Essay 2

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Author Note

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After WWII, the western Civilization adopted major reforms in their policies concerning people. These policies were aimed at creating more space for the public to take part in state-related affairs. These changes addressed the social, cultural, political and religious disputes, and gradually developed western society into more humane and adaptable to foreign culture (Glaveanu 2017). One of the main facets of such changes was to build the more human resource, in order to meet the challenges of the new world. With time, these changes proved beneficial and people and governments were able to change the course of history (Grafton 2019).

Luger argues that such sophisticated change was possible since the governments started focusing on individual development (Luger 2019). This individual development paved the way for people to show their skill and aptitude in their individual as well in collective affairs. Niu opines, that since people were allowed to display their creativity and were receiving applause for their works, therefore, being part of the change became the new motto (Niu 2019). The individual efforts are still a dominant aspect of development patterns being followed by the Western civilizations today.

The above-mentioned aspects make it clear that individualism is valued in the West, and this is the reason why this region had been leading positive developments, since WWII. These creative ideas have helped to improve the living standards of people and have created an amicable environment, which benefits both the government and people. I agree with the perspective that if shaping creativity was left to trainers, it might not have benefited the way it has done now (Shostak 2019). Though there cannot be a negative aspect of promoting individual creativity, it can make the idea of national development flawed. Since individualism prefers promoting individual interest, therefore, the national interest becomes secondary in importance. However, Western history has very fewer examples as such.

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