

me Seongsajaein(成事在人) Human world view(人界view)

View of Humanity Realm as Seongsa-jaein

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What is Seong Sajae In (成事在人)?

Seongsajaein (成事在人) means “what happens depends on people” and is a human-centered idea in contrast to heaven.

- **Classical origins:** A concept derived from Chinese classics, emphasizing the active role and responsibility of humans.
- **Philosophical meaning:** The idea that success or failure is determined by individual effort and will rather than external circumstances or fate.
- **Realistic application:** The world can be changed through human effort rather than a product of nature.
- **Interconnectedness:** Emphasis on social responsibility where individual efforts lead to collective results

“Everything in the world will be accomplished if a person does it, and will not be accomplished if a person does not do it. This means that it depends on a person’s will and effort.”

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Chinese character expression for
Seongsajaein (成事在人)
- Success and failure depend on
human effort -

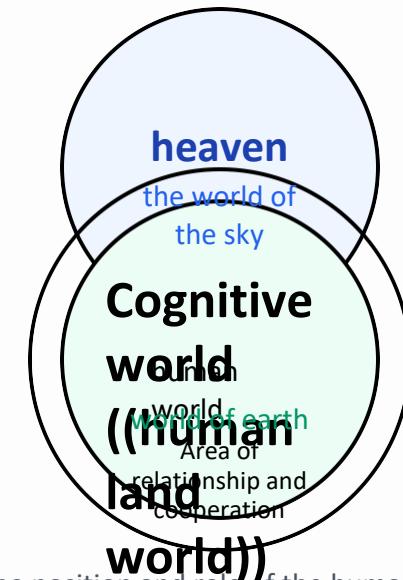
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The Concept of human world view

Human world refers to the world where humans live, form relationships with each other, and form a society. Together with the heavenly world and the earthly world, it constitutes the three worlds and refers to the realm of human activities.

- **Relationship centrality:** the perspective that human relationships with each other are the basic unit of the world
- ✎ **Subjective Participation:** A being that actively intervenes and changes nature rather than passively accepting it.
- **Social Construction:** Human community and interaction are key elements that shape the world.
- **Value Creation:** The process of developing from nature to culture and civilization based on human efforts

“Humans constitute the Tao, not the Tao that constitutes humans. The human world is a world that humans independently construct and develop.”



The position and role of the human world in the three worlds A world where human activities and relationships are the center

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Sex Sajae Causality and Human Role

- **Principle of Achievement:** The belief that nothing can be accomplished without human will and effort.
- ◀ As a fundamental principle that human efforts and proactive judgment
- determine the direction of society and the world, it emphasizes the importance
- of active practice and participation rather than simple fatalism.

Human-centered worldview: A human-driven way of thinking that focuses on

“humanity, not heaven” Independent actors: Humans play the role of active

actors in the world, not passive observers Social responsibility: A sense of

collective responsibility in which individual efforts determine the success or

failure of a community
“If the name is not right, speech will not be smooth, and if words are not smooth, things will not come true. If things are not done, propriety and evil will not occur, and if propriety and evil will not occur, punishment will not be fair.”



**social
solidarity**



**practical
action**



**proactive
judgment**



Human-centered social development model
- Human subjective activities shape society
and the world -

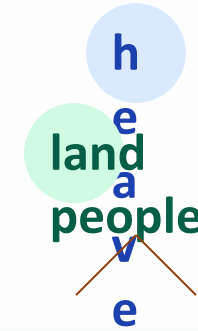
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View of Humanity in Eastern philosophy

Eastern philosophy places importance on human relationships and social solidarity, and believes that humans should play a harmonious role between heaven and earth.

- **Confucian perspective:** Emphasis on establishing social order through human ethical practice and propriety. Building ideal human relationships through the practice of benevolence and righteousness.
- **Taoist perspective:** Presenting the direction of human life through harmony with nature. Pursuing the free expression of human nature through the Principle of inaction and nature
- **Buddhist perspective:** Formation of an interdependent worldview through human inner enlightenment and dependent origination. Aiming for human perfection through compassion and wisdom
- **Samjaeron (三才論):** The three forces of Heaven, Earth and Man constitute the universe, and humans are beings who realize the laws of heaven and earth and practice them independently.

“Heaven has given humans the ability, and with that ability, they can participate in the laws of heaven and earth and participate in the incarnation of all things. This is the destiny of heaven.”



Theory of the Three Talents

Heaven, Earth and Man are in harmony with each other, and humans play a central role in maintaining the order of nature and society as independent beings who know and practice the will of Heaven and Earth.

View of Humanity in Western philosophy

Western philosophy has developed various perspectives on human nature, free will, and social responsibility from ancient Greece to modern times.

- **Ancient Greece: Socrates' "Know Thyself," Plato's Theory of Ideas, Aristotle's teleological View of Humanity beings – defining humans as rational beings**
- **Middle Ages: In the God-centered worldview, humans are God's creatures with original sin, but at the same time, they are noble beings who bear the image of God.**
- **Modern Enlightenment: Kant's "autonomous reason", Rousseau's "social contract theory" - emphasizing human subjectivity and free will, constructing a society based on reason**
- **Modern existentialism: Sartre's "existence precedes essence", Camus' absurd philosophy - emphasizing human's own choice and responsibility**

"Man is born free, but he is everywhere in chains. Some people think they are masters of others, but they are more slaves than they are." - Jean-Jacques Rousseau

History of changes in Western philosophy's View of Humanity

Ancient Greece (5th century BC~)

Human beings as rational beings, pursuit of happiness through realization of virtue

Medieval Christian Philosophy (5th - 15th centuries)

Harmony between faith and reason, human beings as God's creatures

Renaissance (14th - 17th centuries)

Human-centered ideology, discovery of individual value and dignity

Enlightenment (17th - 18th centuries)

The triumph of reason, establishing the values of freedom and rationality

Modern philosophy (19th to 21st centuries)

Existentialism, Postmodernism - Emphasis on subjectivity and free will

Modern Applications and Conclusions

The idea of success, creation, and humanity is still valid in all areas of modern society, and the importance of a human-driven way of thinking is increasingly emphasized.

- **Organizational culture: Voluntary participation and proactive responsibility are key elements of corporate innovation and sustainable growth**
- **Social development: Citizens' voluntary participation and sense of responsibility act as a driving force in solving social problems**
- **Personal level: The importance of a self-directed life and a proactive attitude determine success or failure in life.**
- **Educational paradigm: The shift from dependence on others to self-directed learning is the central axis of modern education.**

Con

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on:

“Seongsajaein’s View of Humanity continues the modern philosophical tradition of emphasizing human will and responsibility, and awakens us to the importance of human-centered values in an ever-changing world.”

Areas of modern realization of Seongsajaein

