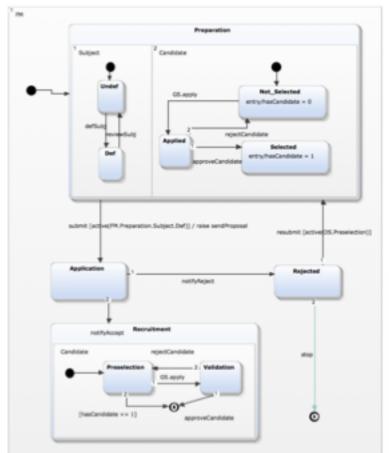
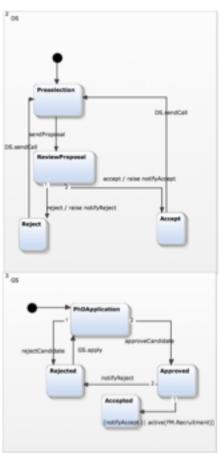


Traditional Business Process Models





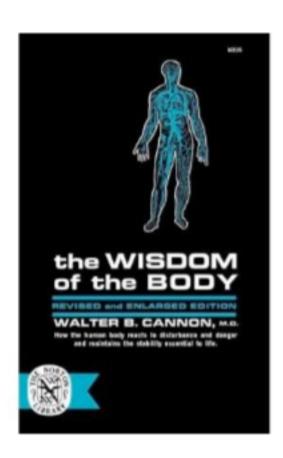
Deterministic
Mechanistic
No place for mindset

Where is the "Socio" part of the Socio-Technical approach?





Homeostasis



"The Living being is stable,

It must be so in order not to be destroyed, dissolved or disintegrated by the colossal forces, often adverse, which surround it"

"Organisms composed of material which is characterized by the utmost inconstancy and unsteadiness, have somehow learned the methods of maintaining constancy and keeping steady in the presence of conditions which might reasonably be expected to prove profoundly disturbing."

Source: Cannon W.B. The Wisdom of the Body





Goal-Orientation

Behavior, Purpose and Teleology

Arturo Rosenblueth; Norbert Wiener; Julian Bigelow

Philosophy of Science, Volume 10, Issue 1 (Jan., 1943), 18-24.

This essay has two goals. The first is to define the behavioristic study of natural events and to classify behavior. The second is to stress the importance of the concept of purpose.

Given any object, relatively abstracted from its surroundings for study, the behavioristic approach consists in the examination of the output of the object and of the relations of this output to the input. By output is meant any change produced in the surroundings by the object. By input, conversely, is meant any event external to the object that modifies this object in any manner.

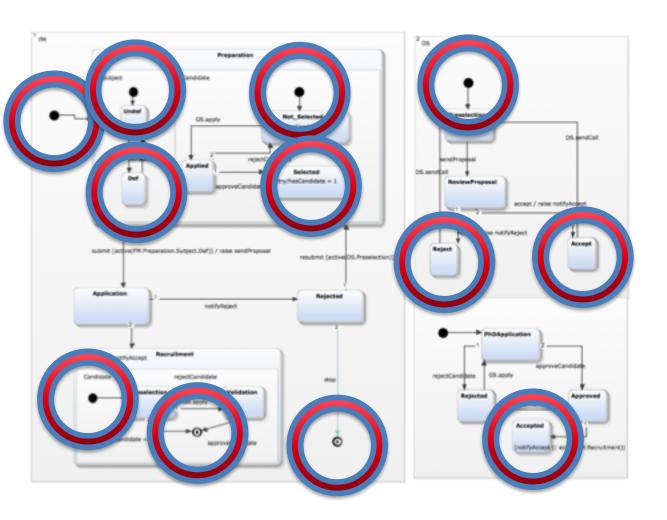
Active behavior may be subdivided into two classes: purposeless (or random) and purposeful. The term purposeful is meant to denote that the act or behavior may be interpreted as directed to the attainment of a goal—i.e., to a final condition in which the behaving object reaches a definite correlation in time or in space with respect to another object or event. Purposeless behavior then is that which is not interpreted as directed to a goal.

Final state, goal, purpose





Finality is Everywhere





Source: Wikipedia





Two Worldviews

Cybernetics

- Final state
- Goal
- Purpose
- Objectives
- Change

Homeostasis

- Constancy
- Steady state
- Identity
- Maintenance
- Disturbances





Appreciation

Geoffrey Vickers From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sir Charles Geoffrey Vickers VC (13 October 1894 - 16 March 1982) was an English lawyer, administrator, writer and pioneering systems scientist. He had varied interests with roles at different times with the London Passenger Transport Board, Law Society, Medical Research Council and Mental Health Research Fund.

He also had a distinguished military career, being awarded the Victoria Cross in World War I while serving in The Sherwood Foresters (The Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), and in World War II he was Deputy Director General at the Ministry of Economic Warfare, in charge of economic intelligence and member of the Joint Intelligence Committee.

He was knighted in 1946. The Sir Geoffrey Vickers Memorial Award has been presented by the International Society for the Systems Sciences every year since 1987 in his memory.



Biography [edit]



Regulation vs. Goals

Stability vs. Change

Appreciative System

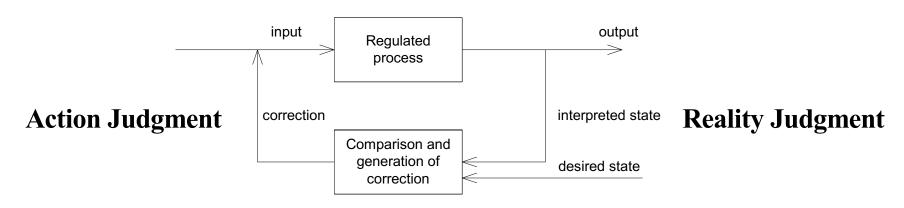
Source: Wikipedia

I do not accept the view that all norm-holding can be reduced to the pursuit of an endless succession of goals.





Vickers's Appreciative System



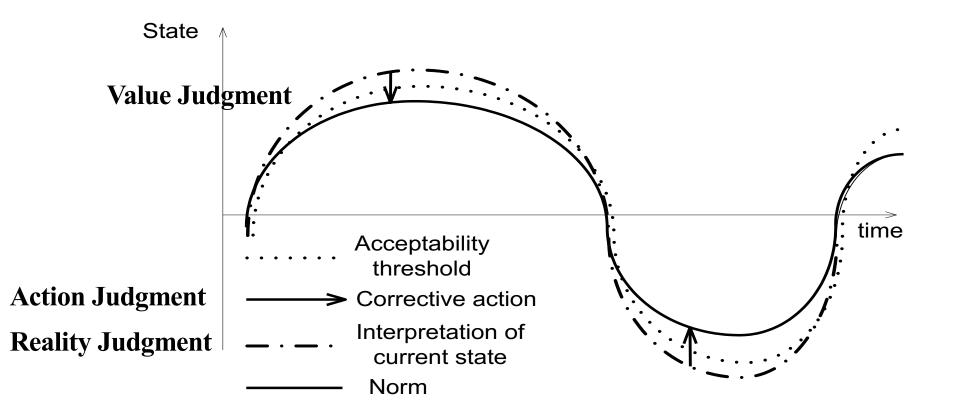
Value Judgment

Readiness to See (Reality Judgment)
Readiness to Value (Value Judgment)
Readiness to Act (Action Judgment)





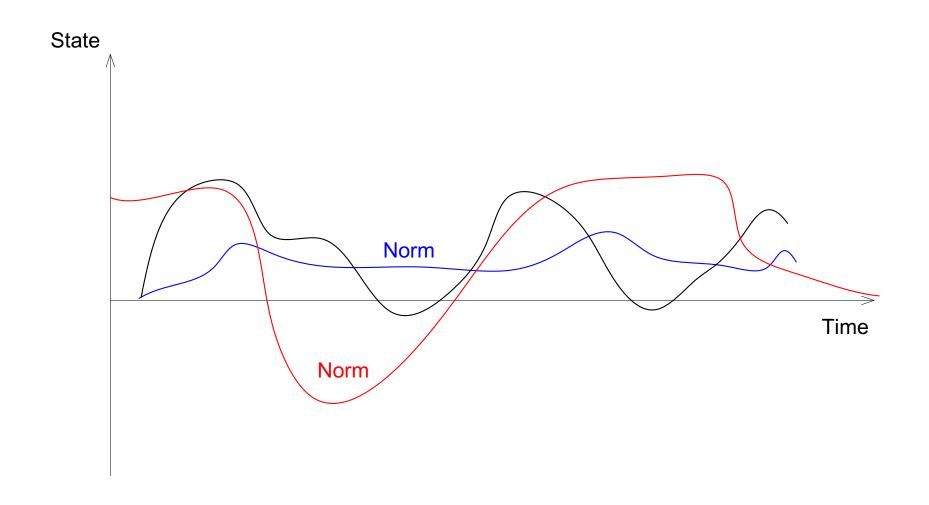
Norm Holding







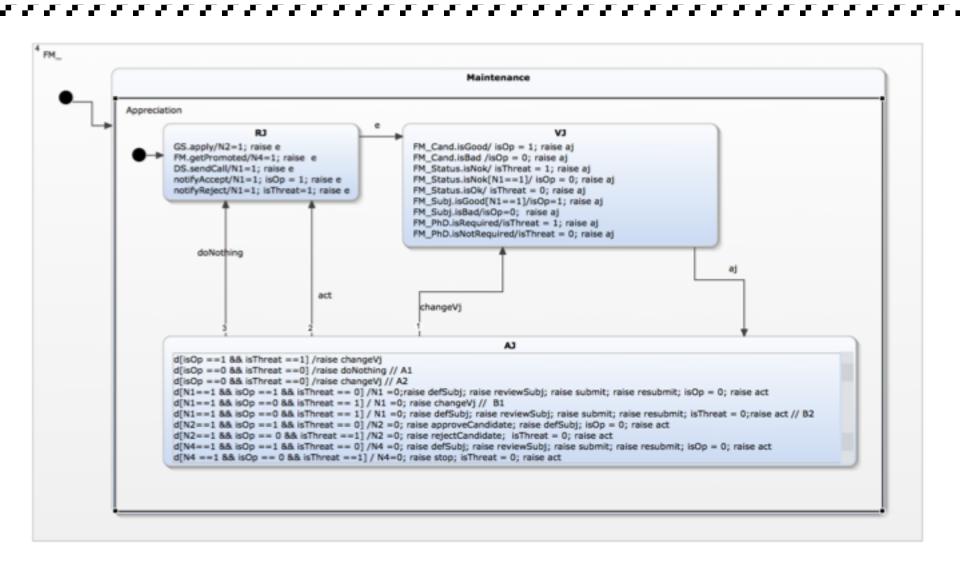
Norm Holding







Appreciative Model







Preliminary Summary

- Continuity depends on regulation; stability, not change, requires explanation Vickers, Sir, G., Policymaking, Communication, and Social Learning, 1987
- It can be done with statecharts and Yakindu



