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Abstract

What are the critical issues underlying the psychology of ethics and care in a global world? This exciting volume argues that globalization, multiculturalism, and group conflict must be reconceptualized from an ethical perspective to fully appreciate the extent to which people will act on behalf of others in a global world. In particular, the authors problematize the concepts of globalization, ethics, and care by discussing how local and global linkages may be constructed to produce diverse ethical results, depending on context. Deciphering the political psychology of real or perceived violence in a global world calls for such a new approach to understand both the collective experience and the shaping of subjectivity. The editors have assembled some of the top political psychologists to construct an interdisciplinary approach that elucidates how political, economic, social, and psychological forces interact and are mutually reinforced in a global context. Taken as a whole, the contributions explore the difficulties and possibilities for caring for others by moving beyond cognitive differences and inequalities of power. Individual chapters explore issues of social courage, bystander intervention, the psychology of prolonged occupation, political conflict and moral reasoning, the relationship between identification, threat and attitudes, and the psychology of altruism and tolerance, with special focus on societies from Finland, Germany and Northern Ireland to Israel, Poland, and the United States.

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An aggressive youth diagnosed with conduct disorder might bully others because of a predisposing trait related to the diagnosis of conduct disorder. Alternatively, youth who are “rewarded” for bullying behaviors (e.g., through enhanced status or popularity, access to goods) may continue bullying, develop further aggressive behaviors, and eventually meet criteria for a diagnosis of conduct disorder. Thus, our understanding of the psychology of bullying/victimization is much like the “chicken or egg” conundrum. Family Influences. The social-ecology model takes into account the interconnections in a child’s world, and the diathesis–stress model allows for an understanding of the complexity of stressors and risk/protective factors that influence both engagement and intervention in bullying. Global mental health is the international perspective on different aspects of mental health. It is ‘the area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving mental health and achieving equity in mental health for all people worldwide’. There is a growing body of criticism of the global mental health movement, and has been widely criticised as a neo-colonial or “missionary” project and as primarily a front for pharmaceutical companies seeking new clients for psychiatric drugs.