perihelion and aphelion are not consistent, the summer and winter temperature variations happen.

42-d. Observations, Interpretation and Prediction of ± Perihelion & Aphelion:

d. Observations:

d-i. As observed in the table-7 above, in a yearly cycle, the aphelion and perihelion (*Sun-Earth radial distances*) are inconsistent since they keep varying, i.e. the Perihelion of Sun-Earth radial distance in a year would be different from the perihelion of next year or the following year.

[75] https://www.timeanddate.com/astronomy/perihelion-aphelion-solstice.html

Similarly, the Aphelion of Sun-Earth's radial distance in a year would differ year on year, causing inconsistent weather and environmental conditions. This can be seen from the above Table.

d-ii. The increase in the distance between the Earth-Sun at Perihelion lowers the peak winter temperature in the Northern Hemisphere, and the increase in the distance between the Earth-Sun at Aphelion lowers the peak summer temperature.

d-iii. Since it is observed that the aphelion and perihelion distances are not a fixed constant factor but keep varying, therefore if the peak summer temperature increases, it does not mean that the winter would increase proportionately, and vice-versa.

42-e. Calculations for predicting peak winter and summer temperature severity:

1a. Comparing 2023 and 2024, 0.0011% increase in perihelion of 2024. (+ *1,707 km*)

b. Comparing 2023 and 2024, 0.0044% increase in aphelion of 2024. (+ *6,717 km*)

2a. Comparing 2023 and 2025, 0.0032% increase in perihelion of 2025. (+ *4,761 km*)

b. Comparing 2023 and 2025, 0.0036% decrease in aphelion of 2025. (- *5,513 km*)

3a. Comparing 2023 and 2026, 0.00066% increase in perihelion of 2026. (+ *969 km*)

b. Comparing 2023 and 2026, 0.0036% decrease in aphelion of 2026. (- *5,477 km*)

4a. Comparing 2023 and 2027, 0.0039% increase in perihelion of 2027. (+ *5,667 km*)

b. Comparing 2023 and 2027, 0.0048% increase in aphelion of 2027. (+ *7,230 km*)

42-f. Comparison of winter and summer temperature predictions of upcoming years w.r.t. 2023:

f-1. Predictions of winter and summer temperatures between 2023 and 2024:

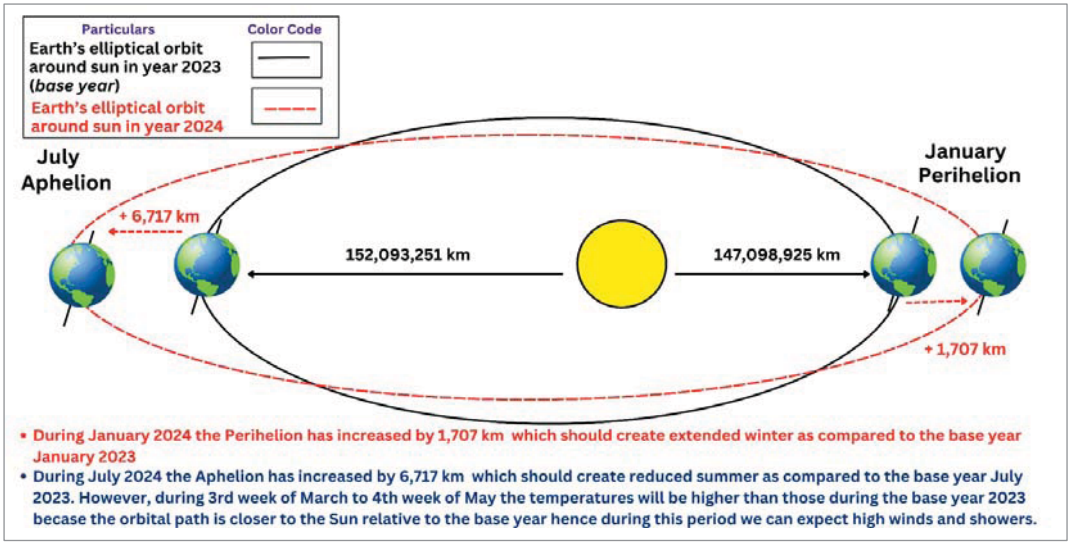

Fig. 50-b: Predictions of winter and summer temperatures between 2023 and 2024.

a. In the Northern Hemisphere, compared to the Winter of 2023, the Winter of 2024 starting Jan. 24, will experience a **lesser temperature** because the perihelion distance is increased by 0.0011% (*+ 1,707 km*) compared to the aphelion distance of the year 2023.

b. In Summer 2024 during the 3rd week of March to the 4th week of May 2024, the temperatures will be **higher** than those during the base year 2023 because the orbital path is flatter and closer to the Sun relative to the base year of 2023.; Hence, we can expect high to gusty winds and showers (*heavier drizzle*) during this period. Due to the hotter Summer, the rains also are expected to be heavier and more intense as compared to the monsoon of the year 2023. During the 3rd week of June to June end, it will be cooler.

c. Relative to the winter of 2023-24, the winter of 2024-25 will be slightly **more severe**, breaching the minimum temperature of winter 2023-24, because the perihelion distance is increased by 0.0011% (*+ 1,707 km*). The orbit is flattened more, than in 2023.

f-2. Prediction of winter and summer temperatures comparison between 2023 and 2025:

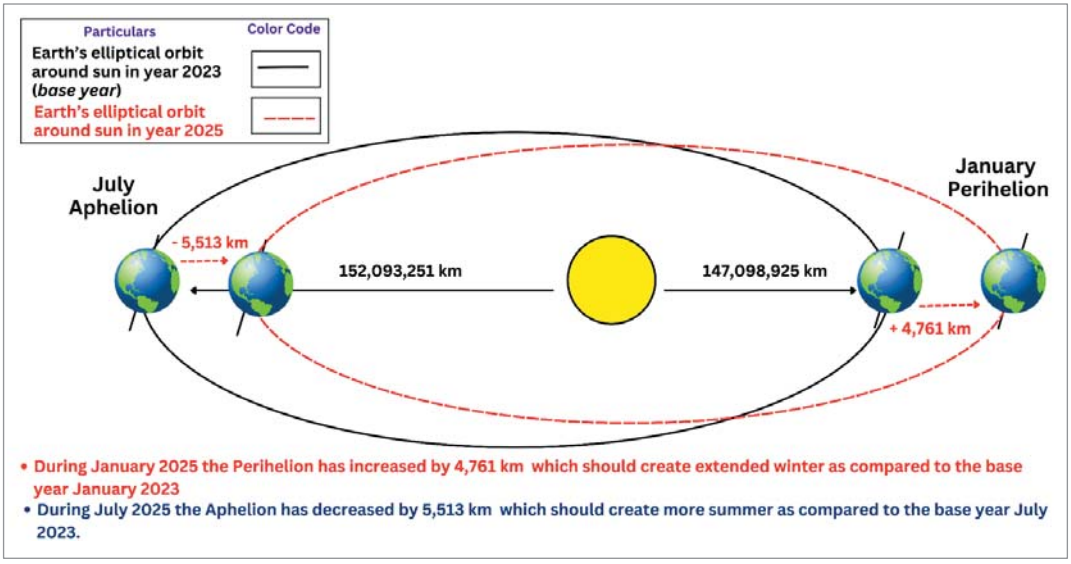

Fig. 50-c: Prediction of winter and summer temperatures comparison between 2023 and 2025.

a. In the Northern Hemisphere, compared to the summer of 2023 and 2024, the summer of 2025 will experience a ***hotter summer*** **temp.**, from end April to June first week, but March and April will be usual Summer temp.because the aphelion distance is decreased by 0.0036% (*-5,513 km*) as compared to the aphelion distance of 2023.

b. Monsoon is also predicted heavier. Regarding the winter of 2023, the winter of 2025-26 will be **much more severe** because the perihelion distance is increased by 0.0032% (*+ 4,761 km*) as compared to the perihelion distance of 2023.

f-3. Prediction of winter and summer temperatures comparison between 2023 and 2026:

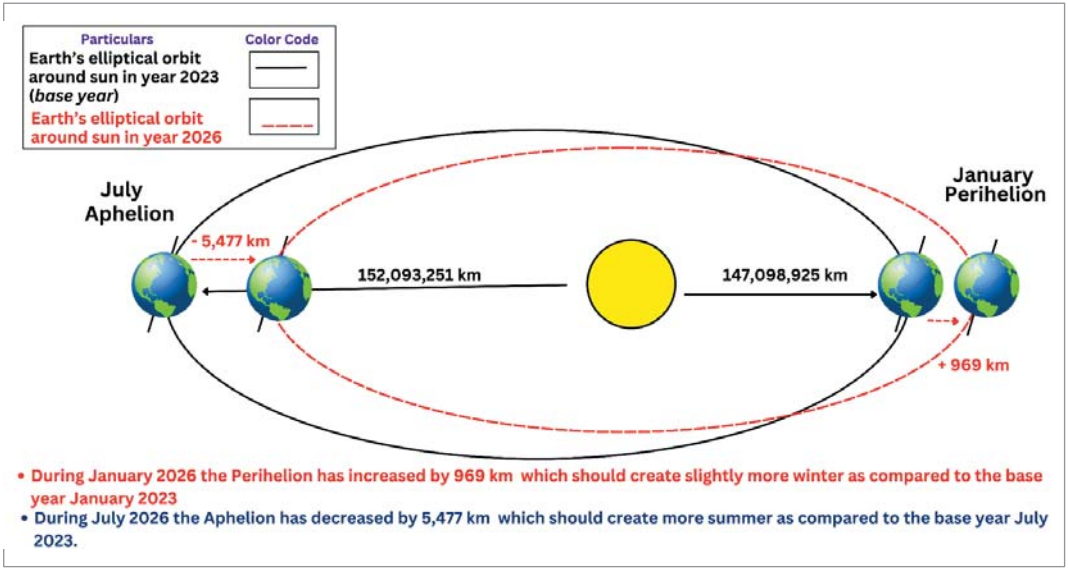

Fig. 50-d: Prediction of winter and summer temperatures comparison between 2023 and 2026.

a. In the Northern Hemisphere, the summer of 2026 will experience a *hotter summer*, ***similar to that of 2025***, because the aphelion distance is almost the same as that of 2025. The Monsoon shall also be similar to 2025.

b. As compared to the winter of 2025-26, the winter of 2026-27 will be **slightly less colder** because the perihelion distance is reduced as compared to that of 2025-26.

c. A point to note is that the pattern of the summer of 2025 and 2026 will be identical. Whereas the winter of 2026-27 will be warmer than the winter of 2025-26.

f-4. Prediction of winter and summer temperatures 2027, comparison with 2023:

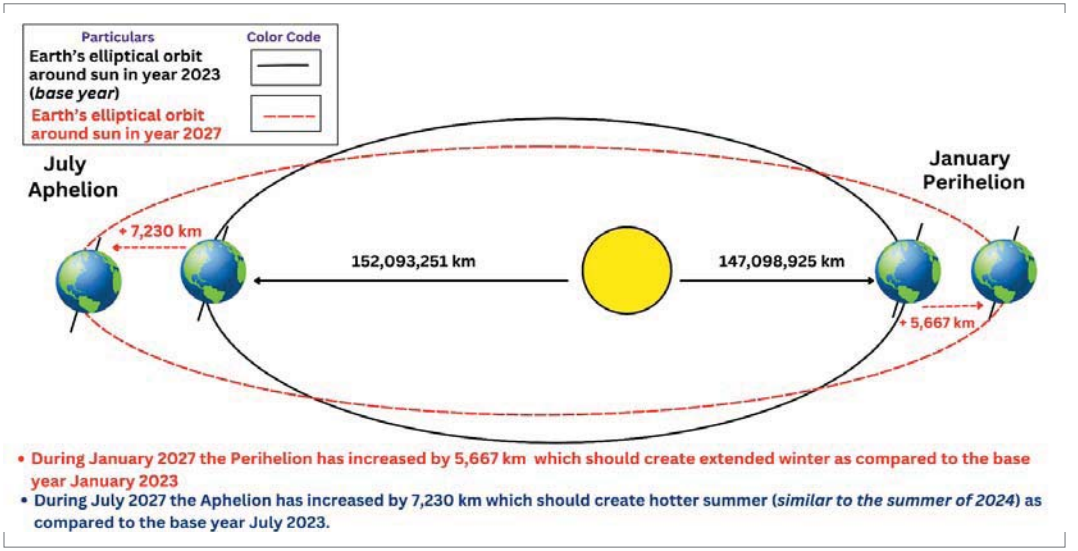

Fig. 50-e: Prediction of winter and summer temperatures comparison between 2023 and 2027.

a. In the Northern Hemisphere, the summer of 2027 will experience a **summer similar to 2024.** i.e. from the 3rd week of March to May severe temperatures with gusty winds and showers are expected. It could be cooler from the 2nd week of June to the end of July.

b. Early setting of Monsoon, similar to that of 2024, but lasting longer until 4th week of October, is expected.

c. Relative to the winter of 2026-27, the winter of 2027-28 will be **much more severe** because the perihelion distance is increased as compared to the perihelion distance of 2026-27.

42-g. Conclusion of Predictions:

Based on the data in Table 7 above, a comparison of year-on-year minimum winter temperatures for the years 2024 to 2027 relative to the winter of the year 2023 (*in the Northern Hemisphere*):

WINTER ⇒ 2027 > 2025 > 2024 > 2026 > 2023

This implies that compared to the reference year 2023 the winter temperatures shall be more in the year 2027 followed by 2025, 2024 and 2026.

Comparison of maximum summer temperatures (Aphelion**) for the years 2024 to 2027 with reference to the year 2023 (***in the Northern Hemisphere***):**

SUMMER ⇒ 2027 > 2024 > 2023 > 2026 > 2025

This implies that the summer temperatures shall be lower in the year 2026 and lowest in 2025, compared to the reference year 2023.

Whereas in 2024 it will be greater than 2023 and reach maximum temperature in the year 2027 compared to reference year 2023.

43. The wobble of the Earth causes the precession of motion, which is responsible for contributing to climate change.

a-i. The 3rd motion of the Earth is the precession of motion. The precession motion of the Earth's pole is clockwise. It precesses @ 50.4 seconds per year or moves 1^{O} in 71.429 years or a complete circle, i.e. 360^{O} in 25,714.5 years.

a-ii. The Earth is tilted at 23.4^{O} to the vertical pole (*as seen in Fig. 52-a on the facing page*). While the Earth revolves around the Sun in its orbit, the pole of the Earth remains firmly fixed and locked in one position because the clockwise motion of this wobble happens due to the precision of the pole.

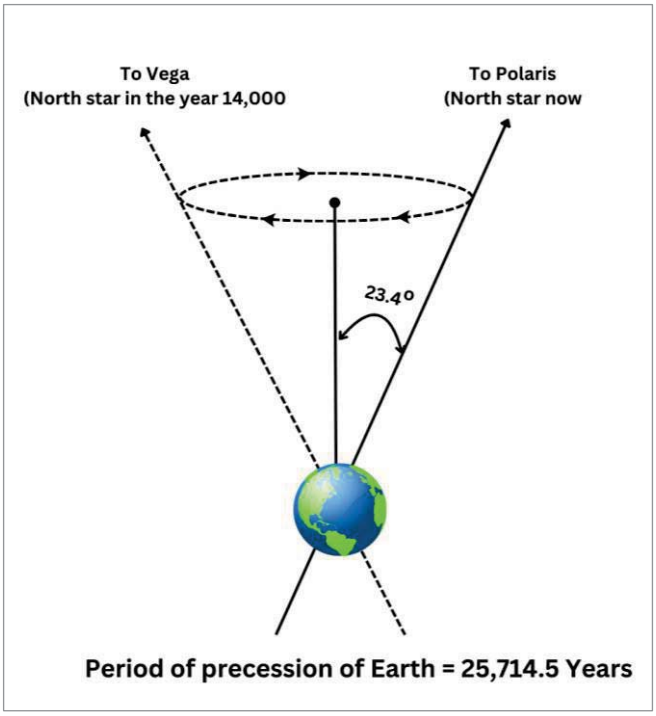

Fig: 51 Graphical presentations of precession motion of Earth:

a-iii. The rate of precession @ 50.4 sec per year, in which the Earth's tilt, at present, is more towards the Sun, causing a gradual temperature rise on Earth, which gives rise to Global warming. The temperature increases also cause cyclones, heavier rainfalls, flooding, heavier winters, and challenging weather.

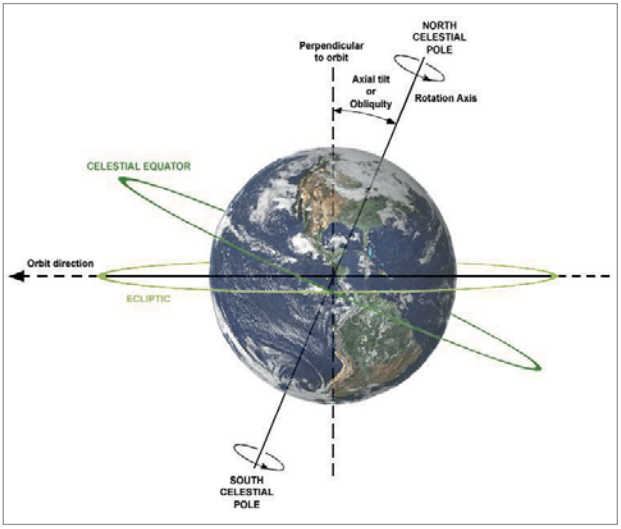

Fig.52: The tilt of Earth 23.4^{O}.

43-b. Interpretation of various motions of the Earth and Global Warming:

b-i. The Earth is subjected to 6 simultaneous motions as follows:

1. The Rotation around its vertical axis tilted at 23.4^0 has a rotation period of 24 hours.

2. The revolution of Earth in an elliptical orbit around the Sun has a revolution period of 365.25 days.

3. The precession motion of the axial tilt (*the axial wobble*) and its rotational period is 25,771.5 years.

4. The obliquity of Earth is a change in the tilt of the Earth which at present is 23.4^o to the Earth's orbital plane. The obliquity varies from 22.1^o to 24.5^o. The periodicity is 41,000 years. Data taken from NASA website[76]

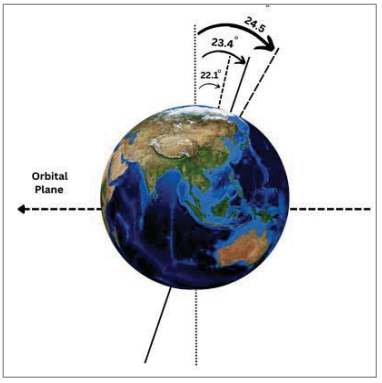

Fig: 53- Obliquity of Earth (Change in tilt)

5. The eccentricity of Earth is a change in the shape of Earth's orbit around the Sun periodicity 1,00,000 years.

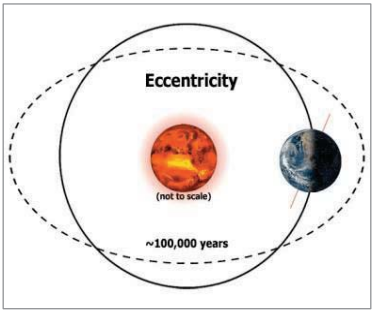

Fig: 54-Eccentricity of Earth

76 https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2948/milankovitch-orbital-cycles-and-their-role-in-earths- climate/

6. Earth's position due to changing radial distances from the Sun is Aphelion (farther) and perihelion (nearer).

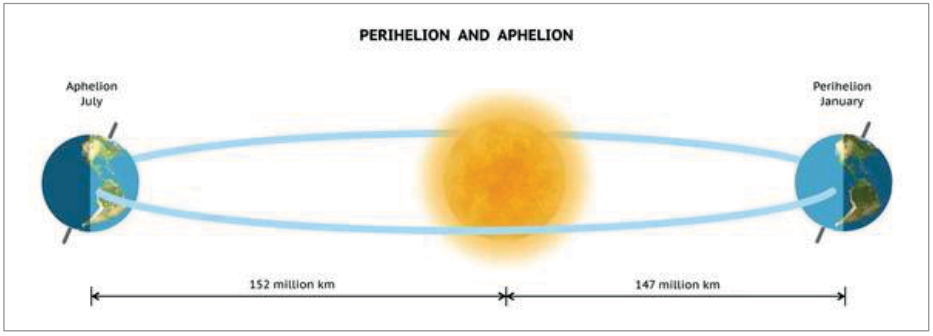

Fig: 55- Aphelion and Perihelion of Earth-Sun

b-ii. All the six motions are active simultaneously, making the Earth's movement around the Sun through regular but micro-varying, micro-irregular, and micro-inconsistent, ultimately resulting in irregular variations in temperature, weather and climate change.

b-iii. We are not going into precise calculations of these variations because we find these on the NASA website, which has worked in great detail to determine these multiple factors, causing varying shapes of the orbit, the varying tilt of the Earth and others.

b-iv. The closer the Earth gets to the Sun, or the more it moves away or tilts in or out, the change in the eccentricity, more temperature variations and, consequently, inconsistent weather and climate change occur.

43-c. The inconsistencies in Earth's motion, its orbital path and regulation of its parameters:

c-i. All the above-mentioned inconsistencies in Earth's motion and its orbital path, cause variations in temperature, weather, climate, environment etc. Global warming is one of the factors.

c-ii. The Earth system (*TNS*) monitors and regulates the weather, climate environments, temperatures, atmosphere and its constituents, etc, such that all living conditions for the living bodies to sustain and perform their activities, are maintained within their tolerance limits at all times.

The Earth System has also regulated global warming since its inception and will continue to be regulated at all times in the future too.

c-iii. Carbon dioxide is comparatively a very small factor in the overall Global warming, which is again being regulated by the Earth System through living bodies, where humans are one of them. The Earth System (TNS) inspires humans to control and manage excessive Carbon emissions caused by the burning of fossil fuels, and other causes like industries, wildfires, transport, aviation etc.

43-d. Conclusion:

d-i. Astrogenesis research study shows that the basis of global warming is significantly changing due to other factors that need to be considered, like the varying perihelion-aphelion of the Earth's orbit around the Sun, the precession of Earth the obliquity of Earth's tilt and the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit. However, the Environmentalists and the Greens focus on the GHG (*GreenHouse Gases*) as the only grounds for global warming and climate change.

d-ii. Even when we investigate the GHG in greater detail, the primary factors responsible for the GHG effect are water vapour and the clouds in the atmosphere, contributing to 60% to 75%, as seen in Chapter 5, Table 6 pg. 109. In contrast, carbon dioxide is just a 19% to 24% contributor to the GHG. Out of this percentage, about 85% of CO_2 comes from the exhalation of living bodies, which implies a mere 2.85% to 3.6%[77] of the total GHG gases are in focus to justify factors responsible for Global warming and climate change.

d-iii. Even here in this small percentage, i.e. 2.85% to 3.6% of GHG, the ever-increasing transport sector worldwide, especially the commercial passenger and military air traffic, is a significant contributor by inducting carbon emission directly into the troposphere-stratosphere, as large-bodied planes fly at 35,000 to 55,000 ft (*11 to 17km*) above sea level, and the accelerating increase in the number of aircraft, undertaking more than 1,20,000 flights *(Nov. 2023 data)*, to the skies every day on an average.

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[77] *2.85% to 3.6%* (*i.e.100-85% = 15% of 19% to 24% of carbon emissions*)

d-iv. There are also an unaccounted number of military, navy and airforce test flights, sorties, and joint exercises by various countries worldwide, polluting the skies directly with carbon emissions. **What have the Environmentalists, the Greens and other activists done about these factors?**

d-v. Global warming is triggered for reasons beyond human control except for some peripheral management of carbon emissions, mainly burning fossil fuels, agricultural & farm waste, avoiding state-to-state conflicts/wars, etc.

d-vi. Global warming is not a permanent feature but a cyclic one caused by factors beyond human control, e.g., the perihelion-aphelion of the Earth's orbit around the Sun, the precession of Earth, the obliquity of Earth's tilt and the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit. Thus, warming is cyclic over a while and not a consistently increasing factor, as is presently understood, but it would vary year-on-year depending upon the Earth's motion parameters as described herein above.

d-vii. The Terrestrial Nature System (*TNS*) manages the Earth's activities and well-being. We have seen that unseasonal rains cool the place when the Earth warms up when the temperatures exceed a limit. Even when the pollution reaches higher harmful levels, the sudden rains (*brought by the TNS*) bring the pollution down to safer levels.

d-viii. The TNS manages the Earth's environment and its functions by managing related operating parameters and creating customised living antibodies[78], as well as monitoring and controlling living bodies in keeping the Earth's environment life-friendly, safe and manageable.

End of Chapter-5

[78]like typical anti-pollutant fishes/aquatic bodies, which neutralise the effluents and other polluting matters in the rivers, ponds, lakes, etc., among humans, the TNS inspires environmentalists, greens, other activists, etc to manage the environment, trees, mangroves etc.

CHAPTER
6

FAQs

44. FAQs for CHAPTER-1:

Q-1-a. In the above Astrogenesis Theory, two different microbes have been mentioned (*i.e. micarbs and miox*).

Q-1-b. Is it correct to claim that the conversion of carbon emissions to energised oxygen and from energised oxygen to carbon dioxide is caused by microbes present in the air?

Ans: 1-a. There are thousands of microbe communities in the atmosphere. We are concerned with two of these communities of microbes. We name them micarb and miox. These specific microbes are designed and programmed to carry out their assigned activities by accepting only particular inputs *(e.g., absorption, swallowing, eating, etc.*) and particular outputs (*excretion, discharge, output, etc.).*

1-b. These two microbe-communities, i.e. first, the micarbs, attract only carbon emissions, thus filtering out all other gasses, dust particles, pollutants, etc. and converting them in the form of its excretions or its output to energised oxygen (E-O_2). In contrast, the miox picks up FE-O_2 from the composite air and converts it into CO_2, enabling it to merge with the CO_2 of the composite air.

Q-(2) How is the CO_2 from the carbon emission different from the CO_2 in the composite air?

Ans: i. As mentioned in para 17-b pg. 38, in the air, all its constituent gases like Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, argon, xenon, neon, etc., are combined to form an alloy-like model we call composite air, which has its properties and density. The constituent gases lose their individual density and combine to create a homogenous “composite air" with a 0.001204g/cc density.

ii. Composite air is a homogeneous mixture with all constituent gases, like Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, etc., in defined percentages.

On the other hand, CO_2 from the various emissions get mixed with Carbon monoxide (*CO*), Elemental carbon, and other gases like Nitrogen oxide, Sulphur dioxide, other polluted particles, dust, etc., with undefined proportions, making it a heterogeneous mix.

iii. Therefore, these carbon emissions don't directly mix with the constituents of the air but remain suspended and cohabitate like a patch cloud in the atmosphere. **Thus, Carbon dioxide from carbon emissions is localised and spread heterogeneously in the atmosphere in an area of its generation, whereas the CO_2 of the composite air is homogenously present all over the world in the percentage @ 0.04%.**

Q-(3) Why do micarbs absorb Carbon emissions only and not draw CO_2 directly from the composite air bank?

Ans: i. Micarbs are programmed to absorb the polluted carbon emissions as a heterogeneous mix. (***The emissions contain a blend of gases like CO_2, CO, Elemental carbon, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particles of various matter, dust, etc.***)

ii. In the atmosphere, the air has its density and characteristics. Other emissions that flow into the atmosphere do not mix with the composite air but stay superimposed on it as a superfluous matter. These do not get absorbed or mixed directly with the composite air.

iii. The carbon emissions are heterogeneous or occupy a cloud-like patchy space in the atmosphere. In contrast, the composite air is homogeneous, and its constituent percentage remains stable and unchanged in its composition. **Thus, micarbs are programmed not to directly accept CO_2 from composite air but draw only from the carbon emissions superfluously present in the atmosphere.**

Q-(4) Why is the CO_2 exhaled by living bodies not directly mixed with the CO_2 bank of composite air?

Ans: i. During respiration, Inhaled air from living bodies has defined percentages of the gases in the composite air with a specific density of 0.001204g/cc.

ii. On the other hand, as given by website[79], the air exhaled by humans contains 78% nitrogen, 17% oxygen, 4% CO_2, and 1% other gases. This exhaled gas concentration may differ with the different living bodies.

iii. Exhaled air from living bodies contains the same gas constituents as composite air but with a different concentration. The varying percentages of gas concentrations cause a difference in the density of exhaled air. The exhaled air gets mixed with particles like dust particles, other pollutants, etc. **Hence, CO_2 exhaled by living bodies has a different density than composite air; therefore, it does not directly get mixed with the composite air CO_2 bank but remains suspended in the air for micarbs to absorb them.**

45. FAQs CHAPTER-2

FAQ-1. If FE-O_2 is needed to perform daily chores plus laborious physical jobs, workouts in the gym, etc., how astronauts in ISS[80] are active for several months with oxygen drawn from the electrolysis process?

Ans: The International Space Station (*ISS*) has pressurised cabin modules where astronauts live and work; these cabins are equipped to provide a controlled and breathable atmosphere for the crew. These cabin modules are pressurised with air, and have a mixture of gases, primarily oxygen, nitrogen, and trace amounts of other gases, to create an environment similar to Earth's atmosphere. However, during an emergency, oxygen is also generated through water electrolysis which is a temporary measure and the human body is able to sustain it for a short time duration of say 30 minutes or so, where, no negative effect on the vital systems of the human body is observed[81] *(see Fig. 56 and Fig. 57 on the facing page)*.

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79 Data taken from: https://airly.org/en/the-composition-of-inhaled-and-exhaled-air/

80 ISS = International Space Station.

81 https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2718430/#:~:text=Results%20indicate%20that%20a%2030,for%20breathing%20and%20medical%20purposes.

Fig 56: At NASA Kennedy Space Center, the Pressurized Module before loading in the payload canister (Image credit: NASA) https://iss.jaxa.jp/en/kibo/about/kibo/jpm/

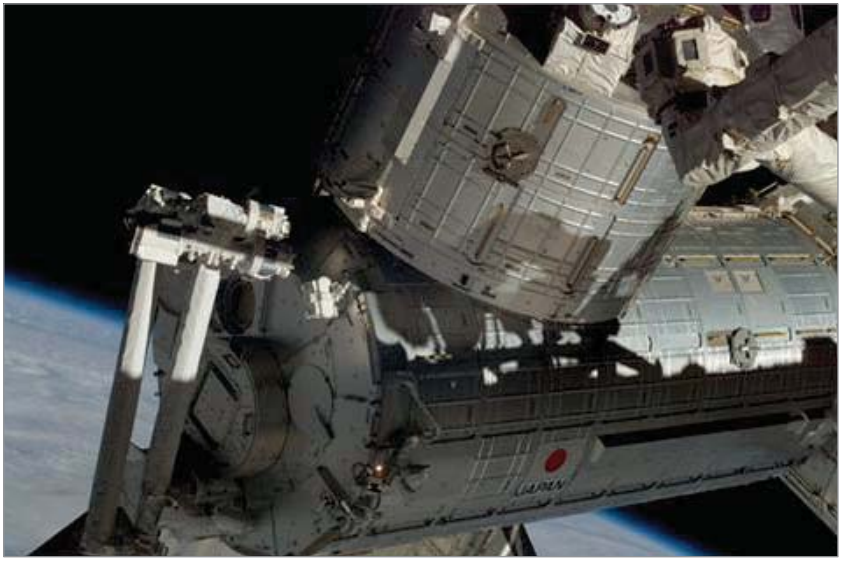

Fig 57: The above Pressurized Module, installed on the ISS during the STS-124 Mission (bottom) https://iss.jaxa.jp/en/kibo/about/kibo/jpm/

FAQ-2. Do Astronauts on a journey to the Moon and back? Do they breathe FE-O_2?

Ans: Neil Armstrong and his co-travellers to Mission, Michael Collins & Buzz Aldrin. It is to be noted that the entire to-and-fro journey was 8.25 days from departure to splashdown. They did not breathe pure oxygen because it was toxic. But an air-like mixture of gasses.

We searched websites like NASA for information on astronauts' breathing but couldn't get authentic clarity.

Astrogenesis recommendation for humans housed in Space Stations and astronaut journeys to the Moon and other Planets: *We believe that future space missions carry liquified air. At an appropriate temperature, when all primary gases in it boil to form a homogeneous composite air in the gaseous form, it is ideal for breathing. This composite air shall contain FE-O_2, the fortified energised oxygen, which shall be comfortable and ideal for breathing. For its real-time applications of liquified air*, Astrogeneis recommend due diligence and experimentation be undertaken to the satisfaction of the concerned scientists and quality control teams. *Air can be liquified cryogenically at minus (-)196^{O}C. On boiling, it will be converted to composite air.*

FAQ-3. How do c_m microbes obtain the salty and non-salty blood molecules from misblo (m_s) and miblo (m_{ns})?

Ans:

i. When we eat our food, say, a vegetable dish (*sabzi*) or a lentil dish (*daal*), we eat only if the salt is mixed in the right proportion, which is about 0.25% to 0.5% by weight of (lentils) daal or Vegetables (*sabzi*).

ii. If the salt proportion exceeds the requisite percentage (*i.e. taste*), a human who eats that food would outright reject it and shout at the chef who has prepared it.

iii. Similarly, if the salt content is less than the requisite percentage (*i.e. taste*), the person would ask for more salt added and shall eat that food only if the taste is good with salt.

iv. This is because a human is programmed to eat food with salt percentages of appropriate proportions.

v. The c_m microbes are similarly programmed to swallow an appropriate percentage of m_{ns} and m_s. After swallowing their food, they excrete fortified energy FE-O_2, which has an affinity to attach with E-O_2 in its bank. **$C_m \Rightarrow F + EO_2 \Rightarrow FE\text{-}O_2$.**

The c_m microbes are living bodies designed and programmed to absorb both the ns-blood molecules and s-blood molecules from m_{ns} and m_s, respectively.

46. FAQs for CHAPTER 3 & 4

Q-1. Why is it that despite several precautions taken by the GOI, Surface Transport Ministry, the accidents have not been reduced; rather, the fatal deaths and grievous injuries continue to increase, unabated?

Ans: The human blood is the need of the TNS (*Terrestrial Nature System*), which would somehow get it, come what may, to feed the inhalation of fortified oxygen for the living bodies. For example, if very tight rules and laws are made to stop road accidents, fatal deaths may happen through other modes, like a sudden eruption of riots, more railway accidents, etc. We have seen the Balasore, India, triple train accident in June 2023, which killed more than 300 persons, and over 1200 persons were grievously injured. The reason is human error.

Similarly, at Vijaya Nagar, Andhra Pradesh, India, two trains collided on 29th Oct. 2023, killing 15 persons and grievously injuring 50.

Fig.58: Balasore, a triple train accident in June 2023.

Fig.59: At Vijay Nagar, Andhra Pradesh, two trains . collided on 29th Oct.'23

47. Acronyms:

B-B - Blood bags.

b_{ns} - Non-salty blood.

b_s - Salty blood.

C_m - Microbes that have an affinity to absorb both the non-salty and salty blood molecules from M_{ns} and M_s, respectively.

E-O_2 - Energised Oxygen.

FE-O_2 - Fortified-Energised Oxygen.

GHE - Green House Effect.

GHG - Green House Gases.

Miblo (M_{ns}) - Microbes attracting non-salty blood molecules.

Micarbs - Microbes convert carbon emissions to E-O_2.

Miox - Microbes converting Oxygen (O_2) to Carbon dioxide(CO_2).

Misblo (M_s) - Microbes attract salty (Human) blood molecules.

TNS - Terrestrial Nature System.

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End of Chapter-6

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The Great Discovery of its Recycling Process.

This research study presentation is a beacon of knowledge that could usher in a revolution. It offers original, out-of-the-box thoughts that are truly amazing and discoveries that could benefit social outreach and humanity.

This research project aimed to understand the issues and causes of global warming, which is mainly pegged to increasing carbon emissions. However, extraterrestrial reasons for global warming are being completely ignored. Based on this revelation, predictions of summer and winter temperatures are given until 2027.

The research studies the mystery of how bulk carbon emissions are produced in massive volumes, but where do they suddenly and mysteriously disappear? The secret of Oxygen being sustained in the atmosphere in perpetuity is also revealed here. This research could be a breakthrough that provides a bridge to balance recycling of carbon emissions with oxygen generation..

As a consequence of the study on Oxygen generation, scientist discovered how the natural system fortifies the nascent oxygen with extra strength and power by presenting the “Theory of breathing fortified Oxygen”, The fortified Oxygen drives the high-energy-consuming activities of humans and all other animals and birds around. The unique discovery is a connection between animals slaughtered for food and fatal human deaths and injuries. The scientist also discovered why adivasi and tribes inhabit forests despite the choice of better living conditions in the rural and urban regions.

Once the secret is known, it's easy to provide a solution and a remedy to save human lives from fatal accidents and grievous injuries. After publishing this book, the scientist aims to test the Theory and its solution at accident-prone spots in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport, GOI.

The scientific community, academicians, researchers, and NGOs should consider this knowledge worthwhile, especially considering the time they spend reading and understanding it. The research has some great ideas, and once tested, it could enrich humanity in several ways and be a trendsetter.

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