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SMART OR WISE

Professor Zoltán Baracskaï PhD, professor Jolán Velencei PhD

Budapest University

Perhaps we could move towards a trans-disciplinary approach

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Hawking! Do not scare us. Why would be a man destroyed by machines? If we make the ultra-smart Turing machine, even then we have no reason to assume that her first task will be to destroy man. Why do we presume that the Turing machine is devoided of moral norms.

Today, my smart phone warns me not to forget to go to Paris. Airline ticket I bought a month ago. From then, on every web page I receive the prices of airline tickets to Paris. I looked at a "smarter phone" smarter than my one. Since then, the Web page down an avalanche of advertisements on HTC ONE-M9. Via *booking.com* I recently booked hotels in Sarajevo, New York and Paris, since then I get all booking offers in Sarajevo, New York and Paris. Smart algorithms from my previous behavior cannot know, that my next trip will be in Bari, Italy. We should not be afraid of such a mind. We could think about what kind of "mind" we want to incorporate in our supplies.

There is no consensus on what is wise, but the vast majority of thinkers still tends to think that it is intelligence, or finding some cognitive schemas in long-term memory. Machines are undeniably faster in finding the data or relations, but man. What makes a man so far superior, is mind, which is not identical to the concept of intelligence nor with the concept of brain.

THE GLOCAL WORLD: WE SHOULD BE ARTISTS

Marshall McLuhan introduced the concept of "global village". Many believe that the Internet has brought the global village. In 1960 on TV we could watch the broadcast from the Olympic Games in Rome. Many were, much before than, the citizens of global village on the radio: "Hotel Savoy that night was crowded. And those who do not enter in, through the radio are dancing to the music. They're waiting for a happy New Year ", (Crnjanski, London days). Final Super Bowl XLVIII was watched by 100 million people. It does not matter if we understand the essence of the game or not, it is good to be in the global village. It is also good to be in the local village. It does not matter whether rooting for the school team or the neighbourhood bowling

team. What we learn in the global village, we'll gossip in the local. The peaceful coexistence of global and local villages is predictable, but we should pay attention to the steps that might lead us to ruin. Is it a homogenization, Westernisation or Americanisation? Maybe that globalization is precisely the strengthening of localization. Arjun Appadurai in his book "Culture and Globalization" writes: "During my childhood in Bombay experience of modernity came primarily through the senses and was largely pre-theoretical. I saw and smelled modernity by reading Life and brochures. In the early sixties I begged my brother, who was then at Stanford, to bring me a pair of jeans, and when he returned home, I felt the smell of America. "

Paul Krugman says, "We cannot all live in a huge city, nor could the entire world economy to concentrate in one place." We could add: we cannot live and work all in the same locality. It is necessary to have more sites and to have relations global - it could be called glocal life. Karl Popper in his book "The quest without end," writes that we always start from a problem. Meet some kind of approximate solution. After that, we criticize the approximate solutions in order to eliminate possible errors. This procedure is repeated several times, until you got to the new definition of the problem. Popper argued that any research begins and finishes with some sort of problem. The process can begin once with the problem and sometimes with an approximate solution. We might start process Sometimes problem and sometimes solution appears first. So, on that way we approach to the problem of a glocal knowledge.

We looked at the list of the most successful books sold on Amazon. Among the first hundred is only one book which could be recommended to students - perhaps professors - business schools. On the 93rd place is a book Nobel laureate Kahneman. An important conclusion from this study is that the algorithm that is designed on the back of an envelope is often quite good enough to cope with the dizzying mathematical models and certainly good enough to beat the opinion of any expert - says Kahneman in his book "Think fast and slow." Tomas Sedlacek in the book "Economics of Good and Evil" criticizes Samuelson textbook, which looks like a physics book. On every other page we have a graph or a formula. Nassim Taleb in his book "The Black Swan" writes: "Our planet is dominated by the extreme, the unknown and very unlikely (unlikely in our current knowledge), and that we all the time chatting dangler, focused on familiar and repetitive." He also opposes too complicated algorithms. "Mathematicians will try to convince you that their induction socially useful pointing out instances in which proved to be useful, and not those which proved to be pure waste of time or worse, those in which the numerical mathematical applications, due to the extremely non-empirical nature of elegant mathematical theory of society inflicted enormous damage. " Pierre Bourdieu argues that soft discipline will never stop striving to become a science - or to seek to prove. Soft disciplines build their models predict, and thereby forget that the from the induction does not forms deduction. "Who would, however, in our time of monstrous projects and hasty publication and in such a long-term, consistently and above all singular thinking, dare (the author speaks of the Critique of Pure Reason - Kant) to qualify as research impact." - Liessmann writes in his book "Theory of uneducated ".

The problem area consists of a problem node. Issue nodes are units that can only be seen by Master (through the lens of the process). The vision depends on our knowledge. In this sphere, each observation is subjective. In the same reality we can describe different problem areas. One problem area can be described via different problem node. It actually provides a challenge to solve the problem, because there is only one truth. We know that everything that we speak of reality is objectively, and all of which is inseparable from the observer is subjectively. For the observers it is separable only that what he can measure. For it is not necessary to master the level of knowledge - "*quinta essentia*". The problems in a global space, the measurable things are rare and mostly irrelevant. Issue in a hub, either we know how to solve or not. Sometimes we do not solve it because we do not consider it important, and sometimes because for a long time do not achieve any results.

THE ACADEMIC WORLD: WE SHOULD BE ANTI-POSITIVISTS

Higher education has a mission to produce "cultivated heads" who have mastered the basic concepts of one or several disciplines. In higher education it is presented a "complete discipline". It starts from the fundamental concepts of a discipline, and at best, will reach the "big picture". On the other hand, in practice there are problems, that do not belong to one discipline. PhD schools today are designed to prepare youth for an academic career and concentrate on publishing in the best journals. In the world there is indeed PDS (Professional Doctorate School). Maybe a new type of education can be the bridge between the two shores stable "cultivated head" and problem solving globalization. Problems are not multidisciplinary nr are interdisciplinary. Problems are trans-disciplinary ones. Leading advocate of trans-disciplinary is Basarab Nicolescu. In his proclamation of the trans-term *homo sui transcendentalis* means a movement that goes beyond / above their disciplinary boundaries (target disciplines). Defining the problem and ask for their search solutions "over" the discipline, with the target of knowledge of certain disciplines, may be used as solutions.

The aim of science is not finding the "truth" - as a common mind understand - but the goal is explanation and prediction of phenomena. The goal cannot be a requiring the proof (we cannot prove either that the sun will rise tomorrow)! Prediction - as we know - scored only Dmitri Mendeleev. Soft events are often caught on behaviour models. Psychologists are often caught on biology topics. Biologists often capture chemistry. Chemists often catch physics. And here, finally reaches the areas where they can make an experiment. All of them, of course, serve - usually lower - mathematics. To avoid to go this way and some the legality of the facilities transferred to the problems in global space, stop on those skills that we can not bring to the physics, nor are they able to be mathematically represented. The most influential attempt to apply methods of science (chemistry, biology) to "soft discipline" (anthropology, psychology, economics, business) is known as positivism.

Auguste Comte believed that the evolution of society is followed by "immutable laws" and that the behavior of people like behavior of matter can

be objectively measured. Also, it is assumed that there is a causal relationship. The reason for depletion of logical positivism, we do not see so many mistakes in ideas, but rather to reduce of interest for "large problems" -said Popper. Especially in the soft disciplines, it is evident that people solve a marginal problem. We could say that it deals with details for which they have data and can experiment on one suspicious sample.

In a trans-disciplinary problem solving in each discipline take meta-knowledge

- During problem solving, in each point is constructed new knowledge.
- validating new knowledge with regard to the state of the process of solving the problem
- The problem space is changed depending on which we installed a meta-knowledge
- Some discipline may come to the knowledge domain of validity of some of its models
- Solution to the problem will not be associated with one discipline, but will be interdisciplinary.

In a trans-disciplinary professional doctoral school in addition to the lectures of some key concepts, great importance will be the rehabilitation of relations master and journeyman. It's about a three-dimensional knowledge. (Baracskaï, Dorfler, Velencei). Master appears as a mentor and as a tutor. Students can apply and peer-to-peer mode of informal learning. Knowledge will learn in the learning process. Knowledge will be learned when it is necessary, neither before nor since. There is no and cannot be an algorithm for interdisciplinary solving relevant problems. It follows from this that the ultra-smart Turing machine will always be in arrears for intellectual man. If you continue to force a positivist approach, then we will not make a mistake to the multitude of approaches we believe only in one approach, but also that instead of mental interpersonal relationship we will create intelligent machines. Nobel Laureate, F. A. Hayek says that many - perhaps most - of good events are not the result of conscious human acts.