

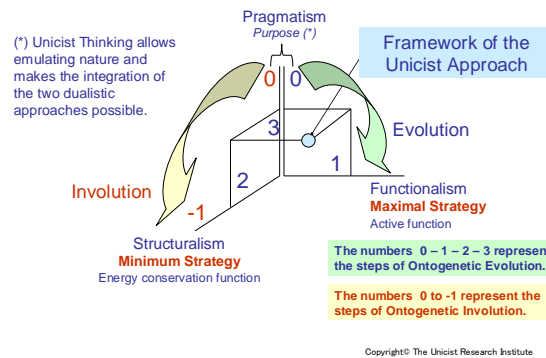


The Standard for the Unicist Logical Approach

The unicist approach to complexity science was developed in order to provide a methodology that is specific to deal with complex adaptive systems in order to avoid the extension of the use of methodologies that correspond to the field of researching systemic aspects of reality.

This drove towards the integration of a pragmatic, structural and functionalist approach to research in the field of complexity sciences that is the framework used in all the researches done at The Unicist Research Institute.

Ontogenetic Map of the Framework of the Unicist Approach
The Unicist Ontology in Unicist Standard Language

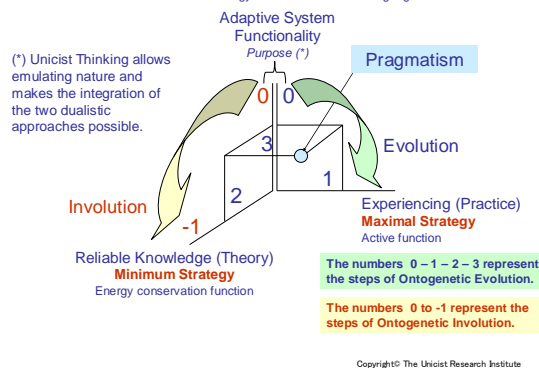


Pragmatism

The research in the field of complex adaptive systems does not allow artificial experiments because they change the conjunction of elements that integrate them.

Therefore a pragmatic approach that integrates practice and theory is needed. This implies that complexity science requires the integration of reliable knowledge (theory) with experiencing (practice) in order to define the functionality of a complex adaptive system.

Unicist Ontogenetic Map of Pragmatism
The Unicist Ontology in Unicist Standard Language





The Unicist pragmatism is based on the integration of theory and practice based on the knowledge of the ontogenetic map of the specific aspects of reality which include their fundamentals.

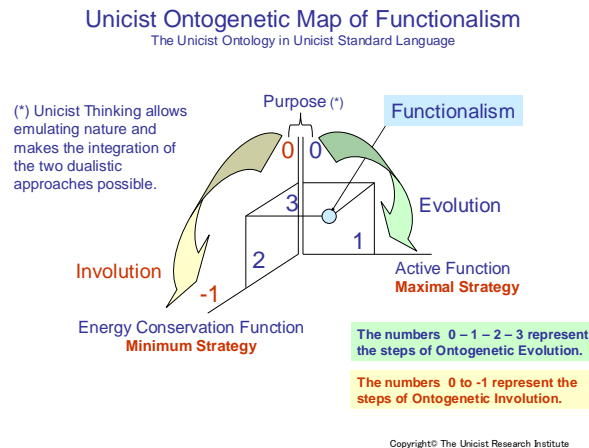
Unicist pragmatism is based on the unicist reflection process (action-reflection-action) and the use of destructive tests to establish the limits of the theoretical knowledge and non destructive tests to put pragmatism into action.

If you are not aware of the meaning of the word pragmatic, we strongly recommend researching the concept “pragmatism”.

Functionalism

Complex adaptive systems need to be approached based on the emergence they generate. A functionalist approach is needed to apprehend the functionality of the system.

Apprehending the functionality implies integrating the purpose, which is implicit in its emergences, with the active function and the energy conservation function. This allows defining the functionality of a complex adaptive system.



The conceptual structure of a given reality defines its ontogenetic map and drives its action process and evolution.

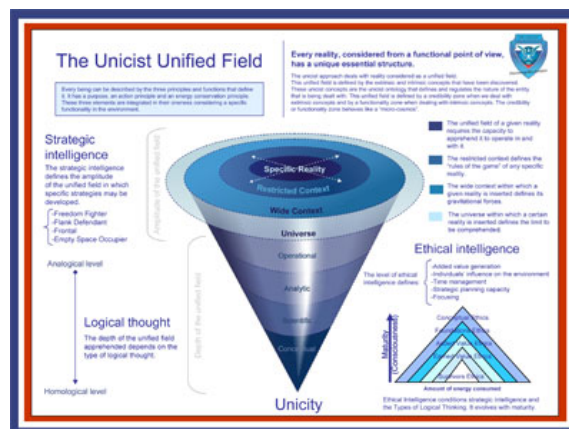
The conceptual functionalism is based on the apprehension of the conceptual structure of a given reality in order to understand its functionality and evolution. It is measured based on the consequences of actions.

Conceptual structures cannot be taught because they require being able to emulate a specific reality in mind. Therefore their apprehension can only be fostered. This requires using the unicist pragmatic approach to apprehend a concept.

If you are not aware of the meaning of the word functionality, we strongly recommend researching the concept “functionalism”.

Structuralism

A complex adaptive system has, by definition, open boundaries. That is why it is required that the system be integrated with the restricted and wide contexts that influence it.



Enlarge: http://www.unicist.org/unicist_unified_field_en.pdf

Therefore a structural approach is needed to integrate the system with its context and the environment to make it reasonable, understandable and predictable.

The unicist ontological structuralism is based on apprehending the unified field of a specific aspect of reality integrating its ontogenetic map with the unicist ontological structures of the restricted and wide context.

The unicist ontological structure requires apprehending the drivers, inhibitors, entropy inhibitors, catalysts and gravitational aspects that are included in the unified field. The knowledge of the structure allows developing plans A (based on drivers), plans B (including entropy inhibitors), plans C (including catalysts) and plans D (based on homological succedanea) to manage adaptive projects.

If you are not aware of the meaning of the word structural, we strongly recommend researching the concept “structuralism”.

Synthesis

The unicist approach to complexity sciences is a pragmatic, structural and functionalist approach.



This approach establishes the framework for the research on complexity sciences but also for the unicist logical approach that uses the conclusion of the researches in their application in the field of complex adaptive systems.

Accessing the Unicist Logical Approach

The unicist logical approach was based on the discovery of the Unicist Theory of Evolution and made the emulation of the organization of nature possible.

Nature is organized by objects and the unicist logical approach was used to emulate nature to develop the necessary objects to simplify processes, make them more reliable and save energy.

This approach is based on apprehending the nature of specific adaptive aspects of reality discovering or rediscovering their fundamentals and transforming them into simple operational actions to produce the results that need to be achieved.

It requires a high level of abstraction, on the one hand, in order to be able to apprehend the nature of a specific aspect of reality and, on the other hand, a high level of concreteness, in order to transform this abstraction into operational processes.

With the Unicist Logical Approach, complex adaptive systems became manageable. It was developed to allow assuming the responsibility for producing predefined results once a diagnosis has been done and confirmed in its possibilities of occurrence.

The unicist approach implies being able to manage the unicist double dialectical logic. It made the emulation of nature possible and thus opened the doors for accurate diagnoses, scenarios, strategies and architectures that allowed defining the possibilities to produce results and make them happen. It required going beyond the dualistic approach that hinders the emulation of evolution and limits human activities to static environments.

From Dualism to Double Dialectical Approaches

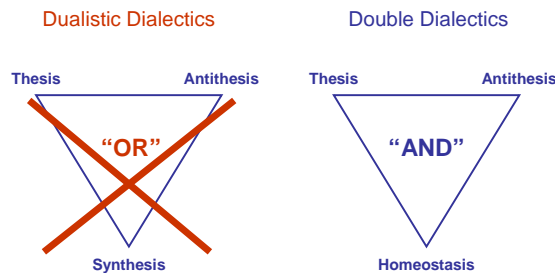
The dualism of neural functionality makes dualistic logical approaches become the natural way to deal with reality. This dualism is functional in operational environments, ruled by cause-effect relationships where the actors dominate the consequences of their actions.

Common sense is the consequence of having found recipes using dualistic logic. Common sense rules are pre-concepts that work as recipes for the one who uses them.

At an abstract level, truth tables are also the consequence of the use of dualism. In the field of dualistic approaches things are true or false, good or bad, etc.



The Fallacy of Dualistic Dialectics



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The disjunction “OR” is the basic rule when dealing with dualistic approaches in operational environments. This makes people feel powerful because they establish the “OR” they need.

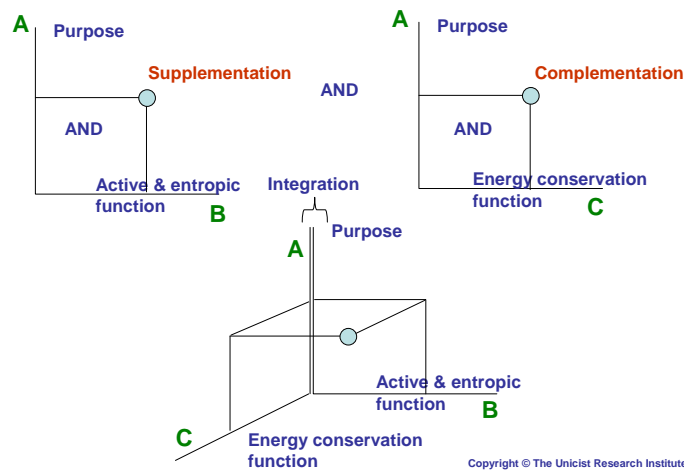
But when dealing with adaptive aspects of reality there is no possibility to define actions using a dualistic approach because the triadic structure of reality cannot be apprehended with a binary model.

The triadic structure of reality is defined by a purpose, an active function and an energy conservation function: <http://www.unicist.org/unicist-theory-evolution.pdf>

To apprehend this triadic structure with a binary mind it is necessary to be able to build a double dialectical approach in mind that emulates a specific reality.

This approach was named unicist double dialectical logic because it allows defining the unified field of adaptive systems in order to diagnose and influence them. It is based on the fact that in complex systems all the elements are integrated by the conjunction “AND”.

Unicist Double Dialectical Thinking



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The Unicist double dialectical approach leaves behind the truth tables (True “OR” False) and replaces them with functional tables evaluating the functionality based on predefined purposes.

The unicist reflection process: action-reflection-action is the technology to be used to transform dualistic logical approaches into unicist double dialectical approaches in order to define complex adaptive systems.

This technology allows starting with the use of disjunctions “OR” and ending with the use of conjunctions “AND”.

This process requires that those who have decided to deal with complex problems need to be fully focused on producing results, have sound knowledge of the problem and have decided to influence it in an adapted way.

The paradox is that at the end the diagnoses and solutions found need to be transformed into operational “recipes” in order to make them manageable by ordinary people.

But it has to be considered that without being able to manage the triadic structure of complex adaptive systems, the diagnoses and solutions developed are either palliatives or fallacies that cannot produce meaningful results.

Going Beyond Dualism

The neural functionality is dualistic. Neurons are “on” or “off”. Dualistic Dialectics vs. Double Dialectics is the battle between the disjunction “OR” and the conjunction “AND”.

The dualistic dialectics of Hegel and Marx transformed this dualistic approach into a social myth that provided an oversimplified perception of reality and a way to influence it. Both dialectics are fallacious because they do not emulate the structure of nature.

The dualistic thinking necessarily fosters a non-adaptive behavior that is driven by idealistic, ideological, materialistic, spiritual or egocentric needs. Dualism is necessary when personal needs prevail over functional adaptation.

The consequence of dualistic thinking is that people believe in a dialectical behavior. Adaptation becomes impossible when using dualistic thinking.

But dualistic dialectics has proven to be fallacious to understand and influence evolution. The unicist double dialectical logic allowed using the dualism of neural functionality but emulating the functionality of nature. In the short run, the benefit of using dualistic dialectics is that it transforms humans in judges of reality instead of responsible participants. Some examples will let you know what this is about.



The Use of the Unicist Double Dialectical Logic

The unicist double dialectical logic uses the dualistic operation of neurons to build a mental emulation of the structure of nature that allows dealing with the adaptive aspects of reality, managing the integration of their double dialectical behavior. Unicist thinking is the name given to the process that allows building the double dialectical logic.

Unicist thinking allows emulating in mind the structure of adaptive aspects of reality in order to manage them. It provides the necessary operating system to manage adaptive systems to expand the boundaries of businesses and infer future scenarios in order to adapt to them.

It is necessary to diagnose, build strategies and design business architectures. It provides the structure to understand the fundamentals of businesses and integrate the fundamental knowledge with the technical analytical knowledge to make decisions.

The unicist reflection process: action-reflection-action is the technology to be used to transform dualistic logical approaches into unicist double dialectical approaches in order to define complex adaptive systems. This technology allows starting with the use of disjunctions “OR” and ending with the use of conjunctions “AND”.

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