

The Five Dimensions of Compassion, Rejection and Identity: More than Belief, Existential Fulfillment, Circling, Turning Points and Legacy

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Article History

Received: 21.07.2021

Accepted: 26.08.2021

Published: 29.08.2021

Abstract: People are willing to sacrifice themselves to the pursuit of something better; others are willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of others. Three concepts: identity, compassion and rejection are realized through experience which others would experience as well. Their dimensions: More Than Belief, Existential Fulfillment, Circling, Turning Points and Legacy are carefully analyzed. This is a proposed conceptualization. Revision, addition and further researches are greatly welcomed to establish the concept. This is greatly related to true individualism. You start to live when you commit your life to cause higher than yourself... — Lailah GiftyAkita.

Keywords: Individualism Collectivism Dimension of Human development Sociology.

INTRODUCTION

On Individualism and Collectivism

In order to understand the content of law, we must show the meaning of the notion of justice in the conception of St. Augustine. The meaning is different from that of antiquity, because in St. Augustine, justice does not mean equality, but charity, gratuitousness and generosity.

He sets out some features of Christian justice:

Christian justice is subjective. Christian justice, being a justice of charity, contains imprecise rules, which apply differently. Justice is informable, it cannot be real, true, unless it is based on faith in God.

Christian justice aims at perfection; it does not allow the realization of any personal interest. St. Augustine supports the idea of private property, but also develops the idea of common, public property, by sharing goods by Christians, especially monks. In fact, in this regard, we find a reaffirmation of natural law, justice becoming in the conception of St. Augustine, communal. Thus, the first Christian communities gave up private property, sharing their own goods with each other and implicitly, experiencing another form of property, because private property does not have its source in divine law. Nothing is just, fair without mercy, and the judge is just if he is in God's grace.

-In Christian justice the sanction is missing. This is an essential element of Christian law, it cannot and cannot be sanctioned on earth.

What is interesting is that Christian law can coexist in harmony with secular, terrestrial, transitory law.

In St. Thomas d'Aquino, we find the distinction between natural law and human laws. Natural law is not to be confused with morality and is changeable (and not immutable), because our human nature is changeable, changeable. Because of this, human laws should also be changing, because they are the consequences of natural law.

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Regarding positive human laws, the doctrine of St. Thomas is focused on five aspects: the necessity of human law, the origin of the law, the continuity of the law, the qualities and authority of the law. These concerns are not new, because we also find them in Aristotle, but St. Thomas gives them new meanings.

Thus, the necessity of human law is justified not by the fact that the law is a remedy of evil, of sin, but by the fact that it comes from human nature, which it reflects. Human law has in its content not only repressive, but also permissive and preventive provisions.

The origin of the law is related to the political regime and includes provisions for the monarch, for the rich or wise and for the people. Aristotle's idea that laws concentrate a maximum of virtue (*leges habent maximam virtutem*) is taken over.

We observe thus that, unlike St. Augustine, in St. Thomas a distinction appears between Christian law and law, the latter remaining within the reach of all, including those who are not believers.

What is interesting is that the doctrine of St. Thomas brings to the fore the theory of the natural law of antiquity. And here we find the distinction of law in public law and private law.

For public law, he supported the secular theory of sovereignty, which then paved the way for the separation of the state from the church. In his view, sovereignty is for all, including the unbelievers. The sovereignty or political authority of the state is explained through the theory of natural law; it derives from nature, political domination is natural. Thus, sovereignty is not considered a consequence of human sin, a remedy.

Of course, the king remains under the Pope's obedience, but as the king is more concerned with earthly things, he is more concerned with natural law, and therefore the subjects, in material matters, must submit to the king, and in spiritual matters to the pope.

Private law is marked by the theory of private property (*dominium*), rejecting the theory of public, community property of Christians, in terms of law and placing it in the sphere of morality. Referring to the notion of sale-purchase, use, contracts, St. Thomas also reiterates the notion of crime as it was enshrined in Roman law.

Productivity

An old saying, "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts", expresses the basic meaning of *synergy*. (Merriam-Webster 2021a)

Influence

Social influence comprises the ways in which individuals change their behavior to meet the demands of a social environment. It takes many forms and can be seen in conformity, socialization, peer pressure, obedience, leadership, persuasion, sales, and marketing. Typically social influence results from a specific action, command, or request, but people also alter their attitudes and behaviors in response to what they perceive others might do or think. In 1958, Harvard psychologist Herbert Kelman identified three broad varieties of social influence.

1. Compliance is when people appear to agree with others but actually keep their dissenting opinions private.
2. Identification is when people are influenced by someone who is liked and respected, such as a famous celebrity.
3. Internalization is when people accept a belief or behavior and agree both publicly and privately. (Kelman 1958).

Needs

What are the theories of motivation? Here are some...

1. Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory
 2. Herzberg's Motivation Hygiene Theory
 3. McClelland's Need Theory
 4. McGregor's Participation Theory
 5. Urwick's Theory Z
 6. Argyris's Theory
 7. Vroom's Expectancy Theory
 8. Porter and Lawler's Expectancy Theory
- (Anonymous 2021a)

Definition of Terms

Compassion - sympathetic consciousness of others' distress together with a desire to alleviate it. (Merriam-Webster 2021b)

Rejection

Reject - to refuse to accept, consider, submit to, take for some purpose, or use. (Merriam-Webster 2021c)

Identity - the distinguishing character or personality of an individual. (Merriam-Webster 2021d)

More than Belief

Belief - something that is accepted, considered to be true, or held as an opinion: something believed. (Merriam-Webster 2021e)

Existential Fulfillment

Existential fulfillment refers to a way of life that is full of meaning and purpose and reveals an existential psychological approach to life (Längle *et al.*, 2003).

Circling - to move or revolve around. (Merriam-Webster 2021f). Turning Points - a point at which a significant change occurs. (Merriam-Webster 2021g)

Legacy - something transmitted by or received from an ancestor or predecessor or from the past. (Merriam-Webster 2021h).

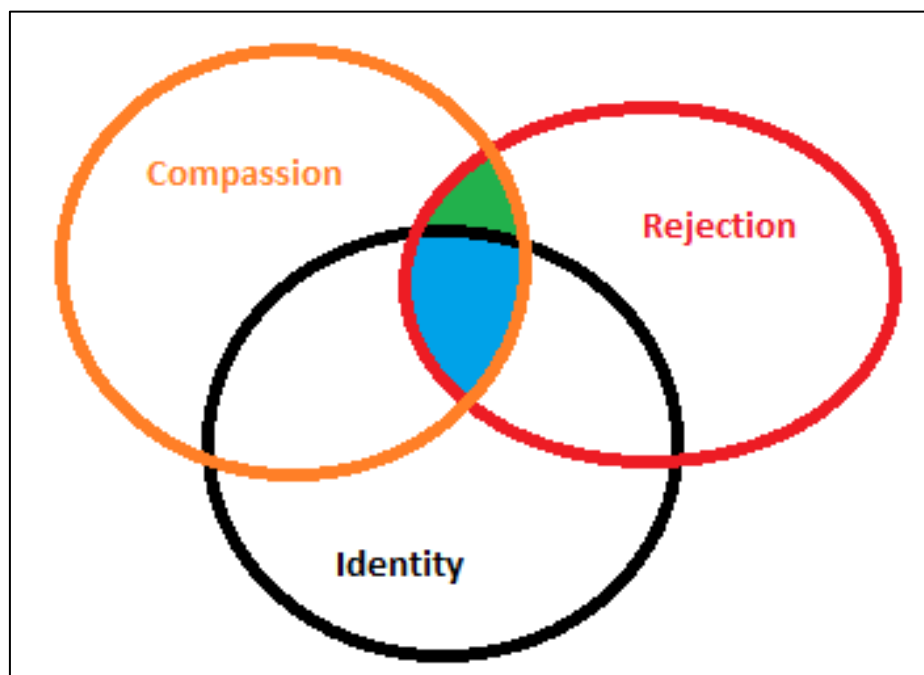


Fig-1: Relationship for Compassion, Rejection and Identity

1. There is a sense of compassion it may be great for some and for some not.
2. All experience rejection it may be great for some and for some not.
3. The blue area is where compassion is rejected.
4. The green area is compassion not from oneself is rejected.

The Cycle or hierarchy

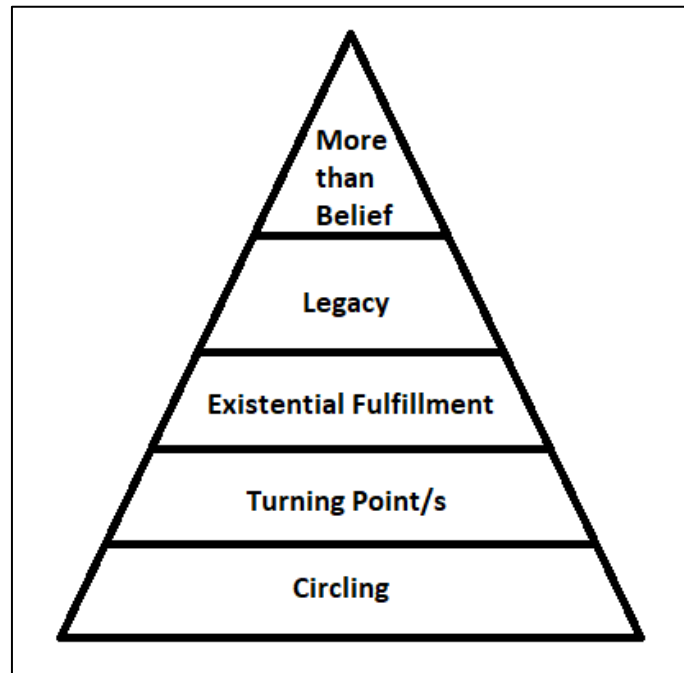


Fig-2: Hierarchy and Cycle Dimensions for Relationship for Compassion, Rejection and Identity

1. This is the general hierarchy for the dimensions of Compassion, Rejection and Identity relationship.
2. One may be valued more than the other.
3. A person may or may not reach one of the levels.
4. Each part has its importance and that may be recognized by a person deeply.

Implications and Analyses

1. Compassion is a way to be much closer to people.

We must also be aware of some side effect or results. The term compassion fatigue has been applied to developing some of the signs and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder simply by observing the traumas of others. This may be common to psychological first aid.

2. Rejection is all that is against nature.
3. Identity is to be you. Do what you love, identify with your work.

There are three types of guilt (according to coursera): doing something you shouldn't, doing something you should have and survivor guilt (Why did everybody else suffer and I didn't?). We must be sorry for the conditions we are in but not to the extent that we suffer greatly. It is one thing to be guilty and it is another thing to recompense.

4. More than belief is about understanding.
5. Existential Fulfillment is solving them all in your time.
6. Turning points is a Start over.

A turning point is a point where changes for the better or the worst. It could be a realization, an experience, an analysis, an advice, a motivation.

7. Circling - to move in a circle or circuit around; rotate or revolve around: A person may have a good life. His life would revolve in his family, work, business, hobby, good friends, neighbors ...
8. Legacy - anything handed down from the past, as from an ancestor or predecessor.

Memory

Memories of past experiences often reflect one's beliefs, goals, and perspectives. As a result, people who have experienced the same event often come up with diverse stories (Conway, 2005; Ross & Holmberg, 1990; Wang, 2013).

Birth and death

“Even death is not to be feared by one who has lived wisely.” – **Buddha**.

Telos

Telos is a term used by philosopher Aristotle to refer to the full potential or inherent purpose or objective of a person or thing, (Anonymous 2021b) similar to the notion of an 'end goal' or '*raison d'être*'. Moreover, it can be understood as the "supreme end of man's endeavour".(Cicero 1931).

People remember events and experiences. People remember especially children. Each has an end goal hopefully that is to be humbly remembered.

DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is an intrusion into time and into itself. The author tries and even manages to bring to the fore the inner confrontations of today's people from a historical and sociological perspective. It is a new point of view set in Kelsian patterns. Why compassion as a starting point? Because humanity needs most, in this period, the compassion of its neighbor, the knowledge of self-identity and the philosophical explanation of rejection. From the perspective of knowledge and faith, things become possible, especially through the historical prism of inheritance or existential fulfillment. The work leaves room for thinking, to go through memories, turning points, or existential encirclements. There are phases of existence on which, most of the time, we do not bend, and we do not go through them because we let them pass us by. The author discovered them and brought them to the forefront precisely to create with and for people. It is a remarkable work not only by the induced ideas but also by creativity, history and construction.

It is recommended that other everyday issues be addressed in this way, so that the reflections are creative for each of us.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special thanks to Mr. Dexter Gamponia for adding existential. The original topic would be fulfillment.

CONCLUSION

Where do our lives revolve? It may be family, work, volunteering, service to others, love and could be a lot more. This emphasizes compassion, identity and rejection. This also creates a hierarchy or cycle in which man could properly dwell. We must also be careful to the opposite of the dimensions. They may include dark triad, being or living a sinful life, isolation, self-hate, world hate, etc. Further researches to solidify or oppose the work are highly appreciated.

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CITATION: Ismael Tabuñar Fortunado & Mihaela Aghenitei (2021). The Five Dimensions of Compassion, Rejection and Identity: More than Belief, Existential Fulfillment, Circling, Turning Points and Legacy. *South Asian Res J Human Soc Sci*, 3(4): 237-242.