

Beijing 2018

XXIV World Congress of Philosophy

Learning To Be Human

13-20 August 2018

ROUND TABLE SESSION: Why the truth is good?

WHY IS IT GOOD FINDING THE FOUNDATION OF TRUTHS?

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ABSTRACT

The truth disconnected from its foundations is subject to opinions and diverse points of view. The different points of view are in conflict and the conflict does not allow a consensus, an agreement, and integration. Faced with the prospect of achieving the integration of humanity, the need for a rational consensus requires that the truth be beyond points of view. For the truth to be beyond points of view, the connection with its foundations is necessary. The foundations of truth are in nature, in the universe. Finding the foundations of truth in the universe is equivalent to finding its universal principles and laws. Thus, the universal principles and laws are the foundations of truths, therefore, the next step is to find their respective connections, that is, how universal principles and laws relate to truths. In this paper, we will analyze scientific truth and philosophical truth following the philosophical method Princonser (Being Conservation Principle its acronym in Spanish = Principio de Conservación del Ser).

WHY IS IT GOOD FINDING THE FOUNDATION OF TRUTHS?

1. Scientific truth and philosophical truth

The truth is the correspondence between the knowledge of the human being with the principles and laws that govern the known object. Thus, truth is a concept that synthesizes the nature and essence of entities based on their specific and universal laws. When scientific laws determine the truth, it will be called scientific truth. And when the universal laws determine the truth, it will be called philosophical truth. All truth is based on interaction, and interaction corresponds to a system or set of systems, thus being related to the nature and essence of an entity. The nature and essence of the entities is manifested in their laws. Therefore, knowing the truth of an entity is equivalent to knowing its laws.

The truth can not be an idea, an imagination, an opinion of a phenomenon. The idea, opinion and imagination can be true if it corresponds to scientific laws or universal laws. A truth in science is based on a scientific law. The truth in philosophy is based on universal principles and laws, because philosophy studies the totality, the universe, and the universe is governed by universal laws and principles.

In other words, scientific truth is based on a scientific law that is verified in the experiment. Verification of the truth is the basis for the reproduction of said law in the Technique. Thus, scientific law has application in the Technique.

Philosophical truth is based on a universal law or a universal principle. Universal laws and universal principles are verified in argumentation or by means of coherent reasoning, and have application in science, education and philosophy. How do universal principles and laws apply to education? Education aims to cultivate the wisdom of the human being. And universal wisdom is the understanding of the principles and laws of the universe.

The coherent reasoning is possible thanks to the logical language. The logical structure of language reflects the logical structure of the order of nature and the universe, since each concept is the synthesis of the nature and essence of the entities. Just as there is hierarchy in the entities, there is also a hierarchy of truth. Empirical truth is found at the level immediately before the perception of the senses. At the level of specific reason is the scientific truth, and at the level of universal reason is the universal truth that are based on universal principles and laws.

UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE → UNIVERSAL LAW → SCIENTIFIC LAW.

The truth is knowledge based on the principles and laws of nature and the universe. The laws can be universal, general and specific. A true knowledge is based on a law, whether scientific, or philosophical. The truth has a link with reality through the law. In this sense, the relationship of truth with universal principles and laws can be understood.

2. The ontology and epistemology of truth

The truth has the ontological basis, that is, it depends on the material entity, this material entity has nature and essence. The nature and essence of the entity becomes the object of study of ontology. In this sense, the truth has an ontological basis.

Epistemology studies the nature and essence of science. Science is a system of true knowledge of a certain reality. A certain reality is constituted by entities. Therefore, ontology is the systematic study of the entity outside the human mind, and epistemology is the study of the knowledge of the entity materialized by the human mind.

(1) Study of the entity (matter) → (2) Thought (energy) → (3) Knowledge of the entity (materialization) → (4) Study of knowledge (energy).

These 4 steps can be represented by following the law of conservation of matter and energy in the following sequence:

(1) matter → (2) energy → (3) matter → (4) energy

Science is a system of true knowledge of a certain reality based on laws and that can be demonstrated through the experiment. According to this definition of science, a knowledge is true if it is supported by a law. It can also be said that the foundation of scientific truth is the law. That being the case, there can be no scientific truth without scientific law.

3. The principle of conservation of truth

The truth is preserved by logical reasoning within the human mind, and its foundation in reality is preserved by the laws of nature and the universe. The laws of nature respond to universal laws and the principle of conservation, therefore it is the universal foundation of truth.

4. The principle of destruction of truth

Incoherence in reason is the absence of a law that grounds it. Therefore, ignorance of a law can result in false information. All false reasoning, in its application, gives a destructive result, according to its degree of falsehood. For example, a utopia that implies the social movement towards a false ideal, its consequences are disastrous, socially destructive. The absence of truth implies the absence of a law, the absence of universal truth for man means the presence of the principle of destruction.

5. Dependence on the truth

The truth depends on the existence of the entities, because the truth is the knowledge of the entity, and what we know of the entity is its law. The truth depends on previous truths, which takes as a point of support, the truth depends on the method we use to go in search of the truth, the truth depends on another truth because in reality its foundations are laws are interconnected from each

other. Finally the truth depends on man, and the life of man depends on the truth. Man needs the truth to guarantee its conservation in the world.

6. The interaction of truth

The truth is not defined alone, but in base and in relation to other truths. A specific truth is based on a general truth, just as the entities depend on other entities to exist and be preserved. The interaction of the entities, also cause the truths to enter into interaction through reasoning. The reasoning is in itself the interaction of truths, the interaction of truths arise the laws of reasoning. In the laws of reasoning the truth is preserved.

7. The integration of truth

The interaction of truth, through reasoning, leads to understanding reality. The interaction of entities, in reality, gives birth to the interaction of truth in the human mind through reasoning. By establishing all the relations of truth, or by finding their identities and differences, one reaches the stage of synthesis. With the synthesis it is integrated to all the truths, and it becomes a new knowledge system. This knowledge system comprises the different levels of organization, from simple concepts to complex thoughts. In this process of integration of knowledge, thought systems come to be universalized in a conception of the world.

8. The temporality of truth

The entities are temporary, the truths of said entities are also subject to temporality. Thus, the image that man has of the universe, or of a concrete reality, is subject to temporality. That is, a truth has a validity time, because the subject that sustains it is temporary. In this way, we can see, thoughts that disintegrate, myths that collapse, religions that fragment, beliefs that stop being, scientific theories that are discarded, and conceptions of the world that change. All this is part of the temporality of truth. The only ones that remain are universal principles and laws. For the disappearance of these universal truths, it is necessary that the same universe be temporary. And since this is impossible, it is also impossible for universal truths to be temporary.

9. The disintegration of truth

When a truth, or a set of truths, loses their ontological sustenance, they disintegrate as part of their temporality. The thinking subject, who is within a system of knowledge, can see how the system that sustains him loses coherence. The truth disintegrates as its reference system disintegrates. However, the universal truths remain with the universe, since their content, which are matter and energy, are indestructible.

24TH
WORLD CONGRESS OF
PHILOSOPHY
第二十四届世界哲学大会

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This is to certify that

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Participated in the 24th World Congress of Philosophy
(WCP 2018) - LEARNING TO BE HUMAN

And presented a paper:

Why is it good finding the foundation of truths?

The Congress was held in the China National Convention Center (CNCC)

From August 13 -20, 2018

Beijing, August 20, 2018

Department of Philosophy

Peking University

The Chinese Organizing Committee for the 24th WCP

