
BIOLOGICAL SOFTWARE IN LIVING ORGANISMS

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to attempt to define, in a rational manner, the essence of life on planet Earth and the functioning of the various species of living organisms.

Methodology - A synthesis of existing knowledge about living organisms, their life cycle, and their interaction with the environment. Particular attention is given to the reproduction of species, or more precisely, to the transmission of life or the soul to the next generation.

Result - Many characteristics common to all species of living organisms on planet Earth have been identified, above all the capacity for self-reproduction and the same life cycle: birth, maturation, production of offspring, and death. Another major common characteristic is adaptation to environmental conditions. A third common characteristic is rationality in maintaining the functions of particular body parts and organs.

Conclusion - Life on planet Earth still remains a mystery.

A living organism is not merely a collection of minerals and bioelectricity, but a highly complex organism. Throughout its existence, complex chemical, physical, and biological processes and procedures take place within it, characteristic of each species of living organism.

Who regulates all of this, and how?

In the absence of visible causes, all phenomena in nature, including living organisms, were in the past attributed to God, who is without beginning, almighty, and immortal. Human belief in God played a positive role in the past.

To explain phenomena in living organisms through the known laws of nature, there must be complex natural software (the soul). It is therefore logical to call such software Natural Biological Software.

Biological life software is probably located in living cells, within DNA and RNA structures, and functions from the conception of the organism until its death.

The origin of the first living organism should be sought through probability theory, taking into account the billions of random interactions of matter occurring every second on planet Earth, and the billions of years that have passed.

Recommendations - Further research into the existence of Natural Genetic Software in all species of living organisms, together with new medical and biological knowledge, with the aim of improving their protection.

Keywords: living organism, evolution, adaptation of living organisms, biological software.

1. INTRODUCTION

Despite the significant achievements of science in recent decades, particularly in scientific fields concerned with living organisms on planet Earth, life as a phenomenon still remains a mystery.

The greatest mysteries remain how the first living organism appeared and the mystery of the soul, that is, who governs a living organism and how.

In the past, human beings recognized the cause-and-effect outcomes of phenomena on Earth, but lacked a rational understanding of many of them. Therefore, all of this was attribute to a special supernatural power called God.

According to religions, God is almighty, without beginning, and immortal, and governs everything and all phenomena in the Universe.

Many phenomena and events connected with human beings and nature that occurred without a rational explanation were attribute to God's will.

With the advancement of science and technology, particularly in recent decades, many mysterious phenomena in the Universe have become understood. It has been demonstrated that all material phenomena obey the physical and chemical laws now known to us, rather than someone's will.

I wished to address the task of unraveling the mystery of life - the life cycle of every living organism on Earth.

I concluded that all living organisms on planet Earth have many things in common: All living organisms are born, grow, mature, produce offspring, and die. During their lives, all organisms adapt to the environment; when they change significantly, they may be classified as a different species of organism.

Usually, a new generation develops from a seed or from part of the body of the "parent," or of the "parents" in sexual reproduction.

In addition to body structure, organ functions, and the life cycle, the new generation also inherits a certain immunity or resistance to various diseases and parasites, as well as climatic adaptation. In the event of illness or injury, many organisms become "engaged" in repairing the injury or overcoming the

disease.

There are many other characteristics common to living organisms, or very similar characteristics within particular classes of living organisms.

During their development, living organisms activate different or altered characteristics. This is especially pronounced during sexual maturation, or the acquisition of the ability to produce offspring. The activation of these changes is not determined solely by time, but depends on: 1. the climate and the available conditions for survival; 2. the ability of the living organism to perform a particular function; and 3. the availability of conditions for survival.

In view of everything listed above, the conclusion arises that a living organism is governed by complex natural software transmitted by its “parents.” This natural software is specific to each species of living organism and is passed from generation to generation.

2. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

The research methods consisted of logical conclusions based on existing knowledge of biology and genetics, DNA research available through the Internet and the literature, observations of evident phenomena in living organisms, ecological and other interdependencies among living organisms, and information concerning scientific evidence for Darwinian evolution.

Significant assistance in reaching these conclusions was also drawn from cybernetics, from the author's own experience in information technology, and from software applications. The author practically grew up alongside new digital technologies and their software.

3. RESULTS

In addition to other literary work, the author began writing essays, some of which dealt with life on planet Earth. In doing so, the author developed his own position or understanding regarding several facts that were insufficiently clear or confirmed. This led to the logical conclusion that living organisms are not merely collections of chemical elements and functional organs, but that all of this is governed by complex natural genetic software embedded in the organism's cells.

The genetic software embedded or “written” into the living cells of an organism follows the same general principle, but as a whole it is different for every species of living organism on planet Earth. This means that, if scientists estimate that approximately 50 million species of living organisms exist on Earth, then there are just as many kinds of natural genetic software.

The term species of living organism includes microorganisms, algae, plants, fungi, insects, vertebrates, mammals, and so on, including human beings as the most highly developed living organism, with significant cognitive advantages over other living organisms. The distinct genetic software of each species is preserved by transmission to the next generation through the particular method of reproduction characteristic of that species.

When a particular species of living organism becomes extinct, its natural genetic software also becomes extinct. Scientists state that, throughout the history of planet Earth, many millions of species of living organisms existed in the past but disappeared for one reason or another.

The preservation of genetic material, and with it the natural genetic software of a species, differs among different kinds of organisms. Under normal conditions, many forms of genetic material remain viable for months or years, such as the seeds of most plants, while other genetic material survives only briefly under normal conditions on Earth. For example, mammalian sperm dies quickly under normal conditions, but if it is kept frozen, its function can be reactivated even after several years.

The basic function of genetic software is to govern and care for the entire body, including all of its characteristics and functions.

When it comes to genetic software in human beings, it is very likely the most complex and has the greatest number of functions.

Generally speaking, the genetic software of animal species is far more complex than that of plants. Its complexity lies in the fact that, already in the embryo, it must construct a living organism with a highly complex structure. We shall mention only a few examples. Metabolism, respiration, and the cardiovascular system must work continuously, without rest, in order to sustain the cells of the organs. Scientists state that this function is entrusted to the subconscious, which never stops - it neither sleeps nor rests. Dreams, intuition, telepathy, and similar phenomena are also attributed to the subconscious; they also affect the conscious mind, meaning that they are remembered. The genetic software that communicates with the outside world is located in the conscious part of the mind; experiences and what has been seen, heard, and felt are stored there.

According to many indications, the subconscious and the conscious mind communicate with each other even though they have different roles.

Genetic software interprets the information received through the eyes and their structures. Through it, we experience sourness, spiciness, pain, as well as hunger and thirst.

Genetic life software is where shame, sorrow, joy, and other feelings are embedded.

All feelings are directly connected with the physical body and its organs. When, because of non-physical information, a person is in love, joyful, proud, or conversely sad or disabled, all of this is also transmitted to the physical body. Genetic life software probably produces the effects of feelings on the physical body through the secretion of special hormones.

We may ask whether the genetic software of other living organisms has the same or similar functional solutions. It is very likely that, in many living organisms, particularly plants, feelings either do not exist or are limited, as are the corresponding physical responses.

Nevertheless, many functions are shared. When certain organs or parts of organs are in use, they develop intensively, and in some way this is also incorporated into the software located in the genetic material. Conversely, if an organ or part of it is used insufficiently, it atrophies. An example of atrophy and drying is found in branches that cannot photosynthesize because they are shaded by something else. A positive example is provided by athletes: training increases muscle mass and therefore the energy of a strike, as well as accuracy. It is very likely that this becomes incorporated into the genetic software, which, in response to deliberate intention, automatically performs the practiced technique.

Because of the limited length of this text, we shall briefly discuss what remains the greatest enigma: how the first living organism came into existence.

It is very likely that the answer should be sought through the law of large numbers, that is, through the numerous random combinations of matter on planet Earth.

If millions of combinations of substances occur on this planet every second, and this is repeated over millions of years under different conditions, it is very likely that a combination forming the simplest living organism will appear.

It is logical to assume that, among millions upon millions of such events, some kind of living organism will arise; however, if it lacks the ability to reproduce, it will disappear forever. Yet, again according to the law of large numbers and probability, a living organism may arise that has the ability to produce offspring, most likely by division of the cell itself. Cell division remains the basis today for the growth and/or maintenance of the body or its organs, as well as for reproduction in many lower forms of life. Through division, the population of a particular species of organism increases significantly, and under particular environmental influences and the struggle for survival, new parts of the software, with new functions, are “added” to the genetic software, thereby producing a new organism.

4. DISCUSSION AND EXAMPLES OF THE EXISTENCE OF NATURAL SOFTWARE

Several examples of the role of genetic software in the creation of a new organism or a new generation of a species are presented below.

Based on ordinary knowledge of living organisms, genetic material is contained within a relatively small volume. Examples include sperm cells in mammals, pollen in many flowering plants, and the eggs of birds and insects.

In sexual reproduction, the genetic material usually also includes a “female” reproductive cell, known in mammals as the ovum and in plants as the ovary. The ovary and the ovum are significantly larger. Within them, genes are combined to produce unique genetic software capable, according to a precisely established procedure, of creating a new living organism. In addition to the genetic software, the ovum also contains “reserve food” for the embryo until another source of nourishment becomes available.

Usually, with the assistance of the software embedded in the embryo, or in the sprout in plants, a materially new and complex living organism is constructed. It is to a large extent identical to the organisms from which the genetic material originated, and it also carries the natural genetic software.

In organisms that give birth to live young, certain functions of the organism in which the embryo was conceived usually change in order to support the formation and growth of the fetus. In the organism in which the fetus was conceived, the mother's hormonal system generally changes, and in mammals milk is produced to nourish the young until it matures sufficiently to consume other food.

The development of a new living organism can be illustrated much more vividly by the formation of a chick from a chicken egg.

Everyone has consumed chicken eggs prepared in various ways, but for the purposes of this explanation, the structure of the egg and the processes of hatching will be described.

Inside the egg there is an almost invisible fertilized cell formed by a hen and a rooster. Around it are several visible substances, including the yolk, the egg white, and the shell. The yolk and egg white are merely reserve food for the developing chick until a live chick hatches.

Under normal conditions, a fertilized egg can remain unchanged for several days.

The development of the new organism begins when the egg is exposed to the temperature provided by the hen or brooding hen.

At the beginning of the process of forming a living organism, the invisible genetic software of the chicken begins to construct the organism of a young chicken - a chick - with all the physical forms and characteristics of

its “parents.” These include a large number of specific bones, skin, feathers, reproductive organs, and internal organs for blood circulation, respiration, and digestion. It also includes software with cognitive traits for selecting food, the instinct to feed, fear of the unfamiliar, attachment to the brooding hen that hatched it, and similar characteristics.

The small chicks grow, and after some time sexual dimorphism appears, meaning differences in appearance and characteristics; the young roosters begin to crow. After a further period, the genetic software creates the urge to mate, while eggs form in the hens, from which a new generation may hatch. All of these processes and procedures are “directed” by the genetic software of the species embedded in the bird's body.

Reproduction in a large number of insect species follows a different course and may be the most convincing process in which genetic software plays a complex role, with all the elements that Wiener essentially defined in his cybernetics as a cause-and-effect procedure. In this case, the condition of the living organism activates a new corresponding process.

Many insect species lay their eggs on organic matter that can serve as food for the larva emerging from the insect egg. When the larva grows, a “pupal process” takes place: the larva encloses itself within a sealed space, a cocoon, and after a certain period an adult insect of the species from which the egg originated is formed. The insect is entirely different from the larva, not only in physical appearance but also in diet, metabolism, movement, and other characteristics. The caterpillar and butterfly may be taken as an example. A similar process occurs in bees, though through different procedures. Bee larvae are fed by worker bees.

All processes involved in the transformation are carried out with the assistance of the software embedded in the organism of that living species.

The seeds of plants may also be mentioned briefly, with the hazelnut as an example.

Unlike the genomes of most species of living organisms, the “embryo” within a seed can “hibernate” for years. When it encounters favorable climatic and other conditions, it begins developing into a new hazelnut plant.

Inside the hazelnut fruit there is a small embryonic sprout surrounded by organic matter specific to the hazelnut, which serves as the new organism's initial food until the basic organs of the hazelnut plant develop: root, stem, bark, branches, and leaves. With the assistance of the embedded genetic software, the developed basic organs use minerals and water from the soil, sunlight, and CO₂ from the air to begin producing their own organic matter, from which the plant grows. At first, the young and weak stem is not capable of bearing fruit, that is, producing seeds for a new hazelnut organism. Once the stem has grown sufficiently, and under favorable climatic conditions, all the organs and processes required to produce seeds, or a new generation, begin to function.

Many procedures and processes involved in creating a new living organism could be described, but the examples given are considered sufficient to understand the existence of natural genetic software.

Natural self-generated software, like the organisms of the species themselves, is far more rational and efficient than any software currently created for digital technology. As just one example, the natural neuron transmits software information through bioelectric currents using many times less energy than any technological device created so far, such as a computer, robot, or artificial intelligence system.

Certain genetic diseases or characteristics, most visibly and frequently observed in human beings, demonstrate how reliably genetic software is transmitted. We need only recall how many sons and grandchildren resemble their grandfathers, aunts, and uncles. If the analysis is extended to cognitive characteristics and behavior, entire sequences of the same manifestations can be identified across generations.

As a particularly clear example, I shall mention a family in which fatty tissue appears on the head of certain members after the age of thirty. Examination of the family line found the same occurrence in a sister's son, then in one of two daughters, then in one of three brothers, and subsequently among the great-grandchildren.

A similar example concerns cognitive abilities. According to the information available, the grandfather was good at mathematics. During schooling, the same traits were observed in one granddaughter, one grandson, and one great-grandchild.

This provides further confirmation that genomes transmit not merely information but software, which appears with the same characteristics in a particular member of a generation. The fatty tissue on the head, or baldness, did not become apparent at birth but only after several decades.

5. CONCLUSION

Many confirmed indicators among living organisms on planet Earth lead to the conclusion that a living organism is governed by complex natural genetic software.

Genetic life software is embedded in the structure of cells. Recent studies and analyses of DNA and RNA indicate that it is located within their structures.

Although science has so far confirmed that genomes transmit a great deal of genetic information from parents, the visible and other functions manifested in a living organism lead to the conclusion that this is not merely ordinary information but complex, sequential natural software. Certain “decisions” within this software are carried out as a consequence of the condition of the physical body, while in human beings it also responds in a particular way to psychological states.

In general, natural life software is embedded on the same basis in the cells of an organism. Higher animal organisms also have specialized tissue in which the so-called main or controlling genetic software is embedded: the brain.

Genetic software has the capacity to be expanded in order to support the survival of the living body.

Under certain conditions, the expanded software is transmitted through genetic material to the new generation. In this way, a new species of living organism is produced, a process explained in greater detail by Darwin and subsequently confirmed through many carefully designed experiments.

These logical conclusions, based on the existence of natural genetic software characteristic of every species of living organism, should serve as a foundation for scientists to base their research specifically on the assumption that natural genetic software exists in living organisms.

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