

# Culture and peer relationships in developmental psychopathology

فرهنگ و روابط همسالان در سایکوپاتولوژی تکاملی

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درباره چه صحبت می‌کنیم؟

• چنین برداشتی وجود دارد که نسل جدید دارای فرهنگ متفاوتی است

• تعریف فرهنگ چیست و چه مولفه‌هایی دارد؟

• تفاوت‌های فرهنگی در جوامع مختلف

• تبادل فرهنگ‌ها با گسترش شبکه‌های مجازی و اطلاعاتی

# Culture affecting development through three subsystems

- Physical and social settings
- Historically constituted customs and practices of child care and child rearing
- Psychology of the caretakers, particularly parental ethnotheories shared with the community

# The role of culture in development: traditional perspectives

- **Proximal and distal social factors** in the environment affecting behavior and mental health
- Proximal factors: community-family
- Culture used to be a distal influence in environment that the child did not participate directly

# نقش، مهارت و نرم‌های فرهنگی

- تسهیل و سرکوب رفتارهای مشخص
- بدست دادن معیار برای قضاوت اجتماعی رفتارها و معنا بخشیدن به آنها
- اینک رفتارهای سازگارانه است یا خیر به زمینه فرهنگی آن وابسته است
- سبک رفتارهای سازگارانه نیز به فرهنگ وابسته است
- نفوذ والدین بر روی کودکانشان و ارزشهایی که برای آنان مهم است نظیر خودکنترلی به دو دلیل محدود می‌شود:
- نفع واضح کوتاه‌مدتی برایشان ندارد
- کسب استقلال نسبی با افزایش سن
- نقش گروه‌های همسن تدریجاً بر رنگ می‌شود که خود تحت تاثیر فرهنگ است

# تعالل با همسالان

- زيادكسري مهارتهاي اجتماعي و مهارتهاي حل مساله مانند چانه زدن و بكارگري كردن
- درك استانداردهاي اخلاقي رفتار در موقعيت هاي مختلف اجتماعي
- كسب امنيت دروني و احساس تعلق

- عدم موفقيت در تعالل با همسالان با سايكوپاتولوژي ارتباط دارد

Culture, peer relationships and  
adaptive and maladaptive  
development

# تفاوت هایی که جوامع مختلف ایجاد می کنند

Rural areas/ Traditional lifestyle	Urbanized formal education
Concrete practical thinking	Decontextualized thinking
Graphic-functional thinking	Sophisticated thinking
Context-specific calculation or representation	Logical thinking



# Relativist vs. universalist perspective of psychopathology

- Manifestation of disorders
- Threshold
- Rate of ADHD in Hong kong as asian cultures value suppression of emotions and behaviors

# Adaptive and maladaptive behavior according to contextual-developmental perspective

رفتارهای وابسته به تعامل با همسالان و محیط

- Social initiative
- Self control

# Social initiative

- The tendency to spontaneously initiate social interaction especially in stressful situations
- Low levels of social initiative leads to anxiety and fear
- Cross cultural differences
- In western self oriented individualistic cultures where acquiring autonomy and assertive skills is an important socialization goal, social initiative is viewed as a major index of competence
- Inhibited or restrained behavior is often considered **immature and incompetent**
- In group-oriented cultures, it may not be strongly appreciated

# Self control

- Regulatory ability to modulate behavioral and emotional reactivity to maintain appropriate behavior in social activities
- Complaint-cooperative vs. defiant-aggressive
- Concerned with fitting in with others achieving interpersonal harmony and well-being
- People are expected to maintain a balance between the needs of self and others
- In group-oriented cultures self control is strongly emphasized to keep the harmony of the group

# Socioemotional functioning

## عملکرد اجتماعی عاطفی

- Aggression-defiance (high social initiative, low self-control)
- Shyness-inhibition (low social initiative, low self-control)
- Sociable-cooperative (high social initiative, high self-control)
- Affective disturbances such as depression and loneliness (low social initiative, low self-control)

- Social evaluation and response processes play a significant role in maintaining the links between culture and human development
- To acquire **acceptance and approval in the group**, children need to understand social standards and expectations and to adjust their behaviors according to standards and expectations
- **Peer context** is thus very important
- Those with antisocial tendencies, are resistant to social influence by their peers
- Those children who can regulate their behaviors to improve their social relationships, they increase their opportunities to learn from others

- Migration and globalization has created a changing background with diversity
- They perhaps provide a complementary mutual evaluations of different cultures and evaluations
- High self initiative, high self control is considered positive in most cultures and promoted in **multi cultural environment**

# Shyness, social anxiety and loneliness

- Shyness-inhibition is Children's anxious reactivity to stressful or challenging social situations
- Different from social withdrawal or unsociability or social disinterest
- In western cultures, unsociability is often driven by **preference for solitude and may be indicative of personal choice** and tendency to be more productive and constructive work
- In some group-oriented cultures shyness-inhibition is considered acceptable or even desirable, but unsociability considered as **anticollective and abnormal**



- Shyness-inhibition is concerned mainly with behavioral manifestations of internal fears; it is from trait or personality perspective
- Social anxiety is focused on emotional aspects of individual reactions to challenging social situations; it is from psychopathology perspective
- Loneliness is associated with both shyness and social withdrawal

- Western cultures encourage self expression and assertiveness
- Lack of assertiveness and self expression is more closely related with shyness-inhibition

- The cultural emphasis on individual achievement, competitiveness and independence may lead to a decline in interpersonal contacts and group activities
- While members of young generation are surrounded by many people, they may form relatively few relationship with others which leads to loneliness and social isolation
- In modern society where interdependence and communality is inevitable, children may be protected from being alone but they may not be protected from feeling loneliness

- In classic view, there is a link between individualistic values and loneliness
- Recent studies have concluded that children do well in multicultural societies with regards to loneliness

# Cross cultural differences in aggressive behavior and violence

- American children are socialized to be more assertive in reaction to physical assault, or attack on possessions.
- Southeastern societies value behavioral attributes that promote group harmony, deference to authority, emotional restraint and cooperation.
- ✓ Children are taught to view community as their family
- ✓ Individuals are interdependent and can collectively discipline children for misbehavior such as being impolite, disruptive or aggressive through guilt, shame and other means
- ✓ Children are socialized to avoid conflicts with others and to solve problems through negotiation rather than aggression

تفاوت‌های فرسنگی جوامع مختلف یک واقعیت است

با کسب پیش‌سکه‌های اطلاعاتی، مهاجرت و تسهیل ارتباطات بین جوامع تفاوت  
های فرسنگی بطور سببی رویه کاهش است

منظر مسرود کو دکان در جوامع مستکثر و چندفرسنگی مطلوب‌ترین عملکرد را  
دارا هستند

# در یک کلام

- تفاوت‌های فرسنگی جوامع مختلف یک واقعیت است
- با گسترش شبکه‌های اطلاعاتی، مهاجرت و تسهیل ارتباطات بین جوامع تفاوت‌های فرسنگی بطور نسبی روبه‌کاهش است
- بنظر میرسد که در جوامع مستقر و چند فرسنگی مطلوب‌ترین عملکرد را دارند