**John Lee**

**Psychology 363 – Module Assignment 7**

**Chapter 7: Strengths Perspective**

***Note: This project is due on or before Friday, 3/16, 2018 @ 11:59 pm***

1. **Community psychology is a unique branch of psychology that focuses on the individual potential and strength of people – not their pathology. Please identify the three objectives of psychology prior to WWII (page 180) – How is community psychology similar to Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi’s (2000) concept of *positive psychology*?**

The three missions was curing the mentally ill, improving the quality of life for everyone , and encouraging the talents of gifted people. Community psychology is similar to their concept of positive psychology by promoting a strength based approach to understanding people and creating change.

1. **Discuss the term “victims of poverty” (Ryan, 1971) – according to this theory – who is to blame for poor socioeconomic conditions? How does this theory differ from the “just world” hypothesis (page 158) in chapter 6?**

Victims of poverty is seeing people who suffer from a problem as deficient and responisble for that problem even though it results from social conditions. Also, can be blamed n the victims who are second-order victim blaming (consider a humanitarian action program that assits its homeless clientele in obtaining low-cost houseing. It is different because just world hypothesis is that people think they deserve to be poor or in proverty because they didn’t work hard enough. But for victims of poverty, people put them on the spot and they do not have the power to even afford to get jobs or etc.

1. **Discuss the term “fundamental attribution error” (Ross, 1977). According to this theory, how do people in general describe and justify victims of poverty and oppression?**

Fundamental attribution error - our preference for intrapersonal explanation increases the likelihood that people will be held personally responsible for events that are actually determined by situational factors. People described that a large numbers of people were willing to adminser dangerous level of shocks to innocent people. These results shattered predections that only a handful of research particularuly, those with pathlocical and sadistic dispositions, would actually inflct harm willingly.

1. **Discuss the interesting study that was conducted by Rosenhan (1973; page 190). What does “labeling” do to our perceptions of who is sane and not sane?**

Rosenhan conducted a study, to see if people charged with caring for mentally ill people could actually distingish them from mentally healthy people. Also, his study is that not one of these pseudopatients was determined to be normal by any of the mental health professionals with whom they came into contact. Labeling makes us think that a sick and a nonsick human is different and we have to treat them differently because of their label. Labeling make us view different perceptions of who is sane and not sane due to their capabilities and health.

1. **Identify and describe Cottrell’s (1964) 8 qualities of competent communities (page 199) – provide examples of each. Additionally, can you add any additional qualities of your own?**

1. Commitment: Residents see the community and its residents as important to their own sense of well-being.

2. Participation: REsidents translate their commitment to the community into activities that contribute to the goals of the community.

3. Self-Other Awareness and Clarity of Situational Definitions: Community components have a sense of their own identity and position on community issues and the identities and positions of other community components.

4. Articulateness: Community components can express their needs, views , attitudes, and intentions.

5. Communication: When community components articulate their perspectives, this information is conveyed to and understood by others accurately.

6. Machinery for Facilitating Participant Interaction and Decision Making: Flexible and responsive mechanism (such as rules and protocols) exist for promoting interactions and among community members and for communtiy decisiion making.

7. Conflict Containment and Accomodation: members of the community fae and effectively contain and/or accomodate community conflicts.

8. Management of Relations with the Larger Society: The community can identify, obtain, and use resources available in the larger social system.

**Hoffman Text**

1. **Distinguish between the terms “individualistic” and “collectivistic” cultures. How can the collectivistic culture contribute to the principles of community service work?**

The current philosophy within the individualistic culture is that the more that we can accomplish by ourselves without assistance from others, the better off we are. The collectivistic culture encourages individuals to not think as individuals but rather to focus on the welfare of the group itself. Furthermore, collectivistic cultures emphasize the significant and potential strengths of the group when people combine their skills together to solve specific problems. Collectivistic culture contribute to the principle of community service work by gaining and developing when individuals devote their time and volunteer their efforts to improving the larger group. Collectivistic behaviors are designed to benefit all people who comprise the group itself, and these changes lead individuals to engage in more prosocial and cooperative behaviors.

1. **Discuss the relationship between sport activity and the principles of the collectivistic philosophy (see pages 92-93). Our professional “teams” today using the collectivistic principles in your opinion? Be sure to describe the term “collective self-efficacy” in your answer:**

The advantages of the collectivistic philosophy as demonstrated by the concept of team sports is just that—individuals joining together as a team to play as one group. Collectively and exponentially the skills, aptitudes and talents of ten individuals become combined into a far greater strength than ten.Today professionals teams use the collectivistic principles are usually NBA, NFL, and all sorts of professional sports that requres team effort. Collectivistic principles teaches each of the individual to become a team player and not to play like he/she is by himselves/herselves.

A term that refers to the dynamic force of all team members working together is collective self-efficacy.

1. **Identify and describe four methods in which parents and educators can actually teach children the positive benefits of collectivistic behaviors – provide examples in your answer:**

1. Security: When you see someone in danger you should help and not ignore. Being able to protect one another.

2. Strength: Teach children to stand up for themselves or for their team. Being strong and never to give up.

3. Acceptance: Learning to accept other cultures instead of what you may expect from a community.

4. Encouragement: Adapting to behaviors and attitudes that are positively and the people around you.