

# DISHANTA'S BLACK STAR THEORY

Dishanta's Black Star Theory: An Alternative to the Myth of Black Holes. A New Frontier in Cosmic Understanding By Dishanta Kumar Panda ( Computer Science Engineer & Independent Scientific Thinker )

## Introduction

For over a century, the idea of black holes has dominated our understanding of extreme cosmic phenomena. According to mainstream astrophysics, these mysterious regions possess "infinite gravity," warp space-time, and pull in everything—even light. But what if this foundation is flawed? What if black holes aren't holes at all? What if we've been misled by abstract mathematics and illusions in observation?

Presenting a bold new alternative: Dishanta's Black Star Theory.

## **Dishanta's Black Star Theory — Statement:**

*"A Black Hole is not a hole — it is a massive, dark, star-like object that emits no light but holds immense gravity. The light seen around it is not bent; it is real, coming from orbiting matter. There is no space curvature. No singularity. Only gravity. This object, called the Black Star, replaces the abstract concept of a black hole with a physically logical and observable entity."*

This theory challenges the very pillars of conventional astrophysics, including the idea of space curvature and time dilation. Instead, it offers a fresh and logical explanation for what we might really be seeing in those dark cosmic regions. In mainstream astrophysics, black holes are defined as regions of space where gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape. These conclusions are drawn primarily from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, which assumes the curvature of spacetime around massive objects. However, this paper argues that many observed phenomena can be interpreted without invoking abstract constructs like singularities or curved space. Instead,

we explore a more grounded, physical model: a massive, dark celestial body with observable gravitational effects — what we term a “Dark Star.”

## **Key Concepts of Dishanta’s Black Star Theory**

### **1. No Space Curvature Exists**

Space is not curved. General relativity's concept of space-time warping is a mathematical illusion, not a physical phenomenon.

In Dishanta’s upcoming Theory of Relativity, an actual mechanism will be presented that explains gravity without any space curvature. For now, it is enough to understand that the idea of “holes” in space becomes illogical without curvature.

### **2. The Dark Object at the Core is a Black Star**

Instead of a singularity, what lies at the center is a massive, completely dark celestial body—a Black Star.

This object does not shine, not because it's sucking in light, but because it's made of unknown matter or simply has no light-emitting properties. It has mass and gravity, which explains why objects orbit around it.

### **3. The Ring Around It Isn’t Light Bending, It’s Matter**

The light we see around these so-called black holes is not bent light—it’s simply matter orbiting the dark object.

Like Saturn’s rings, this matter could be gaseous, stellar debris, or glowing dust, producing the circular bright shape. It doesn’t prove any kind of gravitational lensing or bending of light.

### **4. There Is No Singularity or Infinite Gravity**

Concepts like “infinite gravity” or “singularity” are purely theoretical and based on flawed assumptions.

Without space curvature, there is no logic in a “hole” forming in space. Gravity here is just the normal pull of a massive, dark celestial object.

## 5. The Name 'Black Hole' Is Misleading

> A more accurate name would be Black Star, as it refers to an actual massive object, not a fictional void in space.

Just because it is not visible doesn't mean it's a "hole". It's just not emitting detectable light.

**6. Orbiting stars don't prove a black hole.** If stars are orbiting an invisible object, it only proves the presence of mass. It doesn't prove the presence of a singularity or a hole. Mass can be dark, but still be a star or planet-like structure.

## 7. Observational Interpretation of the Black Hole Image:

The commonly circulated image of a black hole could be a top view of a massive, spherical, dark object surrounded by rotating matter emitting light.

It is visually consistent with what we would expect from a black planetary body with a ring.

Other galaxies, when viewed from afar, may also appear as dark centers with light around them, reinforcing this possibility.

## Additional Supporting Points

**Stars Can't Orbit Emptiness:** For stars to orbit, something with mass must be present. That "something" need not be invisible magic—it can simply be a non-radiating star.

**Possibility of Planetary Systems:** Just like our solar system or Saturn's rings, massive objects can have gas, stars, or other celestial material orbiting them.

**Black Stars May Appear Black in Images:** Images from above or far away will naturally appear dark if the object is black and surrounded by light-emitting matter.

Other Galaxies Might Look the Same: If aliens observed the Milky Way edge-on, they might also think we have a black hole in the middle.

## **Common Questions and Dishanta's Responses**

***Q1: If it's not a black hole, then why can't we see it?***

A: Because it's completely black. Visibility isn't a requirement for existence—mass and gravitational influence are enough.

***Q2: Why is light bending around it in images?***

A: It's not bending. What we see is just light emitted by matter orbiting the central dark star—like a glowing ring.

***Q3: Isn't it proven that black holes suck in everything?***

A: There's no direct evidence of such sucking. Gravity pulls things in, but the idea of an "inescapable boundary" is based on flawed assumptions.

***Q4: What if Einstein's space curvature is correct?***

A: Then show real physical proof. Until then, mathematical beauty doesn't guarantee physical reality. And my alternative offers a logical, curvature-free explanation.

***Q5: Are you denying all of Einstein's work?***

A: No. I respect Einstein's contributions, but questioning and evolving theories is the heart of science. My theory challenges the aspects that rely on unprovable curvature and infinite density.

***Q6: What about gravitational waves detected by LIGO?***

A: Those waves prove high-energy events — but not necessarily the existence of singularities. Dense object collisions can also produce such waves.

## **Conclusion**

The term black hole has mesmerized generations—but it might be one of the biggest scientific misinterpretations of our time. With Dishanta's Black Star

Theory, we are not throwing away science—we are refining it, making it logical, observable, and real.

Let's stop accepting poetic fantasies as facts. Instead, let's dare to see the universe differently.

Dishanta's Black Star Theory doesn't rely on science fiction-like concepts such as space-time holes or infinite gravity. It's grounded in realism — suggesting the existence of a non-luminous, massive object that can logically explain all observations previously attributed to black holes. This idea invites a new era of understanding where deep reasoning and simplicity replace illusion and myth.