

Living Object as A Democratic Solution

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ABSTRACT

A living object stands on living elements. These elements have combined into a living system in order to better solve its regeneration needs. In animals and plants, these elements are water molecules, in society, it is man. Their dissatisfaction is constantly evaluated by the living system. The combining elements at the birth of a new living object first create a primitive production unit, then other cooperating specialized production units until the entire production structure is created. Examples of these production units are cells in animals and plants and production enterprises in society. This nascent production structure is controlled from the beginning by corresponding "inanimate" methods – e.g. the mechanism of supply and demand. In this inanimate control, information about the dissatisfaction of the elements is not essentially used – it is only monitored. However, the evaluation that the elements receive when they are involved in production is used. A new quality – living control – arises only at the moment when the dissatisfaction of the elements reaches a critical value and a collective event of dissatisfaction of the elements arises. According to the state of the relevant environment, a living object seeks a solution in the form of an appropriate intervention in its inanimate control. The frequency of these interventions in this otherwise proven control corresponds to this. For example, in a company, the frequency of these interventions is roughly annual, even if these interventions are grouped into higher units.

Their frequency is then roughly four years! The second control system deals with the unprofitability of production units similarly to the first system, but its living activity is triggered by the unprofitability event. The living activity of these control systems has a unified principle – they always choose one of two solutions. One is oriented more "left" towards common solutions. The other towards solutions supporting individuality – "right". And this activity and its orientation then also causes a corresponding change of the participating elements in the corresponding control. This is a completely fundamental and connecting property that expands the focus of the elements and the events they select into a change in the control of the living object – it implements it. The dissatisfaction of the entire living object is identified by the model as a reaction of the control system solving the unprofitability of production units. It is a reaction directed towards the boundary of the living object and its surroundings.

Keywords: Dissatisfaction; Unprofitability; Element; Production Unit; Object; Living

Introduction

The aim of the presented work is to generally describe a living object. So that this description can be used wherever the term living is used today. For a plant or animal object, human society, etc.

Methodology

The basic mechanism used was the method "per analogiam". If a certain relationship is proven in a living object, it is possible to assume that this relationship also applies to other living objects, and therefore also in their intersection - a general living object. A mathematical model was created over the time series of shares of the American economy for the period 2010 to 2023 on a daily basis. This model was initially without formal relationships between the series. On the

other hand, informal descriptions of living systems were available - e.g. the human physiological system. Formalized relationships were sought by intersecting these systems in individual relationships. This was followed by adding them to the model and organizing them into the assumed structure of the living object. The intersection and formalization were always selected where the model's prediction success was the highest.

Living Element

A living object consists of living elements that combine in it to solve their life needs. This creates production units (PU), producing a wide range of life and regeneration needs. In relation to the object, the element is primarily observable in the property of dissatisfaction. On its basis, the object as a collection of elements is then controlled.

Without the observable property of dissatisfaction, an element cannot be connected into a living system. Each element is able to largely solve its dissatisfaction on its own. That is, it has its own idea of a solution and takes it into account when assessing its involvement in the object. It uses the proposed solutions and joins those positions in the PU that best suit it. The involvement of elements in the activity of a living object is primarily in the control activity within the production units. The more developmentally advanced the living object is, the greater the representation of elements in the control of the PU. Ultimately, the control of the PU is the only and exclusive application for elements. Living control divides the regenerative needs of elements into two groups – entering the element (Input-Et) and not entering (Cond-Et). In the case of, for example, a person, the Input-Et group includes food and drinks, while Cond-Et includes needs that allow for optimal use of inputs from Input-Et – clothing, housing, etc.

In the case of an element in the form of a water molecule, the structure and dynamics of its needs can be hardly imagined according to the dynamics of water bridges, whose lifetime is in the order of picoseconds [1]. Each element is involved in the production of some regenerative need or, more generally, in the activity of some PU. In doing so, it receives an evaluation that reflects its usefulness for the production unit and, consequently, for the entire living system. On this basis, it then acquires regenerative needs.

Living Object

A living object can be divided into two parts. In one (PP – production part) the elements and therefore the PU are involved in the production of regeneration needs. The elements, but also the PU, here obtain the corresponding means, the evaluation for their regeneration. It is the task of the PP to enable this evaluation to be available to each element whenever it wants to use it to acquire its regeneration needs. In the second part (RP – regeneration part) the elements are no longer involved in production, but regenerating.

Living Elements Control

Event of Dissatisfaction of Elements

The task of the RP is to evaluate the dissatisfaction of a representative group of elements. If its value exceeds a certain limit, the RP creates an event of dissatisfaction of the elements. Thus, the “democratic” beginning of a live solution to dissatisfaction. If the event does not arise, the control (EtC) and the part controlled by it operate on the principle of supply and demand. The PP directs the regeneration needs there and to such an extent that it corresponds to the distribution of evaluation and demand for regeneration needs of the elements in the RP.

Two Entrance Gates

Input gates as parts of PP each consist of at least one PU. In each living object there are always two gates in some form – according to their orientation. So-called “left and right”, with a focus on resolving

the event of dissatisfaction by activating changes rather in the area of control or Cond-Et or Input-Et. At any one time only one gate is active at most. Simplified and tentatively, for example, in animals it is the thalamus, in society it is the parliament.

Gates only process information. In a given gate are represented mainly those elements that have an idea of resolving the given dissatisfaction in the “spirit” of the orientation of this gate. When activating, opening a given gate, the elements contained in it – working in the corresponding PUs – also change. Only when its activity is connected with the consciousness of the object is this change apparently possible in a controlled, systemic scale. The gate as a whole is a collection of information or control PUs, where the overall situation that accompanies the given moment of the occurrence of the dissatisfaction event is evaluated. It is a place of maximum possible aggregation from sensors of both the state of the living object’s surroundings and from within. It is a place that also evaluates the state in the opposite gate and analogue gateways in PUC. The result of this evaluation process is the eventual occurrence of the event of the existence of the living object - its consciousness. This event leaves the gate and activates its own change structures corresponding to the given orientation. This results in a change in EtC control. It is therefore not an immediate change in the production of needs, but in the control of their production.

Living Control of Production Units

PUC vs. EtC

Production units create the production part of a living object – PP. Ultimately, the result of their activity is the production of regeneration needs for elements. Therefore, they are the same subjects of control as in the case of EtC. The difference, however, is in the moment at which the event triggering their living control occurs.

In the case of EtC, it is the dissatisfaction of the elements, in the case of PUC, it is the unprofitability of the PU. Ultimately, however, these two controls complement each other and together create a decisive grouping of events of living control. Similar to EtC, PUC is also active in times of “inanimate” solutions. However, in these cases, there is no change in control, only the existing mechanism is used. A change in control is apparently always associated with the entry of new elements into control and the application of their new, differently oriented views on the control of the PU.

Unprofitability

The causes of PU unprofitability are from two analogous groups as for elements. The Input-PU group is given by the inputs to the PU. The Cond-PU group is then the environment of the PU, which is needed for optimal use of the inputs from the Input-PU. Unprofitability means that the demand for the outputs from the PU decreases. If this decrease is above some threshold, a unprofitability event occurs. This is the first step towards live control of PUs and their unprofitability. However, if this event does not occur, control based on subthreshold unprofitability exists – but it is not “live”, similar to EtC.

Unprofitability Event of PU

There are two possible solutions to a unprofitability event – either change the control of inputs to the PU from the Input-PU group or change the control of the Cond-PU group to the PU. For example, in humans, this involves parasympathetic or sympathetic activity.

Dissatisfaction of a Living Object

In order for the definition of a living object to be complete, it is necessary to describe the way in which its dissatisfaction arises as a whole. The model shows that it is the activity of the PUC, which is oriented towards changing the properties of the boundary of the entire object. That is, the activity causing changes in the control of the Cond-PU. For example, in humans it is the activity of the sympathetic nervous system.

Relations between PUC and EtC

Emotion

Emotion expresses the credibility of PUC's work in the recent past and influences the immediately following EtC activity. It represents a negative feedback between PUC and EtC. However, it is not an event, but a still existing background.

Event Groups

The live events mentioned so far do not occur in a chaotic, unrelated manner in live control. So far, three groups of events have been found.

- 1) A – Cond-Et (t), Input-Et (t + x), Input-PU (t + y)
- 2) B – Cond-PU (t)
- 3) C – Cond-PU (t), Input-PU (t + x)

Event Group Features

According to the time distribution of American society, it is currently concluded that:

- 1) Event A (3x in the monitored period) always occurs towards the end of the presidential term, where the value x, i.e. the distance in time between events in EtC, announces the arrival of a change in the elections and its orientation.
- 2) Event B (3x) is a manifestation of the entire economy outwardly and represents a manifestation of the object's dissatisfaction. Apparently, it is more an effort to change its surroundings.
- 3) Event C (2x) is the incorporation of the results of the object's previous impact on the surroundings (series of three B events, see above) into the object.

Only these three groups of events, only these three reactions are the reaction of a living system. Figuratively speaking, only eight times in ten years has the American state woken up to life.

Conclusion

The reason for the emergence of a living object is to provide new and qualitatively better regeneration needs to the elements. This emergence takes place on the basis of an already existing life, a living element, by expanding its control structures to a new level. It is a relatively sustainable path, because it is based on what has proven itself. And it is a democratic path, because it is based on the intersection of dissatisfaction of the maximum number of elements. It turns out that a dissatisfied living object is an objective indicator of the dissatisfaction of its elements.

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