YOU WILL DISCOVER THE SAME LAWS OF NATURE IN ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

My Nature, Your Nature

The Nature of Everything

What is the mechanism by which human knowledge expands?

You can systematically expand your knowledge about anything if you know the mechanism by which human knowledge expands!

Sivashanmugam Palaniappan

Intellectual Development Foundation

What is my nature?

Divisibility

I have divisibility and I can be divided into the parts which comprise me.

• What are my parts?

Comparability

I have the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, I have comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which I have?

Connectivity

I have connectivity and I am connected to those from which I can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by me?

Sensitivity

I have sensitivity and I am sensitive to things which can affect me.

• Who/What can affect me?

Transformability

I have transformability and I can be transformed.

• What are the forms through which I transit?

Substitutability

I have substitutability and I can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute me?

Satisfiability

I have satisfiability and I can satisfy those who/which need me.

• Who/What will be satisfied by me?

What is your nature?

Divisibility

You have divisibility and you can be divided into the parts which comprise you.

• What are your parts?

Comparability

You have the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, you have comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which you have?

Connectivity

You have connectivity and you are connected to those from which you can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by you?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in you!

Sensitivity

You have sensitivity and you are sensitive to things which can affect you.

• Who/What can affect you?

Transformability

You have transformability and you can be transformed.

• What are the forms through which you transit?

Substitutability

You have substitutability and you can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute you?

Satisfiability

You have satisfiability and you can satisfy those who/which need you.

• Who/What will be satisfied by you?

What is the nature of tomato?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature

are discoverable in me!

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

What is the nature of apple fruit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of atom?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of water?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

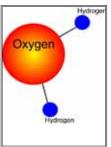
It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

What is the nature of banana fruit?

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of apricot?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



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Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of molecule?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

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All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of bike?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of gooseberry?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of guava fruit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be senarated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of book?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

What is the nature of jackfruit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



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Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

What is the nature of lemon fruit?

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of car?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

· Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of brain?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to

• Who/What is connected by it?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

those from which it can be separated.

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of cake?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

· Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of mango fruit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of orange fruit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



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Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of cell?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of papaya fruit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of computer?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



are discoverable in it!

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of rock?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

Divisibility

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

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• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of pineapple?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

are discoverable in it! • Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of science?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of pomegranate fruit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

· Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of philosophy?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of potato?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of strawberry?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

· Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of word?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of concept?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



Connectivity

are discoverable in it! It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of logic?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Repeature Lage: The All the laws of nature All the laws of nature

are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of watermelon?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

Divisibility

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of history?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

• What are its forms?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of Earth?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Satisfiability

Substitutability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

• Who/What can substitute it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of coconut?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of Moon?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of groundnut?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of Sun?

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

· Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of dog?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of heart?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of cat?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of circle?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Circle

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of rat?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

* "

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

, ,

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of tiger?

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of triangle?

Divisibility

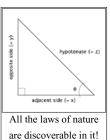
It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of equation?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

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IAll the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of lion?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

ey?

What is the nature of monkey?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

C.

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of sentence?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

The neighbor often

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of pencil?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of chromosome?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of paper?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of donkey?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

What is the nature of blood?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of horse?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of snake?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature

are discoverable in it!

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of urine?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of milk?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of frog?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of butterfly?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of point?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of methane?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

H C ""H All the laws of nature

are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of egg?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of snail?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of mirror?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of pot?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

All the laws of nature

are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of flower?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of ship?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of lotus flower?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

What is the nature of rocket?

Divisibility It has divisibility and it can be divided into

its parts. · What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

· Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of bone?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

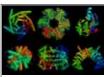
What is the nature of protein?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of leaf?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of amino acid?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

All the laws of nature

are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of seed?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of gene?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Sing Codes Codess to the Engine Francetor The Segments of a Gene

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of DNA?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

Divisibility

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of enzyme?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

All the laws of nature

are discoverable in it!

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of lock?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

الناني الناني

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of rabbit?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of information?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of message?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivit

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of finger?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of eye?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of bag?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of light?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of leg?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

separated.

Connectivity

Divisibility

· What are its parts?

which this has?

Comparability

its parts.

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

What is the nature of music?

It has divisibility and it can be divided into

It has the equivalents of those which the

others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of breast?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

· Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of speech?

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



are discoverable in it!

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

· Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

What is the nature of Chennai?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of love?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of London?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

What is the nature of ocean?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The methods to know my nature, your nature and the nature of everything are called as 'scientific methods'!

What is the nature of India?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of mountain?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

• Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

What is the nature of China?

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

· What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature

are discoverable in it!

All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Divisibility

It has divisibility and it can be divided into its parts.

What is the nature of Mind?

• What are its parts?

Comparability

It has the equivalents of those which the others have, that is, it has comparability.

 Who/What has the equivalents of those which this has?



All the laws of nature are discoverable in it!

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

• Who/What is connected by it?

Sensitivity

It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

Connectivity

It has connectivity and it is connected to those from which it can be separated.

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It has sensitivity and it is sensitive to things which can affect it.

• Who/What can affect it?

Transformability

It has transformability and it can be transformed.

• What are its forms?

Substitutability

It has substitutability and it can be substituted.

• Who/What can substitute it?

Satisfiability

It has satisfiability and it can satisfy those who/which need it.

• Who/What will be satisfied by it?

You can expand your knowledge about anything only by knowing its nature!

The laws of nature are universal! You will find them in anything and everything!

Where will you find divisibility?

If you search for divisibility, you will find it in anything and everything!

Where will you find comparability?

If you search for comparability, you will find it in anything and everything!

Where will you find connectivity?

If you search for connectivity, you will find it in anything and everything!

Where will you find sensitivity?

If you search for sensitivity, you will find it in anything and everything!

Where will you find transformability?

If you search for transformability, you will find it in anything and everything!

Where will you find substitutability?

If you search for substitutability, you will find it in anything and everything!

Where will you find satisfiability?

If you search for satisfiability, you will find it in anything and everything! Without the search for divisibility, no one would not have found the divisibility of atoms, molecules, ions, cells, organelles, organs, words, numbers, equations, instruments, and other entities!

Without the search for comparability, no one would not have found the comparability of atoms, molecules, ions, cells, organelles, organs, words, numbers, equations, instruments, and other entities!

Without the search for connectivity, no one would not have found the connectivity of atoms, molecules, ions, cells, organelles, organs, words, numbers, equations, instruments, and other entities!

Without the search for sensitivity, no one would not have found the sensitivity of atoms, molecules, ions, cells, organelles, organs, words, numbers, equations, instruments, and other entities!

Without the search for transformability, no one would not have found the transformability of atoms, molecules, ions, cells, organelles, organs, words, numbers, equations, instruments, and other entities!

Without the search for substitutability, no one would not have found the substitutability of atoms, molecules, ions, cells, organelles, organs, words, numbers, equations, instruments, and other entities!

Without the search for satisfiability, no one would not have found the conditions which could be satisfied by atoms, molecules, ions, cells, organelles, organs, words, numbers, equations, instruments, and other entities!

How do the laws of nature let you to expand your knowledge about anything?

The laws of nature let you to expand your knowledge about anything. You can never expand your knowledge if the laws of nature do not let you to expand it. *Divisibility* lets you to know the parts of that which is under study. Anything which has no divisibility will never let you to know what is in it. *What is that which has nothing in it?* What will you do if nothing has divisibility? What would your knowledge be if nothing has divisibility? *Comparability* lets you to know the abundance of that which is under study. Do you have that which I have? How many of them have that? How many times it is? How frequent it is? How often it is? No quantification can be done without a unit of comparison. The relative distribution or the relative abundance of a thing cannot be known in the absence of comparability. *Connectivity* lets you to know those which are connected to that which is under study. Anything which has no connections has no bounds. *Sensitivity* lets you to know those which can affect that which is under study. Sensitivity allows you to know the cause of an effect and the effect of a cause. No cause can have an effect on that which has no sensitivity. *Transformability* lets you to know the forms of that which is under study. You can never transform that which can exist only in one form. *Substitutability* lets you to know the substitutes of that which is under study. What else can be, if not that which is under study? *Satisfiability* lets you to know the conditions that can be satisfied by that which is under study. *The laws of nature which let you expand your knowledge are discoverable in anything and everything.* The laws of nature which let you expand your knowledge are the laws which constitute your knowledge!

You will discover the same laws of nature in anything and everything!



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