

## The aim of the life or why we like science

We must make a plain distinction between the final goals, namely those more distant performances that confer a sense to our life, and the means with the help of which we hope to accomplish them. For instance, the money can never be a final goal; it never has a value by itself. It can only serve as a mean to accomplish a final goal which, for us, has a value by itself.

The hedonistic conception about life is the only philosophy, according to which, the final goals are identical to the means. The hedonism gives up any effort that does not offer an immediate and direct personal pleasure, such as, for instance, the gastronomical pleasures, the passive joy offered by arts, journeys or the contemplation of nature.

Generally, our immediate goals follow a direct benefit. For the most of times, an immediate goal is a pleasure: to satisfy a sensorial pleasure; to solve a complicated game of crosswords, a game of chess, to enjoy a good meal, a delicious wine, to contemplate beautiful sceneries...

Regarding the real and distant purpose of life, we must give the most sincere answer to the question: what are we, in fact, expecting from life?

Generally, we have two or several aims in view, of which almost all the time one is more important than the others.

All these individual purposes, which vary from one individual to the other, consist consciously or unconsciously in **gaining the benevolence of the people around us.**

We must have noble intentions in order to give a direction and a sense to our life. For that, the final aims must possess two fundamental properties: to be something for which one is working hard and to bear lasting fruit that should be accumulated during one's lifetime.

The philosophy, the religion and the politics are old sources that men experienced in his search for an aim in life.

We should admit that, almost all of us have started our work badly and that is why our intentions stay unaccomplished. All the same, we generally tend to get the benevolence and the consideration of the others.

The endeavor towards the immediate aims as well as for the distant ones, may be at the same time unconscious (the satisfaction of fundamental instincts) and conscious (the follow-up of an accepted direction for to accomplish the proposed aim).

There are a few conscious fundamental endeavors:

- a. To be under the service of some superior forces: of God, of the king, of the motherland, to be attached to honor, to promote the well-being of the family.
- b. To obtain the power: power for the love of power, fame, and admiration of masses. (What determines people to absorb power is the powerful feeling of incertitude).
- c. To make other people happy. It is about the unselfish love for the people, about the artistic and scientific creativity, about the kindness towards friends and animals.
- d. To make yourself happy (the real hedonist is lead by this principle).

To invoke some superior forces or to obtain the power are distant aims which may lead during ones lifetime to good or bad things. The joy we offer to others or to ourselves, gives us an immediate satisfaction.

The great scientist Hans Selye /1907-1982/ (Nobel Prize winner for the theory of the human stress) was saying sincerely that the aspiration towards success and appreciation had been the strongest motive power during his entire life.

When we translate in life the principle “Win meritoriously the love of your fellow man”, the most important thing is the benevolence of others that are, body and soul, at our side. The more we realize greater, well-known performances, the more we may count on the benevolence of many more people. With a result, such Einstein’s theory of relativity, we well-deserve the benevolence and the admiration of almost the entire mankind.

All people, no matter their cultural level, aspire after a performance. For some, the performance is in connection with the understanding of the world, with the drawing out of some truths about the things around us, which are then offered to the world. Some scientists, conceited or not, pretend that they work to serve the mankind.

All the same, the pure and genuine discovery also offers, at the same time, a feeling similar to the religious one; that you penetrated a scope hidden by God himself. It is the feeling that you penetrated on the forbidden land.

Here is that the science has two determinations: 1) larger and deeper knowledge and 2) understanding what nature means with its alive and dead forms, on all dimensional scales.

The rational being cannot accept the infinite in any sense. That is why, he/she always tries to break the frontiers of knowledge with the hope to find something that says: this is it, further is only return. The infinite and the nothingness are both exasperating notions. That is why numerous theories

proliferated with which the void was filled (special fields generating particles, the contraction of space till the destruction of what is completely empty) as well as theories that destroyed the infinite (the conception of the globular universe and of that made of interdependent cosmic cells).

The people obstinated so much on the time notion, that its uncontrollability and unique direction were inconsistent with the aspects of the material world. The time was banished from the empty universe by the modern theories, because its definition could only have been done on the basis of the movement of the bodies from the Universe at any dimensional scale.

They say the scientist works only to satisfy his own curiosity. In reality it is more. Having the same anxieties as a simple man, he finds the tranquility of his own consciousness looking for connections in things and determinations, from which he could understand his own determination. The thirst for understanding by a continuous search is a feature common to all people, but it is strongly expressed in the mind of the scientists.

Towards the end of his life, the great physicist and professor Th. V. Ionescu from the University of Bucharest, was saying: "I would like to live another 10 years for to understand myself what the physics is!...