



Subconscious Kingdom - Implications of a Suggested Macro- economic Model

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The study focuses on examining the concepts of knowledge, freedom, and subconscious and the interrelation between them. The study uses the results of two economic studies by addressing their implications to the field of knowledge and their connection with freedom and consciousness. The main objective of the study is examining the relationship between the way of generating knowledge and human mood. The study assumes two ways of obtaining knowledge, the first called "bottom to top approach" which seeks the first roots that affect the phenomena i.e upward method. The second one is top to bottom approach which seeks to highlight the maximum potency of the phenomena i.e downward method. The study concluded by assuring that the way by which knowledge is formed hence a respective mood is created which is responsible for our feeling free or less free. The ultimate conclusion of the study the prevailing of the subconscious and hence the individual is free to choose but not free to do.

Key words: *Freedom, Knowledge, Mood, & Subconscious*

Introduction

This study argues that there exists a close relationship between consciousness and freedom intermediated by how knowledge can be generated. Full consciousness paves the way to freedom while the way by which individuals acquire knowledge builds our mood of feeling free or not. So there is a direct mapping between conscious and freedom.

The motive behind addressing this study is the consequences of two types of research in economics, the first one title "Internal rate of return suggested alternative formula and its macroeconomic implications" while the other one title "Accommodation versus control – suggested model to macroeconomics".



This study seeks to answer the question of is the thing free enough to the phenomenon or phenomenon compels things to react with their predetermined path? The objective of the study is to introduce a mix of philosophical and quantitative approaches which may help in moderating the issue of knowledge by implementing it in different fields. The main hypothesis of the study is that " the feeling of freedom or non-freedom is a product of mood not consciousness. While the significance of this study is the epistemology approach which will introduce what may contribute to the theoretical debate regarding knowledge generation in one hand and the practical application of the approach to many fields on the other hand.

Consciousness

Awareness refers to your consciousness of your common thoughts, memories, emotions, perceptions, and surroundings. Currently, awareness is often seen as an individual's consciousness of their internal states as well as the events taking place around them. Finally, prominent scientists (including Crick) decided to tackle consciousness to a shift in thinking which occurred in the 1990s, driven by the growing availability of brain-scanning technologies such as fMRI and EEG.

As a consequence, the theory that consciousness is directly created by brain processes has been dismissed by many influential philosophers (such as David Chalmers and Thomas Nagel) and scientists including Christof Koch and Tononi. Switching to the alternative view that the universe is, in fact, a fundamental quality. This may sound farfetched but think of the other "fundamentals" in the universe, such as gravity and weight, which we take for granted. Consciousness should be in the same position as those fundamentals. Freitag, E. F. (2003).

Freedom

Freedom has been considered the greatest quality of culture since the time of the French Revolution. Today humans are trying to restore the value of individual freedom in modern society, which individuals officially understand as one of the rights of people and citizens. Freedom is "their own will, their reach, their freedom to act in their way: lack of control, tyranny, slavery, subjugation to others ' will."

Freedom starts precisely where we do not have individual independence, but how a person does it. Freedom is the mindset of the person who acknowledges themselves in their life, who accepts the world's past and events. That's why freedom is often "changing



one's desires rather than the world order" (Descartes). It is within such a theory (that of the Stoics) that the moderns (Sartre, Kierkegaard) have returned; people are free when they substitute an aggressive mentality with a condition enduring, when they take sides with the events of this time: in short, freedom is proven by self-realisation, when people recognise their fate by working rather than experiencing it.

Kant's "practical purpose criticism" "Autonomy": that which depends only on itself, on oneself. Which is only subject to him or her self. Autonomy's opposite: heteronomy. The simple reason, the will that decides the moral law is surely a maxim that imposes itself on the subject but transcends the simple uniqueness of the self because it is true for all subjects (so the law is universal). Shields, C. (2003)

Rousseau "Freedom is not so much about doing one's will as about not being subjected to others' will; it is still about not binding others' will to ours."

Methodology:

The study used a mix of methods to draw results from the economic model. Deductive reasoning, or deduction, is an inference based on facts or assumptions widely accepted. The deduction is usually defined as "the reasoning derivation of a conclusion." Inductive reasoning, or induction, is based on an interpretation, often of a sample, allowing an inference. Throughout logic, induction specifically refers to "inference from specific instances of a universal assumption". Abductive reasoning is likely to make an inference. In essence, it means concluding the known information. The main premise is apparent in abductive reasoning, but the minor premise and therefore the inference is only probable.

Literature review

In his article MacDonald, K. (2009) presents an evolutionary conflict theory about culture building that is guided by existing psychological process awareness. Psychological mechanisms that are important for the development of culture include (1) general intelligence (including the ability to generate hypothetical scenarios and mean-end reasoning required for the creation of tools and other technological examples); (2) specific structures of storage (e.g., world symbolic representations). Specific analysis enables people to control modular processes in compliance with cultural norms and cultural cost/benefit schedules.



Leyfa, A. V. (2009) is interested in the importance of theoretical knowledge, methodical, practical research, skills in shaping students' physical activity. The level of mastering physical activity components is closely linked to the basic blocks of students' professional preparation and their future professional activity. Theoretical understanding of the « physical culture » discipline assists the certain depth and breadth of technical training knowledge that it affects.

Čater, T. (2001) introduced knowledge management as one of modern scientific literature's most popular themes. For all the published research on the value of knowledge management, however, little is said about knowledge as a direct source of the competitive advantage of an organisation. Three key hypotheses have been developed over the past decades on the origins of a company's competitive advantage; namely, the industrial organisation, the resource-based hypothesis, and the hypothesis dependent on ability. In this paper, they argue that the theory based on knowledge can and should be known as the fourth tantamount hypothesis on how to describe the origins of a company's competitive advantage.

In his paper Handzic, M. (2001) reports the findings of an empirical analysis of the effectiveness of one form of knowledge management software, namely 'contextual information repository,' to support individual decision-makers in a context of predictive judgment tasks. The study involved 31 volunteer subjects. The results show that a given technology has been quite useful, but inadequate to optimise individual decision-making. On the other hand, subjects have been found to gain more information than their notional naive counterparts and make significantly smaller decision errors. On the other hand, subjects tended to gain less knowledge and make significantly larger mistakes in decision making relative to ideal counterparts.

Ciocan, (2016) argued that if it would be possible to live in a dream, is it most likely for someone to challenge themselves at least once. One of the greatest suspicions humans have ever had was to challenge the structure of "reality" in which individuals actively reside. Because of so many factors, the human is so likely to respond positively. Every person, starting from the many different facets of reality, sees the world, the enormous differences all persons have when perceiving and interpreting truth, etc. That's why life appears almost like a dream in a dream at the conscious level, always hoping to wake up from its negative, unwanted version. That's why my claim here, based on the latest consciousness and AI (artificial intelligence) hypotheses, aims to suggest that persons exist between reality and vision, being "aware" of ourselves, but not able to be "conscious" of what's happening to us.



In this study, we shall introduce the approaches concerning knowledge and its connection with the creation of human mood i.e linking awareness and subconscious to the concept of freedom.

Model overview

The fundamental characteristic of the model is viewing the phenomena from top to bottom, which indicates that any phenomena have maximum potency that can never be exceeded. So, there exists a predetermined path to any phenomena which ultimately must be fulfilled. Accordingly the substantial function of phenomena roots is to accommodate and accelerate the speed of the phenomena to reach its maximum potency. The consequences of the model are the self-autonomy of the phenomena in responding to its roots actions, another consequence is that "the way by which knowledge is generated either viewing phenomena from top to bottom or from bottom to top will produce a given mood response from the feeling concerning freedom and consequently the conscious or sub-conscious matters. Consciousness or sub-consciousness therefore directed the actions of things. Interested persons can find details derivation and conclusions of the model by visiting the links of the researches mentioned previously in the introduction. ²¹

Model Implications

Any phenomena have self-autonomy when responding to other variables or root factors in a sense that they could not alter its pathway toward predetermined maximum potency. While the root factors or independent variables can only play an accommodation role in accelerating the speed of the phenomena to reach its maximum potency.

From the above statement root factors or independent variables have limited capability in affecting the phenomena i.e it exists a state of lack of freedom to alter the path of the phenomena, hence their role is only minor in directing the phenomena under concern.

There are two ways of viewing or approaching the phenomena. Either to interpret it by examining the roots of the phenomena "bottom to top approach" and hence the roots factors have a major role in explaining the phenomena. Another approach is interpreting the phenomena from top to bottom by assigning the maximum potency to each phenomenon to pull it toward. The critical point upon which to use either approach rests on the ability of the given approach in interpretation of the phenomena perfectly.



The way by which the phenomena can be approached, knowledge is generated and consequently, mood and values are built, hence, the feeling by freedom positively or negatively is established. If the knowledge generated by the bottom to top approach is the feeling with freedom is then positively upgraded, while when knowledge generated through a top to bottom approach feeling with freedom is negatively degraded. So the concept of awareness can be tested in the ground of freedom feeling. Here the argument is that "the matter is not the fact, but the way of obtaining it"

If the feeling of existence consciousness is accepted, our choices concerning decisions are taken in a manner that awareness prevails. Otherwise, the hypothesis of conscious is rejected if persons feel less free, in this case persons are encompassed by subconscious sense, hence surrendering to fate is inevitable. So individuals are not free enough to do but free enough to choose.

Discussion

Neural biology can resolve the debate concerning freedom by observing the state of hormones in the brain when exposing the individual to a consciousness test. Here if the individual chooses the same decision while the state of hormones changed, or chooses different decisions when the state of hormones remained unchanged in the brain in this case the person is classified as free and aware. On the other hand, if the state of hormones is unchanged and the individual chooses the same decisions, or chooses a different decision when the state of hormones change, the individual is classified as less free and follows subconscious reasoning. So these neural biological tests can help to determine which system is beneficial to the individual i.e the automatic system which depends on the subconscious, or the awareness system which embodies freedom in contrast to the first system which states that our decisions follow the mood of feeling which establishes in the brain.

Brand Ressler argued that the knowledge or scientific research is boundless which combats with the view of a top to bottom approach. Such an approach states that the phenomena under study cannot be controlled due to self-autonomy which is latent in it. This is in contrast to the idealistic philosophy which assumed the ultimate end to the knowledge or history. So if the scientific realm is unbound and limitless the good deed values are the product of fair search concerning fact without a subjective tendency according to Russell (1959). Hence our mood drives us to a certain destiny, so individuals can freely choose how to build our mood or feeling toward freedom matter and accordingly persons unconsciously act in life.



According to Erche Fromme (1981) the concept of freedom relates to disobedience. Here the ability to disobey determines the extent to which you are free. While he connected conscious to social humans and subconscious to universal humans, so socially the individual existence is associated with the capacity to disobey. To link his concept with our study disobedience related to conscious (freedom), while obedience related to the subconscious (lack of freedom).

Michell Focoute (2013) emphasis seeking the first roots of the phenomena to construct a proper understanding of the functioning of the phenomena. His structuring work about knowledge traces down to the roots which he argues that it constructs and directs the path of each phenomenon. So deep downward searching might ultimately end the first root of the phenomena. His work conflicts with the recent quantum physics approach which argues that the first root of the atom is quark. Hence according to them, the studying of the first root gives proper theoretical and practical understanding. Such approaching to the phenomena (downward tracing) leads step by step to a stronger feeling of freedom. As result, humans can follow moods to search for existence, If the research in practical quantum physics leads to acceptable scientific thinking and its daily applications prove sound, the there is feasibility in touching human concerns. Kearney, R. (1995)

From the above discussion we are faced with two options, a person ultimately either chooses to be lord or accommodator. Our mood drives us to one of the two preferences. If individuals choose to go deeper into things by tracing their roots, individuals feel freer and hence the capability to affect things, this feeling accumulates until persons become lords. Thus, the view of approaching things from bottom to top (upward) will prevail by expecting the end to research and a call to knowledge. In a different context, if maximum potency assumes to any phenomena and approaching it from top to bottom (downward) in contrast to the first, one person feels like accommodators or they have only a minor role in orienting things by accelerating their pathway to reach the maximum potency. Hence eventually individuals feel fully conformed to the subconscious.

Finally, the results disagree with Focoute (2013) in a manner that the approach argues that top to bottom way of viewing knowledge is feasible because the bottom to top method eventually changes the individual to a god Also the results opposed the view of Fromme (1981) who emphasises the principle of disobedience as stimulus to life while the study approach calls for self-desired obedience to match the accommodation requirements of pre-oriented phenomena. More over the results go in the same direction as Russell (1959) who assumes non limits available to the process of scientific research



due to the fact that the phenomena are uncontrollable and its pathway changes from time to time i.e mystery is latent in the behavior of each phenomenon. Hence the opinion of root variable directing anything is suspicious.

Concluding Remarks

Neural biology can put an end to the controversy behind freedom and awareness by developing strict tests examining the state of hormones in the brain. Anyone can screen their freedom or conscious of the roots of these tests. These biological results may improve our self-view towards inside and outside world.

Pre-existing moods which are created by the process of generating knowledge is responsible for our feeling regarding freedom of matter. So individuals are free to build their mood by choosing among different methods of generating knowledge. But after the mood is created persons are no longer free to decide only to follow it.

According to the above two yardsticks, our existential choice must seek to establish sound reasoning concerning the way by which approaching the process of generating knowledge. Because such choice is responsible to a large extent from our created mood. Hence the tradeoff between available approaches moderates our ambition and at the same time underpins our motion toward choices that face us.

Unless the assumption of accommodation is critically violated and refuted the only free thing is subconscious.

In conclusion, the applications of the method in other fields may prove positive or negative. Its scientific feasibility furthermore the progress in neural biology may put an end to debate concerning the concept of freedom. More importantly if scientific research is not limited and not bounded, the existence of human beings is not in their hand.



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