Week – 7 Summary and Learning

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Video – 1 :-

- The video is referring to the question of how paradoxical thinking might deal with issues within the human condition - between the best of human capacities and issues of insecurity or flaws. Paradoxical thinking says that if two things are so opposite, there might be an underlying commonality.

- However, in the context of human nature, the approach may try to bridge all the duality pairs that exist-for example, benevolence and self-interest. The broader message is embracing and understanding these contradictions in order to instill self-awareness, reduce inner conflict, and develop a holistic understanding of humanity's role and behavior.

- The exploration concerns the topics of self-esteem and identity, where it underlines the human need to understand psychological development so as to overcome inadequacy and go forward towards collective growth. Presented as the resolution of this "human paradox," this chapter shows that the "state of self-doubt and conflict" can be transcended by humans to become a mature, secure form.

- To learn more, you can watch related videos by Jeremy Griffith, who elaborates on the concepts in relation to biological and psychological evolution, or Bruno Annetta's description of paradoxical thinking as a solution to problems.

Video – 2 :-

- The video explores the remarkable story of Philo Farnsworth, who, as a teenager, conceptualized the design for electronic television. Growing up in a sharecropper family in Idaho, Farnsworth was fascinated by electricity and machinery. In 1921, at just 14 years old, he sketched the idea of a fully electronic television system inspired by the straight rows in his family’s plowed fields. This concept revolutionized broadcasting, moving away from mechanical systems toward the purely electronic method we use today.

- Farnsworth's perseverance led him to develop the first functional prototype of an electronic television in 1927. His invention laid the groundwork for the modern TV industry despite facing significant challenges, including corporate rivalries and patent battles.

- The video emphasizes the importance of curiosity, innovation, and determination in achieving groundbreaking advancements, even when resources are limited or obstacles arise.

Video – 3 :-

- The video "Philo T. Farnsworth - The Birth of Television (1939)" must be a discussion of the pioneering contributions of Philo T. Farnsworth, who invented the first system of fully electronic television. His invention was presented in 1927, at which time it represented a major step forward from the mechanical systems developed up till then. He did image scanning and assembling electronically, thus providing faster, clearer images.

- Some important learnings from Philo T. Farnsworth's story are:

- Innovation at an Early Age: Farnsworth was a child prodigy who conceptualized the electronic television system as early as in high school.

- Overcoming Obstacles: Though he did not have many resources and had lost his father, Farnsworth continued his work, funded by private parties to establish a laboratory for experimentation.

- Patents: He had to patent his work because it helped him protect his innovations, considering problems that arose with issues such as companies like RCA.

- He actually invented the first modern invention which eventually developed into the modern television we have today with live broadcasting and commercial television.

- In his work, he is an example of what perseverance, creativity, and technical expertise can mean in overcoming great hurdles.