



Abstract

Ontogenesis of the ethical intelligence

This is a synthesis on the results of the research conducted by Peter Belohlavek on the genesis of the development and evolution of ethical intelligence.

Ethical intelligence is a mental mechanism that constructs the structural precepts and the rules of the game to approach reality.

The goal of Ethical Intelligence is to make the interaction between the environment and the individual functional. Its ultimate purpose is to preserve the identity of the individual, protecting not only his individual identity but also his group and social identity.

Ethical intelligence works in a functional way when the individual achieves the objectives that affirm his identity, feels proud of who he is, what he seems to be and what he does, and is ashamed of his failures. When he fails he makes up for his failure so as to crush his guilt. Guilt triggers the dysfunctionality of the ethical intelligence.

The purpose of ethical intelligence is, as has been said, to preserve the identity of the individual. In an adult, the moral function is the one that makes his ethical intelligence evolve or regress.

If an individual casts aside the social utility of his actions substituting it for the purpose of being at peace with his own conscience, such individual will naturally tend to operate abiding the rules of the Ethics of Survival.

The transcendence for the absolute, with God, is part of the “transcendence through action” which is a condition for ethics. For this reason, individuals denying the absolute can only act within the level of the ethics of survival. Ideology works as the support of the functionality of ethical intelligence.

Ethical intelligence ontogenesis

Survival stage

When a baby is born he does not have ethics. His behavior is amoral; his goal is to survive and to grow, with no ideology involved. His behavior is established by the ethic of survival.

When adults behave within the frame of this ethic, they behave as survivors.



Subsistence stage (appropriated value)

Under the conditions of developed cultures, a child has his sustenance guaranteed. When this is not the case, he keeps on living under the rules of survival. Amorality becomes an anti-concept of morality and his actions' justifications generate an ethical grounding for him.

Going back to the child's guaranteed survival, this guaranteed condition forces him to follow a certain behavior pattern that is expected from the environment that "nourishes" him.

These functional behaviors –which are functional to the need of being nourished generate the ethics of subsistence or the ethics of the appropriated value. This is the ethic that establishes the rules of the game that are necessary to appropriate value.

This stage is sharpened during adolescence, a stage in which an individual has more needs than a child does. He is no longer a child but he is not yet a self-sufficient adult. Under this circumstance two ethics integrate and operate at the same time.

- 1) The ethics of subsistence, for the child lying within the adolescent.
- 2) The ethics of survival, for the incipient adult lying within the adolescent.

This is the reason why an adolescent has such an erratic intelligence in his process of adaptation to the environment.

When an adult seeks to be "nourished" or needs to be "nourished" he tends to develop the same attitudes as a child or an adolescent.

Added value stage

Adolescence comes to an end when an individual is capable of inserting himself in a useful way into a society, generating added value. A young adult develops under these circumstances the ethics of added value that allows him to gain positions.

An individual becomes a young adult regardless of age, if his ethic is functional to the value he adds. For example, a thief that works for the ring leader in a gang does not add value in the terms we are herein mentioning. We consider "adding value" as the value generated from and not at the expense of something or someone.

Foundations stage

When a grown up adult seeks to influence a certain environment to the extent of generating changes that allow to "get more with less" or "equal with less" he needs to reach a certain level of ethics that allow him to manage fundamentals or groundings that can be shared with others to generate synergy.



The ethics of foundations is meant for those seeking to generate a breakthrough in the added value process.

The increase of this added value process always begins as of someone or something “making the difference” and is not at the expense of someone or something.

Conceptual stage

This is the stage of wisdom, since it encompasses all other stages as they become functional to a situation.

Ethical intelligence and fallacies

Fallacies generate, by their own definition, paradoxical effects. The dynamic adaptation process is not possible and the individual falls, at least temporarily, into the level of the ethics of survival so as to adapt again.

Every single fall into the level of survival makes it harder for an individual to preserve the ethical intelligence he had originally reached.

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