



M.A, Psychology  
Semester -II

Course Code	PA02EPSY56	Title of the Course	Essential Concept of Social Psychology
Total Credits of the Course	4 + 1	Hours per Week	5

Course Objective	1.To introduce new social essential concept of Social Psychology, 2. To known Concept and expose the student to the basics of Essential Social behavior. 3.To help student understand Essential Concept and affecting Social development in the Psychology
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<b>Socialization, Imitation, Suggestion in social behavior:</b> 1.1: Definition and Meaning of socialization. 1.2: Stages of socialization. 1.3:Types of social motives, 1.4: Definition and Meaning of Imitations. 1.5: Types of Imitation. 1.6: Importance of imitation in social behavior. 1.7: Definition and Meaning of Suggestion. 1.8: Types or different form of Suggestion. 1.9:Classification of Suggestion, 1.10: Some essential conditions for effective Suggestion. 1.11: Role of Suggestion in social life,	25%
2.	<b>Sympathy, Culture attraction, some personality and social role of social behavior:</b> Definition and Meaning of sympathy, Factors or condition are using sympathy Role of sympathy in social life Meaning and Definition of culture, Types of culture, Methods of studying culture, Compares of different concept culture, Relationship between culture and personality, Meaning and Definition of attraction, Determinant of interpersonal attraction. Meaning and Definition of social role, some important concept related to social roles, Social role and social systems, Social role and social interactions	25%
3.	<b>Helping or Pro-social behavior and power of social behaviour:</b> Introduction, Meaning and Definition of Helping /Pro-social behavior, Nature of Helping /Pro-social behavior. How can Helping /Pro-social behavior be increased?, Determinants' of Helping /Pro-social behavior and Altruistic behavior in Indian Context, Characteristics of social power, Bases or types of social power, Determinants' of social power, Modes of resolving imbalanced power relations.	25%



4.	<b>Personality and social development</b> Emotional development, Functions of emotions, Emotions and cognitive processing. Development of emotional expression Happiness,, anger and sadness, fear, self-conscious emotions, Emergence of self and development of self concept, Self-esteem, structure, changes if level of self–esteem, Social problem solving, Training social problem solving	25%
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Teaching- Learning Methodology	Assignment method, -Group discussion, Lecture method, -Power point presentation, -Seminar.
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<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
Sr. No	Details of the Evolution	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continues Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Assignments, Attendance As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

<b>Course outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to</b>	
1.	An application of knowledge to analyze human behavioral Issues in social perspectives
2.	Draw implications for Social psychology and Critical problems solved to Human behavior
3.	Knows the distinguished concept such as many social programme, functional relation of leaders and followers with Sensation, beginning of social structure

<b>Suggested References:</b>	
Sr. No	Reference
1.	<b>Reference Book</b> Albrecht, Thomas and Chudwick: (1980) Social Psychology
2	Arun kumar singh: (2003,2009) An outline of Social Psychology;
3	B.A.Parikh (1989-2000-2007) Advanced Social Psychology: University Granth Nirman board Gujarat state: C.T.Bhopatkar: (1970-1980-1989-1995) Social Psychology: University Granth Nirman board
5	Gujarat state Frank w.Schneider, Jamie A Gruman and Larry m.Coutt; (2012) Applied Social Psychology,
6	Kimball Young : (1962-1965) Hand Book of Social Psychololgy
7	Makvana.S.Prajapti-R and Rohit V: (2017) Concept of Social Psychology
8	Richard J.Crisp, Rhiannon N Turner (2012) Essential social Psychology (978-81-321-1032-3) Secord and Backman :(1974) Social Psychology
9	S.M.Makvana , Ankit Patel: (2013) Introduction to Social Psychology
10	Worchel and Cooper (1979) Understanding Social psychology
On-line resources to be used if available as reference material	
On-line Resource	
<a href="https://www.google.co.in/search">https://www.google.co.in/search</a>	
<a href="https://www.google.co.in/search?q=social+psychology+concepts&amp;sxsrf">https://www.google.co.in/search?q=social+psychology+concepts&amp;sxsrf</a>	
<a href="https://www.simplypsychology.org/social-psychology.html#">https://www.simplypsychology.org/social-psychology.html#</a>	



## 5 Important Concepts in Social Psychology byBy

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[Social psychology](#) is a branch of psychology concerned with how social influences affect how people think, feel, and act. The way we perceive ourselves in relation to the rest of the world plays an important role in our choices, behaviors, and beliefs. Conversely, the opinions of others also impact our behavior and the way we view ourselves.

Understanding social psychology can be useful for many reasons. First, we can better understand how groups impact our choices and actions. There are some [basic aspects of social behavior](#) that play a large role in our actions and how we see ourselves.

### **1.Social Behavior Is Goal-Oriented**

Our interactions serve goals or fulfill needs. Some common goals or needs include the need for social ties, the desire to understand ourselves and others, the wish to gain or maintain status or protection, and the need to attract companions.

The way people behave is often driven by the desire to fulfill these needs.<sup>1</sup> People seek friends and romantic partners, strive to gain social status, and attempt to understand the motivations that guide other people's behaviors.

### **2.Situations Help Determine Outcome**

In many instances, people behave very differently depending upon the situation. To fully understand why people do the things they do, it is essential to look at individual characteristics, the situation and its context, and the interactions among all these variables.

For example, someone who is normally quiet and reserved might become much more outgoing when placed in some type of leadership role. Another example is how people sometimes behave differently in groups than they would if they were by themselves. Environmental and situational variables play an important role and have a strong influence on our behavior.

Social psychology allows us to gain a greater appreciation for how our social perceptions affect our interactions with other people.

### **3.Social Situations Form Self-Concept**

Our social interactions help form our [self-concept](#) and our perceptions. One method of forming self-concept is through the [reflected appraisal process](#),<sup>2</sup> in which we imagine how other people see us. Another method is through the [social comparison process](#), whereby we consider how we compare to other people in our peer group.<sup>3</sup>

Sometimes we engage in upward social comparison where we rate ourselves against people who are better off than us in some way. In other instances, we might engage in downward social comparison where we contrast our own abilities to those of others who are less capable.

### **4.We Analyze the Behavior of Others**

One common phenomenon is the expectation confirmation, where we tend to ignore unexpected attributes and look for evidence that confirms our preexisting beliefs about others.<sup>4</sup> This helps simplify our worldview, but it also skews our perception and can contribute to stereotyping.

If you expect people to behave in a certain way, you might look for examples that confirm your belief while at the same time ignoring evidence that conflicts with your existing opinions.



### We Believe Behavior Reflects Personality

Another influence on our perceptions of other people can be explained by the theory of correspondent inferences.<sup>5</sup> This occurs when we infer that the actions and behaviors of others correspond to their intentions and personalities. For example, if we see a woman helping an elderly person cross the street, we might assume that she is kind-hearted. While behavior can be informative, it can also be misleading. If we have limited interaction with someone, the behavior we see may be atypical or caused by the specific situation rather than by the person's overriding dispositional characteristics. In the previous example, the woman might only be helping the elderly person because she has been employed to do so instead of out of the kindness of her heart.

### **5.A Word From Very well**

Learning more about social psychology can enrich your understanding of yourself and the world around you. By learning more about how people view others, how they behave in groups, and how attitudes are formed, you can gain a greater appreciation for how social relationships influence individual functioning.