



Western growth-oriented View of Humanity

The Western Developmental View of Humanity

Overview of the Western traditional View of Humanity

Characteristics of the Western View of Humanity

- Western tradition that aims for human reality as an independent being separate from heaven and earth
- Promethean View of Humanity: A human being struggling to realize the ideals of Ideas in earthly materials.
- Original Sin Thought: Humans who have lost paradise and focus on salvation in order to ascend to heaven again

After

modern

times

- Existential Man: A single being separated from heaven and earth in a world where God has disappeared.
- Phenomenological growth theory: humans seeking success alone in a differentiated world

“In the West, the sense of existence directly related to the sky above took precedence over the sense of misfortune related to heaven and earth.”

Background of the emergence of growth-oriented View of Humanity

transition of the times

- Paradigm change: Shift in worldview from God-centered to human-centered Modern
- independence: Emergence of the Concept of autonomous human beings separated from heaven and earth

Backlash against negative views of humanity

● Psychoanalysis: Interpreting all human desires as a transformation of sexual desires
Behaviorism: Reducing human desires to simply material desires
Problems: Limitations of a negative, technology-oriented View of Humanity

Philosophical and psychological background

Key Characteristics of the growth-oriented View of Humanity

The growth-oriented View of Humanity is a positive View of Humanity nature and development potential, and has the following three key characteristics:

① Affirmation of desire

- Interpret human desire as a manifestation of various desires rather than as a negative thing
- Maslow: “Self-actualization needs are an individual’s desire for self-improvement and the desire to realize all that one has potential.”

② Affirmation of growth

- Step-by-step development of lower-order needs (deficiency motivation) and higher-order needs (growth motivation)
- ‘Being motives’: “Enriching life and increasing joy in life by expanding experiences.”

③ Positivity to the world

- Emphasis on humans as unified beings instead of the negative, mechanical worldview of psychoanalysis or behaviorism
- A positive worldview that respects human potential and subjectivity

Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory and major scholars

Major scholars of A.H. Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory and growth-oriented View of Humanity

The foundation of growth theory was laid in the mid-1940s



- Sub-Level 4: Deficiency motive
- Top level: growth/being motive

🎓 D. McGregor
Theory

🎓 F. Herzberg
Two-factor theory - hygiene factors (eliminating dissatisfaction) and motivation factors (increasing satisfaction)

🎓 G. W. Allport
Traitivism Theory - Emphasizes personal traits in personality formation

🎓 C. Argyris
Immaturity/maturity theory - interpreting human development as a maturation process

“ The growth-oriented View of Humanity is a View of Humanity that aims for self-actualizing problem solving based on the Theory of sexual goodness, emphasizing the growth aspect that human needs are latent in stages and emerge developmentally from low level to high level.

Connection with posthumanism

Posthumanism and growth perspective

- The 4th Industrial Revolution: Interpreted as an industrial revolution at
- the stage of self-realization as defined by the growth-oriented View of

Humanity Evolution of existentialism: A new realization of the

existentialist view of humanity in the posthuman era
Humanity

Self-actualization, potential, and
affirmation of human desires



posthumanism
Fusion of technology and
humans, new identity

A new relationship

between technology

and humans

- Distinguish between unique human intelligence and machine intelligence
- Exploring the possibility of co-evolution of humans and technology

Reconstruction of

human identity

- Self-actualization: Creating new human values amid technological advancement
- Pan-Artificial Intelligence: Humans' unique development ability and growth potential

“Posthumanism is located at the point where the Theory of human independent growth meets modern technology and seeks new possibilities.”

Moravec's Paradox and Growth Intelligence

Moravec's Paradox

- “AI is good at what humans are good at, and AI is good at what humans are
- bad at.” AI is superior in instrumental reason, such as computational ability,

but there is an area of intelligence that is unique to humans

Areas of excellence

in artificial intelligence

- computational power
- Large data processing
- Specialized work in a specific area
- repetitive precision work

VS

area of human excellence

- community-building skills
- Creating and understanding
- General symbol systems
- purpose self-problem development solving ability

human growth intelligence

- Posthuman era: Humans pursue co-evolution by focusing on
- growth intelligence that is different from machines Core of
- growth intelligence: creation of symbolic systems, community formation, self-development

Rather than being a specialized weak artificial intelligence, humans have the attributes of a general artificial intelligence that has been

Conclusion and limitations

Contribution of growth-oriented View of Humanity

- Driving the development of modern science and technology,
- discovering the potential for self-actualization and personal growth, achieving various social goals, dogmatic human development excluding heaven and earth
- Ecological crisis: Paradoxically, the betrayal of heaven and earth threatens human survival and progress
- Loss of Control: No Way to Re-Tie the Reins of Desire

future

prospect

- alternative modernity: redefining the harmonious relationship between humans and nature
- Integration of East and West: Balance of growth-oriented View of Humanity and Posthuman Ethics: Harmony of sense of crisis
- Technological Development and Humanity

“The reins of desire have been loosened, but the Western View of Humanity, which has no way to tie the reins again, needs a new alternative modernity.”