

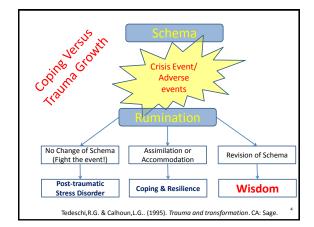
What is Coping?

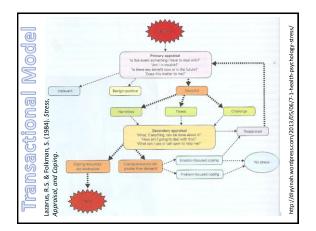
- Coping is a conscious effort to resolve a stress or a difficulty of intrapersonal or interpersonal nature, in order to manage or minimise stress or conflict.
- When the effort to cope up is unconscious it could turn out to be a defence mechanism!
- Even conscious coping could be functional/ adaptive or dysfunctional/maladaptive.

Basic Types of Coping Strategies

- 1. Appraisal-focused: Directed towards challenging one's own assumptions; it could be adaptive but cognitive-based (Eg. Denial or Reframing)
- Problem-focused: Directed towards reducing or eliminating a stressor, could be adaptive but behavioral-based (eg. Prevention/moving away from the stressor; or learning new skills)
- 3. Emotion-focused: Directed towards changing one's own emotional reaction (eg. Distracting oneself, or systematically relaxing).
- 4. Meaning-Focused: aimed at deriving meaning from stressful experience (eg. What can I learn from this)

Lazarus, R.S. & Folkman, S. (1984). Stress, Appraisal, and Coping. Weiten, W. & Lloyd, M.A. (2008) Psychology Applied to Modern Life.



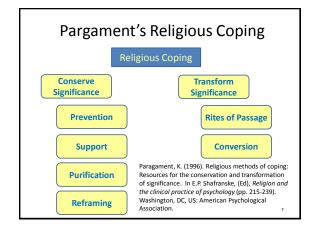


Some Styles of Coping Operationalising the Basic Strategies

 Cope Inventory (Carver, Scheier, & Weintraub, 1989) has 15 conceptually distinct sub-scales/ dimensions of coping based on Folkman and Lazarus (1984), which include:

active coping, planning, positive refraining, acceptance, humour, religion, using emotional support, using instrumental support, self-distraction, denial, venting, substance use, behavioural disengagement, and self-blame.

• Obviously some styles are adaptive others maladaptive.



Pargament's Religious Coping

Summary Points:

- Seeking meaning (significance) is an important dimension of life, related to wellbeing. Events and situations that threaten meaning cause stress.
- Coping is a successful way of dealing with stress.
- This is achieved either through conservation of significance or transformation of it.
- Religion plays an important role in this.

Pargament's Religious Coping

- Prevention: Religious systems through its taboos prevent adverse situations;
- Support: Through God or community religion provides support from unpreventable adverse situations;
- Purification: Religious traditions provide mechanisms to purify themselves and re-establish wellbeing;
- Reframing: Providing another interpretation to sustain significance (eg. May be God is preventing me from some greater disaster...)
- Rites of Passage: Religions prepare adherents to face crisis through rites of passage (eg. Transitions, death);
- Conversion: Crisis situations may contribute to deeper conviction.

Positive Methods of Religious Coping As measured by RCope

Pargament, K. I., Koenig, H. G., & Perez, L. M. (2000). The many methods of religious coping: Development and initial validation of the RCOPE. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 56(4), 519-543.

Spiritual Connection: Seeking a sense of connectedness with transcendent forces

Seeking Spiritual Support: Searching for comfort and reassurance through God's love and care.

Religious Forgiving: Looking to religion for help in letting go of anger, hurt, and fear associated with an offence.

Collaborative Religious Coping: Seeking control through a partnership with God in problem solving.

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Benevolent Religious Reappraisal: Redefining the stressor through religion as benevolent and potentially beneficial.

Religious purification: Searching for spiritual cleansing through religious actions.

Religious Focus: Seeking relief from the stressor through a focus on religion.

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Maladaptive Methods of Religious Coping as measured by RCope

Pargament, K. I., Koenig, H. G., & Perez, L. M. (2000). The many methods of religious coping: Development and initial validation of the RCOPE. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 56(4), 519-543.

Spiritual Discontent: Expression of confusion and dissatisfaction with God.

Punishing God Reappraisal: Redefining the stressor as a

punishment from God for the individual's sins.

Interpersonal Religious Discontent: Expressions of confusion and dissatisfaction with clergy and members.

Demonic Reappraisal: Redefining the stressor as the act of the Devil.

Reappraisal of God's Powers: Redefining God's powers to influence the stressful situation.

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