

Elements of control theory

Psychology



Elements of Control Theory Introduction The basic focus of control theory is to study problems that revolve around control for systems that are dynamical, observability, stability, controllability and stabilizability. There are various elements of control theory that systems, persons and systems use to self regulate their actions and effectiveness. Such elements include commitment, motivation, involvement, attachment and belief.

Application of Elements of Control Theory

A master degree student in a psychology class has various ways of applying the control theory elements towards achieving their goals of the course. Such goals include achieving research and scholarly skills required in a field such as clinical psychology. Secondly, a psychology student can apply such elements to nurture self-development of professional and ethical conduct towards respect for diversity.

Commitment is a vital element that a psychology student should apply to achieve the course goals. Through commitment and motivation, student develops critical evaluation skills in providing solutions to ethical evaluation dilemmas. The master student as well can apply motivation and commitment elements to give appropriate response to diversity issues in professional and research practices (Klein, 1989). The students has a behavior of achieving research goals of psychology course, motivation, therefore, comes to help in influencing interpretation of student during research

Involvement and attachment are other control theory elements that have crucial roles to play in achieving the psychology course goals (Vancouver, 2005). The student in the master class has to show great commitment in solving problems that pertain to research errors. The research errors allow the student, though involvement, to give some credence for criticizing any

<https://assignbuster.com/elements-of-control-theory/>

research weakness and rectify where there are inadequacies.

References

Klein, H. J. (1989). An integrated control theory model of work motivation.

Academy of Management Review, 14(2), 150-172.

Vancouver, J. B. (2005). The Depth of History and Explanation as Benefit and Bane for Psychological Control Theories. Journal Of Applied Psychology, 90(1), 38-52. doi: 10.1037/0021-9010.90.1.38