

Free report about influence of social consensus information on humanitarian aid

[Experience](#), [Belief](#)



Introduction

Social consensus information is one of the things that have influence on inter-group attitudes. However, the most essential thing is that there is a significance of the way in which individuals get into the group that provides the consensus information. Ideally the term consensus means a collective idea or opinion about specific times. To insist on the need to have a consensus, it is determined at making the general agreement (Sechrist, 2007). This report aims at making detailed analysis about the social consensus information and the level at which it can cause can influence the humanitarian help. The research from which this report has evolved incorporates the effectiveness of dealing with some issue in a differently with reference to the source of information

Literature review

This report is intended on studying the level through which the social consensus information is in a position to create influence on the human attitude towards aid. Without having to first consider the study between two groups. One is a low and the other is a high level group who has different impression of the African American man. Their first issue is to study the level of attitudes. The second issue of study is about receiving the consensus information.

In this case, the report bases on the article, the influence of social consensus information on intergroup helping behavior. Through examination of differently published articles as well as journals from the internet sources as well as texts, describe the different methods used to identify the influence of

social consensus information on humanitarian aid (Sechrist, 2007).

Previously related researches on social consensus try to exhibit the opinion that social consensus has an authoritative influence on intergroup attitudes. Comparative to the present study and assessment of the social consensus on the behavior of helping, a selected sample of character is chosen to enable carry out a reliable study of the kind of congruence there is in the level of information. Initially, an assessment was carried out based on the racial attitudes and willingness by the whites persons to appreciate the African American individuals in their midst. Findings have it that the people who were accruing favor compared to those who possessed consensus information had an attractive level of favor. It is however very important to note that consensus information bared created any influence on the conduct of the white men towards the African man.

The preliminary stages of studying developing social consensus that would rhyme with the humanitarian begins at the ancient considerations of beliefs, societal norms and attitude together with the communication of people. A series of studies that are rated as classic support the idea. Ideally, this means that there is a possibility of social consensus among the people with reference to the beliefs under influence of stereotypes (Sechrist, 2007).

Scholarly, the rate at which the attitudes of people varies, acts as a function of the surrounding environment. Several past reports got from research done previously indicated that the information related to the professed beliefs related to other people (social consensus information) create a modification of the intergroup-attitude.

The objective of the current up to date study is to expound on the same

research as discussed above. Ideally, the research is intended to scrutinize and analyze the influence that social consensus bears on the aiding behavior by the inter-groups. There are different ways through which the social consensus information influences the inter-group aiding behavior (Sechrist, 2007). First, the research concludes that the state of consensus information has a very able force on intergroup aid. Secondly, consensus information influences the behavior of the individuals. The scholars in the article refer the behavior as a sun-protective behavior. Reliable results by Hogg and Terry (1996) suggest that it is critical that for there to be an influential consensus information, by a group that is relevant. A myriad of theories are in ample support of the fact that people are motivated by their social identities (Badie, 2011). There is literature that has immensely supported the theories behind the attitude of individuals in connection with the helping behavior. In this case therefore, because of earlier research indicated the fact that attitude of in group members is comparatively much more influential with reference to the attitudes with the in-group members. Ideally, basic hypothesis the research is making efforts to identify the ways through which social consensus information is achieved, the effect of consensus information and the impact of social consensus information on the humanitarian aid. The hypotheses are identified systematically with reference to the time that they occur.

Results

In the research, the hypotheses of the study were identified with precision. That is, there was no case of a participant within the research process that

expressed a sign of apprehension or even mishandling of information. The data that was collected and analyzed from the sample size selected is done with reference to all the participants of the exercise. It is important to cite out that within the study both genders were put into consideration (Sechrist, 2007). However, it is important to note that the gender proportion of either the feminine or the male gender did not have any effect on the data analysis findings. Like in any other research, there were both the independent and the dependent variables. By independent variables, we mean that there is no factor in which it depends on to survive. On the other side there are the dependent variables that call for other factors to play part in developing that particular variable. In our research, the dependent variables are: consensus, no information, favorable information and the target in this category is the white versus the African Americans.

With reference to the hypothesis of the study, the reports results hold it that all individuals who participated played a vital role in the development of the research report. Relevantly, some of the participants showed their attitude with reference to the aspect intergroup relations. This is as a result of the attitude that is directed towards the African Americans with reference to the pro-black scale. Conclusively, from the study, the social consensus was reflected (Sechrist, 2007). The participants who were said to have gain favor with African Americans were significantly more than those who had forces against them.

With connection to the hypothesis of identifying the factors that influence the attitude towards a specific group of people is the social consensus information in favor of the aiding habit. Ideally, the research assessment on

the helping habit had a different result altogether. That is, the research was based on the study on whether the participants were in a position to help and the level to which they were able to do so. There were some important aspects that were considered in making this decision. Initially, the fact that there was a level of interaction between the participants that were either in need of help or intended to help, shows that there was the possibility of help. In this case, the consensus information of the fact those African American individuals showed an outstanding relationship with the white participants showed a larger percentage than the percentage where the participants are not willing to help (Badie, 2011). Ideally, citing the way through which the participants involved accepted to be of aid shows a very significant effect in the consensus. It is very articulate to state that the force behind the high rate of favor was as a result of rising in the level of consensus information. The product of the rate of the visible feasible consensus and the target set for interaction indicated the reason for approving the findings as appealing. Relatively, we can see a merge of the three categories of hypothesis where they link in a series kind of a pattern where the good relationship created between the participants leads to an admirable level of willingness to help (Sechrist, 2007). This is measured by the level of consensus information. The kind of rating here is done through the rate of target population and the consensus. The rates that dominate are identified as the best with reference to the research.

Discussion

After making findings and results, it is important to know the significance of the study. Ideally, the results of the study propose that the social consensus information has significance to the participants in the inter-group levels of attitude. This then results to a rise in the level of willingness to engage in the helping behavior. Significantly, the study indicates that the participants who acquire favorable consensus information are immensely skewed towards the African Americans (Sechrist, 2007). This happens in contrary to the people who had no access to the consensus information. As a result of the good record of inter-participant relationship, there is a favorable measure of the aiding behavior. This illustrated that there was a favorable level of consensus information as well as the target proportion. This is in relations to those who did not have a good inter-personal relation among them. An impressive record was identified with reference to the African Americans.

The study in this context is very vital in several aspects with reference to the research prejudice. Initially, the results that are gathered and indicate that there is suggestive and strong impact in the participants' intergroup relations and attitudes. The impact as earlier denoted is as a result of the encouraging consensus information (Sechrist, 2007). This study is also significant because despite the recent studies, the socials consensus information based on the intergroup habit is done in form of approximation of the subjects physically. The study is rated to have very effective implications that are not prejudice oriented.

Conclusively, there was no evidence of common race biased indicators. In this case, the theme of positive correlations between the people with inter-

groups attitudes and the enabling conduct for participants from the African American target situations. The findings however bring about the whole criteria of social consensus information merged with target population. Ideally, the significance of social consensus information is identified within the endeavors of trying to identify the possibility of humanitarian aid.

References

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