Title

Name

Institution

**Integrative assignment**

There might be several reasons behind young man’s current situations; the first reason is his thinking; there is an equal opportunity that he thinks intuitively rather than analytically and it caused him to develop academic and occupational failure. He might think of himself as a less intelligent person and that he cannot learn new skills for developing academic and professional competence (entity theory of intelligence). He might consider himself as a risk- taker, free from any harm, injury failure or negative consequences (invincibility fable) due to which he was struck hard by the reality and reached this stage where he has no academic achievements and occupational competence to support himself. Probably, his parents did not help him developing his gender roles and responsibilities that he encountered in future due to which currently he is suffering from identity moratorium and lack of vocational identity that is undermining his potentials as a young adult. Social life and surrounding environment of the human is a strong determinant of personality; he is born in a technological world where everyone is busy in collecting money and sparing most of their time to serve this purpose. He has seen everybody aimed at the attainment of fiscal purposes due to fast paced life and technological advancements (digital natives). This observation might offer him less attention from his family members and other members of the community. He seems sad, probably because of his over- thinking about the situations (rumination). Moreover, he might have a peer group that was involved in criminal and unlawful activities such as betting, gambling, drugs, kidnapping and unethical hobbies. Under the influence of peer pressure (deviancy training), he acquired identical behaviors and started getting involved in such activities that led him to feel demoralized now.

He is experiencing sadness, isolation, despair, academic and educational failure, poverty, dependence, poor coping, lack of analytical thinking and practical intelligence. These experiences are interrelated with each other. He might be experiencing dependence for several reasons; his parents might be highly over- protective to him; he might be the most pampered child of his parents; he did nothing to attain his living rather his parents offered him everything even before he uttered for it; probably his parents made significant decisions of his life by themselves and did not allow him to intervene (helicopter parenting); he became wholly dependent on his parents in emotional, psychological and economical terms and when he lost his parents; he became helpless when hardships of life blew him hardly. As he was economically dependent on his parents who looked after his fiscal remittance; he is now experiencing poverty and begging others due to his *dependent* personality. Under the influence of helicopter parenting, he lacked effective coping (emotional and problem focused) and embraced avoidance due to which he is currently unable to solve his problems. Due to his academic and occupational failures; he became unable to find a partner and develop a family life; this is why he is currently experiencing isolation rather than intimacy. He may use his analytical thinking and make some rational decisions for uplifting his situations but he does not do so because he works through intuitive thinking; he makes claims based on his personal preferences rather than available evidences. He is sad and despaired because of the allostatic load he is experiencing at his neurological level; he finds that all the individuals are same and no one is willing to consider him and help him out (difference- equals- deficit error) that makes him even more stressed.

The pieces of advice that I would give him to improve his current situation revolve around various psychological theories and concepts. These concepts include incremental theory of intelligence, familism, generational forgetting, problem- focused coping, rational thinking, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and fictive kinship. Incremental theory of intelligence says that intelligence can be learned; if an individual is not so good at problem solving by birth, he can learn associated techniques and strategies in order to adapt his surroundings successfully. Another factor is familism; if he develops a sense of developing a family and living with the loved ones; prioritizing his familial expectations and demonstrating responsible attitude for them; he can surely earn good living and a motivation to change his current situation. Generational forgetting is the type of forgetting in which individual forgets the glorious past, hardships and coping strategies of his ancestors (Husband, 1949). I would attempt to minimize generational forgetting so that his ancestors could act as mentors to guide his path. He is avoidant; he does not confront the situation rather tries to avoid hardships and failures due to which he is reluctant to change his situation. I would make him realize the significance of problem focused coping so that he could confront and resolve them through rational thinking and active attempts. He has no motivation at the moment; I would make him to develop intrinsic motivation so that he could start earning money, attain professional competence, some essential skills and could eliminate spreading his hands in front of others for money. Extrinsic motivation will automatically be developed when he will start earning money. Fictive kinship may prove effective when he would develop relationships with others members of the community that would help him in attaining advancement opportunities in economical terms. Humanistic theory says that each human being is different with his own strengths and weaknesses and hence he must be treated differently based on his past experiences and personal attributes. Social Learning Theory says that human beings learn from their environment and role modeling may help developing desirable qualities in individuals (Brinkerhoff, 2008). These theories would help me to understand him and guide him accordingly.

**References**

Brinkerhoff, D. “Essentials of sociology.” Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth. 2008.

Husband, R. W. “Applied psychology.” New York: Harper. 1949