

Core1: Proactivity vs. Reactivity

- **Initiating Actions:**
 - **Strategic Planning:** Long-term goals, identifying potential opportunities and threats.
 - **Tactical Planning:** Short-term actions, immediate steps towards goals.
 - **Foreseeing Obstacles:** Anticipating challenges, preparing contingency plans.
- **Visionary Approach**
 - **Forecasting:** Predicting future trends, preparing for potential scenarios.
 - **Preventive Measures:** Implementing actions to mitigate risks before they arise.
 - **Readiness for Opportunities:** Positioning oneself to capitalize on future possibilities.
- **Response to External Events:**
 - **Flexible Response:** Modifying actions in response to changes, maintaining performance under stress.
 - **Resistance to Stress:** Developing resilience, using stress as a learning opportunity.
 - **Learning Lessons:** Incorporating feedback from experiences to improve future responses.
- **Flexibility in Action**
 - **Change of Tactics:** Altering immediate actions to better align with changing circumstances.
 - **Transformation of Strategies:** Overhauling broader approaches to achieve better outcomes.
 - **Innovation:** Introducing new methods, ideas, or products as a response to change.
- **Adapting to Changes**
 - **Critical Analysis:** Examining current strategies for weaknesses or inefficiencies.
 - **Process Optimization:** Streamlining processes for better efficiency and effectiveness.
 - **Iterative Improvement:** Making ongoing, incremental changes to enhance performance.
- **Behavioral Adaptation**
 - **Increased Flexibility:** Demonstrating a greater range of responses to challenges.
 - **Variability of Tactics:** Employing a diverse set of tactics to handle different situations.
 - **Evolution of Roles:** Adapting to new roles or altering existing ones to fit changing contexts.

Core 2: Attention and Cognitive Style

- **Awareness:**
 - **Focus of Attention:** Balancing internal and external focus, integrating introspection with social and environmental awareness.

- **Introspection:** Reflection, self-regulation, internal dialogue.
- **External Awareness:** Calibration with people and environment, understanding relationships through interaction and communication.
- **Perception and Thinking**
 - **Perception Style:** Merging global and detailed perception styles, utilizing intuitive, conceptual, and analytical skills for strategic and operational planning.
 - **Sensory Preferences:** Synthesizing visual, auditory, and kinesthetic inputs for comprehensive perception and representation.
- **Cognitive Operations**
 - **Style of Thinking:** Combining abstract and concrete thinking, ensuring flexibility between theoretical, metaphorical, and systems thinking with practical application and empirical analysis.
 - **Organization Preference:** Balancing consistent and parallel processing, allowing for linear, regular, and integrative thinking.
- **Problem-Solving and Decision-Making**
 - **Preference for Solutions:** Integrating intuitive and logical approaches, fostering a balance between spontaneous creativity and structured analytical thinking.
 - **Decision-Making Style:** Synthesizing analytical and intuitive decision-making, considering information, comparative analysis, and predictive modeling with emotional resonance and subconscious signals.
- **Risk Assessment and Evaluation**
 - **Risk Level:** Evaluating careful and risky approaches, preparing for minimization of losses while seeking opportunities and tolerating uncertainty.
 - **Evaluation Criteria:** Merging practical and theoretical criteria, ensuring decisions meet functionality, efficiency, and performance with principles, innovation, and conceptual integrity.

Core 3: Motivational Dynamics and Self-Management

- **Goal Orientation and Pursuit**
 - **Avoidance vs. Achievement:** Balancing the avoidance of negative outcomes with the pursuit of positive achievements.
 - **Avoiding:** Fear of failure, conflict avoidance, discomfort avoidance.
 - **Achievement:** Purposefulness, overcoming obstacles, seeking challenges.
- **Motivational Sources**
 - **Internal vs. External Motivation:** Synthesizing self-driven and externally influenced motivational factors.
 - **Internal:** Self-actualization, self-sufficiency, internal standards.
 - **External:** Seeking evaluation, material incentives, social status.
- **Temporal Motivational Perspective**
 - **Time Perspective:** Integrating past experiences, present adaptability, and future planning into a cohesive motivational approach.
 - **Past:** Learning from experience, valuing traditions, nostalgia.
 - **Present:** Embracing spontaneity, adaptability, and pleasure.
 - **Future:** Engaging in planning, expectation, and foresight.

- **Stress and Self-Motivation Management**
 - **Stress Management:** Combining active and passive strategies for stress resilience.
 - **Active:** Goal orientation, seeking support, active stress management.
 - **Passive:** Avoidance, complacency, seeking distractions.
 - **Self-Motivation:** Merging self-discipline with external stimulation for sustained motivation.
 - **Self-Discipline:** Purposefulness, regularity, impulse control.
 - **External Stimulation:** Reward response, novelty seeking, social reinforcement.
- **Self-Awareness and Regulation**
 - **Self-Awareness:** Balancing high self-awareness with outward orientation for comprehensive self-understanding.
 - **High:** Reflection, self-analysis, mindfulness.
 - **Low:** External orientation, self-alienation, automatism.

Core 4: Culturally-Informed Principled Competence

- **Value System and Cultural Realism**
 - **Value Orientation:** Merging idealistic and realistic value systems with cultural values and norms.
 - **Idealistic (ethic):** Ethical standards, moral integrity, utopian vision, cultural ideals.
 - **Realistic (logic):** Pragmatism, rational assessment, compromise, cultural pragmatism.
- **Conviction and Cultural Belief Formation**
 - **Conviction:** Balancing personal convictions with cultural beliefs and societal expectations.
 - **Flexible:** Openness to new ideas, adaptability, critical thinking, cultural evolution.
 - **Solid:** Integrity, conservatism, confidence, cultural heritage.
 - **Source of Beliefs:** Integrating personal introspection with social and cultural influences.
 - **Internal:** Personal evolution, introspection, autonomy.
 - **External:** Social influence, cultural heritage, educational impact, cultural norms.
- **Self-Efficacy and Cultural Ability Assessment**
 - **Assessment of Own Abilities:** Analyzing past achievements and current skills within a cultural framework.
 - **Past Achievements:** Success stories, success patterns, self-assessment, cultural history.
 - **Current Skills:** Realistic self-knowledge, development planning, self-actualization, cultural adaptation.
- **Overcoming Challenges and Cultural Resource Utilization**
 - **Overcoming Obstacles:** Developing resilience and adaptation strategies that consider cultural dynamics.

- **Coping Strategies:** Analytical approach, flexibility, resilience to failure, cultural coping mechanisms.
- **Resource Management:** Utilizing both external and internal resources, including cultural assets.
- **External Resources:** Social networks, strategic partnerships, technological support, cultural resources.
- **Internal Resources:** Self-motivation, emotional self-regulation, adaptation to cultural changes.
- **Cultural Dynamics and Temporal Orientation**
 - **Hierarchy of Power:** Authority, subordination, influence, leadership within cultural contexts.
- **Affiliation and Progress:** Integrating group identity and personal/collective achievements with individual goals.
 - **Affiliation:** Group identity, social integration, intergroup relations.
 - **Progress:** Personal and collective achievements, motivation, status, and prestige.
- **Emotional and Value Needs:** Balancing personal emotional needs with cultural expectations.
 - **Emotional Needs:** Security, relationships, self-expression, recognition.
 - **Beliefs and Rules:** Cultural norms, taboos, morality, ethics, laws.
- **Sorting of 'Time' Categories:** Aligning personal temporal perspectives with cultural time orientation.
 - **Past:** Traditions, heritage, historical identity, lessons from history.
 - **Present:** Current circumstances, pragmatism, living in the moment.
 - **Future:** Planning, innovation, mission, sustainable development.

Core 5: Interpersonal, Emotional Intelligence, and Network Analytics

- **Emotional Expression and Socionics**
 - **Introversion/Extroversion Modes:**
 - **Inner World Orientation:** Restrained expression, internal emotional processing, and preference for introspection.
 - **Outer World Orientation:** Expressive communication, emotional contagion, and engagement in social interaction.
 - **Interaction Styles and Communication:**
 - **Introverted Communication:** Delicacy in sharing, preference for nonverbal cues, and indirect communication.
 - **Extroverted Communication:** Directness, assertiveness, and clarity in expression.
- **Logic/Ethics and Emotion Management**
 - **Decision-making Modes:**
 - **Logical:** Self-control in emotional responses, stability in expression, and delayed reaction.
 - **Ethical:** Spontaneity in emotional responses, congruence with internal states, and emotional swings.
 - **Interpersonal Interaction Modes:**

- **Rational Analysis:** Preference for direct communication, clarity, and concreteness.
- **Emotional Connection:** Diplomatic communication, social sensitivity, and reading nonverbal cues.
- **Social Capital and Stress Adaptation**
 - **Availability and Stress Response:**
 - **Resource Accessibility:** Stability in stress response due to reliable social support and network resources.
 - **Lack of Resources:** Adaptation strategies in stress response due to variable social support.
 - **Reciprocity and Adaptation:**
 - **Mutual Support:** Resistance strategies in stress management, relying on established social obligations.
 - **Norms and Trust:** Flexibility in stress response, adapting to the trust levels and norms of social groups.
- **Network Thinking and Social Dynamics**
 - **Social Integration Modes:**
 - **Cohesion:** Group interaction preference, collectivism, and social integration.
 - **Roles in Network:** Individual interaction preference, autonomy, and personalization.
 - **Consistency and Empathy:**
 - **System Analysis:** High empathy through understanding complex social dynamics and network effects.
 - **Network Dynamics:** Low empathy with a focus on objectivity and functional interaction within changing social networks.
- **Socionics and Emotional Intelligence**
 - **Energy Preferences and Emotional Expressiveness:**
 - **Internal Energy:** Controlled emotional expression aligned with introverted energy preference.
 - **External Energy:** Open emotional expression aligned with extroverted energy preference.
 - **Attention Management and Emotion Management:**
 - **Internal Focus:** Self-control and stability in emotion management with a focus on internal thoughts.
 - **External Focus:** Spontaneity and adaptability in emotion management with a focus on external events.
- **Logic/Ethics and Communication Style**
 - **Objective Logic:** Direct communication style with an emphasis on clarity and assertiveness.
 - **Subjective Ethics:** Indirect communication style with an emphasis on diplomacy and social sensitivity.
- **Social Capital and Interaction Preference**
 - **Resource-Rich Networks:** Preference for group interactions, leveraging social capital.

- **Resource-Poor Networks:** Preference for individual interactions, compensating for limited social capital.
- **Network Thinking, Social Influence and Empathy Level**
 - **Influential Roles:** High empathy in roles that shape social groups and collective emotions.
 - **Receptive Roles:** Low empathy in roles that require objectivity and functional interaction.