



Universalization of knowledge as mental health and psychological well being

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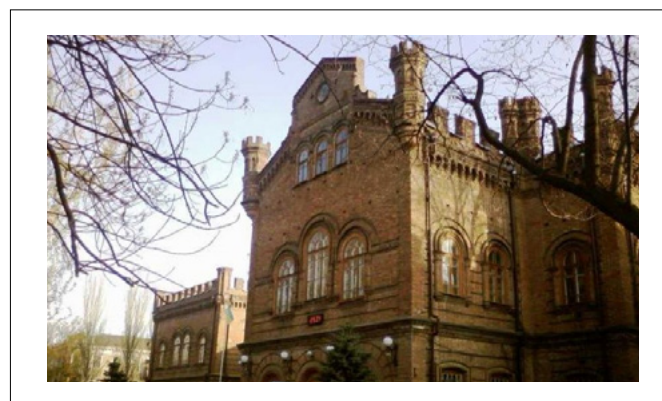
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Abstract

Modern science could not fully formalize the concept of life and intellect, which fundamentally restrains all studies of both humanitarian and technical phenomena in this important topic. This is due to the partial dogmatization of the current general scientific cognitive paradigm, which generates the division of knowledge into many intermediate axioms and weakly interconnected derivatives of subject areas that limit the study of complex phenomena. The transition to the original universe's axiom and a unified universal system of derivative concepts fundamentally develops a general scientific paradigm and opens up fundamentally new possibilities for theoretical and applied research and development in these chronically problematic areas, including strengthening interdisciplinary connections and increasing the research base. The universalization of knowledge explains the nature of many humanitarian known and hidden problems of partial dogmatization, which naturally gives rise to the instability of the existence of every living world and its highest known being-humanity, at all levels from collective to individual, overcome exclusively within the framework of stabilizing universalization. The work sets out the fundamentals of the universal theory and substantiates the following universal methodologies, which allow one to derive initial high-level ER ontologies and obtain meta-formalisms of basic and derivative concepts, which are then associated with real phenomena. Thus, for the first time, it is possible to describe complex problem phenomena with one, albeit a large, but unified meta-formula, supplementing the universal properties that were missed during induction. The universal paradigm has a powerful prospect of both theoretical and applied research and development in all areas, and each application of it radically changes the idea of the studied especially problematic phenomena, which should be carried out together with traditional specialists on all problems, the attraction of which is one of the aims of this work. The modern accelerating development of technologies and the world globalization critically actualizes all humanitarian spheres in terms of intellectual and physiological overload to the state of information and intellectual shock, which is overcome exclusively by the universalization of all knowledge, each lack of which naturally gives rise to a corresponding problem that is unacceptable today in the biological and machine aspects.

Biography

Alexander V Sosnitsky, in 1973, graduated from the Physics Department of the Donetsk State University with a specialization in Radio Engineering. In 1977, he graduated from graduate school of Zaporizhzhya Machine-Building Institute and in 1981 he received a Doctor of Philosophy degree in automation of design of radio-electronic and electronic-computing equipment at the Moscow Electronic Machine-Building Institute. Since 1982 he has headed the Chair of Berdiansk State Pedagogical Institute and since 1984 worked as a scientific secretary and head of Sector of Berdiansk Branch of the Institute of Informatics Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1991 he received the title of associate professor of the Berdiansk State Pedagogical University and since 2010 he worked as a professor at the Institute of Artificial Intelligence Problems of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.



[6th International Conference on Mental Health and Psychology](#) | June 29-30, 2020

Citation: Alexander V Sosnitsky, Global Journal of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Universalization of knowledge as mental health and psychological well being, Mental Health 2020, 6th International Conference on Mental Health and Psychology, June 29-30, 2020, 07