



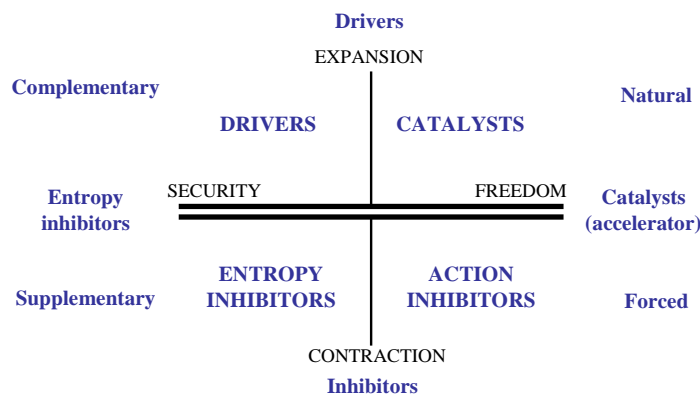
The Unicist Ontology of Human Process Catalysts

This is a synthesis on the results obtained from the research on the ontology of human process catalysis led by Peter Belohlavek.

Human Process Catalysts

A process catalyst is an object that drives a reality, accelerates its “process” and avoids entropic behaviors within the limits of the problem established by the inhibitors.

Structure of the concept “process catalysis”



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Catalysts are systemic objects accelerating an energy generation process without being part of the system they catalyze.

Entropy inhibitors are operational objects inhibiting the entropy of an energy generating process.

Inhibitors are functional objects inhibiting or limiting the existence of a process.

The acceleration of organizational expansion requires catalysts. The avoidance of contraction requires entropy inhibitors.

Organizational catalysts include necessarily three levels:

- 1) The catalysis of the process itself (A)
- 2) The catalysis of the restricted context (A')
- 3) The catalysis of the broad context (A'')



To achieve an actual acceleration, the three levels of catalysis must be active. If not, they are neutralized.

An example: Catalysis of Continuous Improvement

Catalyst A: Knowledge Management

Catalyst A': Learning

Catalyst A'': Foundations

The existence of knowledge management catalyzes the continuous improvement itself. The existence of a learning attitude among the participants of the continuous improvement process catalyzes the restricted context.

The ethic of foundations, which promotes grounded arguing, catalyzes the broad context of continuous improvement.

The catalytic function is an upper level homeostasis of the concept involved in a particular action. This superior homeostasis provides the context for faster energy generation.

Only expansive functions can be catalyzed. Contractive functions can only be inhibited in their entropic behavior.

When catalysts are applied to a contractive context, they are rejected. Evolution is slowed down when entropy inhibition is applied to an expansive context.

Process catalysis is based on four objects:

- Action inhibitors
- Entropy inhibitors
- Drivers
- Catalysts (accelerators)

Action inhibitors

They are functional objects which establish the limits of a process.

Entropy inhibitors

They are operational objects which avoid entropic behaviors in the energy generating process. They are basic when processes are being accelerated.



Drivers

They are systemic objects driving the “simple” components of a complex system. They function as “strange attractors”.

Catalysts (accelerators)

They are systemic objects that belong to an external system with gravitational influence on a process.

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