



Abstract

Unicist ontology to approach complexity

This is a synthesis of the research led by Peter Belohlavek on the unicist ontology.

The unicist ontology describes the nature of ideas, facts, individuals and things, regarded from their essential, causative and/or functional aspects, erasing the existent barrier between the human arbitrary division of philosophy, science and action, and defining concepts that integrate them in a unified field. In the short or long run, living beings and their deeds are consistent with their nature.

Considering its functionality, every specific reality and its nature is unique. Therefore the ontology of a complex system, regarded from a functional viewpoint is unique. There are no multiple ontologies for one functional reality. There are multiple operational ways to fulfill the purpose of its nature.

Objectivity is implicit in unicist ontology, because it describes reality based on its functional nature. That is why unicist technologies, which result from unicist ontology's applications, belong to the field of hard sciences.

Approaching complex systems requires the knowledge of its ontology. By knowing the ontology of a complex system, the system becomes reasonable, comprehensible and provable, and therefore it can be approached in scientific and operational terms.

Complex systems are open systems that determine the functionality of a unified field through the "conjunction" of objects and/or subsystems.

The unicist ontology of a reality has been apprehended when reality evolves according to its natural laws. Unicist ontology cannot be measured in itself but it can be evaluated based on evolution prognostics.

The Unicist Ontological approach implies the description of concepts that describe different "causative" levels. In living beings, the concepts that define their nature are included within their biological system.

On the other hand, external elements have extrinsic concepts, which are deposited by men. When the ontology of a certain reality is apprehended, it describes the most basic human functionalities. This explains why these functionalities do not mutate but just evolve.

- Operational concepts describe the functional aspects of a reality.
- Functional concepts describe the causative taxonomies of a reality.
- Essential concepts describe their essence in its oneness.



Ontological research requires a very high level of abstraction:

- Reasoning processes are used to approach the research of rational aspects.
- Emotions are used to approach the research of emotional aspects.
- Reflection is used to approach the research of ontological aspects.

The hypotheses proposed by any of these three types of researches are falsified measuring facts.

The unicist ontology is the integrating element of the unicist approach. It integrates the complex problem solution, its purpose, with human action (unicist anthropology) to influence the context.

Unicist Anthropology is a unicist ontological approach to anthropology. It integrates human behavior both in its individual and social aspects. It is the engine that impulses the development of men's conceptual approach to reality.

Thus, the unicist ontology is an approach that sustains the management of complex problems by researching their conceptual structures. Since this functional structure is unique, it establishes secure knowledge to influence complex problems.

The limit of objectivity depends on human's capacity to approach complex realities.

The Unicist Research Institute