Questions

1. What are the basic features of social psychology as a scientific discipline?
2. Compare the premises and scope of positivist and constructionist social psychology.
3. Describe how the two World Wars shaped the development of social psychology.
4. What do you understand by 'crisis' in social psychology?
5. How did Kenneth Gergen realize the limitations of positivist social psychology ?
6. How did social constructionist paradigm address the 'crisis' in social psychology?
7. Describe main effect and interaction effect in experimental method.
8. What are the similarities and differences between experimental and correlational methods?
9. Critically analyze the role of meanings of experiences in social constructionist methodology.
10. How similar or different are your own ideas of 'relationship' with those that emerged in the study quoted in the lesson. Reflect on how social constructionist methodlogy is about 'learning from others' rather than 'reading minds'
11. Write down the key differences among the terms, person, personality, self and identity.
12. How is self conceptualized across diverse paradigms of social psycohlogy ?
13. Distinguish among the terms, self-functioning, self-concept, self-esteem and self-efficacy
14. Elaborate on the structure of self-concept.
15. Describe the social psychological theories of formation of social identity.
16. What functions does social identity serve to a human being ?
17. Define gender identity. How is it formed ?
18. With the help of the concept of 'glass ceiling effect', elaborate on gender discrimination at work place.
19. What are the basic channels of non-verbal communication ?
20. Discuss the ways through which these channels contribute to the understanding of social perception.
21. Describe the theory of correspondent inference.
22. How can Kelly's thoery of internal and external attribution help us check errors in causal attribution ?
23. Elaborate on the cognitive approach to impression formation.
24. How do exemplars and abstractions facilitate process of imporession formation ?
25. What are the differences between self-enhancement and other-enhancement techniques?
26. What are the processes through which self-enhancement and other-enhancement techniques work?
27. What are the differences between schema and prototypes ?
28. Elaborate on the relationship between prototypes and behaviour.
29. Discuss the sources of error in social cognition.
30. How do irrational assumptions operate in magical thinking ?
31. How do classical and operant conditioning contribute to the formation of attitude ?
32. How do social learning and genetic factors shape attitude ?
33. How does the Yale approach to persuasion help understand attitude change ?
34. Elaborate on central and peripheral routes of attitude change.
35. Discuss the three ways of dissonance reduction
36. What is 'less-leads-to-more'effect ?

37. What are the factors associated with success or failure in changing attitudes ?
38. How does message framing affect the process of changing attitude ?
39. Discuss the strengths and limitation of instinct théories of aggression.
40. What biological factors are associated with aggression ?
41. Elaborate on the contributions and critique of frustration-aggression hypothesis in explaining aggression.
42. How does social learning influence aggressive tendencies ?
43. Discuss various cognitive processes associated with aggressive behaviour.
44. How does media violence influence aggresive tendencies ?
45. How does punishment and catharsis help in anger management ?
46. What are the cognitive interventions to reduce anger ?
47. How did Darley and Latane establish the evidence for bystanders effect ?
48. Explain the five-choice model of prosocial behaviour.
49. What are the characteristics of an altruistic personality ?
50. Describe with suitable research examples the factors associated with help for victims or 'blaming the victim'.
51. Explain the role of negative and positive mood on prosocial behaviour
52. Compare empathy-altruism hypothesis, negative-state relief model and empathic joy hypothesis in terms of producing prosocial behaviour.
53. Evaluate the role of perception of incompetence on prosocial behaviour.
54. How does face-to-face interaction affect prosocial behaviour ?
55. How does unanimity of norms affect conformity ?
56. How do vaisous types of norms influence conformity ?
57. What are the various ways through which commitment and consistency increase compliant behaviour ?
58. Provide various examples of the ways reciprocity becomes instrumental in shaping compliance.
59. Explain how Stanely Milgram established the evidence for the destructive obedience.
60. What are social psychological bases for destructive obedience ?
61. With the help of an experimental study show the after effects of conformity.
62. How can one resist destructive obedience ?
63. Explain various dimensions of social power.
64. What are boomerang effect and reactance ?
65. How do you make sense of various types of social power based on the dimensions of social power ?
66. What are the similarities between expert power and informational power ?
67. Compare legitimate and coercive power.
68. What are the differences between expert and referent power ?
69. Define a group and degree of groupness.
70. What is cohesiveness and how does it facilitate grop functions ?
71. Describe how social facilitation can be understood using drive theory ?
72. Explain social facilitation using distraction-conflict theory.
73. How do social impact theory and collective effort model explain social loafing ?
74. What are the ways to reduce social loafing ?
75. Describe the characteristics of a leader using trait-approach.
76. What are the key features of transformational leadership ?

77. Compare the social identity theory and equity theory of inter-group relations.
78. What the similarities and differences between realistic conflict theory and relative deprivation theory ?
79. How is illusory correlation associated with prejudice ?
80. How does social categorization lead to prejudice ?
81. What are the ways in which learning theories may be useful in reducing prejudice ?
82. What are the cognitive interventions possible for reducing prejudice ?
83. Using Latika Gupta's study, show how religious identities get developed ?
84. What are the ways to reduce prejudice through school and family level interventions ?
85. Critically evaluate the meaning of 'social' in social psychology.
86. What paradigmatic shifts are necessary for applying social psychological knowledge ?
87. What role did the World Wars play in shaping the focus of social psychological theorizing and application ?
88. What according to you are the important social issues where social psychological knowledge must be applied ?
89. What are the basic characteristics of the contemporary paradigms of social psychology ?
90. Exaplain how various alternative paradigms and approaches of social psychology have the potential to address contemporary issues and problems of the society ?