Collective Consciousness

Consciousness is an energized field of information with powers to do everything in the universe. Collective consciousness is the internet of the collective souls of many people in a group.

Collective consciousness is the strongest super power ever available in the universe. As per the Vedic texts, whatever is the intent of collective consciousness will become a reality. Scientifically, collective consciousness is based on the principle of critical mass. Vedic literature has shown it to be 1% of the defined population under study.

The origin of the critical mass comes from 100th monkey phenomenon. The story goes as under: long ago in Japan a monkey called Emo used to eat dirty apples picked up from the ground everyday. One day by accident the apple fell down in a river, the dirt got washed off and he ate the washed apple. Obviously it tasted delicious. He started washing the apples thereafter every day before eating. His fellow monkeys started following the same. The process of following went on. A time came when the 100th monkey washed the apple and ate it. A strange phenomenon was noticed. All monkeys in and around that state started washing the apple before eating. The no. 100 was the critical mass.

Once this mass is crossed the information will spread like a wild fire and the intent becomes a universal reality. Vedic literature has also shown if 1% of the public of any area meditates together, the crime rate of that area goes down. It also talks about the role of critical mass in prayers in achieving miracles.

Thus principle of critical mass is often used in designing and organizing an event. In a movie hall of 1,000 people if 10 people clap sitting in different areas everybody will clap. The same is true for hooting at a particular scene. Most politicians use this principle when they organize election rallies. For a gathering of 10,000 they need 100 and for a gathering of 1,000 people they only need 10 supporters who are supposed to sit in different areas and shout or clap on given directions. The Mexican way of hooting or clapping in cricket grounds also follows the same principle. For a ground like Eden Gardens with a capacity of 75,000 people you only require 750 people to control the mood of the people. Most successful leaders used this technology to lead.

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Common Causes of Acute Poisoning in Young Children

Nonpharmaceutical agents were the most common cause of acute poisoning in young children, aged 1 to 5 years, with medications as the second most common cause, according to a study from Vietnam published in the *International Journal of Pediatrics*.[1] Most of these poisonings occur unintentionally. A retrospective analysis was carried out at Haiphong Children's Hospital in Vietnam over a 10-year period from 2012 to 2021 to evaluate data on acute poisoning in children. During this period, 771 children were hospitalized on account of acute poisoning. Children aged 1 to 5 years had the largest percentage of hospital admissions at 506 (65.6%) with mean age of 4.5 years. There were 1.2 males for every female. The most prevalent cause of acute poisoning were nonpharmaceutical substances in 331 cases (42.9%) followed by medications in 290 cases (37.6%). Among the nonpharmaceutical substances were cleaning products (n = 63, 19.0%), rat poison (n = 60, 18.1%) and petrol (n = 42, 12.7%). The commonly implicated medications were paracetamol (n = 60, 20.7%) and sedatives (n = 40, 13.8%). Majority of cases of acute poisoning in children between the ages of one and five are accidental, whereas in older children, they are mostly intentional as also shown in this study. Nearly 70% of the accidental poisonings were in children aged 1 to 5 years; they are more exposed to dangerous substances and needed to be watched more closely. Almost ~90% of intentional poisonings (suicide attempts) were in children aged 11 to 15 years. Acute poisoning in young children is a public health problem, which is avoidable and therefore has public health implications as also corroborated by the authors who write "our study may offer information that public health officials might utilize to organize useful initiatives". Identification of the causes and frequency of acute poisoning may help formulation of programs for prevention of acute poisoning.

Reference

1. Nguyen SN, et al. Childhood acute poisoning at Haiphong Children's Hospital: a 10-year retrospective study. Int J Pediatr. 2023;2023:2130755.