Human Development and Life Stages General Systems Models

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Abstract

Fractal or General Systems models have been extended into the area of human life span development, by myself, deliberately, and earlier by my father, and others, following their own agendas (not intentional GS models). A short discussion with both models is presented below.

Intoduction

In applying the 4x3 matrix form to the life span developmental cycles of humans, I chose a generation period of 24 years and a cell period of 6 years. The generation period coincides nicely with the physical "markers" for completion of growth at age 24 (wisdom teeth and final brain development), the cessation of reproductive ability at age 48 (menopause), and the end of the average life span at age 72. The 6 year internal division or individual cell of the generation cycle corresponds to generally recognized growth and social "markers" at ages 6, 12, and 18 - the end of childhood and the beginning of school (6), adolescence, the beginning of sexual maturation (12), and graduation from school, the (legal) beginning of young adulthood and (typically) dispersal from home (to college, the military, or jobs) at 18. The transformative period from 18-24 marks the period of integration of the individual into the adult world at large, including the search for a mate, culminating in a transformed and completed identity through marriage and in-laws (age 24).

Discussion

In the two succeeding generation cycles (parent and grandparent cycles), the 6 year internal cells are not so obviously marked or easily recognized, but the hypothesis of the General System matrix says they are there nevertheless, and that they consist of stages which are higher system analogs of those in the 1st growth cycle.

Two of these later stages which are commonly recognized are the "mid-life crisis" at about age 42, in the reproductive generation, and its higher analog "retirement" in the grandparent generation at about age 66 - both events leading into transition periods from which we hopefully emerge onto the new and higher plateaus of the next generation cycle - the beginning of wisdom in the first case, and the beginning of spirituality in the second (whether in this life or the next).

I have extended the 4x3 72 year "core" life span development cycle to a 4x4 model, accommodating our modern longer life span with a 4th great-grandparent stage of non-specific and highly individualistic spiritual development stages, which is perhaps simply the beginning in this life of what

in more "natural" circumstances would be happening in the next. Some of these higher spiritual stages are discussed in my father's book "Trance, Art, Creativity" . There is also the suggestive notion of the "second childhood" applied to those who have lived long enough to begin a 4th generation cycle, perhaps (in some cases) recapitulating the cycle of development of this life rather than moving on to higher stages.

The "GRST" (Gather, Repeat, Share, Transform) growth stages of the General System matrix are perfectly obvious both horizontally and vertically in the life span developmental table. Here "Gather" corresponds to growth (in various forms), "Repeat" to reproduction, and "Share" to society; "Transformation" characterizes the period of transition between generations, or at the end of life. Corresponding to the four generations, I have chosen the terms "Metabolic" for the 1st generation "growth" cycle, "Reproduction" for the 2nd generation "parental" cycle, "Perception" for the grandparent "leadership" cycle, and "Spirituality" for the 4th or great-grandparent "counselor" cycle. These are the general characteristics which define and describe the major tasks, attributes, or contributions of each generation.

THE ERIKSON-PIAGET-GOWAN PERIODIC DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE CHART

A second developmental table, reproduced from my father's book "Development of the Psychedelic Individual", is shown below my own life stages model. Although my father's table was not produced deliberately from any fractal or General Systems model, it is easy to see that the essential ingredients of either a 4x3 or 4x4 psychological model are present. This model incorporates formal, standard, psychological markers and parameters of development, absent in my own General Systems model.

Links:

Life Cycle Tables:
- Human Life Stages 4x4 Table
- The Erikson-Piaget-Gowan Life Stages Table
- Table from: Development of the Psychedelic Individual. A book by Prof. John Curtis Gowan (1974)
- See also: Development of the Creative Individual. A book by Prof. John Curtis Gowan

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Table I: Human Life Stages 4x4 General Systems Table

Table II: The Erikson-Piaget-Gowan Life Stages Table

Table II from: Development of the Psychedelic Individual. A book by Prof. ,John Curtis Gowan (1974)

See also: Development of the Creative Individual. A book by Prof. ,John Curtis Gowan

System Life Cycle Process Models: Vee. Lead Authors: Dick Fairley, Kevin Forsberg, Contributing Author: Ray Madachy. There are a large number of life cycle process models. As discussed in the System Life Cycle Process Drivers and Choices article, these models fall into three major categories: (1) primarily pre-specified and sequential processes; (2) primarily evolutionary and concurrent processes (e.g., the rational unified process and various forms of the Vee and spiral models); and (3) primarily What is SDLC? SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LIFECYCLE (SDLC) is a systematic process for building software that ensures the quality and correctness of the software built. SDLC process aims to produce high-quality software that meets customer expectations. The system development should be complete in the pre-defined time frame and cost. SDLC consists of a detailed plan which explains how to plan, build, and maintain specific software. Every phase of the SDLC life cycle has its own process and deliverables that feed into the next phase. SDLC stands for Software Development Lifecycle. In this Software Dev... The 2015 Human Development Report is the latest in the series of global Human Development Reports published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since 1990 as independent, analytically and empirically grounded discussions of major development issues, trends and policies. Additional resources related to the 2015 Human Development Report can be found online at http://hdr.undp.org, including complete editions or summaries of the Report in more than 20 languages, a set of background papers and think pieces, commissioned for the 2015 report, interactive maps and databases of human dev...

Software Development Life Cycle Stages. Stage 1 â€” Planning & Requirements Analysis. At the start of software development life cycle stages, the need to attract the most talented and experienced engineers inevitably arises. By considering the demands of the client, a skillful crew can create a reliable foundation for the rest of the software development life cycle phases.Â The sequence of software development life cycle stages continues with a deep dive into the requirements, after the client has chosen a software solution. The team analyses documents related to the project, evaluates the clientâ€™s existing ecosystem.Â Meanwhile, the deployment stage should use state-of-the art intrusion detection systems. Product Engineering. model, V- model, RAD model and an Agile model but for the purpose of this research, we are.Â audit procedure and this model stages are prepared and finished each one in turn. Stages don't. cover.Â An iterative life cycle model is also part of a systems development life cycle model which does. not endeavor to begin with a full particular of necessities. Rather, advancement starts by. Yet, lives are being lost, and livelihoods and development undermined, by natural or human-induced disasters and crises. However, these setbacks are not inevitable. While every society is vulnerable to risk, some suffer far less harm and recover more quickly than others when adversity strikes. The Report asks why that is and, for the first time in a glob-al HDR, considers vulnerability and resilience through a human development lens. Much of the existing research on vulnerabili-ty has considered peopleâ€™s exposure to particu-lar risks and is often sector-specific.Â CHAPTER 3 Vulnerable people, vulnerable world Life capabilities and life cycle vulnerabilitiesâ€”interdependent and cumulative Structural vulnerabilities Group violence and insecure lives.