

## Research Article

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# A Philosophy of Szellemiism

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**Abstract:** The paper is intended to highlight the key tenets of Szellemiism including education, experience and wisdom and interactions of all three and how Szellemiism can be adopted in the society by creating new social classes, institutional mechanism and social contract. Moreover, Szellemiism emphasizes upon creating the right economic, social and political balance between intellectuals and non-intellectuals. Szellemiism explicitly rejects the idea of equal voting for all eligible citizens, rather it promotes idea of weightage voting based on one's understanding of environment by objectifying three main elements, one's education, one's experience and one's wisdom by using latest technology of artificial intelligence(AI). Following that philosophy, the three key institutions should be developed including parliament, senate and council of intelligentsia. Afterwards, those three collectively choose the head of state as, the majority tyranny is avoided at each and every stage of intellectocracy and the best among the all is chosen to tackle with complicated and sophisticated national and international challenges. Moreover, Szellemiism supports the idea of a new social contract that ensures timely health, education and livelihood support to the individual by the state but by allowing the state to get maximum private information about one's self. Hence, the paper concludes that, the new logan of 21<sup>st</sup> century would be "Maximum state support with maximum private information".

**Keywords:** Szellemiism, Intellectocracy, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Institutional mechanism, Social Contract.

## 1 Introduction

There are multiple philosophies emerged in the world in order to visualize the functioning of the world system in one way or another. Szellemiism (derived from Hungarian language) is also one of them that focuses mainly on role of an individual political right in the current political system. The philosophy guides that, an individual political right should be based upon one's understanding (developed through education and experience) of national and international events occurring around one's self rather than on one's mere existence of being human. Individual political right is often embedded into the social and political structure of the society as the structure determines the strength and fluidity of right provided to the individual based on certain entitlements. Hence, the division in society and creation of multiple classes engender higher or lower level of concentration of power and that subsequently impacts on the individual political right (Anthias, 2001). Individual political right is often assigned through unseen interactions of political, cultural and economic dynamics of the society hence, its final exercise and value are also dependent upon the type of society evolved through the trio interaction. Normally, it is observed that, all ideologies are based upon the interactions between or among multiple elements as socialism deals with the interaction between base and superstructure, liberalism deals with interaction between individual right of freedom and state right to intervene in one's life directly or indirectly. Fascism on other hand, deals with the state ideology vs. individual ideology (Kumar, 2020).

Szellemiism actually deals with the interaction between those, who are intellectually capable and those, who are not intellectually capable, hence, it creates tension between two classes intellectual and non-intellectual. The intellectual class will have almost all the resources economic, political and social as intellectuals will earn the most of the income in the respective societies and intellectocracy will grant them the political edge over the non-intellectuals, hence economic and political privilege will determine their social standing and creation of separate intellectual

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super class. The non-intellectual class will be lacking privileges as similar to super intellectual class due to access to less economic opportunities because of their educational and intellectual background. The economic standing will determine ultimately their political and social standing and this will develop the tension as similar to socialism. The socialism and specially Marxism emphasized upon the two classes proletariat and working class, hence, in the similar vein, Szellemiism will be creating the tension whether social or political in nature between super intellectual class and non-intellectual class. The super intellectual class includes all those, who were working on higher levels in public and private sector and earning at least twenty fold higher income than the non-intellectual class. The concept of middle class emerged in the era of capitalism and flourished after 1960s due to rapid globalization is sooner or later will be completely diminished. The middle class created the buffer between upper and lower class and hence, the tension and gap between the two classes actually tackled through the opportunity given to lower class to join middle class and then, middle class to join upper class in the future. Hence, the social and political strain is also managed by introducing middle class in the stream. The fierce strain and tension between two main classes (upper and lower) emerged in the documented history due to huge economic differences, resulted often in turmoil, chaos and toppling of upper class regime with the replacement of new lower class regime but, that subsequently joins upper class regime (Henry, 2011). However, the Szellemiism is also going to create the similar kind of situation in which, non-intellectuals as being lower in the economic and social pyramid will try to reach to the intellectuals by political means and the system of intellectocracy will hence, play its role in that situation for creating the right balance between non-intellectuals and super intellectuals. Intellectocracy will be creating a mechanism in which, super intellectuals, non-intellectuals and others will be having a political right as per their positioning in the society based on the three key tenets education, experience and wisdom. It is also noted that, those who believes enthusiastically in philosophy can be termed as “Szellemiist”.

## 2 Tenants of Szellemiism

The philosophy is often based on certain tenets those are elaborated in order to understand a particular philosophy like socialism is comprehended by economic and social relationship between classes, liberalism is based upon individual freedom and relationship dynamics between individual and state and how individual should be given maximum authority to live his/her life with minimum state interference (Alexander, 2014). Similarly, Szellemiism is based upon three key tenets including education, experience and wisdom. It elaborates that, how an individual education can play a role in one’s understanding of national and international complexity. The experience on the other hand, guides that, how an individual participation in multiple endeavors and projects will develop a sound knowledge regarding how world functions in reality than what has been imagined hypothetically. The third but, the most important tenant is wisdom. The philosophy highlights that, education and experience are the building blocks over which; a monument of wisdom can be developed. These three key tenets can guide individuals to develop a society that is based upon nurturing people with right education, experience and wisdom, so then they can play a constructive role in the national and international socio-economic development. The Szellemiism main idea is to find thoroughly wise individuals, those contribute politically, economically and socially into the development of a nation that is wise, innovative and logical.

### 2.1 Education

The education played a great role in developing societies equipped with sophisticated tools in order to cope with environmental challenges of present and future as well. Hence, Education of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and especially in latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, focused on making individuals specialized in any particular field of domain, although, that specialized training had played a tremendous and fabulous role in the economic development of countries but, it has hallowed the individuals from the kind of creativity and knowledge, that is needed to connect dots and create a complete picture by just having few dots at hand (Ozturk, 2001). The education of the future can’t be same as the education of previous centuries as, the globe is moving towards one of the sophisticated milieu under which, all the factors including social, economic, political and legal will be amalgamated in a way that had never been seen in the

history of humankind before. The main purpose of education in the past was either to enlighten the individuals or to train them specifically for the particular corporate job that is needed to be carried out in order to maximize the corporate or individual profit (Chiliya & Roberts-Lombard, 2012). But, that purpose has been faded with the passage of time and the evolution of the disturbing technologies. Therefore in my opinion, the key purpose of the education in 21<sup>st</sup> century would be to equip the individuals with multiple technical and non-technical skills and along with that, train them to think strategically and out of box in order to face the challenges ahead. The philosophy of Szellemiism promotes education that is purely scientific, logical and build the foundation over which, the products of creativity and innovation can be developed through the help of latest technologies. The education under the idea of Szellemiism will introduce the computer technologies from the start of education career and it will be all encompassing rather than specific although, specific trainings will be provided separately on request.

## 2.2 Experience

Every nation and culture emphasized on the importance of experience and why the experience of any kind is crucial in one's life as, the element can teach the individual regarding what and how the things can be done in reality. It is the entity of experience that guides the individual about the manner in which, different kinds of actions can be performed. Hence, the individual learn through gaining experience and become expert in his/her field of interest. However, the focus in previous era was on gaining the professional and personal experience and that experience was mostly tangible in nature (Fazey et al., 2005). Hence, the notion of experience was considered as a cultural and social element rather than a political entity. But, that needs to be changed. The experience gained by an individual through engagement in multiple professional and non-professional activities teaches an individual regarding the key interactions of multiple factors working together to create a whole scheme of things or events(Hansen, 2000). That experience is valuable in nature hence, the individual becomes a notable resource of one's society. That individual political right can't be same as the one, who gained no experience of whatsoever in his/her life. This can be exemplified as, idle hooligan that doesn't do anything good in the society has the same political right as the experience cardiologist saving multiple lives in a single day. The political system of democracy has focused on equality rather than equity, the system must recognize the individual potential in terms of his/her education, experience and wisdom and then, assign the political right that matches with one's standing in multiple areas of society. The system that recognizes donkey and horse with a similar yardstick has created the imbalance in the society by giving excessive political access to those, who are not competent to understand the complicated challenges of the globe and hence, are also unable to find the solutions of those challenges. Therefore, the society must include the entity of experience in the political arena as well as similar to cultural and social environment as, it will create the right balance in the society and the system of intellectocracy and belief on Szellemiism is the best way to develop that kind of balance in the society in future.

## 2.3 Wisdom

Wisdom is often confused with being knowledgeable and most of the people tend to interchange knowledgeable with wise however, there is a vast difference between the two characteristics (Intezari, 2013). Being knowledgeable indicates that, one has got information and that information has been properly scrutinized in order to get the proper inference from that information. Wisdom on the other hand, implies that, one has got tacit and information of operating in the multiple environments and scenarios and hence one knows, how to tackle with difficult situations by using existing knowledge and the experience (Fengyan & Hong, 2012). Although, Wisdom was just considered important in one's professional, personal and social life, however, it was never given any due importance in political arena and it has not even been tried to be objectified. Unlike, education and experience, those were objectified in one way or another, Wisdom remains largely a subjective characteristics, hard to be evaluated because of difficulty of being quantified. Hence, Szellemiism advocates that, Wisdom is the core basis of one's growth and success and it must be included in the individual political right as, the Wisdom can make all the difference between those, who are wise and those who are not. The philosophy further augmented that, Wisdom must be objectified by using the latest technology especially artificial intelligence (AI) in order to find those individuals, who are wiser than the others and who can perform

better in multiple fields including the political field as well. The objectification of Wisdom can be done by developing multiple mental and physical tests and those can determine the one's level of Wisdom whether general or specific in nature. Afterwards, that score must be used to assign a political right weightage in order to create a right balance in the society and give path to those, who are wiser than the others in order to address and solve the existing national and international challenges. Szellemiism believes that, technology can be used to give equal chance to all those, who are willing to participate in the political arena based on their acquired education, experience and Wisdom. However, Wisdom must be given more weightage than the education and experience because, Wisdom is the one that is the final finished product, derived from education and experience, used to make ultimate decision making and change at the national and international level.

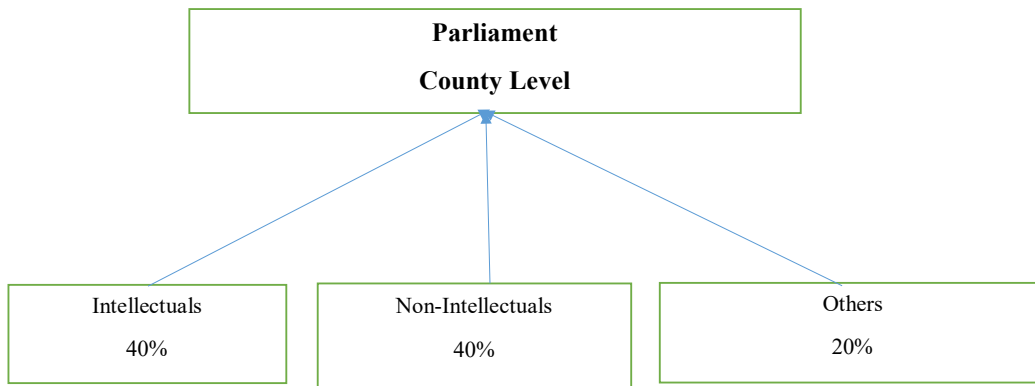
### 3 Institutional Mechanism

The political institutional mechanism created for the democratic system of governance will be mostly followed in the Szellemiism system of governance however, Szellemiism will change the process of choosing representatives for the political institutions but, the basic purpose and ideology of those institutions will remain same as of democratic governance. The difference between the institutional mechanism of democracy and Szellemiism would be, the democratic process of choosing representatives for different political institutions is based upon an idea of equal voting for all the eligible citizens and then political institutions afterwards, choose the head of the state by mechanism of majority voting in the respective institutions, however, the Szellemiism rejects the idea of equal voting for all eligible citizens, rather it promotes the idea of weightage voting based on one's understanding of the environment by objectifying three main elements, one's education, one's experience and one's wisdom by using artificial intelligence(AI). Afterwards, the 40% seats are allocated to the intellectuals, 40% to the non-intellectuals and 20% to the others in parliament (Fig 1), 50% to the intellectuals, 40% to the non-intellectuals and 10% to the others in the senate (Fig 2). The Szellemiism describes intellectuals as a new form of political party that includes all the highly intelligent individuals, especially those who reached to the highest level in their respective field of interest. However, the non-intellectuals will be those, who are at the middle and lower level of pyramid and try to emulate the intellectuals and strive hard to excel and reach to the top. The others category will include all those, who have no passion to emulate the intellectuals or non-intellectuals but, rather live a passive life. The system of membership in both political parties will be based on the objectification of one's intellectual capabilities. The two houses parliament and senate will get their representatives, chosen directly from the election conducted at different administrative levels in the society (Fig 1, 2). After the representatives being chosen for the both political institutions, the selection of members of council of intelligentsia will be made in order to fulfill the requirement of choosing the head of state. The members of council of intelligentsia will be including retired technocrats, bureaucrats, judges, academicians, civil society groups and all others, all will be elected through the direct election from the eligible voters (Fig 3). Finally, when the three political institutions are completed, the head of the state will be chosen based on the polling criteria including 35% votes from parliament, 40% from the senate and 25% from the council of intelligentsia (Fig 4). The three political institutions will make sure that, the most intelligent, wise and notable is chosen as a head of state, as it will develop the political environment through which, difficult and long term decisions can be made for the welfare and growth of one's nation and ultimately of the globe.

### 4 A New Social Contract

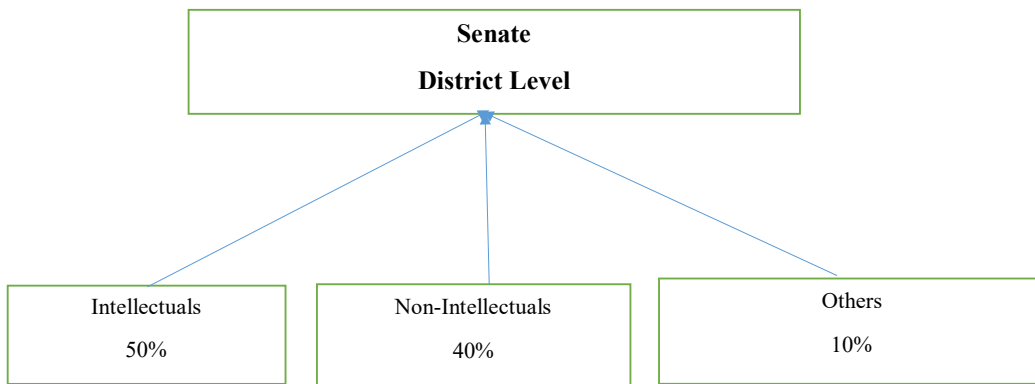
Social contract firstly emerged on the horizon by the work done by Rousseau, Hobbes, Locke and others, it is the kind of contract that encompasses how the society is formed and how the power is distributed in the given society and principles regarding the relationship between those who are governing and those, who are being governed. It also emphasizes upon, how an individual right to freedom and individual decision making are somehow surrendered in exchange of providing basic amenities to an individual including physical security, food, education and employment(Etieyibo, 2018). The social contract of 20<sup>th</sup> century will be somehow changed in the 21<sup>st</sup> century because, the rules of game will not remain the same as before. The emergence of digital technologies and artificial intelligence have raised the eyebrows

**Parliament**



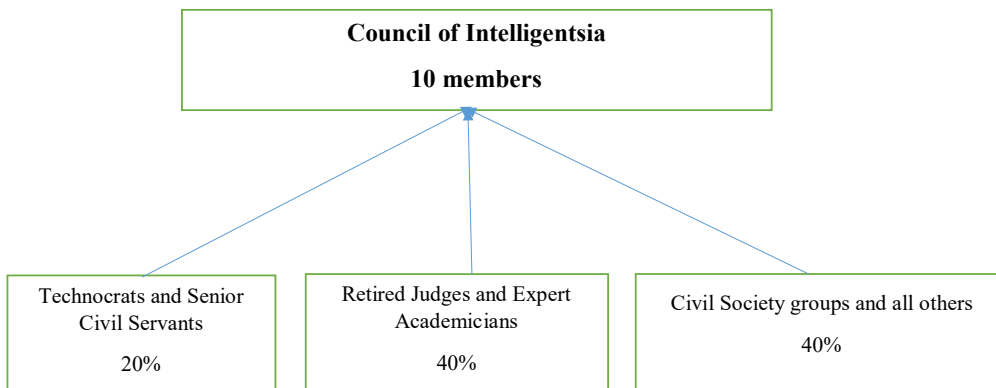
**Figure 1:** Parliament democratic assortment.

**Senate**



**Figure 2:** Senate democratic assortment.

**Council of Intelligentsia**



**Figure 3:** Council of Intelligentsia assortment.

### Selection of Head of state

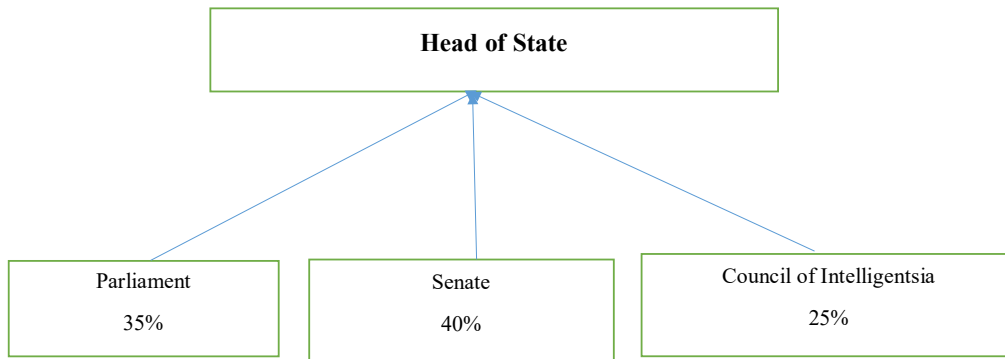


Figure 4: Head of state assortment.

of almost everyone while, challenging the current social contract in place. The current social contract guaranteed the maximum individual privacy and minimum interference by the state in the individual matters as well, however, the technological revolution has disturbed the overall arrangement between the governed and governing. Moreover, the distributed monetary system is new way of arranging the money virtually and central bank, while still organizing the whole monetary system, is unable to develop a system that supports multiple digital currencies to be used in the matters of trade. Hence, the central bank new system should be able to guarantee multiple virtual currencies at the same time as folks would be relying more on digital currencies rather than actual physical currency in the future and hence, the whole system will be exposed to the general public, which is why, the more transparency in the system will be required. However, there are two challenges faced by central banks to develop such a system, first, the regulation of the system would be very difficult as, the whole process would be exposed to general public hence, creating an extraordinary security threat for central bank. Second, the central bank has to manage the whole monetary system digitally rather than physically hence, the new administrative protocols should be made and in place in order to manage the complete system of virtual transactions. But, this can be managed by two ways, first, it is done by creating a new set of legal standards that govern digital currencies and virtual methods of payment by using digital currencies and system will be required to answer the virtual complains and disputes arising from that setup. Second, the formation of complete virtual banks rather than physical banks in order to manage the system of transactions and to regulate the whole monetary system for smooth economic and trade operations. The evolution of artificial intelligence has also challenged the current social contract in two ways, first, it has challenged the concept of human discretion and human superiority of decision making, and second, it has intruded into the matters of personal privacy by getting data about one's self in every possible way and then, analyzing the individual's habits and behaviors while, predicting about one's possible action in any given situation. The two major disturbances in form of distributed monetary system and artificial intelligence have changed the socio-economic and socio-political milieu hence, the new rules of the game should be made in order to continue the perpetual peaceful economic development agenda around the globe. The first and foremost challenge is rather economic rather than social as, it has always been observed in the history that, economic dilemmas always lead to either prosperity or chaos. The change required on economic front is twofold, first, the nations have to create right balance between three economic classes, superrich, moderate rich and poor and second, creating the new economic structure. In the first change, the superrich will be managing all the biggest corporations handling the major private and even public operations. The moderate rich would be those, working for superrich at the highest possible remuneration. The poor would be working majorly for service sector and even biggest corporations but, at the very lowest level. Hence, the state government of any nation has to change the whole economic system by imposing the highest taxation on biggest corporations, middle level of taxation on moderate rich and almost no taxation on the poor class. In the second change, the economic structure would be mainly composed of bigger corporations in the private sector, hence, the state government will have to invest heavily in service sector in order to create the maximum



opportunities for the general public as, the very small number of individuals would be hired by the private sector in the future as compared to majority in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The new economic milieu will determine the new social and political milieu hence, creating an opportunity for introducing a new social contract. Hence, Szellemiism supports an idea of new contract because, it believes that, an old social contract has become obsolete hence, a new social contract should be introduced in order to avoid the mega chaos that may emerge in the future. A new social contract will introduce new rules of game including mega corporations handling almost 80-90% of overall economic trade around the globe, second, they have to pay highest taxes and should help the lower class through corporate sustainability agenda, third, changing of political mechanism of choosing the political leader (e.g. through intellectocracy) and fourth, the government of state responsible majorly for one's welfare even more than what is being offered in today's world. A new social contract ensures timely health, education and livelihood support to the individual by the state but, by allowing the state to get maximum private information about one's self and major reasons provided to the individual behind that state demand would be either health support, economic support or physical security. Hence, the individual privacy phenomenon as emerged in 20<sup>th</sup> century would be no longer viable in the future as the new social contract would be based upon "Maximum state support with maximum private information".

## 5 Conclusion

The paper tried to highlight the basic tents of Szellemiism and how, they can be used to develop a philosophy that emphasizes upon creating the right economic, social and political balance between intellectuals and non-intellectuals. The three key tenets of Szellemiism are education, experience and wisdom. The philosophy further elaborates that, how an individual education, experience and wisdom can play a key role in one's understanding of national and international complexity. Moreover, Szellemiism explicitly rejects the idea of equal voting for all eligible citizens, rather it promotes the idea of weightage voting based on one's understanding of environment by objectifying three main elements, one's education, one's experience and one's wisdom. Following that philosophy, the three key institutions should be developed including parliament, senate and council of intelligentsia. In the parliament based upon the philosophy of Szellemiism, 40% seats are allocated to the intellectuals, 40% seats to the non-intellectuals and 20% seats to the others. In the senate based on the same philosophy, 50% to the intellectuals, 40% to the non-intellectuals and 10% to the others in the senate. The Szellemiism describes intellectuals as a new form of political party that includes all the highly intelligent individuals, especially those who reached to the highest level in their respective field of interest. However, the non-intellectuals will be those, who are at the middle and lower level of pyramid and try to emulate the intellectuals and strive hard to excel and reach to the top. Hence, Szellemiism supports an idea of new social contract because, it believes that, an old social contract has become obsolete hence, a new social contract should be introduced in order to avoid the mega chaos that may emerge in the future. A new social contract will introduce new rules of game including mega corporations handling almost 80-90% of overall economic trade around the globe, second, they have to pay highest taxes and should help the lower class through corporate sustainability agenda, third, changing of political mechanism of choosing the political leader (e.g. through intellectocracy) and fourth, the government of state responsible majorly for one's welfare even more than what is being offered in today's world. Hence, the paper concludes that, Szellemiism can be used to develop a whole new society that includes creating new social classes, political institutional mechanism and social contract that can help the nations to continue pursuing perpetual agenda of socio-economic development peacefully in the future.

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