



COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 33547

Name: Introduction to social psychology

Cycle: Undergraduate Studies

ECTS Credits: 6

Academic year: 2025-26

STUDY (S)

| Degree | Center | Acad. year | Period |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1311 - Degree in Social Work | Facultat de Ciències Socials | 1 | Second quarter |

SUBJECT-MATTER

| Degree | Subject-matter | Character |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1311 - Degree in Social Work | Psychology | BASIC |

COORDINATION

PINAZO HERNANDIS SACRAMENTO

SUMMARY

Introduction to Social Psychology is a subject of the Faculty of Psychology (Social Psychology department). It is part of the Psychology module (worth 12 ECTS credits) which includes 2 core subjects that deal with specific contents: a) *Psychological Activity and Human Behaviour* and b) *Introduction to Social Psychology*. It is closely linked to the following subjects: *Psychological Activity and Human Behaviour*, which deals with the study of the psychological processes that predict, explain and describe cognitive and behaviour activity; *Psychology and the Sex/Gender System*, based on the psychological aspects of the sex and gender system; and *Psychological Development in the Vital Cycle*, whose aim is to provide students with the relevant knowledge on psychological activity and the characteristic behaviour of each vital cycle. This subject intends to make students apply the theoretical contents to different personal and professional areas. It is also related to the rest of subjects in module C (Processes and Problems on which Social Work Acts): *Sociology, Anthropology, Gender Equality and Non-discrimination, Health and Social Work*.

Introduction to Social Psychology takes place in the second semester of the first academic year of the degree. It is worth 6 ECTS credits (approximately 160 hours of work) and has a duration of 14-15 weeks, equivalent to 28 lessons (including theoretical and practical lessons, group and individual assignments, seminars, viewing of audiovisual materials).



Social workers deal professionally with persons, families, social groups and organizations which need help with the organization of their daily life. Communication is the basic tool for social interaction, the building of individual and social identity and relationship with others (attraction, altruism and aggressive behaviour), and this subject will deal with it.

Elliot Aronson said that "the human being is a social animal" because human behaviour is determined by their attitudes, which in turn are influenced by the processes of social interaction, within membership groups and between groups. How can groups interact with each other and mutually sense each other? How can persons learn to live in harmony with other groups which have different values, rules and forms of communication? Relationships between groups are influenced by social identity and it is essential to know how stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination that may arise between them work.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1311 - Degree in Social Work

Act with autonomy in learning, making informed decisions in different contexts, issuing judgements based on experimentation and analysis, and transferring knowledge to new situations.

Apply intervention strategies in social work with individuals, families, groups, organisations and communities to assist them in making informed decisions about their needs, circumstances, risks, preferred options and resources.

Assess needs and possible options to guide an intervention strategy from a social work perspective.

Collaborate effectively in work teams, assuming responsibilities and leadership roles and contributing to collective improvement and development.

Demonstrate critical and self-critical thinking in the field of the degree programme, considering aspects such as professional ethics, moral values and the social implications of the different activities carried out.

Demonstrate professional competence in the practice of social work.

Establish professional relationships in order to identify the most appropriate form of intervention.

Identify intervention methodologies in social work for interaction, support and resolution of needs and problem situations with individuals, families, groups and communities.

Identify the disciplinary knowledge necessary for the analysis of contemporary society, its structure and dynamics, including the complexity of social phenomena, adopting a multidisciplinary perspective.



Know how to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, adapting to the characteristics of the situation and the audience.

Know methods and models of social work for intervention with individuals, families, groups, organisations and communities according to their needs and circumstances.

Reinforce the capacities of individuals, families, groups and communities so that they may act as agents of transformation in the situations in which they live.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AS A PARADIGM OF ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION

- Notes on the history of Social Psychology. Roots and current state.
- Social Psychology. Object and Method
- Theoretical orientations in Social Psychology
- What is Social Psychology for?

2. DIFFERENT METHODS USED FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR

- Quantitative research methods in Social Psychology. The experimental method and the problem of validity. Experimental vs. non-experimental approach.
- Qualitative research methods in Social Psychology. Differential characteristics.
- Some experiments in Social Psychology.

3. ATTRIBUTIONAL PROCESSES

- Social perception. People perception.
- Theories and attributional models. Heider, Kelley and Weiner models.
- Social inference. Attributional errors and biases

4. SELF-CONCEPT AND SELF-ESTEEM: SOCIAL IDENTITY

- What is social identity? Definition and formation of social identity
- Identity and social categories.
- Presentation of the Self and handling of printing.
- Identity and symbolic interaction.



5. ATTITUDES AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR

- Attitudes: definition, formation and measurement.
- Relation between attitudes and behavior.
- Reasoned action model and planned action model. Fishbein and Ajzen.
- Theories of consistency and dissonance.
- Change of attitudes and persuasion. Yale, McGuire, Petty and Cacioppo model. Resistance to persuasion.

6. SOCIAL INTERACTION AND COMMUNICATION

- Communication in interpersonal relationships.
- Pragmatics of human communication and communicative competence.

7. STEREOTYPE, PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

- Stereotypes, prejudices and discriminatory behaviors. Conceptual clarification.
- Motivational, socio-cognitive and socio-cultural factors of stereotypes, prejudices and discriminatory behavior.
- The prejudice. Classic racism and modern / subtle racism.
- The stereotype. Self-fulfilling prophecy. Stereotypes of gender (sexism), race (racism) and age (ageism).
- Social psychology of victimization.
- Reduction of stereotypes, prejudices and discriminatory behavior.

8. PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

- Altruistic behavior. Conceptual clarification (prosocial behavior, altruistic behavior, volunteering ...)
- Factors that mediate the aid process.
- Aid recipients.
- Aggressive behavior. Conceptual clarification (aggression and violent behavior).
- Explanatory factors. Theories of aggression. Origin of aggressive behaviors.
- The receivers of aggression. Abuse, workplace harassment (mobbing) and school harassment (bullying).
- Interventions on aggressive behavior.

9. INTERACTION IN GROUPS

- Group structure and processes (Leadership, status and role, cohesion).
- Intergroup relations. Theory of social identity.
- Collective processes. Social movements.
- Social influence: social power, normalization, obedience to authority, innovation and conformity.

WORKLOAD

**PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES**

| Activity | Hours |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Theoretical and practical classes | 60,00 |
| Total hours | 60,00 |

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

| Activity | Hours |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Attendance at other activities | 10,00 |
| Individual or group project | 35,00 |
| Independent study and work | 25,00 |
| Preparation of lessons | 15,00 |
| Preparation for assessment activities | 5,00 |
| Resolution of case studies | 0,00 |
| Total hours | 90,00 |

TEACHING METHODOLOGY**EVALUATION**

The purpose of the evaluation of this subject is that the students:

- demonstrate the knowledge of social psychology acquired
- be able to use procedures and techniques of social psychology
- be able to search for information and work with it

The evaluation will take into account:

- the continuous evaluation of the work carried out by the students throughout the course, especially with regard to individual and team work competences, the identification of key concepts and processes, as well as the preparation and solving exercises and problems.
- The carrying out of exam type tests, in its different modalities, aimed at verifying the most specific knowledge.
- Attendance and participation of the students will be valued both in classroom classes, tutorials and complementary activities (seminars, etc.).



The rating system will comply with current legislation.

Taking into account the general criteria established in the design of the studies of the Degree in Social Work, the evaluation will be based on:

1. Written exams: objective tests with different alternatives (T / F or 4 alternatives), short answer tests, case analysis.
2. Carrying out monographic works
3. Attendance and participation

Class attendance is necessary to pass the course.

EVALUATION SYSTEM:

EVALUATION

1.- Written open-response test to check the ability of written expression, the organization of ideas, the ability to apply, analysis and creativity: minimum weight and maximum weight between 0.0 and 10.0.

2.- Written tests type tests that allow evaluating a broad base of knowledge and differentiating at different levels of skill acquisition and deepening of knowledge: minimum weight and maximum weight between 0.0 and 50.0.

3.- Evaluation of projects or academic works can be short or broad and complex works that foster the development of capacities for searching and selection of information, organization, and critical thinking: minimum weight and maximum weight between 0.0 and 20.0.



4.- Continuous evaluation of the work carried out by the students throughout the course, especially with regard to individual and team work competencies, the identification of key concepts and processes as well as the preparation and resolution of exercises and problems: minimum weight and maximum weight between 0.0 and 10.0.

5.- Evaluation of practical assumptions in which students show the acquisition of competences in relation to problem solving, collaborative work and analytical skills: minimum weight and maximum weight between 0.0 and 10.00.

There are no differences between the first and the second call, but the activities of the continuous evaluation are not recoverable (non-recoverable activities are considered those corresponding to sections 4 and 5)

In written tests (exams) a 4 out of 10 must be obtained to be able to average with the rest of the marks.

In the evaluable activities in the classroom and outside, a 4 out of 10 must be obtained to be able to average with the rest of the marks.

The professor will check the originality of the works, having at his disposal the electronic plagiarism control systems enabled by the University of Valencia. The verification of total or partial plagiarism will be sufficient reason to justify the failure in the subject.

REFERENCES

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- Gaviria, E., Cuadrado, I., López, M. (Coord.) (2019). *Introducción a la psicología social*. Madrid: Editorial Sanz y Torres.3ªed.
- Kassin, S., Fein, S., Markus, H.R. (2015). *Psicología Social*. Cengage Learning. 9ª ed.
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- Hogg, M., y Vaughan, G.M. (2010). Psicología social (5ª ed.). Panamericana.
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