

EXAMKRACKERS PSYCH SOC NOTES

1.2 Biopsychology approach (BPS)

BPS expands on biomedical approach because it examines patient societal status & psychology mindset.

1.5 Biopsychology approach (BPS)

Social Constructionism (SC) – Humans come up with what we consider truth. Society labels things as objective so we call it reality.

- **Brute fact** – Physical facts that exist out of human control.
- **Institutional fact** – Exist because of society & belief.

SC states that our knowledge of illnesses constantly change as new papers come out.

Symbolic interactionism (SI) – Applies to **INDIVIDUAL** interaction

- Through social interactions we create shared meanings & beliefs
- **Symbols** – Shared concepts with specific meaning

With different interactions out definitions of symbols change.



(SC – LARGE SCALE)

SI – INDIVIDUALS TO INDIVIDUALS)

Functionalism (FTsm) – Society works like an organ system where everyone helps each other to reach stability.



Conflict theory (CT) – Society is a bunch of competing forces fighting for themselves. This theory **doesn't examine motivation** but **explains change**.

- **Stability is due to oppression or resource competition.**

Feminist Theory (FT) – Examines social inequalities between **groups of individuals**

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Macrosociology – Focuses on large scale interactions.
e.g. SC, FTsm, CT, FT

Microsociology – Focuses on small/individual interactions.
e.g. SI

The following two theories can't be classified as macro or microsociology.

Rational choice theory (RCT) – Our actions are based on rational analysis of alternatives.
"What gives most profit"

Exchange theory (ET) – This builds upon RCT but to **individual** relationships

1.6 Culture

Culture – Shared set of beliefs, values, learned behaviors etc.

Culture shock – Discomfort when experiencing new cultures

↳ **Catalyst for growth and reflection**

↳ Allows for assessment of own culture. People tend to believe their culture is best.

Folkway – Norms governing casual interactions (cutting in a line)

Mores – Norms governing serious matters (murder)

Taboo – Norms governing immoral and repulsive things (cannibalism)

People respond with either positive or negative **sanction**

Material culture – Physical item,

Non-material Culture – Religion & Superstition
↳ Understood by living with others

Symbolic Culture – Set of shared beliefs that have no meaning but due to social interactions have been given a meaning.

e.g. Thumbs up or extending an arm to shake

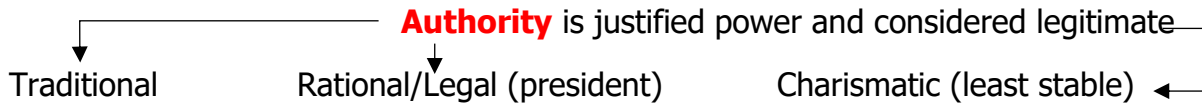
Culture is around beliefs while society is about the people. Society can be about multiple cultures!

Think of language or \$, %, ?, !, etc

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1.7 Society, Systems, & Structure

MAX WEBER'S THEORY: **Power** allows individuals to exert their will over other.



Social Institutions

Government & Economy

Comparative economic & politic system – **Capitalism** & **Socialism**

Division of Labor – Individual work on more specialized area causing most people to interact with each other

Education

Hidden curriculum – Transmits social norms & expectation beyond the goal of the institution

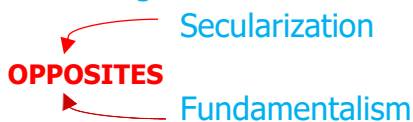
Teacher expectancy – Teachers has a preconceived notion of student capabilities, can effect student in the end.

Segregation

Educational Stratification – Separate students based on academic performance

This can occur early on and can result in a snowball effect that can result in **hindering the student's opportunities**

Religion



Family

Understand different types of marriage e.g. homo, racial, one parent, poly, no child

Understand **Violence in family**



Healthcare

Different places have different delivery methods

Medicialization – Labelling behavior as illness where needs to see doctor e.g. ADHD

SICK ROLE – Outward behavior of an individual with illness e.g. Bed ridden

Illness experience – One adjusts to interruptions by illness

SOCIETY AND CULTUE AFFECTS THESE ORGANIZATIONS IN DIFFERENT WAYS

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Racial Formation theory: Race is a social construct with no genetic basis

Cohort study – Following a group of people for a period of time

Period Study – Examining a variable during a specific time period

Total birth rate – Avg. # of children born to a woman

Crude birth rate – # of children born/year for 1000 woman

Age-specific birth rate – Fertility of women @ certain age (range)

Crude mortality – Deaths/yr in 1,000 people

Push and **Pull** Factors – Reason to **leave** or **attract** people to a location

MALTHUSIAN THEORY – Starvation is the end result. Population grows geometrically
Food is grown arithmetically

Demographic transition theory – Technology keeps population in check. Memorize table below

Time period	Birth rate	Death rate
Pre-industrial period	↑	↑
Start of industrial age	↑	↓
Industrial economy	Declining	↓
Post industrial age	↓	Steady

Social Movement – Group of people work together to achieve a common goal

Strategy – What the people want to accomplish



Relative deprivation – One compares themselves to individual who is in **same social status**, & feels unprivileged.

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1.9 Social Inequality (SIeq)

SIeq can be structural like restricting the voting age.

Spatial Inequality – Unequal access to resources due to **geographical** distribution.

Environmental Justice – Equal treatment of everyone regardless of race.

Socioeconomic status (SES) – Economic & Social position in terms of income, wealth, education, & occupation

Social class – Stratification of people based on SES & power.

3 P's { **Privilege** – Top of societal hierarchy, ease at which you can navigate social institutions.
Prestige – Respect **OTHERS** give you based. Such as being a physician.
Power – Influence you have to exert on others so they may carry out your will



Class is not Caste! In a class system you can go **higher** and **lower**. **CASTE IS FIXED**

↳ (INTERGENERATION & INTRAGENERATIONAL) (UPWARDS MOBILITY or DOWNWARDS MOBILITY)

Meritocracy – Advancement is based on ability & achievement. “You work for your gains”

Cultural Capital – Non-monetary factors that causes mobility e.g. dress, education etc.

Societal Capital – One’s social network & connections that confer benefits.

Transmission of social inequality from generation to generation is called **social reproduction**

Isolation/Social Exclusion – The impoverished don’t have access to opportunities.

KARL MARX THEORY – Political struggle can solve social inequality

Lower class needs to come together & understand itself as a unified class with shared needs & goals.

↳ **Class consciousness** – Realizing one’s position and uniting to overcome oppression
↳ **False consciousness** – Unable to identify one’s problems as a group. Not taking action

Marx believed poor people are to blame for their poverty for not realizing their oppression and not taking control to solve it.

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