Interpersonal attraction

- Attraction is broader than simple sexual attraction. Attraction also encompasses the feeling of liking towards friends and having positive thoughts towards others.
- Two forms of interpersonal attractions are friendship and love.

Attraction depends on:
- The person who is doing the evaluation ;
- The similarities and differences between the evaluator and the person evaluated;
- The situational context in which they are interacting

The need of intimacy

- The need for affiliation – a desire to establish and maintain relationships with others.(Wongs & Csikzentimihalyi, 1991)

Affiliation provides

- Emotional support
- Attention
- Opportunities

Reason for building close relationship

- The need for intimacy- a desire for close and affectionate relationships in which personal information is disclosed and sharing occurs (MacAdams, 1982)

- Intimacy with friends and lovers involves sharing and disclosing personal information

Emotions that block us from forming relationships

Loneliness

It is a subjective experience and not dependent on the number of people we have surrounding us.

Our feelings of loneliness are strongly influenced by how we evaluate our personal relationship

Social Anxiety

- Is a feeling of discomfort that arises from a person's expectations of negative encounters with others (Leary, 1983). Tendencies include:
- sensitivity and fearfulness of disapproval and criticism
- Foresee negative outcomes to anticipated social interactions which arouses anxiety
- Fear of being evaluated by others

Definition

- Interpersonal attraction is defined as the evaluation one person makes of another along a dimension that ranges from strong liking to dislike. Barren & Byrne, (2000)

Factors that influence attraction

Physical proximity
- physical proximity is an important determinant of attraction, especially at the beginning of relationship, it facilitate:

- Familiarity: constant exposure to the person
- Opportunity for interaction: Increase chance for attraction

Similarity

- Similarity in attitude, beliefs, interest, personality and even physical appearance strongly influences the likelihood of interpersonal attraction, not in number of similar attitudes but the proportion and importance of similar attitudes

Complementary

- When each partner's characteristics satisfy the other's needs (opposite attracts).Partner agree that one will exercise control over certain areas(money) and the other will take the lead in different ones (house decor)

Factors that influence attraction

Physical attractiveness
- Research show that we find physical attractive people more appealing than attractive people at least on initial contact(Eagly, et al 1991).

Dimensions of physical attractiveness

- Facial expression- facially attractive people are seen (perceived as warm, honest).

- Physique- we hold notion of which bodily attributes are attractive.

Reciprocal attraction

- We are attracted to people who we believe are attracted to us Conversely, there are people who don't like who like you (and vice versa) Reciprocal liking builds attractiveness and people who approve of us bolster our feeling of self esteem.

Competence

- We like to around those who are skilled talented, or intelligent probably because we hope display their level of talent, have their skill.

Disclosure

- Revealing important information about yourself gives another the opportunity to how similar you are, which can build liking.

- Not all disclosure leads to liking. If sharing is poorly timed, results can be negative.

Determinants of liking

- How much we like someone is determined by three factors:

- The greater the proportion of similar attitude, the more they like each other, Shared activity become an important influence on our liking for another person as we spend time with them,

- Reciprocal liking (we like those who like us). As we experience positive feedback from another person, it increase our liking for them.

- **Attraction and similarity**
  Similarity in attitudes and tastes is a key contributor to initial attraction, friendship and love relationship. However women appear to place a greater emphasis than men do on attitude similarity as a determinant of attraction.

- Men seem to value attitude similarity in terms of sexuality rather than religious attitudes whereas women find religious attitudinal similarity to be more important.

Proximity and reciprocity

- We tend to develop relationships with individuals in close proximity to us. This make sense as we are more likely to interacts with individuals in close proximity.

- People who live closer together also tend to have similar attitude.

- Reciprocity: The tendency to return feelings and attitudes that are expressed about us

Matching hypothesis

- According to this hypothesis, people seek partners whose levels of social desirability is about equal to their own.

- Contrary to this hypothesis, research has shown that students prepared a more attractive date, regardless to more attractive, date regardless of their own attractiveness.

- Cultural stander influence our ethnic judgments. One anticipate more reward when he/she associates attractive persons.

Norm homogeny

- Norms of homogeny is a norm that tell us which persons are appropriate as friends, lowers and mentors

- In U.S. society this norms requires that friends, lovers, spouse be similar in age, race, religion and socio economic status.

- Research shows that homogeny is characteristic of all types of social relationships from acquaintance to intimate.

Parents child relation

- Parents are usually the first people a child learns to trust. Parents and families are the most important people in children's lives. The many different relationships people form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important.

- The parent-child relationship consists of a combination of behaviors, feelings, and expectations that are unique to a particular parent and a particular child. The relationship involves the full extent of a Childs development.

- There are mainly four categories of parent child relationship.

1. **Secure relationships**: - This is the strongest type of attachment. A child in this category feels he can depend on his parent or provider. He knows that person will be there when he needs support.

2. **Avoidant relationships**: Avoidant children have learned that depending on parents won't get them that secure feeling they want, so child learn to take care of themselves. Avoidant children may seem too independent and usually do not build strong relationships.

3. **Ambivalent relationships:** Ambivalence is another way a child may be insecurely attached to his parents.

- Child notice what behavior got their parents' attention in the past and use it over and over.

- Children are always looking for that feeling of security.

4. **Disorganized relationships**: - Disorganized children don't know what to expect from their parents.

- Children with relationships learns to predict how his parent will react, whether it is positive or negative.

- Child also learns that doing certain things will make their parents do certain things.

- **Parenting**- It is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood.

- Parenting styles- It means a psychological construct representing standard strategies that parents use in their child rearing.

Parenting styles
1. Authoritarian
2. Authoritative
3. Permissive/Indulgent
4. Detached

1. Authoritarian Parents

- The parent is demanding but not responsive.
- Authoritarian parents are rigid in their rules; they expect absolute obedience from the child without any questioning.
- Authoritarian parents are strict disciplinarians.

2. Authoritative

- Authoritative parents show respect for the opinions of their children.
- Authoritative parents are both responsive and demanding; they are firm, but they discipline with love and affection, rather than power.

3. Permissive/Indulgent:

- Permissive (indulgent) parents have little or no control over the behavior of their children.
- Indulgent parents are responsive but not especially demanding.
- They have few expectations of their children and impose little or inconsistent discipline.
- There are empty threats of punishment without setting limits.

4. Detached:

- Detached parents are neither responsive nor demanding. They may be careless or unaware of the child's needs for affection and discipline.

Factors Influencing Parent-Child Relationship	Methods to Improve Child - Parent Relationships
Family structure	Play games with Child.
Social and community support	Casual conversation
Relationship History	Bring the child to new places.
Emotional system	Rewarding
Temperament	
Parenting Experiences	
Intellectual Capacity	
Education (formal and informal)	
Cultural context and experiences	