**A Look into The Future**

Is there a time when flying to space would be more comfortable, like getting on a plane and going to another state? A time when traveling to mars would be possible. Many people argue that space-traveling should be permitted and open to the public for everyone to have the consent to travel to Mars. Is it even considered habitable to humanity? Generally speaking, space-traveling is non-practical and dangerous for people. It is a real concern that people believe they should be able to do. I disagree because it is the entry to exposing oneself to another cancer, diseases, or even potentially worsening a condition that someone already has. Making it a non-practical venture might be dangerous for the public; thus, traveling to space can allow people to agree to go and live there permanently. As discussed below, some of the advantages of going to space will be advantageous, and it is not also a good idea.

How could space exploration be beneficial to us? An article by (Landau et al. 60) explains how space travel could be possible for the public. The author explores the idea of robotic engineering and how it can make the process of space exploration possible. T showing that traveling to mars has more than one way of doing it, paving new possibilities to the opportunities and ideas of traveling to mass. The author also argues that traveling to mars can be done at the cheapest and the most convenient way, unlike what we have been led to believe that it is expensive. The book also discusses that traveling to mass will be a stepping stone, and that is to construct a deep-space vehicle. ' a solar powered ion drive provides the oomph, and a new transit habitat provides a new safe heaven away from home 'This article explains and shows that engineers have come up with ways and try to minimize the cost of the travel to Mars. They have been attempting to show that the planet Mars is habitable, and how we will reach there is still under research. Space travel is not an easy venture, and to achieve this, it will take time and a lot of resources since NASA itself is still finding a way for man to live on mars and an estimated period. NASA has investigated several missions of traveling to the Moon. That they can launch objects in space from earth to the Moon and back in months. Mars, on the other hand, is far, and its discovery is underway.

Marc G.Miliis, in a newsletter published in 1995, stated that the interstellar propulsion would be one that could take someone to space and back comfortably but what does this vision need for it to come through. But before this becomes a reality, some scientific breakthroughs are required on is how we will exceed speed? How will there be a means by which mass and space-time can be manipulated? Though interstellar travel seems possible, the laws of physics which forbid it. Over the years, they have been probes that are currently in operation. The problem comes in when testing them. They do not come out to be fast, yes they travel fast, but that is because they are designed to discover planets that are inside the solar systems, and NASA does not at the moment have the budget for this kind of timeline. That is an estimate of about 80,000years.

This article explained that a breakthrough is needed for it to be through since there is a need to exceed light in speed, but this is impossible since the fastest thing we know is light, and to exceed it is hard. NASA Voyager spacecraft travels at a speed of 37 thousand mph. At this rate, it cannot reach the nearest star, thus making it impossible for the travel to Mars in the immediate years, but there are still hopes since research is always conducted. Research in NASA has been conducted over the years to be possible for humans to travel to space. Though this research discourages mass travel, it also shows the benefit of people traveling to Mars.

Agostino, Ryan (71), in an interview with Elon Musk, discussed the pros and cons of human beings traveling to mars. Mars is habitable since it has water and land just as the earth does, but how will we enter the orbit of mars? They discussed that before they go to space, one should be aware of what they are getting into. This interview with Elon supports the idea and the possibilities of traveling to Mars. Some of the pros are factors such as increasing our knowledge about outer space and earth. If mars is found to be habitable, the rate of global warming will slow down; there is the potential to discover new minerals in space; these are just some of the pros that will help understand that space travel may not be entirely in vain but maybe with advantage. Brandon Gaille on the pros and cons of space travel clearly has outlined that space travel can be possible despite there being many disadvantages; the cons are things that can be fixed, and some are just speculation of what could happen. For instance, if it is expensive, it can be funded; if we do not like what we find, we can either try or remain unaware or know what is out there. Another challenge that can affect space travel is that even if we send machines to mars, machines, just like humans, will be affected adversely, in that radiation, gravity forces, gases, and toxins will affect them. This will prevent the scientist from collecting accurate data. Despite the pros of space exploration, we see and try to think about the positive in which we try space exploration.

"Celestial influence," an article published by Scientific American, discusses the medical conditions people suffer from when they travel to space. It describes the effect on each body part as a human affected by space travel. The space environment is not safe and can be lethal to the skin; thus, proper gear is needed. The fact that space is a vacuum means oxygen and pressure is low. Temperature and radiation is also a factor that poses a lot of risks. Planets move as they trace their paths around the orbit, thus making it circle our world; the planet mars moves in that circular motion and makes the possibility of space travel near to impossible. An article written by Jenna Flannigan on space travel's health risks explores the damage radiation can cause, resulting in bone damage, muscle loss, and blood pressure changes, whereas one lives in microgravity. NASA's research on making space exploration safer has been done since radiation, which is in space, causes cancer. This source helps back up my point that space travel is indeed dangerous and can have adverse effects on one's health. Mars receives more radiation than earth since the amount of radiation exposure in mars is a lot compared to what is exposed to the earth; astronauts traveling to Mars will be exposed to about 11mSv per year during their excursions on the mass surface. Prolonged radiation will cause all kinds of health problems in the body. The rate of cosmic radiation in mars will eventually damage the body cells, recovery from exposure to cosmic radiation, which is further compounded by secondary ionization, which will be caused by delta rays, increasing cell proliferation damage in the body.

According to Limoli, Charles space exploration is harmful to the brain since microgravity, which causes swelling to the brain and can destroy the pituitary gland, which plays a significant role in regulating vital body function and the individual's well-being. The pituitary gland plays a significant role in the body, and if one explores space more frequently, the brain will have lost of damage. Therefore the exploration of space will present a lot of challenges to the resourcefulness of how the health of individuals who will be traveling to mass,

To investigate how deep space travel affects the nervous system. Charles Limoli and his colleagues from the University of California experimented on mice under radiation. After a while, they discovered that it had impaired cellular and memory problems. It also had increased anxiety behaviors; 1 out of 5 space travelers face anxiety problems. Long term exposure to radiation causes deterioration of the bones. The cardiovascular system function will also be slow. Other issues decrease in the number of blood cells; there will be a balance disorder and immune system change.

In my view, space travel to Mars is not a move that is smart and should not be open to the public, for it has a lot of adverse effects on the body. According to Charles Limoli, cosmic radiation is robust against the human body, especially when these tiny cosmic particles pass through the human body. It leaves a trace of their energy to know as ionizes in the tissue, which deteriorates, making it very difficult for the cells to repair when injured. He also added that space radiation is harmful to the brain. It will cause space particles called LET, which will, in turn, produce cellular damage to the brain, which is very difficult to recover from since our brains take time to create new neurons fast and easy.

Gonzalez (22) talks about Bill Emrich, who discovers the solution for utilizing nuclear rockets for space traveling, specifically to mars. Bill Emrich found the solution for traveling to mars to use nuclear rockets, which has not been a thing with time. NASA workers stick to chemically powered rockets for projects on the Moon, and since the Moon is closer to the earth than the Moon, the use of nuclear-powered missiles has not been overtime used since the chemical ones have been effective over time.

Bill Emrich suggests that we will need that nuclear-powered jets in that they are significant compared to the chemical ones, and to add to the fact that mars are far compared to the Moon, he said '….but if you want to bring people back to earth, you are forced to use nuclear powered rockets. And at NASA we are interested to bringing back home.'

A paper written by Saroj Kumar et al. (3915) presents a basic outline of how the nuclear thermal engines perform, including the small and large assessment of the machines. These nuclear jets were used as mission concepts to destinations such as Europa and Pluto, and it is reviewed and seen if they can work. The chemical rockets, which are easier to build, have a lower thrust than the nuclear engine, which is believed to revolutionize deep-space missions that will transform space studies.

This concept is developed to try a demonstration of a near to successful trip to mass. However, scientist still doubts if it is possible to make, It will reduce earth-mars travel to approximately three months, some of the problems of the design is the fact that the reactor is light enough and safe only when it is used on earth space, what happens if it is outside the atmosphere of the earth? Is it safe, especially if there is a crew on board? This source brings the reader to question the what-ifs if, for instance, the scientist will have a successful breakthrough on the development of the nuclear-powered jet will be a victory, or will there be unforeseen events that will happen when people land in mars. Revolutionized technology would be an advantage in the world of science.

'Space may be bad for your health,' an article was written by Marshall (1491) explains why traveling up to space is terrible. NASA experimented with the lead director of the experiment named Laurence Young by launching a jellyfish up into space to seek any changes in the body, however in this experiment, not enough evidence was found to support any data. Although another experiment, NASA conducted sent mammals (rats and humans) up into space and managed to discover adverse effects flying up into space had. Arnold Nicogossian, NASA's life sciences chief, found evidence between what happened with the shuttle crew members and rats when they launched up into space. Shuttle crewmembers experienced adverse effects such as: "a shift in blood volume from the legs to the upper torso, and increase in heart rate, a reduction of liquid and food consumption, weight loss, a decrease in total plasma volume, and motion sickness” as stated in the article.

In conclusion, the idea of mars travel will take time since despite the disadvantages it has they are still a lot we don't know about the planet Mars. Therefore, we need to conduct several research types before we reach that point in time, where it will be convenient and easy to travel to space. For the public to travel to space and find it habitable, it would have taken a lot of research. But the question that lingers is should ever be a time where going to space would be a possibility. Should they choose perfectly healthy individuals, or should this be a personal decision someone makes?

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