

**Virus as a living object****Martin Vlček**<sup>1</sup> Martin Vlček, independent, senior researcher**\*Corresponding Author: Martin Vlček**, independent, senior researcher, Slovakia,**E-mail:** martin.vlcek@efunctionality.eu**Citation:** Virus as a living object. Am J of Viro and Dis. 2020; 2(1): 01-02.**Submitted:** 13 April 2020; **Approved:** 17 April 2020; **Published:** 17 April 2020**Introduction**

Based on the study of living objects a new understanding of the functioning and of the general existence of the virus is proposed. The previous concept was a virus, which was a kind of chemical-technological pun, which fully exists only in the phase of transition from one host to another, its purpose of existence is only to spread, to infect (!) and to destroy.

Living objects, according to the author, are generally characterized by high “intelligence” and sophistication, which is more or less proportional to the time during which they have the opportunity to develop their organization. Because the virus is apparently a very old organization of matter, it is necessary to look for appropriate structures and motivations, much more perfect than, for example, the organization of human society.

Because the virus structure itself is relatively very simple, the complexity and “sophistication” of its involvement must be in the host structure.

A certain similarity can be traced to the structure of a kind of mafia. So today’s virus is from the mafia point of view just a fluctuating element, a messenger that transfers its organization or only a certain information to another object. This is done under two conditions: in the country of origin there is a reason for emigration or there is already an established mafia and there is a reason to transfer information, and in the host country there is room for immigration and for an emergence of local mafia structures or to an influencing of existing mafia structures.

**1. Existence**

The basic starting point is that the virus, as we know it, is not the main, decisive form of the “unknown”, studied object. This is a secondary, coexisting structure in the “host”. It will hereinafter be called a difference in normal structure, and abbreviated as dNs (difference of the normal structure).

In this concept, dNs will be followed as a basic way of organization and in it will be searched for generally valid patterns found in other living systems.

dNs is interested in integrating as much as possible into the object while maintaining its typical structure. This means that it wants to influence the highest levels of the control so that the principles of management do not conflict with the interests of dNs. The aim is to influence the definition of object interest so that it remains meaningful for old, orthodox structures and at the same time it is suitable for dNs.

The motivational part of the object evaluates the satisfaction of the individual parts of the object and on the basis of it monitors its level of existence - see 1) and 2). dNs is about ensuring that its interests are taken into account. He himself does not have a sufficiently efficient system, but in his sophistication and efficiency he has the means to influence the motivational part of the object. In the case of the mafia, it is enough money from illegal activity or activity carried out by illegal means. Significant power of dNs is also in a number of its elements or messengers - viruses.

**2. Interests of dNs**

As in the case of the mafia, a necessary condition for the existence of dNs is that the elements that become part of it have appropriate

interests. In other words, the incorporation into the dNs structure would be more advantageous or more natural for them than incorporation into the normal structure.

E.g. in the era of prohibition, the mafia flourished because for a large part of the population the supply of alcohol was an essential component of their existence, and hence the promotion of the mafia, as the only possibility of replacing the normal structure, was natural. Thus, to some extent, the interests of the normal structure co-define the interests and possibilities of dNs. This is always on the edge of this structure, but as it integrates into the motivational part of the object, it moves to more normal positions.

It is in the interest of dNs that his interest becomes an integral, legitimate interest of the object, so that he is no longer “criminalized”. On the other hand, it is in the interest of dNs to remain somehow marginal in the system of functioning of the whole object, because its ways is, by definition, marginal - see mafia. Thus, it is not appropriate to take the virus as a small cell, but as a large molecule that tries to take care of its existence - it takes its interests into its own hands. Only molecules in living systems and complex enough – e.g. proteins - are able to do this.

A normal, “healthy” object contains all the “parasitic” influences, they are in synergy and the system works by default. When expressing a virus, it is an extraordinary state where the equilibrium is disrupted, the dNs structures are inoperative and spread to other objects.

**Conclusion**

From the author’s point of view, the virus should be understood as a substructure of a living object, which, due to its interests, has somewhat got out of the standard control, resp. it uses non-standard means to expand its interests - a particle we observe that attacks other objects.

However, its basic form of existence is the existence within, for example, a cell - that is, generally within a living system. He co-creates the interest of the object, but he tends to self-organization. In most cases, its participation in the functioning of the object is trouble-free. On the contrary, its methods can be a way to an innovative organization because of

its non-standardness and aggressiveness.

**References:**

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