MOTIVATION & EMOTION **Growth motivation** & positive psychology Dr James Neill Centre for Applied Psychology University of Canberra 2011 Reading: Reeve (2009) It is important Ch 15 to follow your true nature or (pp. 417-446) "inner guides". **Growth motivation &** positive psychology Outline -**Growth motivation & positive psychology** ■ Holism & positive ■ Growth-seeking vs psychology validation-seeking ■ Holism ■ Relationships & the ■ Positive psychology actualising tendency ■ Self-actualisation ■ Helping others ■ Hierarchy of human needs ■ Relatedness to others

Encouraging growth

Actualizing tendency

Emergence of the selfConditions of worth

■ Fully functioning individual

■ Causality orientations

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 417-418)

■ Congruence

■ Freedom to learn

■ The problem of evil

■ Optimism

■ Meaning

■ Positive psych & growth

■ Eudaimonic well-being

■ Self-definition & social definition

■ Positive psychology therapy 3

Holism & positive psychology

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Holism & positive psychology

Human motives best understood as integrated wholes, rather than as a sum of parts. Personal growth is the ultimate motivational force.

Holism

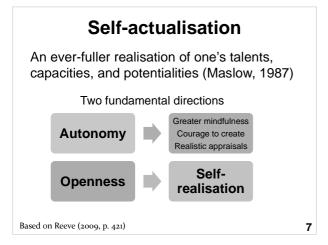
- Stresses "top-down" master motives such as the self and its strivings toward fulfillment
- Focuses on discovering human potential and encouraging its development

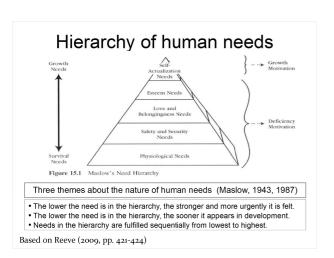
Positive Psychology

- Devotes attention to the proactive building of personal strengths and competencies
- Seeks to make people stronger and more productive, and to actualise the human potential in all of us

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 419-421)

Self-actualisation





Self-actualisation Only 1% of people self-actualise! (Maslow) Why?

Six behaviours that encourage self-actualisation

- Make growth choices
- Be honest
- Situationally position yourself for peak experiences
- Give up defensiveness
- Let the self emerge
- Be open to experience

Based on Reeve (2009, Table 15.1, pp. 424-425)

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Actualising tendency

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Actualising tendency

"The organism has one basic tendency and striving – to actualize, maintain, and enhance the experiencing self." (Rogers, 1951)

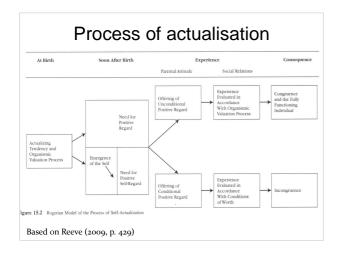
Actualising tendency

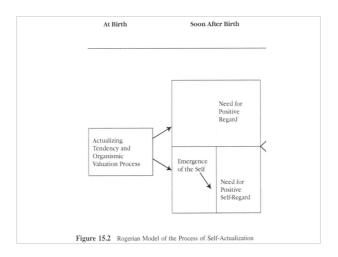
- Innate, a continual presence that quietly guides the individual toward genetically determined potentials
- Motivates the individual to want to undertake new and challenging experiences

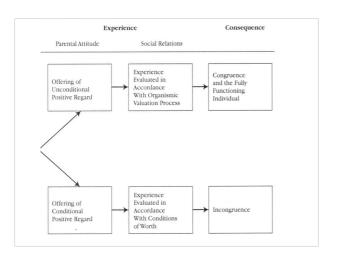
Organismic valuation process

- Innate capability for judging whether a specific experience promotes or reverses growth
- Provides the interpretive information needed for deciding whether the new undertaking is growth-promoting or not

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 425-430)







Fully functioning individual

Emergence

Onset of innate desire, impulse, or motive

Acceptance

Desire, impulse, or motive is accepted "as is" consciousness

Expression

Unedited communication of desire, impulse, or motive

Figure 15.3 Fully Functioning as the Emergence, Acceptance, and Expression of a Motive

Based on Reeve (2009, p. 431)

Causality orientations

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Causality orientations

Autonomy causality orientation

- Relies on internal guides (e.g., needs, interests)
 Pays closer attention to one's own needs and feelings
- Relates to intrinsic motivation and identified regulation
- Correlates with positive functioning (e.g., self-actualisation, ego development, openness to experience etc.)

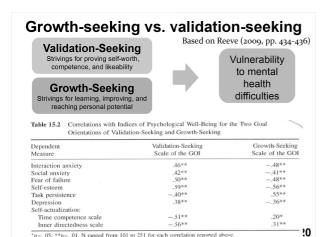
Control causality orientation

- Relies on external guides (e.g., social cues)
- Pays closer attention to behavioural incentives & social expectations
- Relates to extrinsic regulation and introjected regulation

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 431-434)

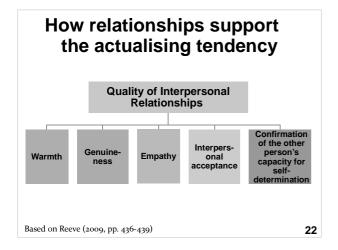
Growth-seeking vs validationseeking

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*p<. 05; **p<. 01. N ranged from 101 to 251 for each correlation repo

Relationships & the actualising tendency



The problem of evil

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The problem of evil

Two forms of discussion

- How much of human nature is inherently evil?
- Why do some people enjoy inflicting suffering on others?

Humanistic theorists' views

- Evil is not inherent in human nature. Evil arises only when experience injures and damages the person
- Both benevolence and malevolence are inherent in everyone. Human nature needs to internalize a benevolent value system before it can avoid evil.

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 439-440)

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Positive psychology & growth

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Positive psychology & growth

Positive psychology

- Looks at people's mental health and the quality of their lives to ask, "What could be?"
- · Seeks to build people's strengths and competencies

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 440-441)

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Positive psychology & growth

Building of the personal strengths

- * Happiness * Enjoyment
- * The Passion to Know * Wisdom * Authenticity * Toughness * Self-Determination
- Resilience
- * Capacity for Flow * Personal Control

- * Hope * Self-Efficacy
- Goal-Setting
 Meaning * Humor * Spirituality



Outcomes

- Fostering personal growth and well-being
- Preventing human sickness from ever taking root within the personality

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 440-441)

Three illustrative personal strengths Optimism A positive attitude or a good need that is associated with what one assets its united in a good need that is associated with what consecute its united in lotter psychological a objective leads in one the early promoting behaviors, greater persistence, and more effective problem solving. Meaning A sense of purpose, internalised values, and high efficacy are the monitorian means to cultivate meaning in 8e. The act of creating meaning helps prevent future scioness. Euclaimonic Well-being is self-realisation. Relatedness satisfaction and pursuit of self-endorsed goals forecast Euclamonic well-being. Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 441-443). 28

Criticisms

Pollyanna optimism

Humanistic view emphasises only one part of human nature.

Unscientific concepts

Humanistic theorists use a number of vague and illdefined constructs.

Unknown origins of inner guides

How is one to know what is really wanted or what is really needed by the actualising tendency?

Based on Reeve (2009, pp. 444-445)

Martin	Seligman	on	positive
	psycholo	ogy	•

■ Martin Seligman on positive psychology (Martin Seligman, 2004, 23:45, TED talk)

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Next lecture



Summary and conclusion (Ch 16)

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References

■ Reeve, J. (2009). *Understanding motivation and emotion* (5th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

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