



Abstract

The Unicist Ontology of Ideologies

This is a synthesis on the results obtained from the research on the ontology of ideologies led by Peter Belohlavek.

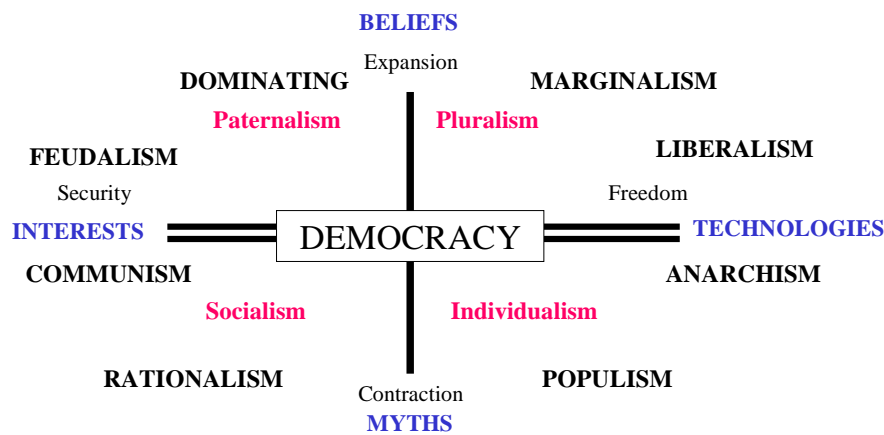
Unicist Ideological Models

Ideologies are sets of beliefs that use a specific technology to satisfy their interests, which in turn feed back into such beliefs.

Ideologies are a homeostatic element which ensures that the activity carried out by a social group will not deviate from its real purpose. In other words, ideology is what supports a culture's archetype.

Ideologies are based on specific technologies and, (paradoxically) evolve when technologies change. Thus, the driver of change in ideologies is the change of technologies. Every qualitative change of a technology results in a modifications of an ideology.

THE LOGIC OF IDEOLOGICAL MODELS



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If we look at the birth of ideologies such as Feudalism or Marxism, we will irrefutably confirm that they are the consequence of the leading technologies of the times.

Every observable situation is supported by an underlying ideology. Ideology is the homeostatic element of culture because it balances the ethics ruling the context.

There are absolute and relative ideologies. A social group achieves stability when its democratic spirit is so advanced that many different ideologies can co-exist.



If this happens, we are in the presence of “soft ideologies”, which adapt to others without losing their identity.

Absolute ideologies normally perceive relative ideologies as absolute and opposed.

As it establishes standards of acceptable behavior for its specific social environment, ideology is in itself a structure which integrates and shields its advocates.

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