



How our Innate Noetic Potential facilitates realization of higher Productivity?

BY SIDHARTA CHATTERJEE

Founder & Chief Investigator

Strategic Intelligence &
Noetic Potential Unit (SINPU)

QNM Theoretical Lab

Email: qnmtheoreticallab@gmail.com

Web: www.qnmtheoreticallab.com

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Abstract

In this article, we discuss several key implications that align theory of human productivity with noetic potential where the power of AI tools could be harnessed as cognitive amplifiers to boost human potential. We are talking about extended cognition theories which could be tapped to augment human intelligence and extend human-AI symbiosis and synergy. We do not recommend any interventional brain stimulation techniques to boost noetic capabilities, but rather rely on and suggest non-invasive cognitive tools to help humans boost their cognitive powers. The use of special cognitive tools could expand human reasoning power and noetic capacity.

Keywords: *AI tools, noetic potential, theory of productivity, human-AI symbiosis*

1 Introduction

We propose that intelligence is not confined or limited to human brain or AI systems, but scattered across many distributed systems and tools which could be tapped for enhancing human decision-making and human-machine collaboration. The positive inferences which we can derive from AI-based augmented intelligence research is that, we, too, can learn from principles that define and modulate machine learning, like for example, **deep learning**, **recursive learning**, and **reinforcement techniques**. It would provide a bidirectional inspiration where humans could adopt algorithmic learning strategies and AI systems could be augmented based on cognitive neuroscience models.

These have direct implications on human productivity, since mimicking AI modules and adopting those as human productivity augmenting strategies have certain benefits:

- Iterative learning loops
- Feedback-based improvement
- Continuous knowledge updating

Some of these strategies are already in place and we do use these to boost our memory and retention capabilities. Further research can inform us about more extended cognition theories that would empower human learning and boost productivity.

The human latent noetic potential concept could be correlated to AI-systems in terms of some core ideas in use in machine learning, and where these could prove effective in boosting human productivity when adopted in practice. It is also true that the human brain may still have hidden neural networks yet undiscovered which encode higher productive representations, where these latent spaces which we call *noetic continuum*, may contain untapped predictive patterns and components.

These resonate the already established theories of the mind:

1. Computational theories of the mind
2. Cognitive architectures of learning

Training cognitive architectures—i.e., AI systems are often based on neurone-cognitive modules for generation of actionable knowledge using intelligence from recursive functions. In terms of human productivity philosophy, it entails epistemic reengineering of the mind to design and adopt in practice effective systems which can optimise knowledge production and boost productive capacities of the human agents.

Examples where human reasoning and machine reasoning shares similar structural modules are:

- backpropagation
- goal-directed search
- planning algorithms
- inverse problem solving

AI tools can be deployed as “*noetic instruments*” of productivity and learning for extended perception, cognition, and learning which can improve simulation capacities and power productive capabilities. Modern use of AI are glaring examples where individuals and organisations are fast adopting AI-based productivity tools to increase speed and improve efficiency in task management and delivery. The problem could arise when segregation occurs between users and non-users of productivity tools: e.g.

- Who’s using these tools?
- Will productivity inequality arise among the users and non-users?
- Emergence of cognitive elites who become super minds following adoption of these tools.

However, cognitive enhancements are most likely to boost motivation, willpower, and purpose to have their combined effects felt on human productivity frontier. It is the human agency which determines goals and objectives, where AI boosts capability, helps in knowledge acquisition, prediction, and optimisation. Hence deep learning strategies can act as catalysts for boosting human noetic potential to enhance reasoning, inspire creativity, and augment productivity. It provides a philosophical extension of the human mind in action, by providing an extended version of the human intellect in action. Based on it, we can reframe human productivity by using epistemic infrastructure which could be derived from both ancient wisdom and modern knowledge. Hence, this article aims to provide a noetic augmentation theory based on which humans can boost their cognitive power to enhance productivity based on novel learning strategies.

2 Noetic Potential

Often concrete actionable and practical strategies are derived from abstract ideas that resonate potential value. This article takes the reader beyond the mainstream productivity science into the domain of *noetic potential* (e.g., intellectual or cognitive abilities). This neology—noetic potential, has been introduced by Chatterjee (2025) in relation to human productive potential research frontier. It blends metaphysical theories with cognitive science concepts presenting a philosophical scaffold toward understanding, and then rekindling the latent potential which remains untapped. In this article, we refer to noetic tools (e.g., cognitive techniques, including recursive and reinforcement learning) for enhancing human productivity.

Some concrete, actionable advices are given to help individuals realise their latent untapped noetic potential for productivity enhancement. The use of cognitive tools and mental techniques prove to be powerful strength boosters for the mind at learning, reasoning, and in action. Although we do not discuss any overtly practical productivity strategies in this article, it is worth reading in the sense that it offers some intriguing reflections on personal growth, willpower and human agency. A philosophical approach to productivity and personal growth is sought as it leans on abstract concepts to resonate more on the motivational side of human productivity.

3 The Power of Productive Possibilities

We have, within us, the power to harness the infinite possibilities which human productivity has to offer. Productivity results from production of activities based on ideas that affect the will to act or perform. When we determine to act, we are forced by affective states of the mind which aims to achieve some end—*things* as goals and objectives. Ideas—according to **Plato**, are absolutely necessary, for it determines the necessity and existence of actions. But according to **Spinoza**, an idea or a thing which is absolutely necessary also determines the existence of other ideas as well. So, what are the ingredients that empower us with the ideas of productivity? Are differences between ideas on similar things illusory? What explains the metaphysical essence of productive ideation?

Most highly effective ideas are often the constructions of the intellect: others are derived from intuition, insights, and exogenous sources. Although the intellect is infinite, the human reasoning and thinking have certain limitations, but which do not apply to imaginations. Productive thoughts generated from the intellect rests on the foundations of practical reasoning and experiences, which have metaphysical underpinnings. Meaning that, it refers to actionable ideas derived from thinking and reasoning that lead to actions which rests on rational, practical realities derived from experiences. On the other hand, productive thoughts are often deeply influenced by foundational principles that are derived from practical reasoning, i.e., *causality* and outcome.

To derive a practical example of what drives success and productivity, let's consider a product manager who's planning to launch a product (XYZ) in the market. In hypercompetitive markets, business managers are eager to try and implement new strategies that work better for boosting sales. Managers rely on facts, data, and scientific understanding of consumer behavior and economic understanding of product market performance (demand cycles, consumer choices, etc.). They base their decisions grounded on both experiences and assumptions. However, successful managers—at the back of their minds, nurture and explore productive thoughts that lead to meaningful actions and fruitful outcomes.

In this article, we examine how *ideas* and *actions* are correlated with productive *thinking*. Productive thoughts lead to effective decision-making based upon strategic consideration of accessible choices. Now, thinking on ideas of productivity often leads to metaphysical speculations. However, it is also the basis for independent decision-making of organisations and individuals, decisions that render agents more creative. The antithesis—or the opposite of this rendering leads to inactivity, torpor and organisational inertia. One aspect, which could be attributed to these traits is the deficiency of productive power and inadequate utilisation of untapped intellectual (noetic) potential. By “noetic potential”, as mentioned before, we mean the intellectual productive potential in latent form not fully exploited, and which remains untapped. This latent power could be tapped by cognitive enhancers and tools of deep work: recursive deep learning, etc.

4 Overcoming Deficiencies of Productive Power Potential

Our study provides a metaphysical interpretation of productive strategies having scientific foundations which could be readily adopted to practice. The scientific aspect deals with the problem of *noetic inertia*, *incompetency*, and lack of effort from the part of the individual that could be overcome by adequate training and continuous learning.

Lack of productive power and underutilisation of latent potential are major issues faced by individuals and organisations that may result from burnouts, lethargy or negative energy states of the mind failing to trigger human productive potential. In terms of **Jeremy Bentham's** utilitarian theory, productivity could be deduced as a form of action resulting from purpose-driven, useful undertakings. The potential to become productive is a mental phenomenon—a subjective state that results in objective, actionable outcomes. The mind and the will get motivated when actions that need be taken are tied to value creation having utilities, and purpose-driven and goal-oriented in nature. However, some actions are taken out of emotional context where intuition and insights provide the guiding framework for approaching success. In modern context, emotivism and emotivist theories, hence, often form the basis of productive decision making to some extent, but they are mostly overridden by advanced organisational technology-intensive operations, strategic planning, and science-backed productivity strategies.

Now, as for both individuals and organisations, entities lacking in productive potential are in need of wisdom of action and intelligence, so as to ignite the latent potential inherent within. To reawaken inner productive potential, the mind must be roused and the will motivated to become productive. Ideas must be pursued to their deepest levels to extract productive wisdom for practical purposes. The emotivist theory of productivity often, alongside practical principles, guide such deep investigations, deep thinking, and deep explorations.

Our mental strength often pushes us to pursue a productive issue to its deepest level. The mind “wills” to become productive if it desires so, and it does so when it is stimulated by motives that define the (rational) basis of actions. The real motives determines the true essence of productive stimulation of the will to be in action. It is true—of being a behavioral trait, that the wisdom of action encourages one to become proactive. The most basic standard of action depends on work ethics, which also guides organisational productivity based on principles of practical reasoning. These considerations have productive implications for organisations.

For example, those who lead or are in a position to steer their teams to success and victory understand best how to organise productive actions to achieve maximum efficiency. They often possess great hindsight, and some of the leaders are visionary owing to their being highly productive. For example, scientists look ahead, into the distance afar, by putting their eyes behind, i.e., a telescope. Or, they look deeper, minutely into things infinitely smaller by putting their eyes behind microscopes. In both aspects of observation, things that exist in practice are sought for. Which means that we have specific tools to enhance the power of distant and near visions. These tools have contributed to greater productivity in the scientific domains that resulted in many groundbreaking discoveries and inventions. It proves that human productivity is empowered by deep visions, as much as by thinking and ideation. Hence, systems lacking the power of tools also fall back in productivity. It is more evident in today's context where AI-based tools are being harnessed for their productive capabilities and enhanced powers.

One theorem often found useful in organisational context is ‘working backwards from the answer; i.e., reverse engineering.’ It may be relevant to draw an analogy as an example citing a geometrical problem to explain the situation.

This can be proved mathematically given any three constructs of productive ideas—based on Morley's Trisector theorem. When ideas appear outside the domain of occurrence, they must coincide to correlate to the ideas those that are contained within the given context, from which they are extended, or derived. We use the geometrical concept as a metaphor to address the balance, order, and connection between ideas as productive concepts from different domains in a disruptive way, which are made to fit into an existing structure of productivity.

This is also very much aligned with how reverse engineering actually works: starting out with an innovative context, analysing it and fitting it into a new context. We have used *Morley's Trisector theorem* in a figurative analogy to relate productive ideas with thinking in an attempt to link productivity to abstract concepts.

Sometimes, ideas appear outside the domain or context but needing to coincide with those contexts that may initially seem out of place. But once they are fully developed into innovative products, they fit into the existing context. This is much aligned to reverse engineering where new ideas are unfolded by going backwards in process, and fitting them into new productive context when integrated into a larger framework.

5 Noetic Potential and Cognitive Tools

Similarly, visionary leaders and great experts take aid of their noetic (cognitive) tools of reasoning and intuition to see ahead, since they possess a deeper understanding of things to have clear foresight. Indeed, it's indispensable to have a strong foundation at our back to move ahead forward. Similarly, it is vital that we must have firm grounds to build a formidable theory of productivity which rests on rational motives.

Experts are informed individuals who are in a better position to inform and inspire others. The power, skills, and abilities of visionary experts are great resources that help them get ahead of others. It is true that success stories inspire others to become productive, as these serve as real-life examples which provide the rational motives of one's productive efforts. To realise the productive force within you, it is necessary to encourage the self to become proactive, i.e., to be an abler, doer, action taker. Hence, it is first necessary to become proactive, then become productive. It depends, largely, on the organisation of productive knowledge that one possesses, in order to be in a commanding position, in order command respect by the power of productivity.

Here are the five Steps by which you can enhance the Power of your Productivity:

- Set strategic new goals to increase your productivity level
- Learn the art of organising tasks and activities to achieve better efficiency
- Engage yourself in productive practice of learning
- Master the art of deep learning: there's great power in the science of deep learning
- Master the art of learning the techniques of deep reading

Education of the mind leads to the acquisition of new secrets of productivity. You can tap this power potential to nurture an uncompromising attitude to work to achieve success. Also, be uncompromising in your attitude to deep learning. If you can become the most affectionate learner, your brilliance will reveal through your productivity. Higher productivity will remove most of the obstacles to progress. The one thing that you'll need to acknowledge and realise is the "strength" of productive abilities, which could be build up by means of continuous deep learning. Higher productive abilities will make you specially qualified to be able to lead a team of experts, which is seldom an easy task.

6 Harnessing Productive Capabilities

Those who possess exceptional productive capabilities in their respective domain of expertise are invariably well equipped with different kinds of noetic tools that empower them to do more. So, be well equipped with different kinds of noetic tools and productive tactics. These will confer strength. Strength gives one buoyancy, makes one resilient. So gather strength. Strength of knowledge gives one great confidence. Confidence, along with reinforcement is decisive in achieving success. It is better to improve your noetic strength through deep learning, as it makes you more capable. Capability breeds confidence.

Highly successful individuals are rich in productivity, with the power of which they take smart actions, to which are tagged better outcomes. Today, success is mostly driven by higher productivity and smart actions. But all these are the results of deep work and deep learning. Deep reading is one of the best tools of deep learning—which is a *noetic* practice. To achieve higher ends, one must be equipped with different kinds of noetic tools—the tools of *intelligence*. Adoption and application of innovative tools give one the edge—for tool use is advantageous. Remember, the winners have exceptional skills and expertise. Expertise has value. Hence, it is always advisable for seekers of success to become well acquainted with powerful tools of productivity. The limited forces of human productive potential can be turned into unlimited, perceptible power by the strength of productive wisdom, which one could gain by means of “deep learning”—which is also an established tool for AI developers and AI trainers. Why not we adopt it?

The best outcome of deep learning is discovery and creation of new knowledge. Knowledge is a necessary ingredient—in fact, a formidable tool, which promotes higher productivity. Strength of knowledge leads to victory, where winners take it all. Indeed, success is a difficult path to walk, but higher productivity, coupled with knowledge and expertise make the path smooth enough for its seekers. Highly successful teams are generally led by most experienced, trained, and able experts. So, strive to give full effort to your productive endeavors. It will lead you to somewhere—a better place and position.

We all need special abilities to make a difference. So, it is necessary to trigger the innate potential latent within and nurture infinite noetic strength in order to become more capable and have confidence in our capabilities.

7 Conclusion

This article discusses the ways and means by which we can gain understanding about our inner noetic potential so as to awaken it and utilise it to boost our productivity level. The use and application of deep learning techniques and other AI-based modules can help humans learn better and become more efficient on their productivity frontier—thereby helping unleash their full productive potential. Applying cognitive augmentation tools can build a framework of deep noetics that enable humans to realize latent intellectual potential through recursive learning, knowledge amplification, and enhanced reasoning, all of which could boost productivity levels to new heights.

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