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Psychology

The noticer is a very insightful book as far as the world of psychology is concerned. The book delves deep into the world of psychology and covers diverse aspects of the subject matter with reference to everyday human life. One field of psychology that especially resonates in the book is that of humanistic psychology. The following essay takes an in depth look at humanistic psychology in the context of the book the notice. The essay thus outlines exhaustively how the concept of humanistic psychology is brought out in the notice and how the book goes that extra mile in ensuring that this aspect of psychology as a discipline is clearly understood by the readers and disambiguated for the masses.

The psychological perspective of humanistic psychology focuses primarily on human productivity and self actualization of all human beings. As such this perspective entails concepts such as free will and the seemingly infinite human potential. Especially of importance in this discussion is the human potential for good. According to humanistic psychology, human beings have this tremendous potential for performing good that is matched in magnitude by perhaps infinity itself. Thus, human beings are capable of acts of good that are apparently immeasurable as far as magnitude is concerned.

According to the noticer, worry is defined in rather revolutionary paradigms (Andrews, 2009). According to the book worry just so happens to be nothing more than imagination that has been used in a way that is unproductive. Thus the book downplays the magnitude and gravity of worry as far as its propensity to affect human psychology is concerned. Thus according to the book worry is irrelevant as far as the general human psyche is concerned.

Under normal circumstances, worry is indeed a contentious issue as far as human behavior is concerned. Worry affects human behavior in ways that can be very controversial and in some cases very destructive. The book however diminishes the impact of worry as a key playing factor in humanistic psychology (Cohen, 2005). With worry eliminated as an issue of contention it can be argued that the human being becomes limitless in terms of the acts of good that one can commit once this Achilles heel known as worry is taken out of the picture. With worry being downplayed and relegated to the sideline by the book the notice, the book coalesces its frame of thought with that in application in humanistic psychology which emphasizes on the infinity of the goodness in the nature of all human beings. Since worry is nothing more than misplaced and overhyped imagination it can be completely eliminated as a major player in humanistic psychology and human behavior as a whole. With this in mind there is absolutely nothing holding back human beings as far as acts of good are concerned. This simply means that if one can come to the realization of the true nature of worry and see the phenomenon of worry for what it really is then this particular individual is limitless as far as the acts of good that this individual can perform are concerned. This just so happens to be in line with the notion of humanistic psychology which asserts that human beings have this unfounded potential for good or rather human beings are naturally good as far as their nature is concerned and this goodness is immeasurable as far as quantity or rather magnitude is concerned (Priest, 2009).

Personal views about humanistic psychology and the notion that all human beings are inherently and infinitely good are in total agreement with the

assertions derived from the notice on the subject matter. This is because analysis of humanistic psychology while performing acts that are not considered good or rather are frowned upon by mainstream society reveals that there is a feeling within the performer of this act that tends to tell the individual that what they are doing is indeed wrong. Perhaps this can be attributed to the conscience of the person which acts as a personal check as far as matters morality are concerned. The fact that there is an inbuilt mechanism that tends to let people know when they are doing the wrong thing tends to allude that human beings are not supposed to be doing wrong things. This thus further alludes to the fact that human beings are inherently good as emphasized by the paradigm of psychology known as humanistic psychology (Shaffer, 2003). This adds merit to the claim of humanistic psychologists of the inherently good and for the greater part infinite nature of human beings. This is also in line with assertions made in the book the notice. This is because the book is also of the notion that people should not let their past control their present or for the greater part their future. Thus, any misactions in the past should not hinder any good actions in the future as the past is in the past. Therefore on a personal level the book the noticer is an endorsement of humanistic psychology and all aspects and assertions made by humanistic psychology.

References

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