* You need to submit the assignments within the stipulated time for being eligible to appear in the term-end examination.

Please obtain a receipt from the study centre for the assignments submitted and retain it. Also keep a photocopy of the assignments with you. The Study Centre will return the assignments to you after they are evaluated. The completed assignment should be sent only to the Coordinator of the Study Centre allotted to you.

Following instructions are to be carefully followed before writing the assignments:

1. You will find it useful to keep the following points in mind:
   - **i. Planning:** Read the assignments carefully. Go through the Units on which they are based. Make some points regarding each question and then re-arrange these in a logical order.
   - **ii. Organisation:** Read the study material carefully, analyze it, and then preparea rough outline of your answer. Give adequate attention to your introduction and conclusion. Make sure that your answer:
     a) is logical and coherent;
     b) has clear connections between sentences and paragraphs;
     c) is written correctly giving adequate consideration to your expression, style and presentation
   - **iii. Presentation:** Once you are satisfied with your answers, you can write down the final version for submission. Write each answer neatly with proper spacing, and underline the points you wish to emphasize. Make sure that the answer is around the suggested word limit.
2. UsesA4 size ruled paper for your response and tie all the pages carefully. Allow a 4 cm margin on the left and leave some space between each answer. This will facilitate the evaluator to write useful comments in the margin at appropriate places.
3. ***Answers should be in your own handwriting.*** Do not print or type the answers. Do not copy your answers from the study material sent to you by the University or from other learners. If you copy, you will get zero marks for the respective question.
4. You need to attach a copy of the TMA with the completed assignment before submitting it.
5. In case you have requested for a change of Study Centre, you should submit your Tutor Marked Assignments only to the original Study Centre until the change of Study Centre is notified by the University.
6. If you find that there is any factual error in evaluation of your assignments, e.g., any portion of assignment response has not been evaluated or total of score recorded on assignment response is in correct, you should approach the coordinator of your study center for correction and transmission of correct score to headquarters.

Wish you all the best!

Discipline of Psychology
SOSS, IGNOU, New Delhi

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (BPCC 107)
Tutor Marked Assignments (TMA)

Course Code: BPCC 107
Assignment Code: Asst /TMA /2025-26
Total Marks: 100

NOTE: All questions are compulsory.

PART A
Assignment One

2 x 20 = 40

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each. Each question carries 20 marks.

1. Discuss the various components and types of group. Explain the stages of group formation (15+5)
2. Explain the various causes and theoretical approaches to aggression. (10 + 10)

Assignment Two

6 x 5 = 30

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each. Each question carries 5 marks.

3. Causes and outcomes of conflict.
4. Strategies for Gaining Compliance.
5. Types of schema.
6. Errors and Biases in Attribution.
7. Attitude Formation.
8. Types of leadership.

PART B
Tutorial

2 x 15 = 30

Note: You need to complete the activities as instructed. Please attempt the activities in a coherent and organized manner. The word limit for each activity is around 700 words. Each activity is 15 marks. For the activities, you need to refer to self-learning material, and any other relevant offline or online resources.

1. Shrinka employed different strategies which led to maximum utilisation of his cognitive resources in minimum cognitive efforts; consequently leading to an automatic, rapid, spontaneous and effortless social thought process. Discuss the various mental shortcuts that can be used by him. Explain the various sources of errors that can take place in social cognition.

2. Collect the attitude of at least 15 persons (of any age above 12yrs) from your neighbourhood on animal welfare. Make a collective report of their attitude and suggest the factors that resist persuasion (attitude change).

1. Discuss the various components and types of group. Explain the stages of group formation (15+5)

Answer

A group is more than a number of people sitting together. In social psychology, a group consists of two or more persons who interact, recognise some connection with one another, and influence each other's behaviour. Members generally share a goal, identity or regular activity. For example, a college project team has a common task and members depend on one another to finish it. Passengers standing at a bus stop may be a crowd, but they do not necessarily form a psychological group because there may be no continuing relationship or common identity.

Components of a group

Membership and shared identity are basic components. People develop a sense of "we" and begin to see themselves as belonging to a particular group. This identity can make members proud of their achievements, but it can also lead them to compare their group with others. Common goals and interdependence are equally important. In a sports team, one player's success depends partly on the cooperation of the others; even when each person has a different duty, all work towards the team's result.

Another component is interaction and communication. Members exchange information, feelings, instructions and feedback. Regular interaction develops trust and allows them to coordinate activities. Communication may follow formal channels, such as an elected secretary speaking for a committee, or informal conversations among friends. A group's structure gives members a relatively stable pattern of relationships. It includes positions, differences in influence, expectations of participation and ways of making decisions. A clear structure helps people know whom to approach and what their responsibilities are.

Roles are the behaviours expected from someone holding a particular position. A class monitor, leader, organiser and ordinary member may have different roles. A role helps divide work, although unclear or conflicting roles can create tension. Status concerns the respect or position given to members. Status may arise from experience, ability, seniority or recognition by others. A high-status person may receive more attention, but every member should still have a fair opportunity to contribute.

Group norms are shared rules about what is acceptable. They can relate to punctuality, politeness, dress, discussion or completing duties. Some norms are written while others develop without being stated. Norms encourage order and