

<b>Program</b>	BS (4 Years)	<b>Course Code</b>	APSY-243	<b>Credit Hours</b>	3
<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Introduction to Social Psychology</b>				
<b>Course Introduction</b>					
<p>Social Psychology is the specialized branch of psychology. It studies the individuals and their interaction with the group. The basic purpose of this course is to introduce current concepts and theories that attempt to explain the behavior of the individual in society. Major topics include self in social world, social perceptions and roles, attitudes, social cognition, prejudice, aggression, and conformity and conflict resolution. Understanding of psychosocial theories and their implications is the core target of this course.</p>					
<b>Learning Outcomes</b>					
<p>On the completion of the course, the students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Think critically about social processes, influences, relations and attitudes.</li> <li>2. Understand the application of Social Psychology concepts in the real world.</li> </ol>					
<b>Course Contents</b>					
<p><b>Nature and Scope of Social Psychology</b>          What is social psychology?          Social psychology and allied disciplines          Brief history of social psychology          Revisiting of Classical Experiments in social psychology</p> <p><b>Research in Social Psychology</b>          Correlational research          Experimental research          Surveys</p> <p><b>Self in a Social World</b>          Concept of self in social psychology          Components of self          Self-esteem, Self-presentation, Self-awareness, Self-efficacy, Self-conscious emotions, guilt, shame and embarrassment</p> <p><b>Social Perception</b>          Social cognition; person schemas, roles and scripts          Impression formation          Attribution; Bias in attribution, Research in attribution</p> <p><b>Altruism and Aggression</b>          Altruism: The motivation to help          Factors, rewards and costs of helping          Aggression: The motivation to harm          Frustration and aggression: Other views          Non-aggressive ways of conflict resolution</p> <p><b>Behavior and Attitudes</b>          Attitude formation          Attitude change          Cognitive dissonance</p>					

Persuasive communication  
Measurement of attitudes  
Prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination

### **Social Influence and Group Behavior**

Nature of groups, group polarization  
De-individuation, group cohesiveness, productivity and decision making,  
Conformity, obedience and deviance, cultural and social norms  
Leadership: Effective leadership  
Theories of Leadership

## **Textbooks and Reading Material**

### **2.1 Books**

- Baron, R. A., & Byrne, D. (1997). *Social psychology*. (12th ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon
- Baron, R. A., Branscombe, N. R., & Byrne, D. (2009). *Social psychology* (12<sup>th</sup> ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson/Allyn and Bacon.
- Baumeister, R. F. (1999). *Self in social psychology*. USA: Taylor & Francis.
- Crisp, R. J. (2010). *Essential social psychology* (2nd ed.). Los Angeles: Sage.
- Edi., D. C. (2011). *Theories in social psychology*. UK: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Edi., R. F. B. (2010). *Advanced social psychology*. NY: Oxford University Press.
- Franzoi, S. L. (2008). *Social psychology* (5th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Healey, J. F. (2010). *Exploring social issues*. Los Angeles: Sage.
- Horowitz, L. M. (2011). *Handbook of interpersonal psychology*. UK: John Wiley & Sons.
- Kassin, S. (2011). *Social psychology* (8<sup>th</sup> ed.). Wadsworth: Wadsworth.
- Knapp, H. (2010). *Introduction to social work practice*. Los Angeles: Sage.
- Myers, D. G. (1996). *Social psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.
- Myers, D. G. (2012). *Social psychology* (11th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Taylor, S. E., Peplau, A. L., & Sears, D. O. (2006). *Social psychology* (12<sup>th</sup> ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

### **2.2 Journal Articles/ Reports**

- Bergagna, E., & Tartaglia, S. (2018). Self-esteem, social comparison, and Facebook use. *Europe's journal of psychology*, 14(4), 831.
- Dang, J., & Hagger, M. S. (2019). Time to set a new research agenda for ego depletion and self-control. *Social Psychology*.
- Doliński, D. (2018). Is psychology still a science of behaviour?. *Social Psychological Bulletin*, 13(2), 1-14.
- Karpen, S. C. (2018). The social psychology of biased self-assessment. *American journal of pharmaceutical education*, 82(5).
- Pellencin, E., Paladino, M. P., Herbelin, B., & Serino, A. (2018). Social perception of others shapes one's own multisensory peripersonal space. *Cortex*, 104, 163-179.
- Muldoon, O. T., Haslam, S. A., Haslam, C., Cruwys, T., Kearns, M., & Jetten, J. (2019). The social psychology of responses to trauma: Social identity pathways associated with divergent traumatic responses. *European Review of Social Psychology*, 30(1), 311-348.
- Whitt, S., Wilson, R. K., & Mironova, V. (2021). Inter-group contact and out-group altruism after violence. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 86, 102420.

**Note:-** It is preferable to use latest available editions of books.

<b>Teaching Learning Strategies</b>			
1. Lectures/Tutorials 2. Semester work 3. Class participation /Presentation 4. Assignments/Class Projects 5. Quizzes			
<b>Assessment</b>			
Sr. No.	Elements	Weightage	Details
1.	Midterm Assessment	35%	Written Assessment at the mid-point of the semester.
2.	Formative Assessment	25%	Continuous assessment includes: Classroom participation, assignments, presentations, viva voce, attitude and behavior, hands-on-activities, short tests, projects, practical, reflections, readings, quizzes etc.
3.	Final Assessment	40%	Written Examination at the end of the semester. It is mostly in the form of a test, but owing to the nature of the course the teacher may assess their students based on term paper, research proposal development, field work and report writing etc.