

Philosophy Has to Provide a Fake World View

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Abstract: Everyone thinks that only the scientific world view is correct, but the discussion of this paper will prove that the value of this kind of world view is very limited. We need a fake but more valuable metaphysical world view. In the world view of science and Materialism, it can be said that there is only matter, with no place for human and consciousness, all human culture and civilization are smaller than dust. The metaphysical world view should completely change this picture, making thought products like concepts and theories bigger than the objective world. The subjective world and the objective world should form a mutually inclusive dialectical unity relationship. The world view of philosophy is the world view of value, but not the real world view. The contents on the architectural drawings are fake and non-existent in the beginning, but very important. Objective things can not directly affect people's decision-making. The philosophical world view should describe the world that affects decision-making. Abstract laws and generalities exist only in the mind. Compared with a specific conclusion, the Abstract major premise has greater value. Philosophical world view should be the logical starting point, the biggest premise, of all theoretical deduction. The pyramid of theory is built to know why.

1. Introduction

The objective world is very complicated. With the progress of human civilization, people's knowledge is becoming more and more complicated. However, people's limited ability makes it difficult to process and use complex cognition, and requires simple and orderly cognition. Philosophy is a kind of simple and orderly understanding, a highly generalized abstraction of the complex world and cognition. The most abstract generalizations of the world and knowledge form the world view.

You maybe have a healthy worldview, but it is not necessarily scientific, complete and rational, and your worldview may not stand up to reflection and questioning. Some people have a negative, dark, unhealthy, or even reactionary view of the world. The development of rational theory cannot be achieved overnight. The worldview is a system constructed in the subjective world. In the process of cognitive development, it is impossible to form only one world view, and it is inevitable that many world views coexist. These world views inevitably have their pros and cons, they compete with each other, and many are eliminated. Each of the surviving worldviews has some valuable elements that can be more in line with human interests when they are combined.

Worldviews include metaphysical worldview and physical worldview. The interpretation of the world by physics, history and general evolution theory are physical worldviews, while the ontology of philosophy studies the metaphysical worldview. The physical worldview is objective and real, while the metaphysical worldview is not objective or real, but more valuable and useful.

Plato once offered us a metaphysical view of the world, which was wrong, but had some merit, and had held a prominent place in history. Whitehead said, the whole history of philosophy was just footnotes to Plato[1]. Hegel later developed a metaphysical worldview, which was quickly abandoned. Now everyone thinks that only the scientific physical worldview is correct, but this paper will prove that the value of this worldview is very limited, we need a more valuable metaphysical worldview.

2. Human Has No Place in the Objective World

The physical worldview tells us that the universe is vast and that the earth is just a grain of dust in it. Compared with the earth, man is a grain of dust. The universe is said to have been born 15 billion years ago, while the history of human being is only a few million years, and the life span of an individual is only a few decades. The great cause of mankind is even a spark that can not be seen in the universe, the prosperity of the society is a pile of loess in the end.

In this way, man has absolutely no place in the objective world. If the subjective world is a true subset of the objective world, then the true subset is too small to be anything at all. Materialist worldview is the physical worldview. Materialism regards material as the Origin and considers consciousness as not the Origin. Therefore, in the materialist worldview, it can be said that there is only matter, there is no status of man, there is no status of consciousness, and all human culture and civilization are smaller than dust.

The metaphysical worldview should completely change this picture, making thought products like concepts and theories bigger than the objective world. The subjective world and the objective world should form a mutually inclusive dialectical unity relationship[2]. This is the first reason why philosophy provides a fake world view. Because the value standard is the final standard of decision making, all theories should serve for decision making, so the philosophical worldview is the worldview that reflects value, but not the real world. The Origin and Noumenon that philosophical ontology studies is of the worldview that reflects value.

The purpose of studying philosophy is to serve people, to serve the continuous development and evolution of civilization and culture. What is the value of Materialism if it does not serve people? It's like that if a boss hires someone, who doesn't work for the boss but works for the competitor all day, can the boss still hire him? So no matter whether Materialism is objective or not, it is not the most valuable worldview. Of course, the objective and real worldview is not completely worthless, but it is far from satisfying people's needs. The vast universe is of little value to human beings. What is the most valuable to human beings is our daily life, our interests and needs, the culture and civilization we create.

Before we can build a building, we have to design it and draw complete engineering drawings. The completed building is a real objective existence. Before the building is built, the building is not existent. But this non-existent building exists in the designer's mind with wealth of contents, including its various parts of the structural dimensions, the materials used, strength requirements, fire protection arrangement and many other things. None of these contents has been realized in the real building, all of them are fake and non-existent contents, all of them are the product of consciousness and thought in the human mind. But the non-existent contents are very important, and without the fake contents there would be no real building.

All human engineering constructions have such a process, consciousness first, material second. Man first creates some fake non-existent things in consciousness, and then creates a real objective existence in reality. These fake consciousness and thought products are the core contents of human civilization and culture. Whether human civilization is developed is first reflected in these non-existent fake contents.

3. The Objective World Cannot Influence Decision Making

Each person can only make decisions and act according to his own subjective world. The world outside the subjective world can influence the effect of his behavior, but does not affect his behavioral decisions. For example, there was a stone in front of me. I didn't see it, so I kept walking and tripped and fell flat on my face. Next time I walk here, I'll try to walk around it or over it. This stone is outside my consciousness, and whether I see it or not, it will affect my practical effect and trip me up. But this stone doesn't affect my decision making. When I didn't see it, I went straight ahead. But the second time I came here, my decision changed. What changed my decision? Not the stone of the objective world, but the stone of the subjective world in my mind. Because when I saw the stone, I added a stone to my subjective world. The stone was a logical structure that I have

created in my head, the result of a thought game in my head that can influence my decision.

The stone added in my mind was related to my previous practice effect, which was related to the stone of the objective world. Because it tripped me over, I added a stone to my mind. However, this connection is neither direct nor inevitable. Maybe I didn't see the stone after I fell once. Maybe it was dark, or I had bad eyes. At any time, the only thing that affects my decision is the stone in my mind. The stones of the objective world will not directly affect my decision-making. If the stone has been removed, I don't know, then I will be very careful when I go there. Because I still have that stone in my mind.

This is an important difference between Dialectical Dualism and Materialism. Since the objective existence of the material can not affect my decision, so we can keep silent about the objective existence, not to describe the objective world. We only need to describe the objective world in our heads, because it's the objective world in our heads that affects our decisions. The scientific worldview attempts to describe the objective and real world, while the philosophical worldview should describe the world that affects decision making. The philosophical world view is a fake world view, but it is more valuable than the real world view because it describes the world view that affects decision-making. The real objective world is not a part of the subjective world, the objective world in the mind is a part of the subjective world. The objective world in the mind and the subjective world are mutually contained dialectical unity.

Karl Marx regarded practice as the core concept of philosophy, everything starts from practice, all theories should serve for practice, this view is wrong. All theories should serve for decision making.

If practice is successful, it can bring benefits to people, so we all hope that practice can succeed. Man can rule the world because his practice is better than that of animals. The success of practice depends on two factors: decision making and objective material conditions. Apart from these two factors, nothing else can affect the effect of man's practice. Decisions belong to the subjective world and material conditions belong to the objective world.

Karl Marx said, "It is not consciousness that determines life, but life that determines consciousness[3]. But when people and dinosaurs faced the same objective environment, they would have different practices. People can change the world, but dinosaurs cannot. The fundamental reason for this difference is that when faced with the same objective environment, humans and dinosaurs would have different consciousness and would make different decisions. The root cause is the Origin. Decision making is the root cause of practice difference. Decision making is a kind of consciousness, not a matter, and only other consciousness in mind can affect it.

Materialists always say that objective environmental conditions determine human behavior, but they do not know that objective environmental conditions can not directly affect human decision making. If objective environmental conditions could directly influence a person's decision making, he would not make mistakes. Why do Materialists often make mistakes? Clearly the Kuomintang had laid traps on the side of the Xiangjiang River, but Red Army still slowly went forward with a lot of baggage. Objective environmental conditions did not change the decision of Li De, the commander of Red Army. Why did Mao Zedong and Li De make different decisions? It was not because the objective environmental conditions were different, but the ideas in their minds were different. They were playing different thought games in their heads, so they made completely different logical structures, and they made different decisions based on those logical structures.

There is a song called "Wake up", and there is a line in it: "How far is it from heart to heart, it is between heaven and earth." The difference between the thoughts of Li De and Mao Zedong is not general, but extremely different, which will lead to two different China. Different ideas lead to different practices, and different practices create different worlds.

The Materialist world view seems objective and true, but in fact completely contradicts the viewpoint of practice. Both decision making and objective conditions are the root causes of practice differences, so they are equal from the viewpoint of practice. But in the Materialist world view consciousness and matter are not equal. In the world view of Dialectical Dualism, matter and consciousness are equal. This world view may seem fake, but it is the only world view that can be

consistent with the practical viewpoint. This world outlook does not eliminate the value of material, people should take the initiative to increase various experiences in consciousness through practice, so that consciousness becomes objective as much as possible.

4. Know Why

There was an experiment, keeper trained monkeys to drink water from a river and then put out a fire with water from a bucket. Later, the keeper put the bucket on the other side of the river. When there was a fire near the monkey, the monkey would only take water from the bucket on the other side of the river to put out the fire, not knowing to use water from the nearby river. Monkey's understanding of the nature of water is concrete, not abstract. He doesn't know that the water in the river is the same as in the bucket. It is an abstract understanding that water anywhere can put out the fire. So laws and commonality after abstraction are more valuable than concrete things.

We do many things every day, so we need to use many different conclusions. One specific conclusion cannot replace other conclusions and cannot meet our various needs. If we can only deal with one thing, we'll be at a loss if the situation changes slightly in the future. On the contrary, many conclusions can be drawn from an abstract major premise, which can satisfy many kinds of human needs. This major premise is law and commonality after abstraction. Therefore, compared with a specific conclusion, the abstract major premise can better meet the needs of people and has greater value.

Xunzi, the famous Chinese ancient philosopher, said in *Li Lun*, "Heaven can create living things, but it cannot distinguish things." All natural things are concrete. Nature does not create categories, but only individuals. To distinguish things, we must classify things and find the law of the relationship between the commonness, so as to be widely used in practice. Abstract laws and commonalities exist only in the mind, and the value of subjective things in the mind is far greater than that of objective and concrete things. Philosophy is the most abstract knowledge.

Einstein said, "The most incomprehensible thing about the universe is that it is comprehensible." In fact, it is easy to comprehend. Because humans are capable of abstract understanding. Abstract knowledge gained from experiments on earth can be applied to the distant universe.

The theoretical pyramid has different concepts. For example, sparrows, crows and parrots are all birds. These different birds belong to the same hierarchy. Bird is an abstract concept, belonging to a hierarchy above them. Birds, mammals, reptiles, etc. belong to the same hierarchy, they are all animals. Animals, plants and microorganisms belong to the living things hierarchy above them. All living things are systems, all systems are matter. Together, these different levels form a pyramid.

Each level is made up of abstract concepts. The higher up, the more abstract the concepts become. Concepts contain certain commonalities that are shared by every concept at the lower level. For example, the inheritance of living things is governed by the central law, whether animal, plant, or microbe. Thus the properties of the concepts at the lower level can be deduced.

For example, the major premise: All living things obey the inheritance center law;

Minor premise: Animals belong to living things;

Conclusion: Animals obey the inheritance center law.

The third reason why philosophy needs to provide a fake world view is that such a world view should be the logical starting point, the majorest premise, of all theoretical deduction.

We often say that we need to know both the is and the why. What this mean is not only to know the concrete knowledge, but also to have an abstract knowledge, to know how to derive the concrete conclusion from a major premise. For example, in discussing of the essence of life, I have said that knowing how molecular changed to give rise to life is not knowing why, so it cannot solve the mystery of life[4].

There are many famous philosophical theories in the history of philosophy, some of them are fake worldviews. For example, Plato's theory of ideas and Hegel's logic, etc. The worldview of religious theory is also fake worldview, but most of us moderns know that's fake. Fake worldviews in philosophy are said to be true. Plato sincerely believed that ideas exist objectively. Hegel also sincerely believed that the dialectical movement of reason is objectively real. Their theories are not

religion, but rational theoretical study, which is reasonable and does not require blind obedience.

Philosophy should provide such fake worldviews. Therefore, Plato and Hegel enjoy a high reputation in the history of philosophy and are respected as masters of philosophy. Their philosophy are widely circulated around the world and has become classic for all ages. At the same time, their theories have serious errors. They call the fake worldview the real worldview. Therefore, they are doubted and criticized by countless people.

Their critics are right to say that these worldviews are fake and do not exist. But they are wrong when they say that this fake worldview must be discarded. Anti-essentialists don't know that fake worldviews can have positive value, and they don't know that humans need a false worldviews. What we need to do is not to abandon these fake worldviews completely, but to improve them and come up with more valuable fake worldviews. The Dialectical Dualism worldview is a comprehensive improvement of these classic worldviews.

5. Conclusion

Value standard is the final standard of all decisions. All theories should serve decision-making. Fake things may be more valuable. The value of the physical world view of science is very limited, we need philosophy to provide a more valuable metaphysical world view. The metaphysical world view should make thought products like concepts and theories bigger than the objective world, forming a dialectical unified relationship between the subjective world and the objective world, in which they include each other. The world described by this world view is a world that affects decision making, while objective things cannot directly affect human decision making. The philosophical world view should be the logical starting point and the biggest premise of all theoretical deduction. The pyramid of theory is built to know why. Only the Dialectical Dualism can provide a correct metaphysical world view.

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