Social Psychology

- EXPERIMENTATION
- SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION
- FIELD STUDY
- SURVEY
- CORRELATION

factors (the independent variables) are systematically changed to determine whether such variations affect one or more other factors (dependent variables)

• **EXPERIMENTAL METHOD:** A method of research in which one or more

• EXPREIMENTAL METHOD

- Explains the "why" of behaviour studied

- AIM is to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD - Steps Involved

- Step 1: Random Assignment of participants
- Step 2: Presence or strength of a variable systematically
 - manipulated/varied
- Step 3: Effect of systematic variation studied on another varaible

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD - Steps Involved

(experimental & control group)

- Step 2: Presence or strength of a variable systematically

manipulated/varied across different groups

- Step 1: Random Assignment of participants to different groups
- Step 3: Effect of systematic variation studied on another variable

• EXPERIMENTAL METHOD - Important Concepts

Independent Variable: The variable that is systematically changed (i.e., varied) in an experiment. **Dependent Variable:** The variable that is measured in an experiment. Confounding Variables: The variables other than IV that may influence the dependent variable, or bring about a change in it. Control Variables: The variables capable of influencing the IV when kept constant are called control variables.

Experimental group: the group which receives IV manipulation

- Control group: the group which exactly matches the experimental group except for the IV manipulation

• EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

LIMITATION: low in external validity

ADVANTAGE: establishes cause-and-effect relationships