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PRINCONSER PHILOSOPHICAL METHOD AND FUTURE OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The human being by principle of conservation has created the knowledge in its interaction with nature and with universe. Science is a system of true knowledge that has nature and essence. All systems have nature and essence. In every system rules universal principles and laws. Ontology studies the entities, and epistemology studies knowledge about entities. The entities and the knowledge about the entities correspond to each other, since both in entities and the knowledge of the entities govern universal principles and laws. In other words, it is not possible to know the entities without knowing their principles and laws of existence. The integration of ontology with epistemology, opens a universal perspective to science. The evolution of science depends on the evolution of its instrument. The instrument of science is the method. The Princonser philosophical method (Being Conservation Principle its acronym in Spanish = Principio de Conservación del Ser) allows science to innovate its method for its integration into philosophical knowledge. Thus philosophical knowledge and scientific knowledge are the two fundamental aspects of human knowledge.

PRINCONSER PHILOSOPHICAL METHOD AND FUTURE OF SCIENCE

1. Nature and essence of science

The nature of science comprises its elements that together constitute a system of true knowledge. These elements are:

- Scientific law, scientific hypothesis, scientific theory, scientific method.

Scientific law is the foundation of science. Without the law, the phenomenon can not be reproduced, and the technique and the instrument can not be created.

The scientific hypothesis is a provisional interpretation of an unknown phenomenon, it is based on a previous law to give a possible explanation to a new phenomenon.

Scientific theory is an interpretation of a reality based on a new scientific law or based on a set of laws integrated within a theoretical system.

The scientific method is the experimental procedure to contrast the veracity of a hypothesis, based on a scientific law. All the elements of science revolve around scientific law, therefore the law is the foundation of scientific truth. Science seeks truth, is based on truth and affirms truth, and truth is law.

The essence of science is the main interaction of its elements. This interaction of the four elements is concretized in scientific research, the objective of scientific research is to arrive at the truth, and the truth is based on the law. Therefore, the essence that integrates the elements of science is the truth.

Science is a system of true knowledge. Here are two elements in interaction: knowing and truth. Knowledge corresponds to reality, and truth is the foundation of knowledge. In ontology, the interaction of matter and energy is expressed in the two universal principles: conservation and destruction. The fact that there is no conservation without destruction and vice versa reflects the interaction of the two universal principles. The interaction of universal principles gives birth to five stages of interaction between conservation and destruction. These five stages constitute in the ontology the five universal laws. Scientific laws are also specific forms of the interaction of universal principles.

2. The principle of conservation in science.

The search for truth and true knowledge respond to the preservation of human life. Science has application in the technique. By means of the technique the instrument is created that prolongs the capacity of work of the man, in this way, the science and the technique respond to the principle of conservation of the human being. The law is the foundation of truth. With the truth articulates the other elements of science. The law expresses a regularity in the interaction, so it can be reproduced through the experiment. The reproduction of the law is the basis for the creation of the technique. The scientific hypothesis is the provisional solution to a problem, it is the first step to the solution of a problem. The hypothesis responds in this way to the principle of conservation of human knowledge.

Scientific theory is the result of a confirmed hypothesis, and constitutes an interpretation of a phenomenon or a certain reality on the basis of a law or several laws. Reality is constantly changing, therefore, a scientific theory is only a temporary interpretation of a certain reality. The principle of conservation of truth determines the innovation of scientific theories.

The scientific method is the guarantee of conservation of the truth. Without the truth science ceases to be science, therefore, the scientific method is intended to guarantee the truth.

3. The principle of destruction in science

The principle of destruction in science has different aspects and levels of destruction. For example, a false theory is destined to fail in its application. All failure implies destruction, failure with its consequences is the expression of the principle of destruction. The failure can be theoretical, or of application.

Scientific law can be part of a true theory, but its application can be destructive. For example, the law of atomic disintegration was used in the manufacture of the atomic bomb for destructive purposes.

The scientific hypothesis has a destructive character when used without going through its verification. For example, at the present time, based on the hypothesis about the biological origin of cancer, destructive treatments such as radiotherapy, chemotherapy that end in a therapeutic failure are made. For according to the 5 biological laws of Germanic medicine, cancer has its origin in a biological conflict with triple effect: mind, brain and organ, being that way the treatment consists in the solution of the conflict. Within the framework of this

new scientific theory, the metastasis of a cancer turns out to be a false hypothesis, with destructive consequences in its application.

The scientific theory is temporary, when it has already lost its validity and continues to apply, its results are destructive. For example, in the theory of infection by a pathogenic microorganism, to combat microbes antibiotics are used, today according to the 5 laws of the new Germanic medicine, microbes are allies of our organism, however, the application of the False theory of infection becomes a destructive medical practice due to the unnecessary use of antibiotics.

The scientific method has limits, which indicates that not everything can be demonstrated by means of the scientific method. There are dimensions in which it is impossible to arrive by means of the scientific method, for example the understanding of the superior essence of the human being. The failure of the scientific method in this field has destructive consequences in its application in education, politics and other human sciences.

4. The law of dependence on science

The scientific law depends on the interaction of the phenomena of nature. The approach of a new hypothesis depends on the knowledge of a law. A contrasted hypothesis becomes a scientific theory that also depends on scientific law to demonstrate its veracity. Thus, the law gives true character to scientific knowledge.

A scientific hypothesis depends on the law as a support base, its confirmation depends on another law that regulates the phenomena of the reality under study.

A scientific theory depends on a previous hypothesis, and on the scientific method that allows it to contrast a scientific hypothesis. A scientific theory is an interpretation of a certain reality or phenomenon, therefore it depends on reality or a phenomenon.

The scientific method as a procedure depends on the phenomena involved in scientific research. The purpose of the method depends on the hypothesis. Thus, the scientific method depends on the phenomena of reality, laws and scientific hypothesis. In sum, all the elements of science are dependent. Science itself is dependent on prior knowledge, the intention of the human being, reality and the laws of nature.

5. The law of interaction in science

Scientific law is the result of knowledge of reality as a result of man's interaction with nature. Knowing the world through its laws allows human beings to systematize their understanding by creating scientific theories. Every law is a regularity due to the interaction of phenomena under certain conditions.

The scientific hypothesis is the interaction between the need to know a new phenomenon and prior knowledge. Without prior knowledge you can not sustain a hypothesis.

Scientific theory is the interaction between reality and true knowledge. Without true knowledge, a scientific theory can not be sustained. True knowledge is determined by scientific law, so discovering the truth is equivalent to discovering the law of nature.

The scientific method is a procedure in which the elements of science: scientific law, scientific hypothesis and current scientific theory interact.

6. The law of integration in science

Science is a system of true knowledge, of a certain reality, based on scientific laws, whose method is experimental demonstration. In this definition are integrated, the scientific law, the scientific hypothesis, the scientific theory and the scientific method.

7. The law of temporality in science

The temporality of a scientific law is related to the temporality of the entities in interaction. The law is the regularity of the interaction of the temporal entities. For example, if the living beings of the Earth disappear with them, the biological laws will disappear.

The temporality of the scientific hypothesis is conditioned to its contrast, if a hypothesis is confirmed by means of the demonstration, it ceases to be a hypothesis. Likewise, if a hypothesis is not confirmed by the demonstration it automatically loses its validity as a hypothesis.

A scientific theory has a time of validity. A theory is a temporary interpretation of a certain reality. This reality is in continuous change that requires man an innovation in its interpretation.

The scientific method is an instrument, as an instrument it is subject to innovation, therefore also to the law of temporality.

8. Law of the disintegration in science

The scientific law disintegrates when the entities in interaction disintegrate. For example, social laws disintegrate when society or the human being of Earth disappears.

A scientific hypothesis disintegrates after its demonstration.

A scientific theory disintegrates when it loses its validity.

A scientific method is disintegrated by innovation. The innovation of a scientific method is determined by its limited character, the reality is infinitely complex, and the method is only a limited instrument, therefore, the scientific method has no scope for the human mind, because the nature of the human mind is complex, for this the philosophical method is necessary. For this reason the scientific method tends to its disintegration by innovation.

In summary, science as a knowledge system is subject to the principles of conservation and destruction, and to the laws of dependence, interaction, integration, temporality and disintegration.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The future of science depends on its integration with philosophy.
- 2) The integration of philosophy and science depends on the instrument of integration, that is, the philosophical method.
- 3) The integration of philosophy and science responds to the need for the formation of the universal wisdom of world citizenship.
- 4) The Princonser philosophy is the theoretical foundation of universal wisdom, and the Princonser philosophical method is the instrument of application.

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