Joseph Kim

SWK 314

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1. *Evaluate the strengths and limitations of each of the five approaches to understanding human behavior:*

The medical approach speaks about diagnosing clients with medication like pain relief for a knee problem. The bad side of that could be ignoring the living aspect of that person; not solving the reason why he/she has that knee pain. The psychodynamic approach is the opposite of where we address the outside source but without the medical fix of said illness. The learning approach describes what the environment teaches the client on how they would behave. The limit is not focusing on genetics with other biological reasons. The social, group, community, institutional, and organizational approaches are similar to the previous approach but more focused on the person's social life. It can be limited to again within the person like "neurological impairments". The strengths perspective is more on focusing on what the client has within their wisdom, family, and self. The Social Worker giving them the badge of expert here. However, this limits the theoretical framework. Personally, the limit is the focus on the negative and how to fix it.

2. *In a minimum of one paragraph of 5-6 sentences, describe the limits of one-dimensional approaches to assessing human behavior and the social environment.*

The limits of the one-dimensional are that all the approaches are unique by using only one approach and ignoring the other side of the coin. As in with like the learning approach only focuses on how the way a person's behavior developed based on his surroundings. Like a boy beating up the kids that bully him in school because he learned that from his martial artist Father. Yet with one approach, it missed that the boy's

behavior could have also been from the fact that he chose violence because, within his genetics, his fight over flight kicked in higher. (I am aware of errors within this example). This understanding would have needed the other approaches involved. So why not use all the approaches together?

3. *Contrast single-causal approaches to assessment with the integrative multidimensional framework described in this chapter (minimum of one paragraph of 5-6 sentences).* The difference between the single causal approach and the integrative approach is by focusing only on one factor of a person's behavior causes instead of multiple. The single-use approaches focus on "how is the person's genetic affecting them to behave such way". Instead of "what else is affecting the person to behave this way". An example from page 55 of Chapter 2 of the woman being depressed from an argument with her boss. Has her depression started from the boss or before? If so what is it? Also, what's going on in her social life with her husband and family? Could she have lost someone, or is within her genetics more prone to be depressed that having a different reaction?