

Psychology 2200

Developmental Psychology I: Fundamentals

Social Norms

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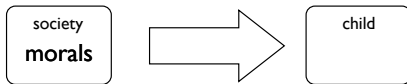
learning objectives

- define internalization and describe Freud's view of how it happens
- outline Grusec's modern account of how internalization happens
- list three parenting techniques that are meant to enhance internalization
- critically evaluate corporal punishment and explain why its legality remains contested in 2012
- describe modeling and induction



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internalization



- **internalization:** adopting societal standards for right action as one's own
- **theme:** transfer moral beliefs, emotions, and control from parent to child
- **big question: how?**

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internalization

Freud



- Freud's account of where morality comes from
- young child desires other-sex parent
- same-sex parent becomes jealous and disapproves
- to avoid punishment, child abandons desire and **identifies** with same-sex parent
- forms superego (morality) by taking on same-sex parent's ideals and self-punishment (guilt)
- details no longer popular among psychologists
- but idea of internalizing morals remains popular

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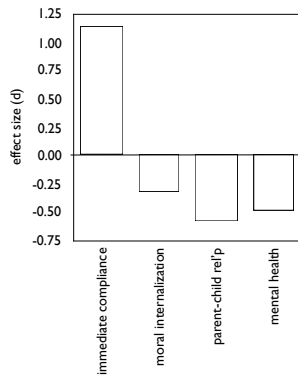
how do morals become internalized?

- Grusec's information processing perspective on conditions under which internalization happens
 1. child accurately perceives/understands parent's message
 2. child accepts the message
 - seems appropriate & feels self-generated
- Three basic techniques
 1. punishment (e.g., spanking, love withdrawal)
 2. modeling (e.g., teaching by example)
 3. induction (e.g., asking questions so that kids feel empathy)

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favourable outcomes

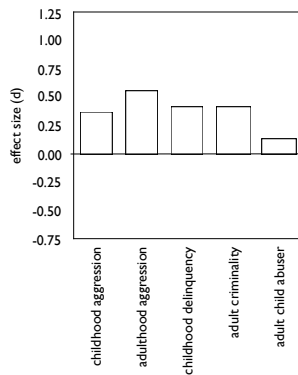
- Gershoff (2002)
- Meta-analysis of 88 studies of corporal punishment in childhood
- corporal punishment
 - increases immediate compliance
 - decreases all other positive outcomes



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unfavourable outcomes

- corporal punishment
 - increases many negative outcomes
- summary
- corporal children backfires
- short term small gain
- long term massive loss



Gershoff (2002)

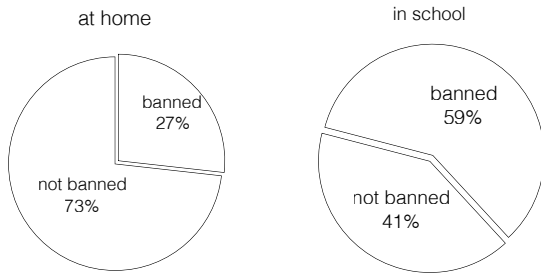
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full corporal punishment bans

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Sweden (1979) | Venezuela (2007) | Cape Verde (2014) |
| Finland (1983) | Spain (2007) | San Marino (2014) |
| Norway (1987) | Togo (2007) | Nicaragua (2014) |
| Austria (1989) | Costa Rica (2008) | Estonia (2014) |
| Cyprus (1994) | Republic of Moldova (2008) | Andorra (2014) |
| Denmark (1997) | Luxembourg (2008) | Benin (2015) |
| Latvia (1998) | Liechtenstein (2008) | Ireland (2015) |
| Croatia (1999) | Poland (2010) | Peru (2015) |
| Bulgaria (2000) | Tunisia (2010) | Greenland (2016) |
| Israel (2000) | Kenya (2010) | Mongolia (2016) |
| Germany (2000) | Congo, Republic of (2010) | Montenegro (2016) |
| Iceland (2003) | Albania (2010) | Paraguay (2016) |
| Ukraine (2004) | South Sudan (2011) | Slovenia (2016) |
| Romania (2004) | Macedonia (2013) | Lithuania (2017) |
| Hungary (2005) | Honduras (2013) | South Africa (2017) |
| Greece (2006) | Cabo Verde (2013) | |
| Netherlands (2007) | Argentina (2014) | |
| New Zealand (2007) | Malta (2014) | |
| Portugal (2007) | Brazil (2014) | |
| Uruguay (2007) | Bolivia (2014) | |

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corporal punishment bans # countries



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the real lessons of punishment

- When a child misbehaves and parent threatens child, withdraws love, or uses corporal punishment, what happens?
- child's experience
 - anger toward/ fear of parent
 - ashamed of self, distressed, anxious
 - not thinking about person who was harmed
- consequences
 - immediate compliance - relief for parent
- intended lesson
 - learn moral lesson
- actual lesson
 - parent is mean
 - use aggression to get what you want ("might is right")
 - don't get caught when doing something wrong

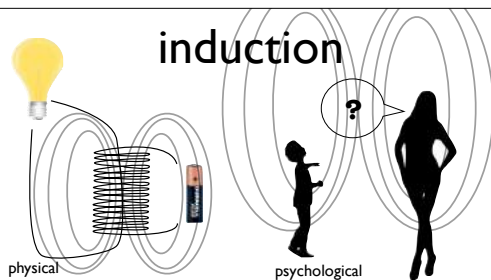
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modeling

- children
 - learn what parents say
 - how parents act: modeling
- modeling = observing and imitating how parents behave
- most effective models are
 - warm and prosocial
 - competent and powerful
 - consistent (between what they say and what they do)

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induction



- physical induction: one wire causing a current in another wire via subtle, invisible magnetic fields
- electricity is analogous for morality
- psychological induction: subtly, causing the child to experience moral thoughts and feelings by helping a child notice a victim's distressing feelings that result from the child's misdeed

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