In exploring alternatives to previously discussed theories, the Psychosocial Development Theory posited by Erik Erikson emerges as a distinct framework for analyzing human behavior. This theory postulates that human development unfolds across eight stages, each characterized by a psychological conflict that must be resolved for healthy development (Ref-s832624). A critical component of this theory is its emphasis on the interaction between social environments and personal growth, highlighting the role of socio-cultural factors in shaping behavior. As noted in the literature, the theory's macro-level frameworks are particularly relevant for understanding how broader societal issues, such as poverty and diversity, impact individual development (Ref-s832624). By integrating these elements, Erikson's theory provides a comprehensive lens through which to assess whether interventions should target individuals or groups and how they might be applied effectively in rural, suburban, or urban settings.