



Introduction to Work Psychology

By Ziel C. Bergh, Ziel Bergh-Unisa

Oxford University Press Southern Africa. Paperback. Book Condition: new. BRAND NEW, Introduction to Work Psychology, Ziel C. Bergh, Ziel Bergh-Unisa, Work Psychology: an Introduction is a less dense version of our very successful Psychology in the Work Context 4e. It provides a conceptual framework for understanding work behaviour and relationships. This new textbook includes practical application of theory using relevant workplace examples, and has more HR perspective than Psychology in the Work Context. It contains a good balance of psychology and industrial psychology, which gives the text more substance than its competitors.



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Most psychologists work in research laboratories, hospitals, and other field settings where they study the behavior of humans and animals. For instance, my colleagues in the Psychology Department at the University of Maryland study such diverse topics as anxiety in children, the interpretation of dreams, the effects of caffeine on thinking, how birds recognize each other, how praying mantises hear, how people from different cultures react differently in negotiation, and the factors that lead people to engage in terrorism. This chapter provides an introduction to the broad field of psychology and the many approaches that psychologists take to understanding human behavior. Introduction to Psychology. The term "Psychology" has been derived from two Greek words "Psyche" which means life and "logos" which means explanation. Psychology as a social science scientifically studies the mind and behaviour, which influences our day to day lives, professional well being and our relationships with family members and society. Several years of research and investigations done by the psychologists (both researchers and practitioners) focus on one common aspect, that is relying on scientific techniques. Most of the researches on psychology involve a scientific assessment of human behaviour (Heider, 1958; Kelley, 1967). Psychology is predominantly based on three important premises In the present introduction we define work psychology in a considerably narrower sense, namely, in terms of the psychological study of work activities. For introductions to other subfields of work and organizational psychology we refer to standard texts in these areas, such as Cartwright and Cooper (2008), Doyle (2003) and Jex and Britt (2008). Work can be defined as a set of coordinated and goal-directed activities that are conducted in exchange for something else, usually (but not necessarily and often not exclusively) some form of monetary reward. PSYCH101: Introduction to Psychology. Log in or Sign up to track your course progress, gain access to final exams, and get a free certificate of completion! Course Introduction. Time: 64 hours. College Credit Recommended. Free Certificate. This course will introduce you to the fundamental principles of psychology and to the major subjects of psychological inquiry. It has been designed to not only provide you with the tools necessary for the study of psychology but to present you with a sampling of the major areas of psychology research. As you work through this unit, think about the stressors in your life, and the coping mechanisms you use to handle them. How does the information presented here shed insight on how you handle stress? Is stress always negative? More particularly, this chapter An Introduction to Contemporary Work Psychology, First Edition. Edited by Maria C. W. Peeters, Jan de Jonge and Toon W. Taris. © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Published 2014 by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. 294 Schaufeli and Salanova focuses on job burnout, boredom at work and work engagement. After a brief historical overview (Section 12.1), these three types of employee well-being are described in greater detail (Section 12.2) and a taxonomy is presented that allows a differentiation with workaholism and job satisfaction (Section 12.3). Next, the antecedents,

Introduction to Psychology. Adapted by Martha Lally and Suzanne Valentine-French. Introduction to Psychology. Adapted by: College of Lake County Faculty: Martha Lally and Suzanne Valentine-French. (Revised July 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014). Many psychologists work in research laboratories, hospitals, and other field settings where they study the behavior of humans and animals. Psychologists also work in schools and businesses, and they use a variety of methods, including observation, questionnaires, interviews, and laboratory studies, to help them understand behavior. This chapter provides an introduction to the broad field of psychology and the many approaches that psychologists take to understanding human. Only RUB 193.34/month. Unit 1 - Introduction to Work Psychology. STUDY. Flashcards. Field of psychology that applies psychological principles and science to solve problems of work, business and organizations. Methodological and scientific rigor. Pragmatism. Commitment to solving practical problems and applying psychology to relevant work issues. People and Organisations. Best solutions to organizational problems that enhance organizational effectiveness and well-being of people in organizations. Pedantic Science. Research that is highly theoretical and technically competent but lacking of applied relevance. Puerile Science. Poorly conducted research with no real rel Humanitarian work psychology is a dynamic response to the growing humanitarian challenges, and opportunities, of our era. After introducing the field (Chapter 1) the contributions in this volume define a Conceptual basis for humanitarian work psychology, in its history (Chapter 2), theory (Chapter 3), method (Chapter 4) and ethics (Chapter 5). These conceptual foundations enable a range of Applications, for example, to the skills of development diplomacy (Chapter 6), and the enhancement of public services in health and education (Chapter 7). These and a range of other applications related to Not surprisingly, top-down organizational An Introduction to Contemporary Work Psychology, First Edition. Edited by Maria C. W. Peeters, Jan de Jonge and Toon W. Taris. © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Published 2014 by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Moreover, existing research has helped organizational practice by providing guidelines for practitioners to design work to promote employee performance and well-being. However, job redesign research has revealed mixed results. According to Fried (1991) this is probably due to the relative weak relation between stimulating job characteristics and work outcomes such as job performance, turnover and absenteeism (Fried, 1991).