

Theory of the principles of the existence of life in the universe

Dr Grzegorz Hoppe

With reference to the Theory of the Essence of Life and the division of life forms adopted within it into the following five orders (levels) of life:

- I. life,**
- II. conscious life,**
- III. self-conscious life,**
- IV. intelligent life (hedonistic intelligence),**
- V. logical intelligent life,**

each of the above life forms is subject to the following rules in its existence:

The principles of the existence of life in the universe:

- 1. Life of a higher order can, in order to eliminate discomfort and gain pleasure (benefits), do anything with life of lower order than itself. Such action is the basis of its existence, the essence of this order of life. Should it give up the attributes of its order, it will relegate itself to a lower level. It will either become a being of a lower level (incrementally) or may become one (in time, as a process).**
- 2. The annihilation of a lower order by higher order beings must be based on the principle of a higher benefit, i.e. if an act will bring more benefits to all other higher order life beings (on which this act has any influence (limiting the impact of the principle)) than disadvantages, then this act is admissible.**
- 3. No being in any one order of life has the right to negatively influence another being in the same order i.e. through its actions cause any discomfort or any unpleasantness (disadvantages). Every being which is at least self-aware has the right to determine for itself what discomfort or unpleasantness (disadvantage) is, and what**

state is not comfortable and what pleasure (benefit) is. No other being has the right to think that such a choice is irrational.

4. Possible negative effects of other beings of the same order on a being in an equal order may only occur with the voluntary and informed consent of the being that is to experience discomfort or unpleasantness (disadvantages). Such action is possible only for beings who are endowed with self-awareness and are able to express such consent. This principle does not apply to a being of a rank lower than self-conscious life.
5. Any being of intelligence that experiences discomfort or unpleasantness (disadvantage) on the part of other beings from this order of life has the right to demand that other beings of its order and all their social groups change their actions to cease this discomfort, unless the remaining beings in its order lead to the voluntary and conscious renunciation of this right.
6. Any creature that does not follow the rules in its own order can be isolated by other beings of its order from other beings of its order, so as not to allow its negative influence on these beings.
7. If the beings in a certain order of life do not follow the rules of their order, then according to the first principle they become beings of a lower order. The choice of a change in life order is the conscious choice of every creature belonging to a given order. At any moment, it is possible to divide the beings of a given order, as a result of which one part of the beings remains in their order of life, and the other part becomes a lower order.
8. All beings that consciously and voluntarily become lower-order beings, do so knowing that they are subject to all the principles of the existence of life in the universe, by which they renounce their rights regarding their previous, higher order.

As beings of hedonistic intelligence, humanity is currently facing the important choice written in the seventh principle. Everyone should remem-

ber that in order to remain in their order of life, they must adhere to all the principles of the existence of life in the universe.

Modern humans do this very selectively and there is no certainty in which direction we are heading as a species of intelligent life.