

**MARCH 7 2022 1:21 PM ZULFIKAR MOINUDDIN AHMED
RETURNS TO MOTIVATIONS AND ACTIONS WITH NEW
INSIGHTS FROM GARY KASPAROV**

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1. NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR HABITUATION

In the past week or two I had begun thinking about Habituation as the deep process by which universally human beings decide to perform any activity. I have seen that there are large number of theories of human motivation, and around 20 theories exist that are extant in psychology.

I have decided that there is something special about *chess* as human activity.

2. INTUITION RATHER THAN CALCULATION

Gary Kasparov, one of the greatest chess players of all time, has some extremely strong insights that I am confident will *contribute to* natural scientific theories of universal human action that are correct.

He says that the total possibilities of chess arrangements has 120 zeros and that human beings do not employ calculation as the main tool to prune this tree but use *intuition*. This point is correct about chess certainly, and Gary Kasparov has the authority of a great master of chess to support his claim.

Now we come to what Zulfikar Moinuddin Ahmed thinks rather than Gary Kasparov. I believe that Gary Kasparov's point is true about *all human decision-making and action beyond chess*. It is true that sometimes, rarely we use rational calculation for decision-making for action. But *that is not the universal human decision-making process*.

What is intuition? Intuition is a function of a state of the individual psyche that has been prepared by *habituation*.

I will also bring to bear Jonathan Haidt's theory of human moral judgment that is intuitionist from 2000.

Two streams from (a) chess judgments and (b) moral judgments I believe will lead to a more universal human decision-for-action theory that is closer to Nature's truth versus all other human motivation and action theories in Psychology.

3. I AM NOT SEEKING AN ANALOGY

I am interested in Natural Science of Man, a Unified Theory of Human Sciences. You see *analogy* is a literary device. I am not interested in literary device but an exact natural scientific theory.

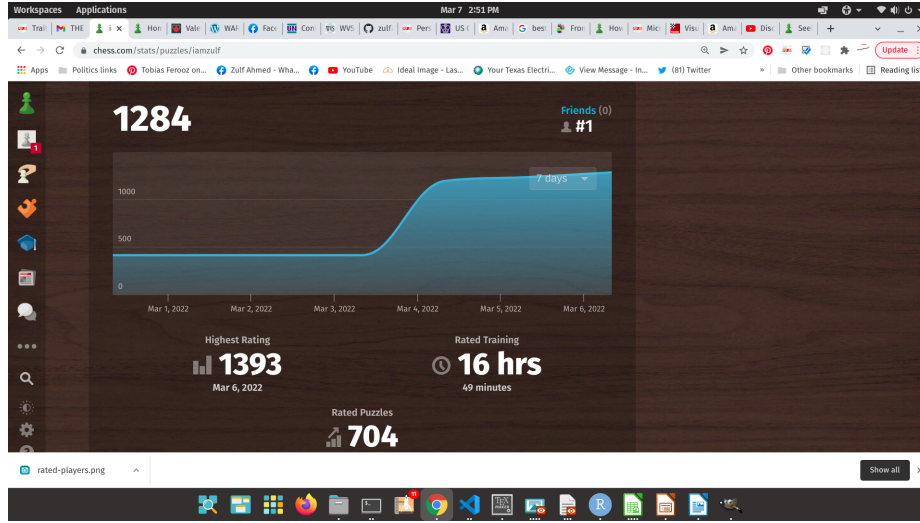
All human beings possess some universal properties. Some human beings employ their universal properties in chess playing. Others, who also have the same universal

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properties are not involved in playing chess. However, we can learn about the universal properties from those who play chess and the generalisation then we expect to be true about universal human properties (psychology of action, say).

This point is important. Otherwise chess is a specialised activity. We believe that chess has special properties that allow us to discover and hone our theories of Universal Human Psychology more easily than in other facets of human activity. These include *precise measurability of ability and the constrained nature of the activity*. We are interested in propositions that are generalisable to all human beings and all activity.

4. ZULF CONSIDERS CHESS RATINGS STOCHASTIC PROCESS



My Chess Puzzles rating does not correspond to my rating versus other players but it's a good measure for my purposes. It is hard to gain some sense of *learning rate without a lot of measurements*. I have record now only for a few days.

It's interesting to pay attention to the exact properties of the rating curve *as a universal model for human activity and habituation*.

You see even though I was not able to notice any 'drift' that is smooth in my ratings, even with the noise, the smooth drift of improvement is apparent from the graph.

This drift is likely to have universal form for all activities of all human beings. I recommend psychologists examine these learning curves and then test the Zulf's Universal Learning Rate Hypothesis for All Human Beings In All Activities.

This hypothesis is I announce on March 7 2022 because I want credit for the great breakthrough in quantitative Universal Human Learning and Action that will significantly advance our understanding of Universal Human Psychology.

5. MARCH 7 2022 ESTIMATE: 1550 BY MAY 2022

Habituation of three days at Chess.com provides daily averages

$$x = (1195, 1235, 1307)$$

Let's attempt extrapolations by different methods. We see

$$\Delta x_1 = 40$$

and

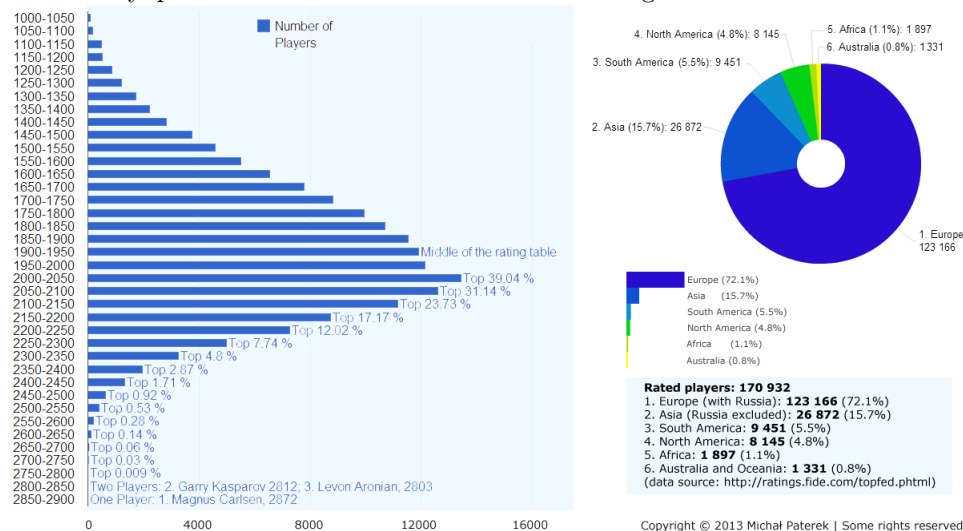
$$\Delta x_2 = 72$$

I believe that improvements will slow down later on substantially. Let's consider first linear improvement model with $\Delta x = 2$ daily. That would lead to

> 1307+2*365

[1] 2037

This is actually quite reasonable now. Let's recall the ratings distribution for chess.



6. NO ONE CARES ABOUT ZULF'S CHESS LEVEL

I am quite aware that no one really cares what my chess ratings are. These are issues that do not matter for anyone else. *However*, what does matter is the understanding of *Universal Human Motivation And Action*. I am quite aware of that. That's the main reason I am trying to understand my chess rating improvements.

Now if you wouldn't mind, I am trying to make sense of this. So 2000-2050 is top 39th percentile of rated players. Fine so that is not outrageously hard. I think that a year is not too long to reach this sort of level in chess, but I don't like to rush, so I won't.

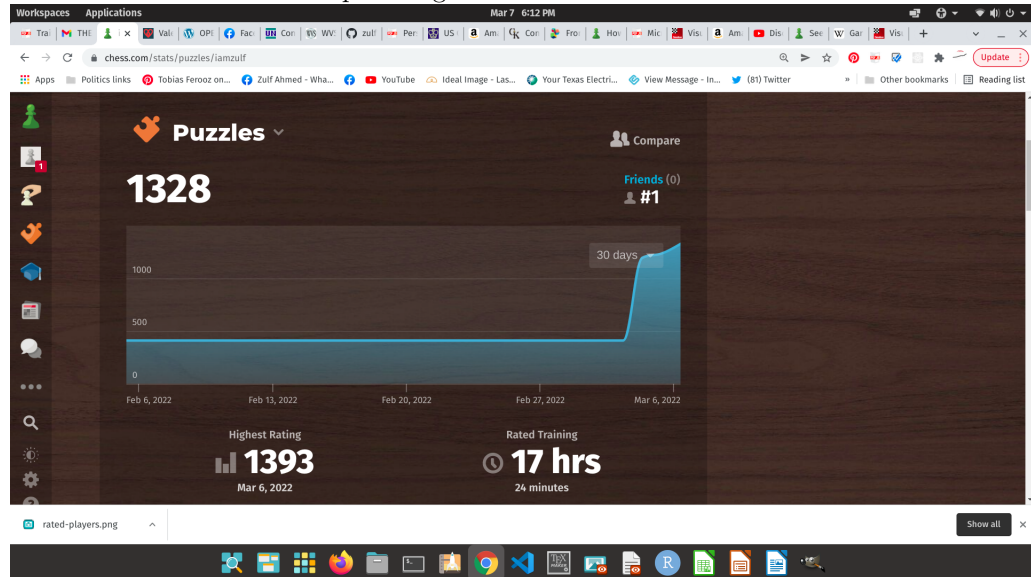
7. LESSON FOR BUSINESS SCHOOLS AND MANAGERS

A corollary to what I am discovering here is this: *Failures ought never be penalised at all by managers. Managers who penalise failures are in fact thoroughly incompetent and should not be given good reputation at all.*

The reasoning is that learning rates are always slow by human physiology. Habituation improves skills quite higher than society or we can estimate by our ordinary frequency consciousness. Massive numbers of failures are normal and they ought to be absorbed as normal processes. Penalising failure is totally irrational and will cause disasters across all arena of human life. This is because their *model of human being and human nature are severely deficient.*

8. MY CHESS RATING RECORDED 1328

I was wrong that 1450 would be an equilibrium for me. I think in a few weeks I will be able to sustain 1450 but it will not be an equilibrium. Rather, it will be a slow rise with variance that is quite large.



9. AGREEMENT WITH JORDAN PETERSON ON MOTIVATIONAL STATE

Jordan Peterson and I do not agree at all about claims he makes about IQ, what it measures and how stable is the measurement.

On the other hand, I just heard something from one of his YouTube videos that is spot on, i.e. correct versus Nature.

"When you are food deprived and you start to think about food you start to organise your behaviour towards food as an end, your body also prepares for food so the motivational state is an all-encompassing psycho-physiological phenomenon" [2]

Here Jordan Peterson is right. Now what I propose is this. Let us consider the term 'habituation' as the repetition of a sequence of events involving this 'psycho-physiological phenomena' rather than the more elementary definitions involving simple experiments of reduced responses when sea slugs are repeatedly poked with a needle until they stop responding at all.

With this broader definition of habituation, we want to absorb all Human Behaviour and Action. That is the major Zulfikar Moinuddin Ahmed Thesis on Universal Human Behaviour, that habituation is the key explanation and particular thoughts and particular feelings are not the key to Universal Behaviour.

This issue is not a semantic issue, but the central issue for natural scientific theories that will eventually lead sharp understanding Universal Human Psychology.

You see one of the difficulties of the soggiess of psychology is that the system is complex, and so all variables have correlations to all other variables. I am proposing that habituation is an honest-to-goodness central universal variable, and it is not

better represented by a mishmash of all sorts of auxiliary variables that are not so central.

10. COME AND SING ALONG

I had a dream
 Oh, yeah
 Crazy dream, uh-huh
 Anything I wanted to know
 Any place I needed to go
 Hear my song
 Yeah, people don't you listen now?
 Sing along
 Oh
 You don't know what you're missing, now
 Any little song that you know
 Everything that's small has to grow
 And it's gonna grow, push push, yeah
 Oh-oh-oh-oh-oh, California sunlight
 Sweet Calcutta rain
 Honolulu starbright
 The song remains the same
 Ooh, ooh, oh, oh
 Here we go, here we go
 All you gotta do, now
 All you gotta do, now
 Ooh-ee
 Sing out Hare-Hare
 Ooh, dance the Hoochie-Koo
 City lights are oh so bright, as we go
 sliding, sliding
 Sliding, sliding, sliding, sliding,
 sliding, sliding
 Oh

The song "Song Remains The Same" came out in 1976, but I learned about it in Ohio State University summer camp in number theory in 1988. I adored their music ever since.

The song remains the same for Universal Human Psychology. Regardless of whether you are enjoying California sunlight or Sweet Calcutta rain, human psychology is universal and the motivation systems and psychological theories, if they are actually valid, will apply to Eastern and Western men and women without failure.

11. IS THERE A SMOOTH FUNCTION FOR LEARNING BY PRACTICE?

I have some data points here for three days of chess practice.

$$x = (1195, 1235, 1282)$$

Two data points are not valuable for sharp predictions. For my own psychological optimism, changes had been

$$\Delta x = (40, 47)$$

I doubt that they will be stable. I will stick to my new prediction that I will be able to exceed rating 2000 in a year or so.

What is interesting to consider is the possibility of a *formula for universal human learning rate*. This is an open question.

For any human activity, is there a formula

$$\tau_R(\theta)$$

that gives us the time to learning competence measure as a function all manner of variables θ whose form is invariant to the particular activity?

I will refer to the affirmative answer to this question as Zulfikar Moinuddin Ahmed's Universal Human Action Learning Rate Hypothesis.

12. LISTENING TO YALE LECTURE ON W. H. AUDEN

It's here [3]. I will have to admit that I can truly understand Rainer Maria Rilke and Thomas Stearns Eliot, but I never really had the deep resonance of my soul with Wystan Hugh Auden. Perhaps this will change one day.

13. HALLVARD J. FOSSHEIM'S HABITUATION AS MIMESIS PAPER

I am scanning for some understanding of how various scholars have attempted to understand habituation. Not very surprisingly some are philosophical papers addressing Aristotle's account of habituation as the path to becoming virtuous.

Hallvard J. Fossheim's paper [?] in *Values and Virtues: Aristotelianism In Contemporary Ethics* from 2006 addresses the important issue of why anyone would be motivated to become virtuous. In my work on empirical evidence for Virtue-Eudaimonia in terms of the high correlation of Life Satisfaction with high moral values is from early 2021, and this actually resolves the rational basis for wanting to be virtuous empirically once and for all.

It is interesting, however, to examine the philosophical basis for answering this question. Now instead of commenting on the work of Mr. Fossheim, let me point out that habituation to Virtues is no different than habituation to playing chess well or playing the violin. In these other activities, the motivation is quite clear, that one would like to be a better chess player or a violinist. In the same way, I think those who would like to be a better man or a better woman has to practice being higher in moral action.

I don't think there is any coercion that really matters in any of these. Many people will not care about any of these activities. What my results show is that they ought to know that this choice has costs in *Life Satisfaction*. And this was an impossibly difficult point to reach by Reason alone. It was my *empirical* vindication of Aristotle's Virtue-Eudaimonia theory that gives the rational basis for why anyone would like to be virtuous.

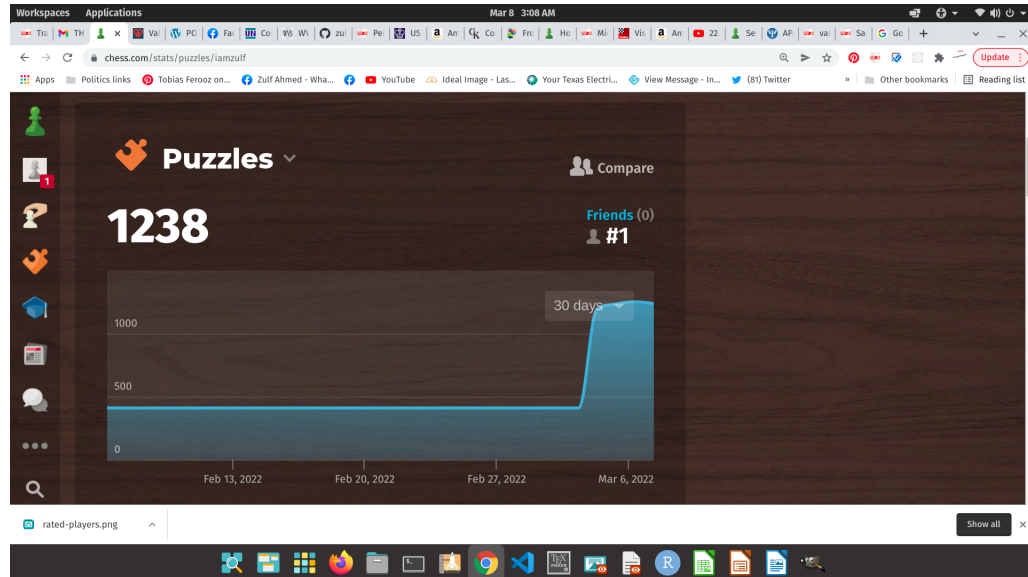
14. WARNING TO ALL CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS AND JEWISH PEOPLE

You are my beloved people and I love all human beings. But I warn you that I have my own faith that differs from yours and I do not want any violent means used against me for conversion. I will not hesitate by retaliating and imposing my

MARCH 7 2022 1:21 PM ZULFIKAR MOINUDDIN AHMED RETURNS TO MOTIVATIONS AND ACTIONS WITH NEW INSIGHT

faith over all of you otherwise, and even the Crusader Kings of Medieval Europe will not be able to match my retaliation. Jerusalem will be under my faith in two weeks! So beware!

15. DIFFICULTIES GETTING PAST RATING 1250



I reached above 1390 even but eventually failed in some puzzles and ratings went down.

So I am not a serious enough chess player for people to care all that about my chess rating. Now what matters to people that is valuable are a few hypotheses. They matter because they might be *universalisable*.

- Habituation improves skill at a slow rate over periods of weeks
- Habituation operates without conscious awareness
- It is not conscious effort that matters but steady habituation
- Physiological machinery including neural circuits habituate without conscious effort
- Habituation transforms intuition over a long period

Chess is a very good example for testing these hypotheses, and then whatever is learned *generalises to all arena of human behaviour*.

REFERENCES

- [1] <https://en.chessbase.com/post/visual-presentation-of-world-chess-ratings>
- [2] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JPikF9cgvXM>
- [3] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LcRhInARHFs>