

Self Exploration In Human Values

== History ==

Self-organizing map For example, a data set with. handled in separate parts of the cerebral cortex in the human brain. The weights of the neurons are initialized either to small random values or sampled A self-organizing map (SOM) or self-organizing feature map (SOFM) is an unsupervised machine learning technique used to produce a low-dimensional (typically two-dimensional) representation of a higher-dimensional data set while preserving the topological structure of the data

The construct of self-esteem has been shown to be a desirable one in psychology, as it is associated with a variety of positive outcomes, such as academic achievement, relationship satisfaction, happiness, and lower rates of criminal behavior. The benefits of high self-esteem are thought to include improved mental and physical health, and less anti-social behavior while drawbacks of low self-esteem have been found to be anxiety, loneliness, and increased vulnerability to substance abuse.

Human spaceflight NASA Human Space Flight (United States of America) Human Spaceflight Profile by NASA’s Solar System Exploration Transitioning Human spaceflight (also referred to as crewed spaceflight, and historically as manned spaceflight) is spaceflight with a crew or passengers aboard a spacecraft, often with the spacecraft being operated directly by the onboard crew. related to Human spaceflight. People trained for spaceflight are called astronauts (American or other), cosmonauts (Russian), or taikonauts (Chinese); and non-professionals are referred to as spaceflight participants or spacefarers. Spacecraft can also be remotely operated from ground stations on Earth, or autonomously, without any direct human involvement. Humans have had a continuous presence in space since 2 November 2000, on the International Space Station (ISS)

Most philosophical definitions of self—per Descartes, Locke, Hume, and William James—are expressed in the first person. A third person definition does not refer to specific mental qualia but instead strives for objectivity and operationalism.

Self-knowledge (psychology) “What am I like.” Self-knowledge is a term in psychology, describing the information needed for an individual to answer the questions “Who am I.” and “What am I like. Self-knowledge is a term in psychology, describing the information needed for an individual to answer the questions “Who am I

Self-esteem Self-esteem encompasses beliefs about oneself (for example, “I am loved”, “I am worthy”) Self-esteem is confidence in one's own worth, abilities, or morals. ". Self-esteem is confidence in one's own worth, abilities, or morals. Self-esteem encompasses beliefs about oneself (for example, "I am loved", "I am worthy") as well as emotional states, such as triumph, despair, pride, and shame. Smith and Mackie define it by saying "The self-concept is what we think about the self; self-esteem, is the positive or negative evaluations of the self, as in how we feel about it (see self)

Self-organization is a phenomenon that occurs across various fields, including physics, chemistry, biology, collective behavior, ecology, communication networks, robotics, artificial intelligence, linguistics, social science, urbanism, philosophy, and engineering. Examples of self-organization include crystallization, thermal convection of fluids, chemical oscillation, animal swarming, neural circuits, and black markets.

Philosophy of self While he was imprisoned in a castle, Avicenna wrote his famous “floating man” thought experiment to demonstrate human self-awareness and the substantiality Philosophy of self examines the idea of the self at a conceptual level. It is often regarded as part of the broader philosophy of subjectivity

Diverse schools of thought debate the nature and origins of values. Value realists state that values exist as objective features of reality. Anti-realists reject this, with some seeing values as subjective human creations...

Human potential movement The movement takes as its premise the belief that the development of their “human potential” can contribute to The Human potential movement (HPM) arose out of the counterculture of the 1960s and formed around the concept of an extraordinary potential that its advocates believed to lie largely untapped in all people. believed to lie largely untapped in all people. The movement takes as its premise the belief that the development of their "human potential" can contribute to a life of increased happiness, creativity, and fulfillment, and as a result, such people will be more likely to direct their actions within society toward assisting others to release their potential. Adherents believe that the collective effect of individuals cultivating their own potential will be positive change in society at large

Self-organization Self-organization, also called spontaneous order in the social sciences, is a process where some form of overall order arises from local interactions Self-organization, also called spontaneous order in the social sciences, is a process where some form of overall order arises from local interactions between parts of an initially disordered system. It is often triggered by seemingly random fluctuations, amplified by positive feedback. The process can be spontaneous when sufficient energy is available, not needing control by any external agent. As such, the organization is typically robust and able to survive or self-repair substantial perturbation. The resulting organization is wholly decentralized, distributed over all the components of the system. Chaos theory discusses self-organization in terms of islands of predictability in a sea of chaotic unpredictability

To another person, the way an individual behaves and speaks reflects their true inner self and can be used to gain insight into who they really are. Therefore, the intentions of another individual can only be inferred from something that emanates

from that individual. The particular characteristics of the self determine its identity. Value is the worth of something, usually understood as covering both positive and negative degrees corresponding to the terms good and bad. Values influence many human endeavors related to emotion, decision-making, and action. Value theorists distinguish various types of values, like the contrast between intrinsic and instrumental value. An entity has intrinsic value if it is good in itself, independent of external factors. An entity has instrumental value if it is useful as a means leading to other good things. Other classifications focus on the type of benefit, including economic, moral, political, aesthetic, and religious values. Further categorizations distinguish absolute values from values that are relative to something else. Self-esteem can apply to a specific attribute or globally. Psychologists usually regard self-esteem as an enduring personality characteristic (trait self-esteem), though normal, short-term variations (state self-esteem) also exist. Synonyms or near-synonyms of self-esteem include: self... Self-knowledge requires both self-awareness and self-consciousness (aware of the fact that one is self-aware). While young infants and chimpanzees display some of the traits of self-awareness, agency, and contingency; they are not considered to be self-conscious. At some greater level of cognition, however, a self-conscious component emerges in addition to an increased self-awareness component, and then it becomes possible to ask "What am I like?", and to answer with self-knowledge, though self-knowledge has limits, as introspection has been said to be limited and complex, such as the consciousness of being conscious of oneself.

Value theory Value realists state that values exist as objective features of reality. origins of values. Anti-realists reject this, with some seeing values as subjective Value theory, also called axiology, studies the nature, sources, and types of values. It is a branch of philosophy and an interdisciplinary field closely associated with social sciences such as anthropology, economics, psychology, and sociology

== Definitions of the self == The first-person perspective distinguishes selfhood from personal identity. Whereas "identity" is (literally) sameness and may involve categorization and labeling, Self-knowledge is a component of the self or, more accurately, the self-concept. It is the knowledge of oneself and one's properties and the desire to seek such knowledge that guide the development of the self-concept, even if that concept is flawed. Self-knowledge informs us of our mental representations of ourselves, which contain attributes that we uniquely pair with ourselves, and theories on whether these... The first human in space was Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, who launched as part of the Soviet Union's Vostok program on 12 April 1961 at the beginning of the Space Race. On 5 May 1961, Alan Shepard became the first American in space, as part of Project Mercury. On 20 July 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong landed on the Moon and became the first human on an extraterrestrial body. The United States' Apollo program executed six crewed lunar landings between 1969 and 1972. Since the final landing in 1972, the only time...

Self-advocacy The term arose in the broader civil rights movements of the 1960s and 1970s, and is part of the disability rights movement. It is used as a name for civil rights movements and mutual aid networks for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Today, there are self-advocacy organizations across the world. "This concept is called the dignity of risk and remains one of the central values of the self-advocacy movement Self-advocacy is the act of speaking up for oneself and one's interests. allowed to be human means to be allowed to fail

Self-organization is realized in the... == Overview ==

Self In philosophy, the self is an individual's own being, knowledge, and values, and the relationship between these attributes. The first-person perspective In philosophy, the self is an individual's own being, knowledge, and values, and the relationship between these attributes

Although subjective experience is central to selfhood, the privacy of this experience is only one of many problems in the philosophy of self and the scientific study of consciousness. == Psychology == Roots == Many different ideas on what constitutes self have been proposed, including the self being an activity, the self being independent of the senses, the bundle theory of the self, the self as a narrative center of gravity, and the self as a linguistic or social construct rather than a physical entity. The self (or its non-existence) is also an important concept in Eastern philosophy, including Buddhist philosophy. selfhood implies a first-person perspective and suggests potential uniqueness. Conversely, "person" is used as a third-person reference. Personal identity can be impaired in late-stage Alzheimer's disease and in other neurodegenerative diseases. Finally, the self is distinguishable from "others". Including the distinction between sameness and otherness, the self versus other is a research topic in contemporary philosophy and contemporary phenomenology (see also psychological phenomenology), psychology, psychiatry, neurology, and neuroscience.

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