

Chapter :01

You're Nothing

A child is born. Its arrival into the world is marked by tears, as though announcing its existence to an unfamiliar realm. Then, in the soft embrace of its mother, the crying stops. At that very moment, the child learns something profound—crying connects it to the warmth and love of its mother.

The child, who knew nothing moments ago, suddenly realizes that through crying, it can fulfill its basic needs. Crying becomes its only language, driven by the irresistible pull of a mother's affection. Thus begins a new chapter in the child's life, where the bond between tears and love teaches it the sweetest lesson of all—love itself.

The child gradually begins to explore the world around it. It acts on its own desires, indifferent to notions of right or wrong. Over time, the sense of judgment begins to form. The child notices that some actions bring joy and satisfaction, while others fail to excite a second attempt. This marks the beginning of its journey in choosing what it enjoys, drawn repeatedly to those activities.

But the child does not know which actions are beneficial and which are harmful. That understanding lies with its parents and well-wishers, who try to keep it away from harmful actions. However, the child cannot comprehend their language—it only understands its own

desires. Whenever it is kept away from something it enjoys, it wields its most potent weapon: crying.

In this way, the child learns to choose between its favorite activities and the love and affection it receives in return. Slowly, this act of choice becomes the first lesson in its life's journey.

The child gradually learns to stand on its own, to walk, and to prioritize its likes above all else. However, the parents evaluate the child's desires against the realities of the world and decide whether the child should be allowed to engage in certain activities. From that point, the child also begins to develop a sense of right and wrong. At the very least, it avoids actions that might lead to immediate harm, provided it understands the consequences. Yet, if the joy of doing something outweighs the fear of its consequences, the child might still be drawn to repeat the action.

As the child learns to reduce the importance of its immediate desires and starts considering the outcomes of its actions in the real world, we say the child is growing up. This understanding of consequences and reality comes from its environment and the people around it. If the pressure of this learning is intense, the child matures faster. Conversely, if the pressure is less, the growth process slows down.

The child, who at birth knew nothing about the world, continues to learn endlessly. Each lesson shapes its identity, moving it gradually from zero toward positivity. This journey of growth defines life itself, ultimately leading the child toward a sense of completeness.

"Could it not be that this child was you?"

This could be,right??

The child gradually learns the intricacies of the real world by effectively using its senses. It no longer gives undue importance to baseless desires.

Instead, it begins to consider the likes and dislikes of others. By observing others, the child learns and forms a sense of admiration or respect for those who perform actions that align with the "good deeds" in its limited knowledge. Similarly, the child identifies the actions of those it regards as good people as good deeds.

However, there are times when the child struggles to differentiate between right and wrong. This may happen because the particular action has not yet been included in its knowledge base. Through new situations, the child continuously enriches its understanding of good and bad. Sometimes it succeeds in making the right judgment, while at other times it fails. These failures, however, serve to expand its realm of knowledge.

Parents, during this time, strive to accelerate and enhance the child's learning process. In this effort, schools, teachers, friends, and the environment play a significant role. These elements provide the child with its first opportunity to interact beyond the family. Hence, parents often choose these methods as the most effective way to develop the child's understanding and knowledge.

Here, the child learns, but this learning process differs from its earlier form of learning. Previously, the child relied solely on its senses to gather

knowledge. Now, its environment offers maximum support to facilitate learning. Through this process, the child continues to acquire knowledge and enrich its understanding step by step.

And this is how the child converted from nothing to something.