

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

РЕПОЗИТОРИУМ БГУ

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1. The subject, tasks and functions of social psychology

Social psychology is a science that studies the emergence of the functioning and manifestations of psychological phenomena, is the result of the interaction of people as representatives of different groups.

Subject: social psychology studies the patterns of behavior and activities of people, due to their inclusion in social groups, as well as the psychological characteristics of these groups themselves.

Tasks of social psychology:

1. Continue to study in depth the study of problems related to the subjects of social psychology in collaboration with other sciences.
2. Revision of social and psychological problems, in connection with the changed social conditions in our country.
3. The study of new socio-psychological phenomena.
4. Social psychological studies of changes in the mass consciousness, public attitudes and public opinion.

- 5.** Analysis of the age role of social psychology in the conditions of social reform.
- 6.** The interaction of social psychology with applied and practical psychology.
- 7.** Maintenance of interrelations of domestic social psychology with various directions of foreign social psychology.

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Functions of social psychology:

- 1. Methodological** - associated with the need to define the object and subject of social psychology.
- 2. Theory-cognitive** - consists in the study of socio-psychological patterns and mechanisms, social processes.
- 3. Worldview** - synthesizes modern scientific ideas about the nature, social psychology of people.

4. Regulatory - shows how and what the direct impact of socio-psychological phenomena and processes on the development and functioning of other social and environmental phenomena.

5. Prognostic - reveals the dynamics of development, socio-psychological in the near and long term, helps to determine the optimal ratio between individual and collective.

6. Axiological - contributes to the formation of social values and priorities in the life and activities of people.

2. Historical sketch of the development of social psychology

The history of social psychology in our country has **4 periods**:

1. The 60s of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century.
2. The 20s - the first half of the 30s of the XX century.
3. The second half of the 30s - the first half of the 50s.
4. The second half of the 50s - the second half of the 70s of the XX century.

The first period: the development of social psychology was due to the peculiarities of the socio-historical development of society, the state and specifics of the development of the natural sciences, the particular development of the entire psychology, mentality of society.

Second period: In this period, essentially the foundation was laid for further research on the psychology of groups and groups in Russian science. **A number of cardinal methodological problems were discussed:** the relationship between social psychology and individual psychology; correlation of social psychology and sociology.

The third period: During this period, the **isolation of Russian science** from Western psychology began.

- The development of methodological problems continued.

- (B. G. Ananiev, S. L. Rubinstein) - laid the theoretical and methodological foundation of social psychology.

- A. S. Makarenko - researcher of the team and the education of the individual in the team. He belongs to the definition of the team, which was the starting point in the development of socio-psychological issues.

The fourth period: During this period there was a decrease in ideological control. Intensive sociological research has begun. Began a period of revival of social psychology in the country.

There are **3 periods** in the formation of the **Belarusian social psychology**:

1. Constitution - until the 1920s. - characterized by efforts to constitute socio-psychological knowledge as having the right to independent status.

2. Preparatory - since the 1920s. until the mid 1960s - characterized by the formation of methodological bases and priorities in the socio-psychological research.

3. Pedagogical - from the mid-1960s to the end of the 1980s - characterized by the study of socio-psychological phenomenology in terms of educational activities.

4. Extensive - since the 1990s. to the present - characterized by the expansion of areas of socio-psychological research and self-determination in the methodology and research priorities in the new historical conditions.

3. Methods of social psychology

The methods used in social psychology to collect empirical data are interdisciplinary to a certain extent and are used not only in social psychology, but also in other sciences, for example, in sociology, psychology and pedagogy.

The most well-known classification of methods involves the allocation **of three groups of methods:**

1. empirical research (observation, analysis of documents, survey, group assessment of personality, sociometry, tests, instrumental methods, experiment);
2. modeling methods;
3. methods of management and educational impact (A.L. Svenitsky, 1977).

Characteristics of the main research methods

The method of observation is a method of collecting information through the direct, purposeful and systematic perception and registration of socio-psychological phenomena in natural or laboratory conditions.

Document Analysis Method

This method is a kind of analysis of the products of human activity. Methods for analyzing documents are: **traditional (qualitative) and formalized (qualitative-quantitative)**. **Content analysis** is a method of translating textual information into quantitative indicators with its subsequent statistical processing.

Survey method

The essence of the method is to obtain information about objective or subjective (opinions, moods, motives, relationships, etc.) facts from the words of the respondents.

Sociometry method

The area of measurement using sociometric techniques is the diagnosis of interpersonal and intragroup relations.

The group assessment method is a method of obtaining the characteristics of a person in a particular group on the basis of a mutual survey of its members about each other. This method allows to assess the presence and severity (development) of the psychological qualities of a person, which are manifested in behavior and activities, in interaction with other people.

Tests are a short, standardized, usually time-limited test. With the help of tests in social psychology interindividual, intergroup differences are determined.

The final measurement result is expressed in a test indicator.

Hardware method - this equipment is used in applied research in solving problems of diagnostics, recruitment and training of small groups.

An experiment is an interaction organized by the researcher between the subject (or group) and the experimental situation in order to establish the patterns of this interaction. **It is considered to be the experiment method as the most rigorous and reliable method for collecting empirical data.**

Thank you for attention!

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