



Abstract (*)

The Discovery of Ontointelligence

The unicist ontological research defined and described the essential and operational functionality of intelligence. According to the results, intelligence has reactive, active and ontointelligence functions. The reactive functions of intelligence make intelligence objectively measurable. The active functions of intelligence are those where intelligence can be measured in potential and essential terms. Finally, the functions determined by ontointelligence are those described in this abstract.

The discovery of Ontointelligence was the result of the researches of Peter Belohlavek on intelligence that began in 1976. The operational ontointelligence was discovered in 1985. The research of the personal ethics as the access to conceptual thinking was finished in 1996. The final validation of ethics functionality as a type of intelligence occurred in 2006.

The more essential an intelligence is, the more difficult it is to be measured and modified by the individual's action. Thus, in societies and institutions, contexts stimulate or discourage the development of intelligence.

This unicist ontology-based research focused on the apparently unreasonable human behaviors and explained their functionality.

The following types of intelligence were discovered and researched:

- 1) Conceptual intelligence
- 2) Strategic style
- 3) Type of thought
- 4) Ethical intelligence

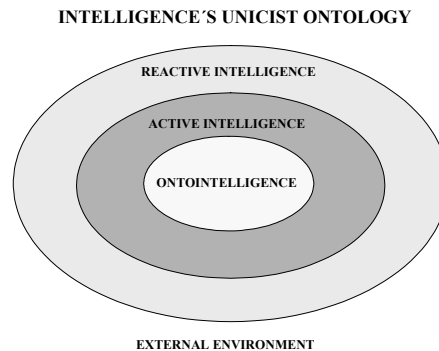
Human Intelligence Levels

Intelligence works showed the use of three layers to support human adaptive behavior. These three layers can be described as:

- 1) Reactive Intelligence, which has direct contact with the environment.
- 2) Active Intelligence, which sustains reactive intelligence when there is a need for a planning process.



- 3) Ontointelligence, which sustains active intelligence when the “apprehension” of the essence of a certain reality is required.



Synopsis of the conclusions

Reactive Intelligence

It determines the capacity to act in an adapted way when facing an unexpected situation.

It is characterized and measured by:

- 1) The emotional quotient (EQ)
- 2) The intelligence quotient (IQ)
- 3) The frustrations elaboration quotient (FQ)

Active Intelligence

It determines the capacity to plan actions in an adapted way.

It is characterized and measured by:

- 1) Conceptual intelligence: the introjective empathy and sympathetic capacity to influence.
- 2) Functional Intelligence: the type of intelligence of an individual (musical, logical-mathematical, etc.).
- 3) Linking Intelligence: the Intra-personal or Inter-personal intelligence.



Ontointelligence

It determines the individual's capacity to apprehend the underlying concept in a complex situation.

It is characterized and measured by:

- 1) Ethical Intelligence: the functionality of the individual's "rules".
- 2) Strategic style: the way an individual faces the reality to which he seeks to adapt.
- 3) Type of thought: the individual's mind mechanism used to solve the problems related to his adaptation to the environment.

Catalysts and Inhibitors of Intelligence

The development of intelligence can be catalyzed, inhibited or limited. Therefore, the development of the individual's intelligence requires the generation of operational conditions that catalyze the intelligent functionality. Success catalyzes the development of intelligence, failure inhibits its evolution.

Catalysts

- 1) A "research-driven" approach to reality, in which errors are part of the process to achieve functional results.
- 2) The development of "memory" in the form of grounded cognitive objects, related to one or more human actions.
- 3) A personal knowledge acquisition attitude based on learning, without depositing in others his learning responsibility.
- 4) The use of an Ethic of Foundations, besides strictly affective inter-personal relations.

Inhibitors or "limiting aspects" of Intelligence

- 1) The use of language
- 2) Individual fallacies
- 3) Institutional fallacies (institutional fallacious myths)
- 4) Social fallacies (social fallacious myths)
- 5) The environment's dominant democracy ethics
- 6) The environment's dominant leadership ethics
- 7) The environment's dominant individual ethics



Catalysts are oriented for personal use. They have lesser energy than the social inhibitors of a society.

In this sense, when an individual searches for a higher level of intelligence compared to the one established and limited by his society, he becomes “marginalized”. He is forced to migrate or is expelled from his environment. This situation acts as an additional inhibitor for the development of the individual’s intelligence.

Ontointelligence Synopsis (On the individuals adaptation to the environment)

Moral (a) Reference Group	Moral (a) Belonging Group	Ethics (1) It determines the influence on the environment and the management of time.	Strategic Style (2) It determines the amplitude of the unified field.	Type of Thought (3) It determines the depth of the unified field.	Complexity Management
Altruism	Altruism	Conceptual	Integrator	Unicist	The individual is able to manage very complex situations which have undefined times of uncertainty. (*)
Nobility	Nobility	Foundations	Occupier of free spaces	Conceptual	The individual is capable of managing high complexity structured systems that have long-term responses. (*)
Social Usefulness	Social Usefulness	Added value	Frontal attacker	Scientific	The individual is capable of managing low complexity structured systems with medium-term responses. (*)
Individual Usefulness	Individual Usefulness	Appropriated value (subsistent)	Flank attacker	Analytic	The individual is able to manage simple systems with short-term responses. (*)
Tranquility of consciousness	Tranquility of consciousness	Survivor	Freedom fighter	Operational	The individual is capable of managing simple systems with immediate responses. (*)

(1) Babies need the ethic of survivors to live. Adolescents need the ethic of appropriated value to obtain a place. Adults are such when they adapt to the environment adding value, and from that point on they grow. The environment's moral stimulates or limits the development of the individuals ethics. Exposition to adversity, scarcity and risk catalyzes the evolution of ethics. Its failure inhibits it, its resolution strengthens it.

(2) The strategic style is determined by the way an individual introduces himself into the family when he/she is born. When there is no family in the strict sense of the word, we refer to his/her adaptation to the substitute family.

(3) If the “why? phase” is not solved (around 3 years of age) conceptual thought is inhibited. If the “play phase” is not solved, scientific thought is inhibited (around 5-7 years old). If analysis is not exercised during adolescence, then the analytic thought is inhibited.

(a) The belonging group's moral establishes the adaptation to the environment and acts as an inhibitor of the evolution of ethics. The reference group's moral behaves as a catalyst of ethics and determines its probable evolution.

(*) Individual's adaptation potential is always determined by the lowest level of intelligence (1 - 2 - 3).

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This research permitted the description of human intelligence in its oneness, explaining its functionality and use, and showing the elements that act as “catalysts” or “inhibitors” in the individual’s development process.

(*) Abstracts on Complexity science Basic Research require a higher level of description.