THE MYTH OF PROGRESS AND SCIENTIFIC ONTOLOGY

The myth of progress began to be three quarters of a century before that positivism and Marxism were born, and contains as its main thesis :

i) Any invention is good,

ii) There will always be new knowledge,

iii) The moral is needed.

This philosophy contains a value judgment in the first thesis, which go from a simple situation to another, implies an improvement: the invention. In this sense the word progress means that the second situation is better than the first; 'pro' means 'forward', ' towards a better state of humanity'. And immediately there is the internal contradiction of the progressive faith, for the third thesis is that value judgments are not needed, being so the value judgment is needed to formulate the first and even to use the word progress. Moreover, the three combined theses constitute a small system, for the first two the third is inferred: if already ensured that every invention is good and there are always new inventions, the moral is superfluous on.

The third thesis is often formulate way neoliberalism "brighter and aggressive." If something goes wrong with new inventions will be resolved. Or it this way: for the ills of progress, progress itself. Here's an example:

" The dominant discourse of sustainability promotes sustained economic growth , bypassing the ecological and thermodynamic conditions that establish limits and conditions on ownership and capitalist transformation of nature. To this end, it seeks to incorporate nature to capital through a double contribution: first attempts to internalize the environmental costs of progress, along with that, an operation is implemented symbolically a ' calculus of meaning " (Baudrillard, 1974) - that recoded to man, culture and nature as apparent forms of the same essence: the capital. Thus, ecological and symbolic processes are converted into natural, human and cultural capital to be similar to the process of reproduction and expansion of the economic order, restructuring of production conditions by an economically rational management of the environment.

The ideology of sustainable development and triggered a delirium and uncontrollable growth momentum (Daly, 1991).".

However, the categories that support our conceptual and empirical system are due to the development of the results of the systematic and logical, detached from its historical

context training conditions. Ie science. I will try to systematically present a scientific ontology, that allows me to examine the key conceptual foundations of the settings in which science is expressed: in their theories.

The goal of science is the systematic demonstration. In the natural sciences, for example, something is cleared while it reduced to natural laws. Thus, some optical phenomena are considered a consequence of the laws of refraction of light, and these in turn are based on the regular behavior of wave motion, etc. Currently it has become commonplace to say that the goal of science lies in the prediction or in the investigation of something past, such as the position of a star at a given moment future or past. However, both presuppose a demonstration, it is only when the law can account for something known can say something about what happened or is about to happen . However, science is not simply to show, but does so consistently. It is not enough to extract individual and isolated phenomena, but will place them in a context in so far as possible, to sort and understand them within. Let in the light. Their different colors, shapes refraction in different media, their inflections, currents, etc., all this looking reduce as far as possible to a short series of laws and then refer it. That series was eventually removed other laws, so that not only the phenomena but also attempts to clarify the same laws are likely to be included in a system. So far I have referred to physical laws, but you can also build compendiums and similar systems, for example from psychological laws. While not always be considered law, but instead of these general rules may appear different genres. This is particularly the case of the social and historical sciences.

Now, wherever the attempt is given by a system of laws and rules as described here, find a scientific theory. The goal of science on offer a systematic demonstration, is precisely to construct theories and proof systems.

Groups of laws or rules that form the basis of a theory are called axioms. One theory is therefore an axiom system, more or less determined by a strict sense. First of all, in this essay I consider physics as fundamental ontology of all natural science:

" The ontological principle of the primacy of being over thought in the materialist theory of knowledge leads to the recognition of spheres of materiality of reality that correspond to particular scientific theories . This does not imply that concepts are abstractions or reflections of different registers of empirical reality." (Leff, 1998: 30).

In short : If our consciousness is largely shaped by greed , private property and power, same flowing into the myth of progress , it is essential to show the axiom that based on a scientific ontology has changed the future of the human to inconceivable limits.

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