Psychology Of Women: A Study Of Bio-cultural Conflicts

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Introduction of American culture including dominant culture members and subcultures of minority individuals. Introduces the concept of multiple identities that acknowledges women define themselves by more than one identity, e.g., race and sex; race, sex and sexual orientation; disability, sex, and age. Includes recommendations for mental health interventions to assist women of color who deal with the social marginalization as a Cultural psychology is an interdisciplinary field that unites psychologists, anthropologists, linguists, and philosophers for a common pursuit: the study of how cultural meanings, practices, and institutions influence and reflect individual human psychologies. It is not a freestanding area within psychology, and most cultural psychologists would like to keep it that way. Rather than cordonning it off as its own subfield, cultural psychologists want to benefit from the breadth of expertise of its sundry practitioners, and to have a broader impact on all areas within psychology and across the soc.

Cross-cultural psychology is the empirical study of members of various culture groups who have had different experiences that lead to predictable and significant differences in behavior. In the majority of such studies, the groups under study speak different languages and are governed by different political units (Brislin, Lonner, & Thorndike, 1973, p. 5). Cultural psychology is, first of all, a designation for the comparative study of the way culture and psyche make each other up (Shweder & Sullivan, 1993, p. 498). Cultural psychology (is) the study of the culture's role.
The discipline of psychology has much to contribute to our understanding of immigrants and the process of immigration. A framework is proposed that lays out two complementary domains of psychological research, both rooted in contextual factors, and both leading to policy and program development. The first (acculturation) stems from research in anthropology and is now a central part of cross-cultural psychology; the second (intergroup relations) stems from sociology and is now a core feature of social psychology. Both domains are concerned with two fundamental issues that face immigrants and Conflict, in psychology, the arousal of two or more strong motives that cannot be solved together. A youngster, for example, may want to go to a dance to feel that he belongs to a group and does what his friends do. For an adolescent in Western culture, that is a strong motive. But the youth may be a clumsy dancer and sensitive to the real or imagined ridicule of his fellows. Therefore, he also has a motive to avoid the dance to escape humiliation. Conflicts are not all equally severe. A conflict between two desired gratifications (approach-approach conflict), as when a youth has to choose between two attractive and practicable careers, may lead to some vacillation but rarely to great distress. A conflict between two dangers or threats (avoidance-avoidance conflict) is usually more disturbing. Bibliographic information. Title. Psychology of women: a study of biocultural conflicts. Author. Judith M. Bardwick.