Part ①   Test 2

Que. 2 (B)

* **The rational decision making :-**
  _ analyze the situation: involves problem/identification/or /recognition/.
  _ Set objectives: objectives in regard of _how_ to solve the problem
  _ Search for alternatives: Looking for alternative solutions via data gathering.
  _ evaluate alternatives: evaluate alternatives. → (for the best option to solve pro.)
  _ pick a course of action.

* **Advantages :-**
  _ Greater pool of Knowledge.
  _ Brainstorming of a alternative course of action.

* **Disadvantages :-**
  1_ normative comformity : pressure to conform to the group.
  2_ Process loss : decrease in performance due to group process factors.
          EX : Coordination problems

  3_ Group think : excessive tendency to seek agreement among group members.
  4_ Group polarization : tendency for a group to make extreme decisions then
          each individual member would.

  5_ Related to group polarization, it's the idea that groups take greater
          risks.

(5)

* Enduring Relationships - Love -

- Definition:
- It's hard to define, there are <u>different</u> Kinds of (love) <u>with different</u>
- (Love) is what <u>draws us together</u> & <u>Keeps us that way</u>. <u>Characteristics</u>.

- Rubin's Conceptualization: Love has three components.
  a) attachment: emotional Support
  b) Caring: concern for another
  c) Intimacy: closeness / Communication

ACI

- Sternberg's triangular theory: three Components.
  a) Passion
  b) Intimacy
  c) Commitment

PIC

- Combinations of three Components give rise different Kinds of *Love*.
  a) Passion
  - <u>Physical</u> aspect of love
  - It deals with <u>physical attraction</u>; the drive that (leads) to <u>romance</u>.
  b) Intimacy
  - <u>emotional</u> aspect of love
  - It deals with <u>bonding / closeness</u>
  c) Commitment
  - <u>Cognitive</u> aspect of love.
  - Involves two decisions:
  a) Short-term: to be with Someone.
  b) Long-term: to stay with Someone.

Continue que. 5...

* **There are three Kinds of love:** -

(1) Romantic Love
- Involves passion & intimacy, but without commitment.
- rarely long-lasting.

(2) Companien/ate Love
- Involves intimacy & Commitment, but no passion.
- Some very long time married couples.

(3) Consummate Love
- Involves passion, intimacy & Commitment.
- The ideal Kind of lac.

Part 3   4e

Que. 7 & 8 (a)

Altrumism - Egoism Debate:

* _ What is it ?   altristic
  _ is helping behaviour motivated by altruistic or egoistic concerns.
     * altruistic Motives motivated by the desire to increase another's welfare.
      ⌐ ↳ to benefit ppl = improvement
      ⌙ * egoistic Motives motivated by the desire to increase one's own welfare.
         ↳ to benefit myself = we're learning while teaching (personal sake).

* _ Empathy - Altruism hypothesis: Batson
  _ attempts to explain when helping is altruistic & when it is not.
     * There are two paths to altruistic & egoistic actions:-
  A_ Perception that someone needs help.
  B_ Do we adapt the other person's perspective ?
        * yes, adapt persepctive of the other.
        * No, don't adapt the other's perspective.
  C_ What's our emotional response ?
        * empathic concern: adopted other's perspective.
        * Personal distress: did not adopt other's perspective.
  D | Types of motives:-
        * altruistic motive: for empathic concern.
        * egoistic motive: for personal distress.
  E_ | Satisfaction of motives:-
        * reduction of other's distress
        * reduction of personal distress.

Que. 8 (a)

* Situational factors & helping behaviours.

1) The bystander effect

- the greater the number of bystanders who witness an emergency, the less likely anyone of them will help, but why?

* Latané & Darley's decision model:
a) notice an emergency | affected by personal concerns & distractions.
b) Interpret the need for help | overcome ambiguity & pluralistic ignorance collective uncertainty about the situation.
c) Feel a sense of responsibility | over come diffusion of responsibility.
d) Decide how to help | what is needed to help & if you are competent.
e) provide help:
   - assess the cost of helping
     judge

   fear of something
   - evaluation apprehension or audience inhibition.

2) Other situational factors

a) getting help in a crowd: make eye contact, point & make a direct request.
b) Time pressure: when people are pressed for time, it decreases intentions to help.
c) Location & helping: city
   - Less likely to be helped in a metropolis
   - Because of hetrogeneity overload, diffusion of responsibilities.
     heterogeneity

3) Moods & helping behaviours

- good moods:
   *increase the likelyhood of helping, but only if we're not self focused.

- Bad moods:
   *Can also lead to helping behaviour + negative state relief model, but only if we don't blame others for our mood or are not self focused.