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*REFLECTION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL INFLUENCES IN  
POLITICS ON DECISIONS AND RESULTS*

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**REFLECTION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL INFLUENCES IN POLITICS ON DECISIONS AND RESULTS**

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**Self**

People's willingness to contribute to the peace and well-being of society depends on the costs and benefits they face. These considerations, which are also valid in their personal networks, depend on common views and actions, as well as their policies and preferences. An impressive example clearly states how decisive the television commercials are on the public and reflects their attitudes as well as their preferences. For example, it is possible to give many examples from different countries of the world to remind people that wearing a face mask during the COVID-19 pandemic is not a political statement.

It would also be a different approach to remember the days when mask-wearing to reduce the spread of the coronavirus in the United States was quickly perceived as a polarized issue. The variation in similar and similar social distancing behavior that triggers these issues is consistent with climate denial maps as well as election maps in some states. Although this issue evokes expressions such as polarization and polarization, it suggests that we are faced with a collective action problem. The tendency of individuals to conform to the behaviors and views of their social network can result in internal processes of social change that can accelerate behavior change. But these same social processes also require joint action, often beyond the boundaries of neighborhoods, regions, and nation-states, to address the most pressing societal problems.

In the current global context, this has driven widespread changes in the behavior of social forces and, for example, It can provide information on when it can lead to transitions to sustainable lifestyles.

**Keywords:** *Political Science and Human Psychology, Partisanship and Psychology, Psychosocial Behavior and Polarization*



**abstract**

People's willingness to contribute to the peace and well-being of society depends on the costs and benefits they face. These considerations, which are also valid in their personal networks, depend on common views and actions, as well as their policies and preferences. An impressive example clearly says how decisive the television commercials are on the public and reflects their approaches as well as their preferences. For example, it is possible to give many examples from different countries of the world to remind people that wearing a face mask during the COVID-19 pandemic is not a political statement.

It would also be a different approach to remember the days when wearing a mask to reduce the spread of the coronavirus was quickly perceived as a polarized issue in the United States. The variation in similar and similar social distancing behavior that triggers these issues is consistent with election maps as well as climate denial maps. Although this issue evokes expressions such as polarization and polarization, it suggests that we are faced with a collective action problem. The trend of individuals to conform to the behaviors and views of their social network can result in internal processes of social change that can accelerate behavior change.

But these same social processes also require joint action, often beyond the boundaries of neighborhoods, regions, and nation-states, to address the most pressing social problems.

In the current global context, this can inform, for example, when social forces may lead to widespread changes in behavior and transitions to more sustainable lifestyles. ("Segregation and clustering of preferences erode socially ...")

**Keywords:** *Political science and Human Psychology, Partisanship and Psychology, Psychosocial Behavior and polarization*



### 1. Introduction

Our study was carried out to contribute to the literature by making use of the literature resources in order to express the "coordination of balance" with the social and psychological examples of the policy choices depending on the welfare level and the selected policies. In this study, attention has been paid to the processing of results and data based on analyzes that are applicable for regions and countries where policies based on maximizing returns are needed. Although many examples or parties can be briefly summarized, it is appropriate to start with an example of investments in new technologies whose benefits accrue primarily to investors but are distributed unevenly. It can also mean crowdfunding a project that only succeeds when a critical value is raised and the value of each project is subjective.

Other analogies, given the coordination between the civil and private sectors, imply that a critical mass of adopters/users and distribution infrastructure are widely available,

### 2. Coordination and Risk

Many of the major social challenges we face as a society can be cited as the challenges or rewards of lack of coordination. However, they can also be characterized by uncertainty and risk.<sup>2</sup> For example, major investments, diet and lifestyle changes, or sustainability transitions in general will also prompt far-reaching and costly behavioral changes. It's fair to say that these are only worth doing if a critical audience is doing the same.

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<sup>1</sup> However, due to heterogeneity in valuations of the two outcomes and differences in the amount of information about others, The possibility of biased information about the valuations of others should also be allowed.

<sup>2</sup> M. Milinski, RD Sommerfeld, H.-J. Krambeck, FA Reed, J. Marotzke, Collective Risk Social Dilemma and Simulated Preventing Dangerous Climate Change. Proc. natl. Acad. Science US 105, 2291–2294 (2008).



The risk associated with a particular option depends on individuals' choices and their expectations about others, especially in contexts where there is strategic risk linked to the actions of others . 4 Although individuals have heterogeneous rewards associated with a socially optimal outcome, they are also representatives of different views or tendencies in the population towards certain coordinated actions. Also, individuals can only access local information about their neighbors or connections. It is not difficult to understand that this is a sign of inadequacy as well as information pollution .

Extreme polarization, James Madison's Federalist No. As he observed in 106 , it can undermine democracy by making reconciliation impossible and turning politics into a zero-sum game. Once that happens, even a democratically elected majority may seek to consolidate its control over political power by weakening the institutions and norms that normally support the devolution of elites. There are of course many motivating examples of this dysfunctional political polarization, for example the rise of Hitler, the American Civil War, the collapse of democracy in Venezuela, the growing threats to democracy in Hungary, and the growing hostilities in American politics over the past two years or the examples we have seen for the past three decades. tens can be displayed for each country.

<sup>3</sup> Thus, how these expectations are affected by the intersection of their relationships is crucial to understanding how coordination on the "virtuous" or welfare-enhancing balances can be interrupted or facilitated in polarized societies. is important.

<sup>4</sup> C. Schill, T. Lindahl, A.-S. Crépin, Collective Action and Risk of Ecosystem Regime Change: Insights from a Laboratory Experiment. *School. Soc.* 20, 48 (2015).

<sup>5</sup> The model results, unsurprisingly, show that successful coordination largely depends on the actors involved here. shows that it depends on their initial intentions when embarking on their role in the real world.

<sup>6</sup> HP Young, The Evolution of Social Norms. *annu. Rev. Economy.* 7, 359–387 (2015).



### 3. Polarization to the Extremes

At least two kinds of polarization can undermine democracy if taken to extremes. "Emotional polarization" is already a serious problem in many countries around the world; For example, Americans increasingly dislike and distrust the opposing parties, whether they are Democrats or Republicans.<sup>7</sup> Ideological polarization is already strong among the elite, but is less pronounced among the general public. In the future, ideological polarization among peoples may increase due to the already strong emotional polarization, increasing social inequality and the collapse of intersecting belief structures into consolidated clusters. It is therefore important to understand how to prevent the public from reaching dangerous degrees of ideological polarization.

Since this study also focuses on ideological polarization among the general public, it is closely related to the psychosocial interaction and outcomes that we focus on. To address these and similar questions, a mediator-based model of ideological polarization has been developed by many scholars in the literature to explore situations in which many actors influence each other in ways that do not conform to equation-based models. In many related paradigms, each actor is clearly represented, and rules determine the mechanisms of interaction between actors. For example, to highlight the ramifications of a few simple assumptions about how people interact with one another, they can offer insight into important mechanisms and the role they play in determining system trajectories. By design, it is important to be able to capture a distribution of possible outcomes that characterize both typical and uncommon behavior.

To examine ideological consensus or polarization, it would be correct to select a small number of mechanisms influencing change of mind:

- *"attractiveness to those with similar ideological (ie political) positions and to those with different positions counter push."*

<sup>7</sup> The other type, "ideological polarization," is the degree to which political views are widely dispersed.



#### 4. Polarization Analysis

Polarization analyzes appear to have several interesting features in literature reviews;

- *Firstly, it is noteworthy that the polarization dynamic only represents a change of opinion based on an individual's avoidance or alienation from the positions of others.*
- *Second, unlike many models of change of opinion, its direction and magnitude are related.*

*It is not difficult to conclude from the common assumption that it will not be true.*

- *Third, in the context of polarization dynamics models that include attraction as well as repulsion, polarity*  
*The issues under the influence of zation are a separate research topic.*

As a result;

- 1) *conditions in which a population first approaches convergence around a moderate position, but then reverses direction, i.e., lacking the centre, are important;*
- 2) *identifying the conditions under which a few extremists can actually help prevent polarization is again a matter for separate consideration;*
- 3) *the discovery of one's weak attraction to one's own starting position is an explicit result rather than conjecture.*

*expresses; and*

- 4) *—contrary to many policy proposals—exposure to divergent views can lead to a paradox.*<sup>8</sup>

#### 5. Democratic Rivalries

Democratic societies thrive on conflict, debate, and intense competition between multiple interest groups.<sup>9</sup> However, when multiple lines of conflict align with partisan identities, there is still a growing recognition that political division can become a liability for democratic governance in many countries, not in the United States. available. Political scientists refer to this crystallization of opinions as "constraint." Citing two main reasons for concern can be expressed as partisan division and extremism.

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<sup>8</sup> Allowing individuals to state their intended strategy and update it according to signals they receive from others is an additional consideration. As each individual has a different assessment and possibly a different region of residence, the impact and response they send and receive will be different from the others.

<sup>9</sup> DB Truman, *The Government Process* (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1951).



- *First, aligning substantially unrelated issues (eg capital punishment, child-family rights and gun control) alleviates intra-party differences and suppresses political cacophony. This rearranges an ideological mosaic into two diametrically opposed political camps*<sup>10</sup>.
- *Second, issue alignment and schism allow disagreements to reinforce each other. This combination of partisan division and political extremism can hollow out the "permanent divisions" upon which pluralist diversity depends, thereby undermining the capacity for reconciliation necessary for effective democratic governance.*

## 6. Psychosocial Behavior on the One Side and Partisanship on the Other

It is fair to underline that the interplay between behavior at the individual level on the one hand and degree of partisanship on the other mediates the impact of issue dimension on both individual-level dynamics and the resulting collective-level schism. However, as seen in this study, our framework is versatile enough to allow for multiplayer interactions such as public domain games, and even multi-level interactions where individuals can not only collaborate with their peers but contribute to their party.

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<sup>10</sup> D. DellaPosta, Y. Shi, M. Macy, Liberals... AJS 120, 1473–1511 (2015).





#### 7. Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, summarizing an important point would also be a recommendation. For although there are many aspects affected by political affiliations and partisan bias, a mid-level social organization – mediating between the individual and the collective – that manages the extent of a politically mediated reduction in issue size is actually at the center of the issue.

The operability of a two-party system model with individuals reveals the conclusion that it is not preferred even if it is in the sense of coalition, despite the opportunity and preference rights equally distributed among the parties, in which the other party or parties have minimal influence. And this, as our thesis requires, summarizes the actions, effects, power and sanctions of polarization. As a result, it is impossible not to see the political effects of psychosocial relations and connections, although more studies are needed. From an international point of view, it is a normal behavior and result of ignoring independents, whether they are Democrat or Republican inclined, like the US example, or because they behave like their partisan colleagues, at least in voting behavior, based on approaches in other countries.

That is, in all political endeavors and deliberations, especially for polarization, the study, analysis of psychosocial behavior and its consequences must be dealt with in a fully scientific manner; More studies are needed in the literature on this subject.

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<sup>11th</sup> In terms of independents, future study may be needed as partisan bias can be perceived differently in their daily bilateral interactions. These models should be extended to consider an independent class.



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