

# Humanism

## High Level process view

A very general model of human activity to support analysis of human issues.

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# Frame

Hypothesis: It is possible to describe in simple terms the processes needed to describe how humans Act on issues.

Question 1: Is there a high level process view which could support a structured analysis of Human Issues Processing?

Population: The main populations are Single Human (Individual), Nation (group) and Planet (all Nations)

Measure: I should be able to document descriptions for high level processes. This information should be able to be understood and analysed by other humans.

Assumption: I assume some processes will overlap and have similar capabilities, a mostly precise and mostly accurate model will aid research and discovery.

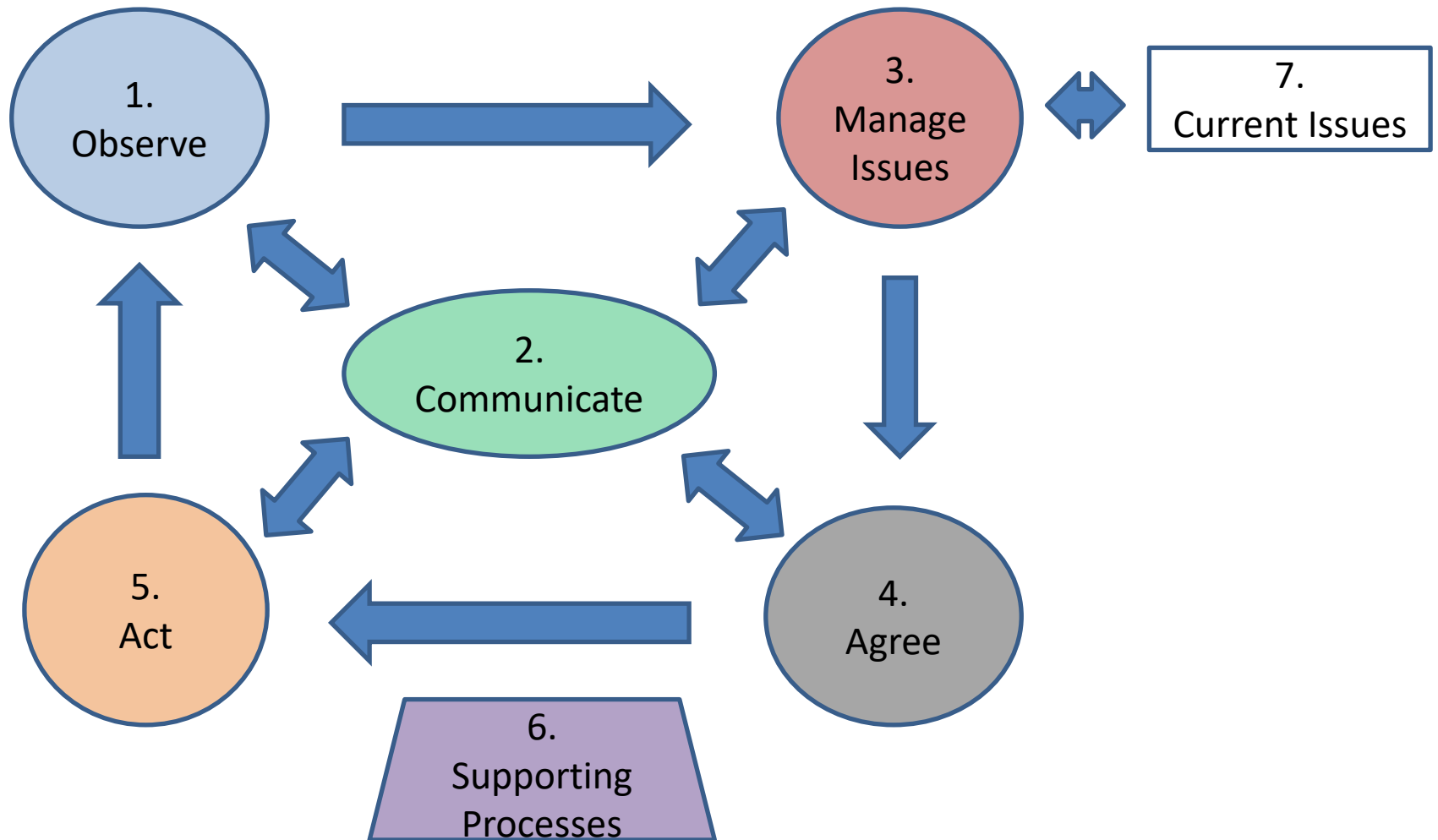
Information Sources and Topics: Books, Research Papers, Internet, Personal Experience (large information systems), History, Science, Biology, Maths, Systems Thinking, Computer Systems, Philosophy, Mind Tools, News, Opinions, Educational material, Governments

Motivations: Concerns for waste of human resources, biased observations, narrow issue agendas and potential failures in observing important issues. Individualism, short term focus and feelings or moral superiority based decision making.

Initial Conditions, Self reference: The possible self reference loop or a priori is the Supporting Process capabilities – which to a large extent represent an existing Human, Nation and Planet.

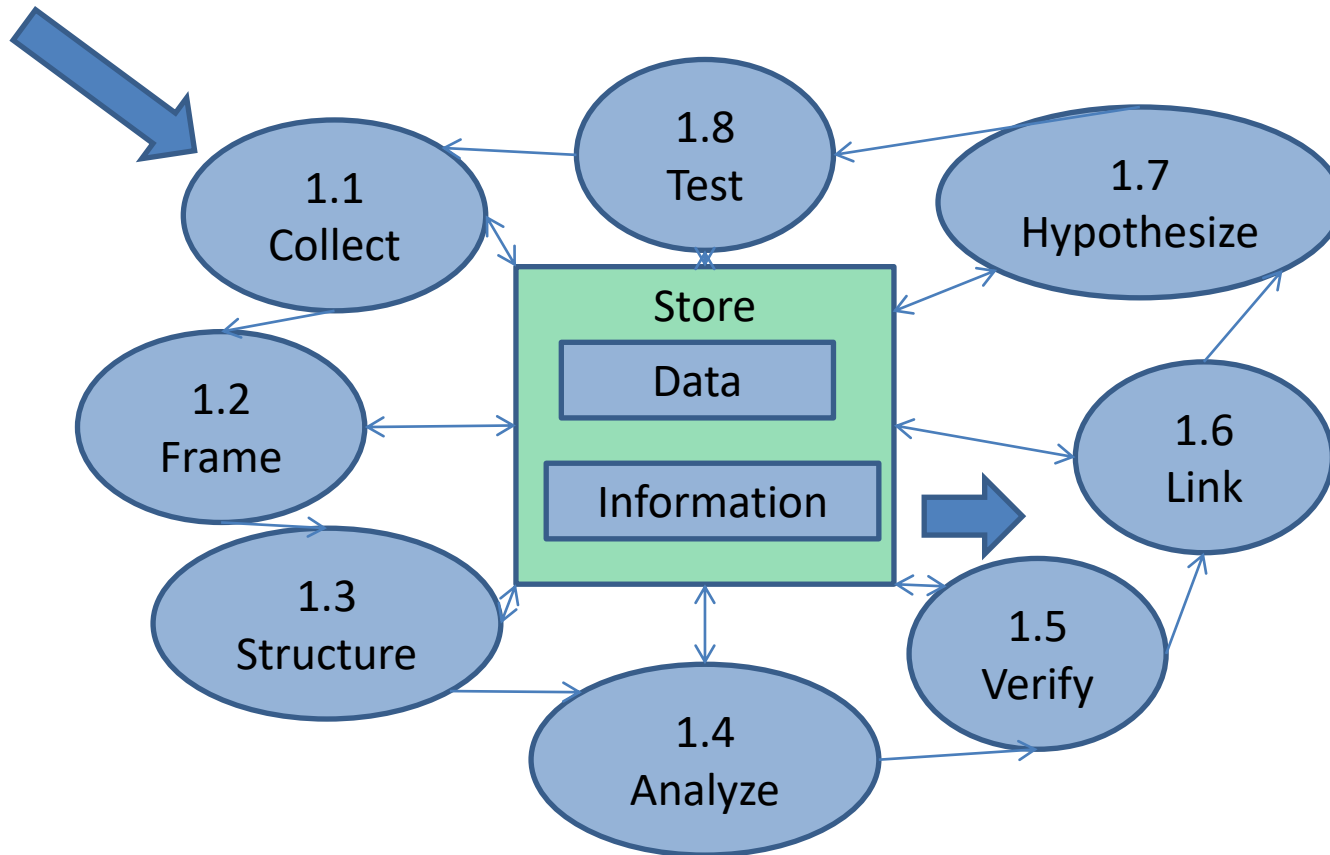
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Human Issues - Logical – Level 0 Process View



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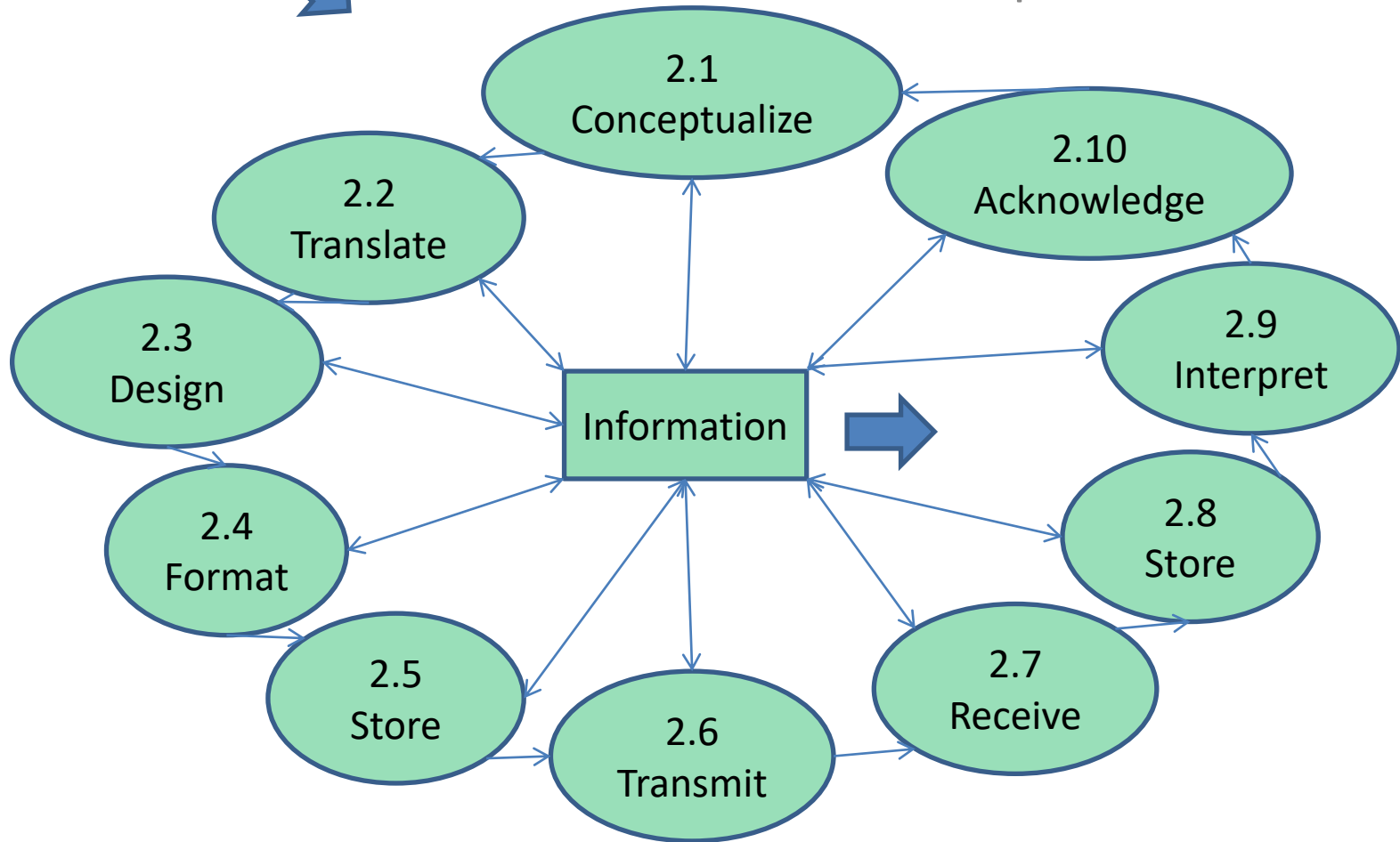
## 1. Observe – Level 1 process view



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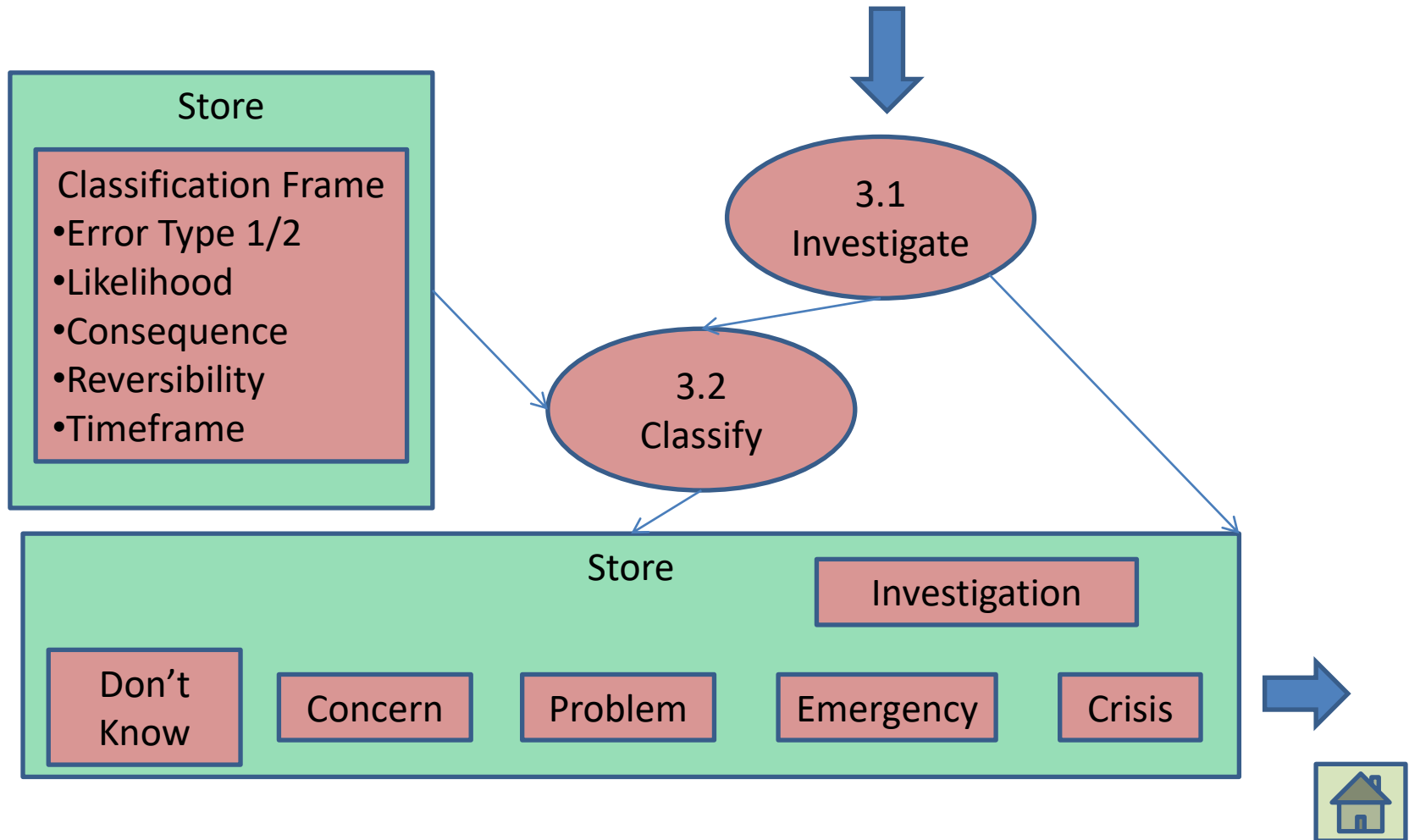


## 2. Communicate Level 1 process view



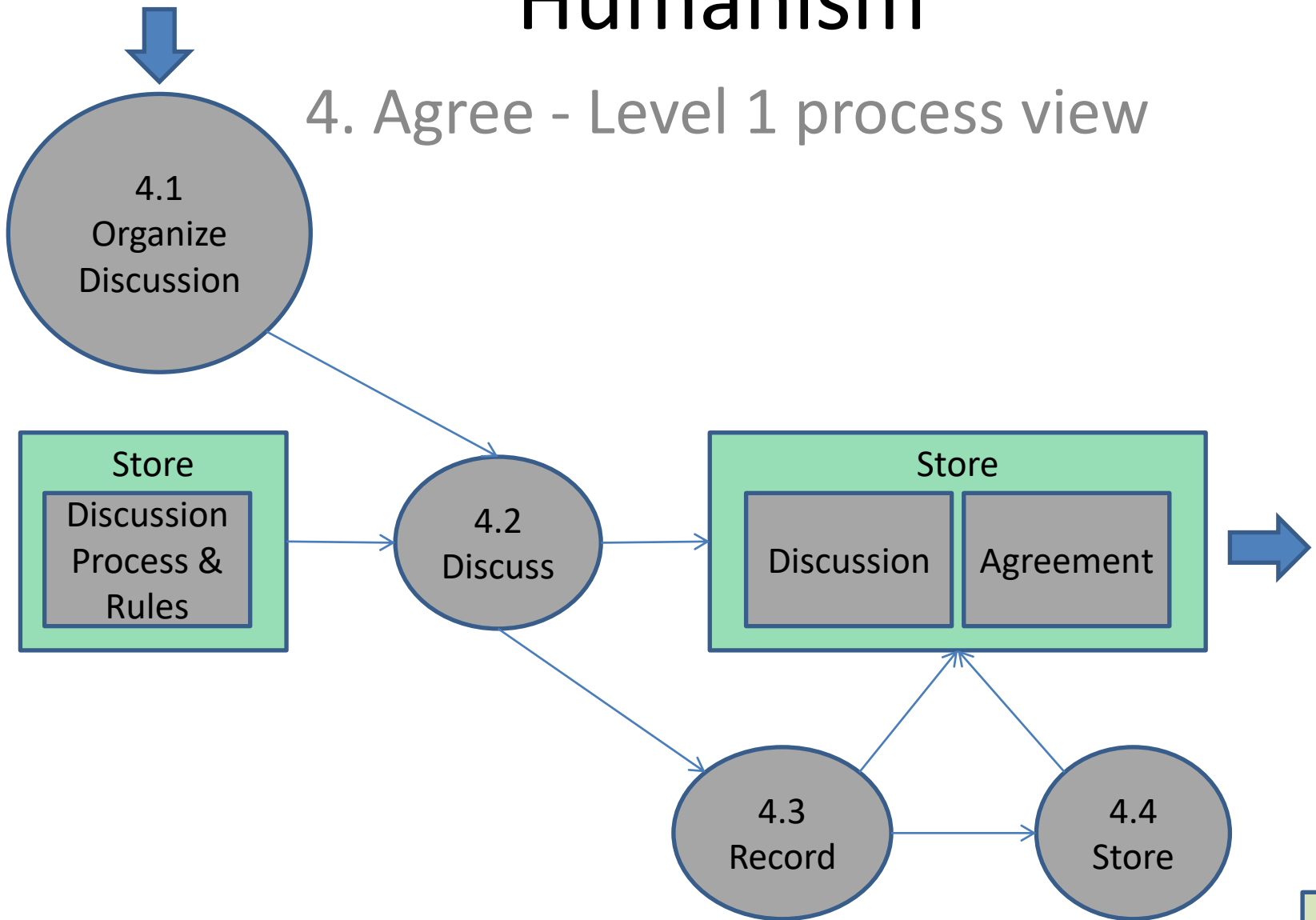
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## 3. Manage Issues - Level 1 process view



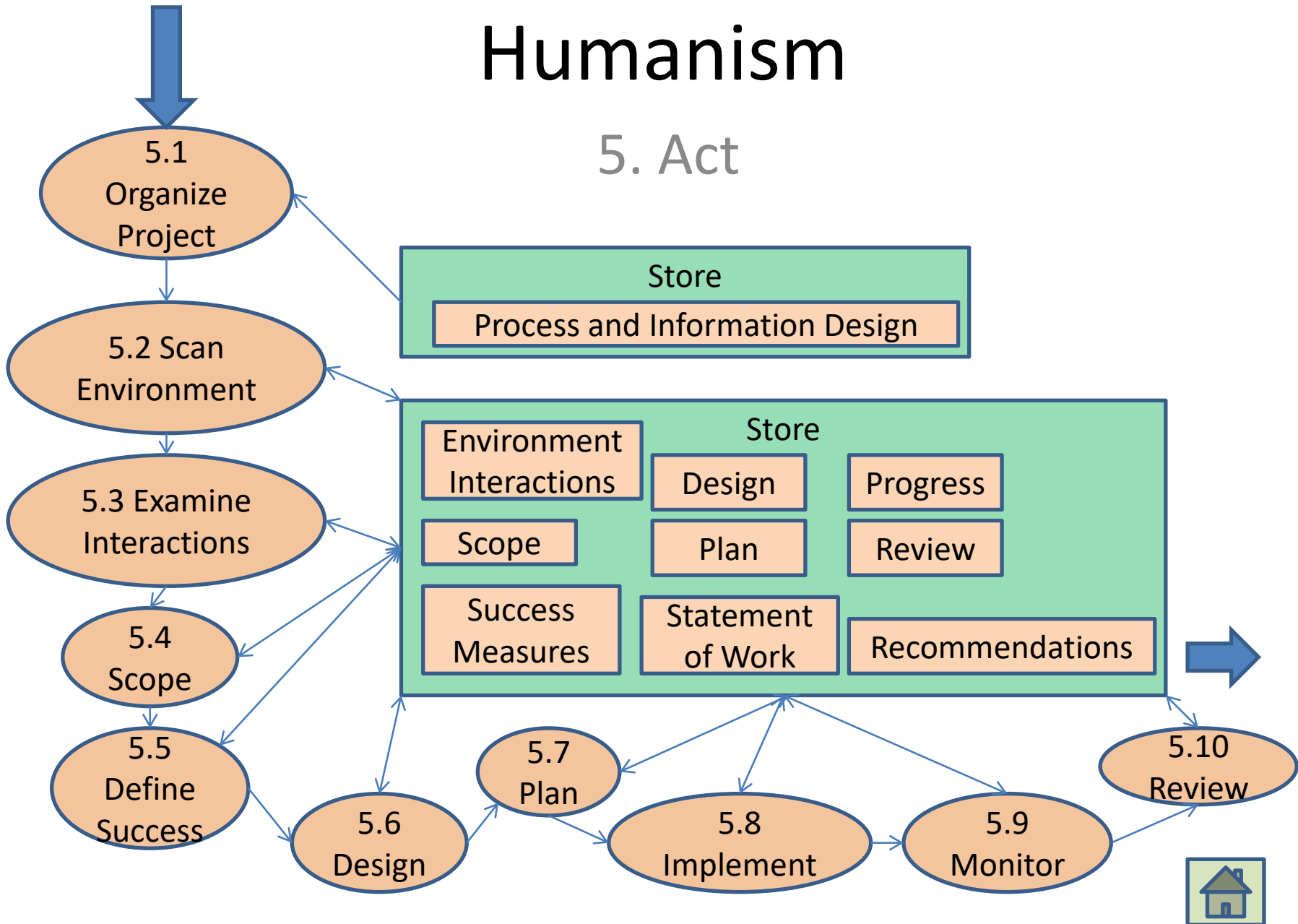
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## 4. Agree - Level 1 process view



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## 5. Act





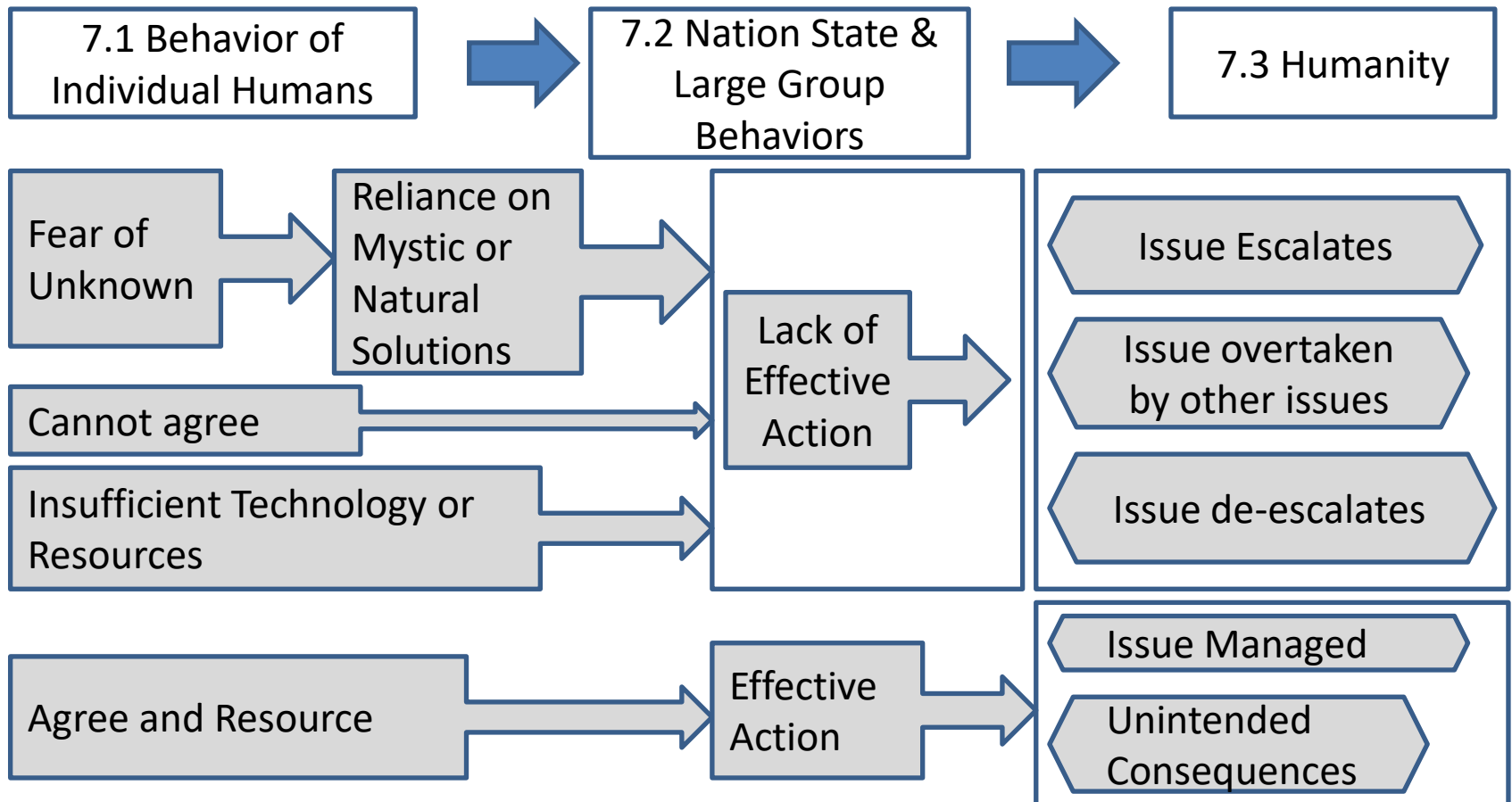
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## 6. Supporting Processes- Level 1 process view



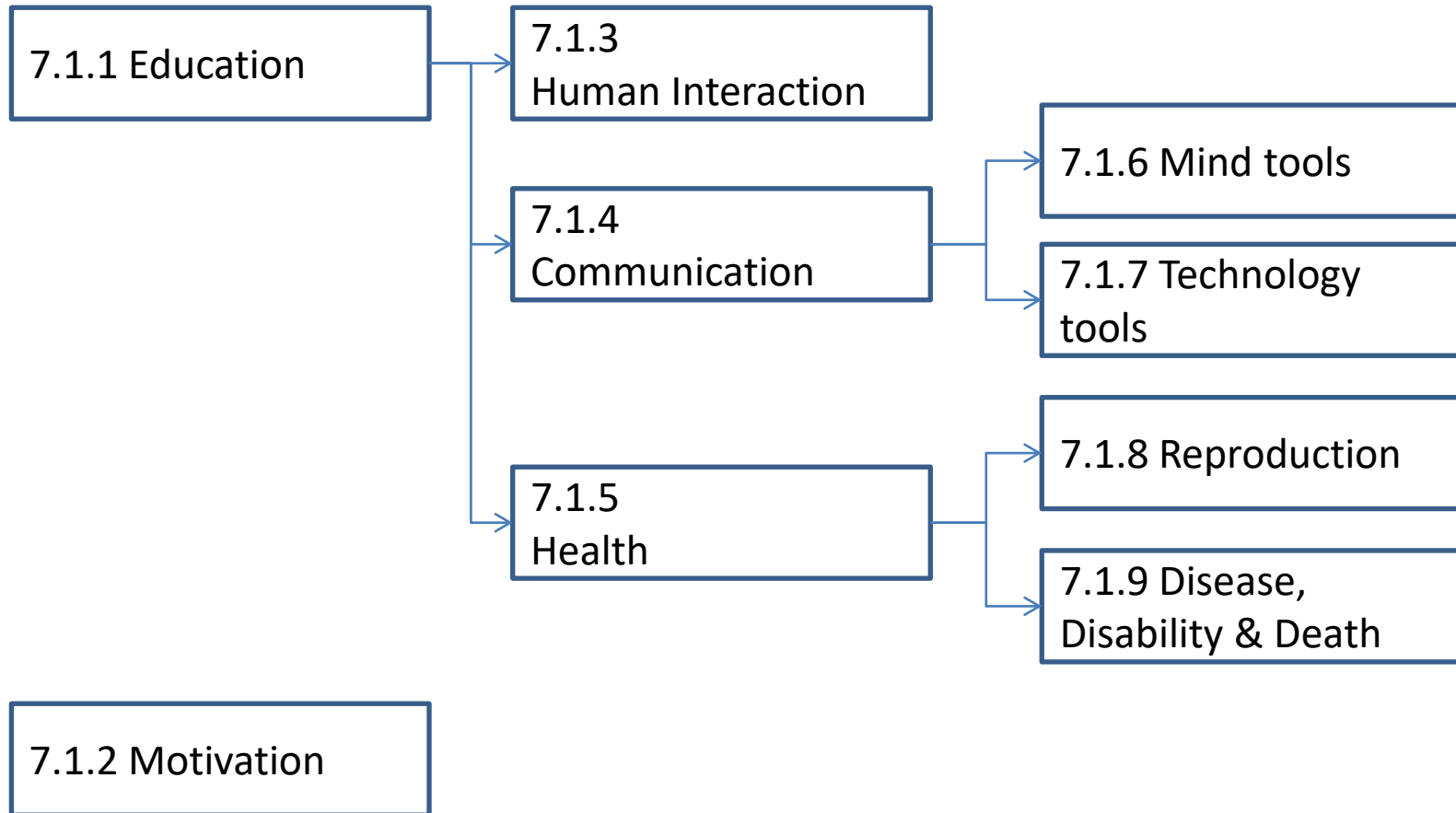
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## 7. Current Issues - Level 1 issues view



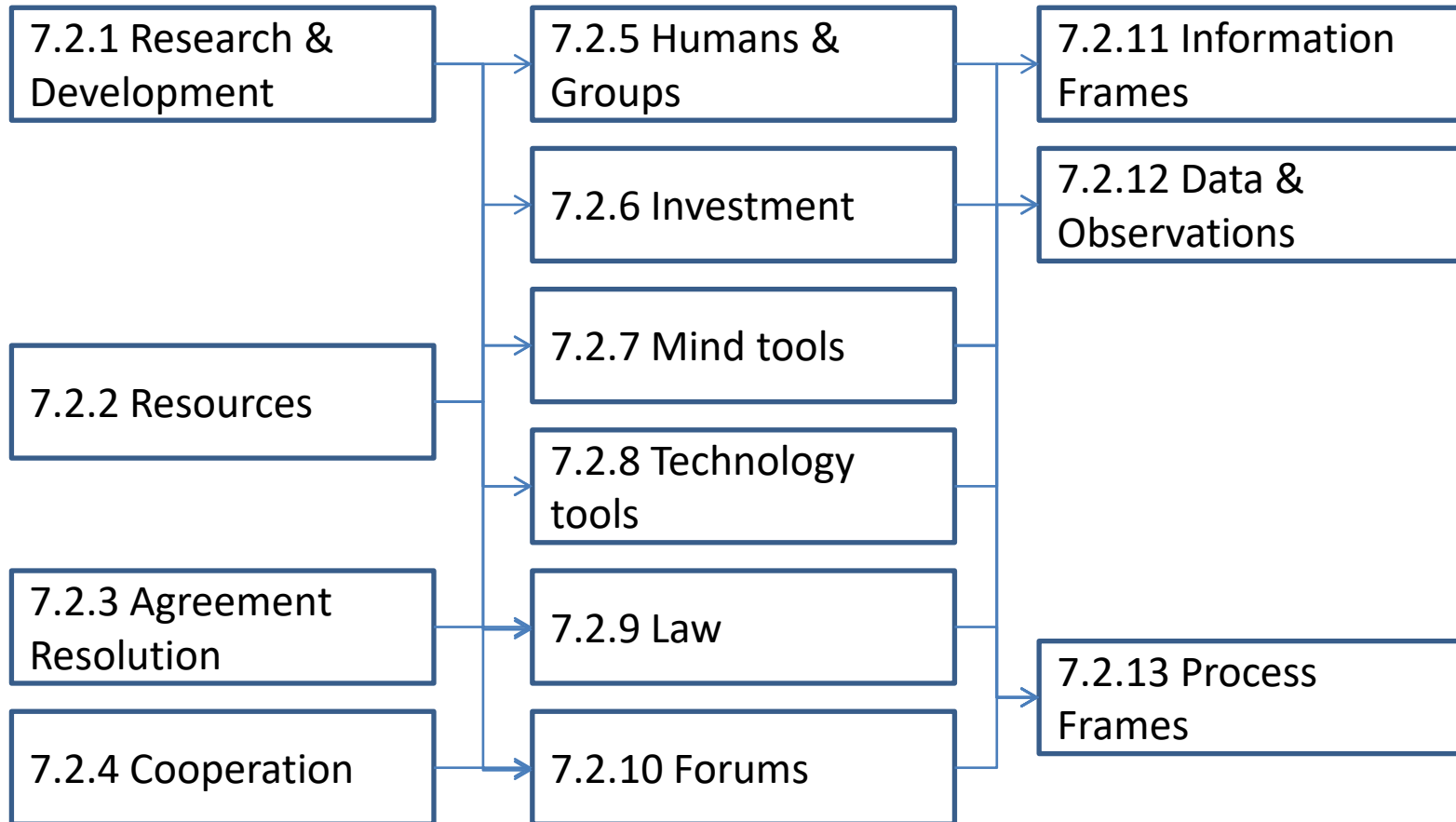
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## 7.1 Behavior of Human Individuals - Level 2 issues view



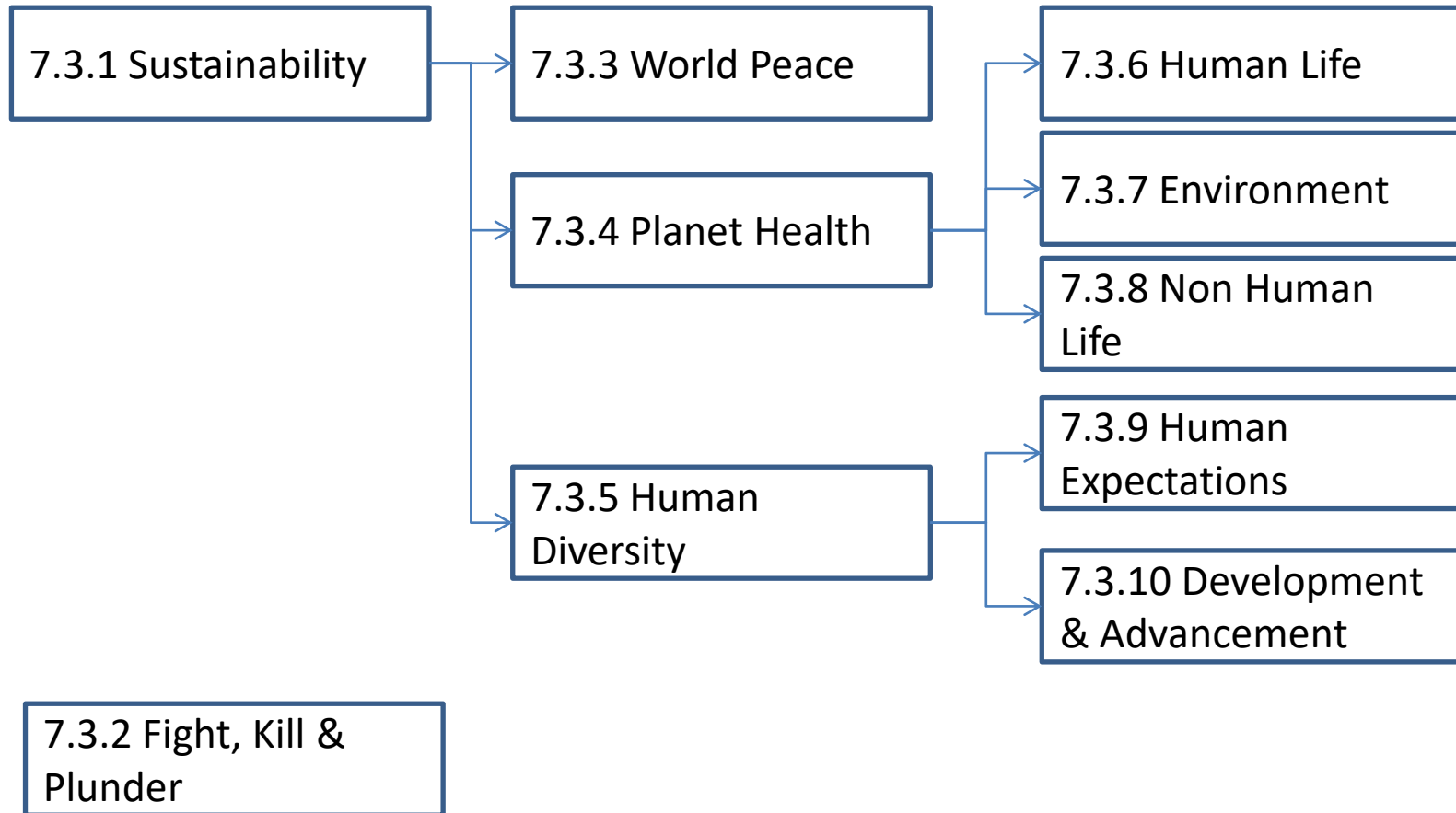
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## 7.2 Nation State and Large Group Behaviors - Level 2 issues view



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## 7.3 Humanity - Level 2 issues view



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## Hypotheses Error Types

<https://opentextbc.ca/researchmethods/chapter/understanding-null-hypothesis-testing/>

Hypothesis testing (Type 1 and 2 Errors) – try to be certain about what you are hypothesising by stating a Null hypothesis.

Hypothesis: Something is wrong and if we don't do something we will all die  
Null Hypothesis: Nothing is wrong and we do not need to do anything.

Type I errors (Alpha) happen when we reject a true null hypothesis  
- if we do something but there is no need to do it (false positive)

Type II errors (Beta) happen when we fail to reject a false null hypothesis  
- If we do not do something but there was a need to do it (false negative)

How willing is humanity to accept type 2 errors?

	True	False
Reject Null hypothesis	Type 1 Error	Correct
Fail to Reject null Hypothesis	Correct	Type 2 Error



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## Choosing

Using the previous table there appears to be two correct options:

1. Doing something because some thing needs to be done
2. Not doing something because no thing needs to be done

Its a little more complicated that this. If there is an issue and either something needs to be done, or nothing needs to be done we have made a decision at a certain point in time. If the things which affect the issue change then the decision may need to be revisited.

e.g. I may decide not to eat now but I will need to decide to eat later.

What we tend to do is have a number of defined issues which we monitor and adapt as we experience events, learn new things and time passes.

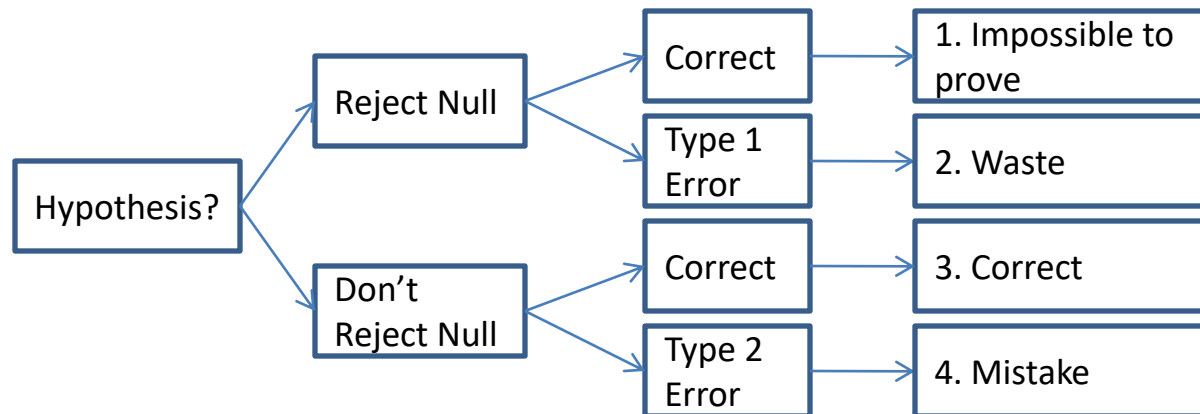


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## Decision Tree

A decision tree can help model the general problem.

1. It is impossible to prove that a null hypothesis was correctly rejected. *on Sophistical Refutations By Aristotle Part 9 [http://classics.mit.edu/Aristotle/sophist\\_refut.1.1.html](http://classics.mit.edu/Aristotle/sophist_refut.1.1.html)*
2. Thinking or doing something when nothing needed to be done is a waste of resources
3. Thinking or doing something when something needs to be done aids human survival. This option is usually taken only after the mistakes have already been made.
4. Making, examining, evaluating and defining mistakes is part of learning



Monitor, Evaluate, Learn and Re-test





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## Choices

2. Waste of thinking and resources is common – if the hypothesis is badly formed and the choice of thinking or action is not well formed. Humans tend to “Do” or “Think” something rather than not.  
e.g. Human sacrifice, belief.
3. Thinking or doing the correct thing still takes a lot of work. Deciding to do something is a start but then understanding the hypothesis completely and choosing the correct action requires more work.
4. Mistakes are made often. We observe and record other humans who make fatal Type 2 errors. When all of humanity makes the same fatal Type 2 error then we are in big trouble.



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## Summary - Notes

