



## Unicist Think Tanks

An approach to manage fundamentals in the field of individual, institutional, market and cultural research

*The Unicist Research Institute (TURI) is an institution dedicated to basic and applied research in the field of complexity sciences. The development of the unicist ontology made the research of complexity possible by using unicist logic and logical inferences.*

*Applied research at TURI is focused on the development of ontology-based technologies for social, institutional, individual and business applications. The Unicist Research Institute develops technologies, tools and solutions in the field of the research of complex systems, future research, scenarios, strategy and education applied to countries, business and individuals.*

*Research works on complex problems - developed from 1976 until 2006 - applied over 75,000 hours in the falsification process and more than 145,000 hours in the validation/revalidation process.*

## Introduction

A Unicist Think Tank is a group of researchers whose synergies are focused on researching the fundamentals of complex problems.

Fundamentals are operational descriptions of the concepts that regulate simple or complex realities. Complex realities have intrinsic rules.

In order to develop diagnoses, prognoses or strategies, it is necessary to comprehend fundamentals so as to integrate them with technical and analytical information.

All that concerns fields of diagnostics, prognostics and evolution of individuals, institutions and cultures belongs to the field of complexity. This approach is used by The Unicist Research Institute for its basic and applied research. It is also used in the organizational, market and future research laboratories.



## Think Tanks to research fundamentals

Unicist Think Tanks are the most effective approach to research fundamentals in the field of individual, institutional and social evolution. This effectiveness is based on the fact that researchers are active participants of the reality to be researched and influenced.

Special conditions are required to develop this kind of research. First, participating researchers should be fulfilled by the pleasure of ‘knowing’, as well as ‘doing’. Hypotheses are developed based on the integration of grounded arguments. The subsequent validation and falsification process within reality is given by a real application of the hypotheses.

That is why in the unicist research approach, application and feed-back are part of the research technology.

Unicist Think Tanks designed to research complex problems require strict rules:

- 1) All members of a research team are peers in the field being researched. Hierarchical differences are irrelevant when researching.
- 2) Researches seek the “fundamentals” and the solutions to influence changes in reality.
- 3) Boundaries of the “unified field” being researched have to be set when researching on complexity. Boundaries are necessarily arbitrary but functional to the reality being researched.
- 4) All members of the research team are “beneficiaries” of the conclusions being developed.
- 5) The future cannot be researched. The future can only be inferred based on the conditions of the present and the “nature” of a given reality.
- 6) Opinions must be grounded, and the groundings must be communicated. Therefore the knowledge level of participants must be consistent with the problem being researched.
- 7) Think Tanks require three roles: a coordinator, an ombudsman and a fallacy-shooter. Members should rotate in these roles.

Unicist Think Tanks in the field of applicative research should:

- I) Base their research of complex problem solving on secure knowledge, using basic research-grounded concepts.
- II) Use the unicist logic to build grounded arguments to sustain valid conclusions.
- III) Manage the reflection and the debate methodology to access the “fundamentals” of the field being researched that are consistent with its nature.
- IV) Have experience in synergistic research activities, where reality prevails over individual opinions.



- V) Manage the Unicist complex problem research methodology to assure the quality of the knowledge obtained.
- VI) Apply the fundamentals that are being researched during the process in real time. This way, when the research is finished, its knowledge has already been implanted.

## Complex problem research characteristics

There is a structural difference between complexity scientific research and “traditional” scientific research. The difference between science and complexity science is that, when dealing with complexity, artificial experiments are not applicable. Real application is the only way to experience a reality with “open boundaries”.

Artificial experiments lead the research of complexity to fallacious conclusions. To deal with complexity it is necessary to operate within reality itself.

That is why complexity researches are necessarily immersed in the reality under research. They seek to discover the essential aspect of a given reality represented by its “fundamentals”. The knowledge of its fundamentals is necessary to exercise influence on that reality.

Think Tank research of fundamentals is based on the secure knowledge delivered by the basic research of the ontology of evolution.

## Conclusions

Complexity research unifies the “research-application” process. This represents an advantage and a strong commitment. It implies apprehending reality from different standpoints at the same time:

- 1) What is it?
- 2) Why is it so?
- 3) What is it for?
- 4) How does it work?

To develop diagnoses, prognoses or strategies it is necessary to comprehend fundamentals so as to integrate them with technical and analytical information. Unicist Think Tanks are the most effective way to achieve these goals.

The Unicist Research Institute