

Social psychology book review example

[Sociology](#), [Communication](#)



Introduction

Social psychology is the act of about understanding individual behavior in a social context. Also, it can be defined as the scientific field that seeks to understand the nature and causes of individual behavior in social situations. They all concluded that human behavior was influenced by other people and the social context which this occurs. Social psychology therefore deal with the factors that lead us to behave in a given way in the presence of others and look at the conditions under which certain behavior actions and feelings, thoughts, moralities, beliefs, intentions goals and individual perception are contrasted and even how the psychological factors influences our interaction with others.

Aristoses believed that humans were naturally sociable in terms of interaction and doing activities with different kinds of species smoothly a characteristic which is known as the individual centered approach. Whilst plato felt that the situation controlled the individual and social responsibility through social context. Hegel (1770-1831) introduced the concept that society has inevitable links with the development of the social mind.

Concurringly text focusing on social psychology first emerged at the start of early 20th century. He explained chapters and religion, quite different to those incorporated in the field currently. He had a feeling that social behavior was instinctive.

Likewise, according to DeLamater and Daniel (26), they discussed the issue of social psychology as the act which is characterized by human interaction he also studied the behavior of the individuals as a self estimated activity. Therefore social psychology is the study of how and why people think, feel,

and do things they do depending upon the situation they are in.

Whereas the development of social perception focuses on the unfolding of the child's abilities, the social learning perspective emphasizes the child's acquisition of cognitive and behavioral skills interaction with the environment.

The child is expected to learn to identify the kinds of persons encouraged in their immediate environment. They need to learn what behaviors they can expect from people. According to the social learning perspective, socialization is the primary source of children's learning the shared meaning of groups in which they are brought up from. This viewpoint stage therefore forms the adaptive nature of the socialization. The infant learns the verbal and interpersonal skills necessary to interact successfully with others (DeLamater 59). Having acquired this perpetuated meanings the children can distinguish their social groups and even add to or modify these meanings by introducing innovations of their own.

The developmental age of the children obviously determines which acts the child will perform. However the developmental stage of the people is not enough for the emergence of complex social behavior. Both nature and nurture influence behavior. Development process produce a readiness to perform certain behaviors the content of this behaviors is determined primarily by learning. Therefore we must distinguish our own faces and bodies from those of others. This may seem elementary but infants are not born with ability. At first they not have discriminate the boundaries between their own bodies and the environment.

Any given person behaves differently towards the other person. In

perspectives of self-differentiation, we must at a minimum be able to recognize ourselves. We must differentiate our own faces and bodies from those of others and concurrently leads to the virtual of self-differentiation. Children's must be told not only to discriminate their physical selves from others but also to discriminate themselves as social objects. The virtue of self evaluation also is common characteristic which should be practiced by an individual. This are the views of ourselves that we perceives from others usually imply positive or negative evaluation ((Belak 82). It is an important virtue to practice as it influences the way we express our role identities. Concurrently, social perception is the process through which understanding of the social world from the data we get through our senses is created. Also it is the process through which impressions of other people's traits and personalities are formed. Social perceptions and attributes are not perceived activities rather our expectations and cognitive structures influence what we notice and how we interpret it. For instance the impressions we form of others are sufficiently accurate to permit smooth interaction. Interpersonal attraction and relationship is other virtual which are brought about by the fact of social psychology. It has wit it terminologies likened for affiliation; it is the basic movement to seek and maintain interpersonal relationships, proximity; it is the physical closeness between two individuals with respect to where they live, work or even spent most time at and the other term is the interpersonal attraction which is the evaluation we make of other people. Generally interpersonal relationship is virtual which explains the different ways in which people relate with others whether good or bad relationships. People compare themselves with others to gain information

and set standards. Social psychology therefore plays a major role in cultivating someone with those virtues on how to freely relate with other peoples.

Attitude is the personal feelings of a person towards the other person. A person can have a negative or positive attitude towards a person, activity or even an occurrence. A negative attitude is the situation where by a person has bad motive towards the other person or towards the event. On the other hand, positive attitude is the situation whereby a person has appealing, good and positive intention towards the event or the other person. Social psychology play great role in cultivating this basic ethics in a person during the early stage of growth.

Likewise, aggression is also an important attribute in social psychology. This phenomenon explains that those who prevail are those who are defeated by their rivals. In other words it is the phenomenon which explains the importance of competition. Aggressive can be bad; you run the risk of injury or death therefore the disposition to aggress should only emerge when aggression enhances fitness. Aggression is amongst the many strategies and one can retreat. Likewise altruism enhances net fitness of another individual at some net cost to one's own fitness (Belak 74). Altruistic genes will diminish all through as those people with this genus sacrifice themselves for the group whereas those who are selfish will not. Therefore the social psychology plays a role during the early age by cultivating important features in a person. Features like courageous, honest, generosity are cultivated during the early age.

Intergroup conflict is the situation where by different groups of individuals

does differ in their opinion. Inter group conflicts are brought about by variation in the group's goals and difference in perception as Belak suggests. Such qualities can be controlled while others can't be controlled especially if they emulate from the individual habit. Things like high tempered cannot be controlled. Such attributes are cultivated during the social psychology stage. In conclusion social psychology is a stage which has been described as one of the major contributors to person up came. Most of the persons altitudes, behaves are build during this socialization stage. Such character as honest, attitude, interpersonal attraction and relation, self presentation and social perception are cultivated during this stage. It us a stage therefore which should be well under taken whatsoever.

Work Cited

DeLamater, John D, and Daniel J. Myers. Social Psychology. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010. Print.

Belak Tony. Intergroup conflict in the workplace. Retrieved on 28th April 2013 from [http://www. mediate. com/articles/belak1. cfm](http://www.mediate.com/articles/belak1.cfm)