



Application of Three Social Psychological Models in Post-epidemic, Based on Statistical Science Summary Test

Wenke Du^{1,*}, Siwei Zheng²

¹Renmin University of China, Beijing, China.

²Benchmark Development and Management Co. Ltd., Tianjin, China.

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***Corresponding author:** Wenke Du, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China.

Abstract

The COVID-19 has caused widespread community seclusion and public concern. This paper focuses on how to focus on the existing problems of bullying, stratification, and discrimination in the current uncertain society and how to use the three major paradigms of social psychology to explain the human response mechanism in order to lay the groundwork for the future stability of society. The majority of predecessors explored variables such as happiness and anxiety using experimental data, which has significant limitations. This social experiment was made possible because of COVID-19. Field interviews were conducted to collect the opinions of front-line experts, apply open heat data, adopt scientific sensitivity testing methods, and complete the quantitative and qualitative expression of psychological migration and social future changes, and contribute to the formulation of public policies in the future world through data mining of the new normal of society that differs from the past.

Keywords

Structural functionalism, educational relocation, statistical science summary test

Through the innovation of the 20th century, the three paradigms of social psychology have ushered in new forms of development in the 21st century. Current societal problems are prevalent, and college harassment, social stratification, and inflation also affect the three paradigm models. Since 2019, the pandemic crisis has had a significant impact on public psychological issues.

Also, post-Covid-19 poses mental and physical challenges. Low self-esteem is this article's societal concern. Successful careers, joyful, stable lives, and valuable everyday interactions boost self-esteem. The epidemic destroyed most of them. And consider these reasons: (1) Endless nucleic acid testing - nose swabs and dirty inspection environment; city shutdown and material distribution not timely. (2) Disturbed school, work, and home life (3) Life's laziness. These break people's habits and create a boring, cumbersome manner that communicates disdain. Immature administration caused Covid-19's rude reputation.

1. Literature Review

Firstly, the validity of all instruments this paper propose is that people can be shaped and be described which is also the starting point of 3 sociological diagrams.

Some similar systematic development began in 1900. Hebert Spencer (1820-1903), an English philosopher and biologist, observed analogies between society and the human body in his writings. He believed that just as the

body's organs work together to keep it working, so do society's sections (Hebert, 1840). Spencer mentioned social institutions as government, education, family, healthcare, economy, and religion. Max Weber said political power and social structure differences also cause conflict (Weber, 1930). Weber recognized that different groups were affected differently by education, race, and gender, and that people's responses to inequality were regulated by class divisions, social mobility, and opinions of those in power (Weber, 1930)

The Frankfurt School of German thinkers expanded Marxist beliefs in the 1930s and 1940s with Critical Theory. Critical theory encompasses sociology, other social sciences, and philosophy. George Herbert Mead (1863-1931), a developer of Interactionism, never published any work on the subject. Social scientists study individual interactions (Middleton, 1993). Erving Goffman (1922-1982) established dramaturgical analysis by focusing on symbols in society creation. Goffman used the theater to describe social interaction and identified cultural "scripts".

The history of Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Social Conflict is extensive. These 3 dominant ideologies are changing with modern style. Peaceful fight has been added to Conflict Theory, and new media attacks should be compared to old, gradual dissemination (Anderson & Miller, 1997; Basow, 1995).

2. Social Psychological Diagrams Overview

The 3 main parts of social psychological diagrams that we cover include Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism and Psychological Conflict.

2.1 Structural Functionalism

In sociology and psychology, structural functionalism (Macionis, 1960) is “a school of thought that holds that each of the institutions, relationships, roles, [...] that make up a society serve a purpose and are essential to the continued existence of the others and the society as a whole” (Nungesser, 2018). From my perspective, social change is viewed as an adaptive response to some strain within the social system. When one component of an integrated social system changes, a tension is created between it and other components, which is “... alleviated by the adaptive change of the other components” (Britannica, 2000, p. 176) which is the result brought by the inherent structure of social complexity.

2.2 Symbolic Interactionism

Another important theory is Symbolic Interactionism which is a social theory linked with George Herbert Mead (1863-1921) and Max Weber (1864-1920). This viewpoint views society as “the result of shared symbols, such as language” (Griggin, 2014). Therefore, social reality is built by the meanings that individuals attach to events and social interactions, and are passed through language across generations (Peter, Turner, & Lynn H, 2007). However, the theory of symbolic interactionism has been questioned because it disregards the emotional aspect of the Self as a foundation for social interaction (Alex, 2015).

2.3 Psychological Conflict

Sociology's Social Conflict paradigm which views society as an arena of inequality that creates conflict and social change. This position holds that society is constructed to benefit a minority at the expense of the majority, and that factors such as race, class, gender, and age contribute to social inequality (Caglar & Frithjof, 2021). It is all about dominant-minority group relations.

This theory mainly the product of revolution and disagree which is essential for society's long-term development which are used to explain the distinctive general parts of people's life and they always connect with each other in real life. In the following passage, we will dive deep into real business cases and personal experiences to analyze more on their essential application.

2.4 Comparison and Extension

In sociology and psychology, paradigms are philosophical and theoretical frameworks used within a discipline to develop hypotheses, generalizations, and the tests conducted to support them (ICaP, p. 148). And just small number of paradigms can offer expansive explanations for numerous facets of social life.

The scope of theories varies according to the magnitude of the issues they are intended to explain. Micro-level theories examine highly detailed links between individuals or small groups, compared with macro-level theories which focus on broad-scale problems and big populations. (Williams, 2009; Galbraith et al., 2021).

The discussed Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism and Psychological Conflict can be differently distributed to Macro-level paradigms or as Micro-level ones. Because they provide effective explanations, among all the comprehensive paradigms, these earlier discussed ones have come to dominate sociological thought.

Table 1. Three Diagram Comparison

Paradigm	Level of Analysis	Focus
Structural Functionalism	Macro or Mid	The way each part of society functions together to contribute to the whole
Conflict Theory	Macro	Inequalities contribute to social differences. perpetuate differences
Psychological Interactionism	Micro	One-to-one interactions, communications

Note: University, M. (no date) *Maine University, CBE Student web*. Available at: <https://cognify.sagencelearning.com/plus/#/student/competencies/238/activities/18669>

3. Statistics Summary Test Overview

3.1 Data

Authors participated in online survey and permitted statistics data collection. This article chose 20000 data from Social Psychological Stratification Weekly in 2020 on men and women's social housing prices, income, and personal cognition. The preliminary summary conclusion followed the principal component analysis.

In 2022, famed financier Yungui Wu was interviewed in South China. China's wealthiest (top 20% of income earners) will "not be affected" in the near future, while China's middle class will "continue to expand". 1% of China's population earns less than 10, 000 yuan per year.

3.2 Statistics summary Test

Summary statistics such as mean, standard deviation, variance, minimum, maximum, and range are derived in quite a few R functions, commonly as a parameter or a sub-function Summarizing by group provides a tabular output in the form of a data frame, and the tidyverse makes it easy to extract several summary statistics at once. For instance, for the euc/oak study, we can create variables of the mean and maximum runoff, the mean and standard deviation of rainfall, for each of the sites. We use this model to see the relationship between the happiness index with the social interaction in the post-Covid era.

3.3 Experiment Scenario Test

As a high school student who encountered a bully, author Wenke finds culture and socialization tough and unpredictable. In the following sections, the objectives will analyze my experience with scientific study procedures, which start with hypothesis and follow by variables.

1. H1: Exclusive socialization influenced my life negatively.
 2. H2: That difficulty can be overcome with proper action
- V (I.) irritated classmates; V (II.) careless teachers; V (III.) unstable attitude

Through modeling of past bullying scenarios, it is easy to determine student would have been able to continue practicing the piano without unfair insults about my musical skills, which partially highlights the importance of V. (I.).

A marginalized high school can maintain self-confidence by interacting with respectable teachers. External help is 90% positively correlated with people's growth potential, according to psychology (Mairy, 2022). The lack of teacher benefit shows V's importance (I.).

Last, compare the mental stability of adults and younger teenagers to determine the significance of V (III). The result indicates a 20% increase in performance for the initial target (Lemon, 2016). For example, students were still vulnerable to sporadic attacks during college, but it seemed less significant than in high school.

Social functionalism encompasses culture and socialization more generally than social conflict and interactionism. Its opacity and complexity permeate culture and education. Even the absence of some social responsibilities, like the tutor's responsibility to care, will make it harder to control cultural insensitivity, and young people's fragile and immature mind would endure self-questioning and avoidance. This long-term mismatch will lead to conflict and greater self-awareness during socialization.

4. Application of 3 Diagrams

4.1 Structural Functionalism Application

Structural functionalists say social inequity is essential to society's functioning (Keith, 2022). Davis-Moore says social stratification benefits society. Davis and Moore argue that the most difficult jobs in every community are also the most important and require the highest perks and pay. Some jobs, like mowing grass or cleaning toilets, can be done by almost anyone, but brain surgery requires geniuses.

A modern society with different social purposes can lead to gentle and harsh social stratification modifications. Complex social processes cause social stratification in multiple ways. 25% of the Chinese population has inadequate education; Extraordinary persons for employment are at the secondary and higher levels (10% of senior managers, 20% of middle-level cadres, and 45% are teachers, police, and other occupations with specific duties) (Liu, 2022). Social stratification causes function stratification. Repetition and recognition of social positions change social stratification.

We believed homosexuality was the lowest of the low, but that's changed. In social stratification, social functions and identity differences aren't usually high and low, like heterosexual, gay, bisexual, etc. The majority coexist. We can't deny that changing circles and roles presents obstacles.

4.2 Symbolic Interactionism Application

Symbolic interactionism has 3 uses. 1) Instills discipline to govern behavior. 2) Increase agency compassion. 3) Formal and informal (Huang, 2011). Thus, intrinsic ecology affects self-awareness. Circular evolution is a myth. More people and the 4th industrial revolution are challenging this view. Chinese and American cultures were once incompatible. Globalization has brought these two countries closer through technology and transportation. Immigration, travel, exchanges, and other encounters have accelerated cultural incursion. Therefore, equality in essence, such as region, race, and gender, is murky nowadays. "Black cognition" is no longer pejorative.

In addition, continuous feedback may stifle upward mobility. A child of typical parents can change their innate label through research, work, and business in the 21st century. This shift is due to greater courage, inventiveness, tenacity, and risk-taking.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Social Stratification under 12*2 matrix

Variable Name	Variable Description	Male		Female	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Social Class Identity	Bottom level=1;Top level=10	4.75	1.42	4.85	1.39
Homeownership	Dummy variable; home ownership = 1	0.77	0.42	0.75	0.43
Housing area	Pair of values	80.21	45.74	75.09	41.45
Age	square of the age	48.73	14.82	47.57	14.34
Marital Status	Dummy variable; married=1	0.88	0.32	0.89	0.31
Political Appearance	Dummy variable; CCP member=1 member=1	0.31	0.46	0.15	0.35
Education Years/yr	Actual number of years	11.69	3.23	11.29	3.21
Income level/\$	Pair of values	33367	78716	22522	33949
Number of children	Actual number	1.78	1.35	1.81	1.38
GDP per capita/\$	Pair of values	65281	27927	67891	28335
Housing price (yuan/m2)	Pair of values	10874	5644	114423	5952
Total population/10k	Pair of values	2909	1572	2879	1531

Note: Publication, M. (no date) Chinese News Agency, CBE web. Available at: <https://mp.weixin.com/s/3JBHrv-9X7u1zrvEVOy5jw>

Despite the general trend toward more equality in modern society, the graph above demonstrates that there are still significant disparities in the lives of men and women in China on a number of fronts, including marriage, age, GDP per capita, and housing expenses. It is going to emphasize in the next years.

4.3 Psychological Conflict Theory Application

Conflict theorists defend societal stratification. Some say societal stratification is beneficial, but others disagree. Marx and Weber shaped this perspective. Marx was a German philosopher, sociologist, and economist. His concept assumes two socioeconomic classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.

The bourgeoisie owns industries and enterprises; the proletariat are the workers. Marx said bourgeoisie (owners) provide proletariats (workers) just enough to subsist, but exploit them. Marx predicted a worker revolt against exploitation. He thought injustice and misery would lead workers to destroy capitalism. A communist society without class distinctions would be the result. Capitalism thrives despite Marx's prediction. Despite the fact that modern Marxist ideology is no longer restricted by eras, such as Internet outcry and loathing the rich, globalization will steadily progress.

Table 3. Ranking of globalization index of major countries and regions in the world (2020)

Rank	Globalization Index		Economic Globalization Index	
	Country or Area	Score	Country or Area	Score
1	Belgium	92.76	Singapore	97.39
2	Ireland	91.95	Luxembourg	94.63
3	Netherlands	90.94	Ireland	93.27
4	Austria	90.55	Malta	92.23
5	Singapore	89.18	Belgium	92.15
6	Sweden	88.23	Netherlands	91.91
7	Denmark	88.11	Hungary	90.50
8	Hungary	87.38	Sweden	88.98
9	Portugal	86.73	Bahrain	88.96
10	Switzerland	86.64	United Arab Emirat	es 88.74
11	Cyprus	86.59	Estonia	88.39
12	Luxembourg	86.02	Czech Republic	86.32
13	Czech Republic	85.76	Denmark	86.00
14	United Kingdom	85.54	Austria	85.98
15	Canada	85.53	Cyprus	85.84
16	Spain	84.36	Slovak Republic	84.06
17	Finland	84.34	Portugal	83.54
18	France	84.12	Finland	83.27
19	Slovak Republic	83.83	Chile	83.26
20	Norway	83.19	Montenegro	82.54
21	Australia	81.60	Panama	81.31
22	Germany	81.53	New Zealand	80.79
23	Greece	81.30	Israel	78.99
24	Italy	81.02	Spain	78.74
25	Poland	80.81	Switzerland	78.39
26	Estonia	79.34	United Kingdom	77.73
27	New Zealand	78.31	Slovenia	77.47
28	Slovenia	77.67	Norway	77.02
29	Malaysia	77.43	Georgia	76.72
30	Israel	77.23	Malaysia	76.38
31	Malta	76.39	Oman	76.32
32	Croatia	75.88	Australia	76.26
33	United Arab Enirates	75.69	Iceland	76.25

Note: Publication, M. (no date) *KOF Swiss Economic Institute, CBE web*. Available at: http://www.stats.gov.cn/zjtj/ztsj/gjsj/2012/201306/t20130625_74031.html

5. Conclusion

At the end of the article, the three sociological psychology diagrams are summarized again to further guide the reform and development of community worries. The COVID-19 epidemic has a significant impact on the notion of social function, resulting in ambiguity; the direct outcome is that social stratification becomes more rigid and class transition becomes more challenging. The primary explanation is that epidemic prevention in poor nations has a greater impact on the lowest paid workers, and their mortality rate is higher in low-income countries. The notion of psychological signs has diminished people's self-respect and self-love to a greater level, and it has also exacerbated communication issues between people and the rest of the world. The physical sensation of bullying has been steadily replaced by new media, and the theory of psychological contradiction has continued to evolve, resulting in the gradual extinction of the middle class within three standard deviations of the return of big numbers.

From the micro perspective of emotion management, personal decision-making, and external stress reaction, to the meso level of formal organizations, social groupings, and natural culture, to the macro level of divergence, societal stratification, are all discussed in depth, and the purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the sociological origin and application of these concepts.

In the post-epidemic era, inventive contact through new media, modifying current perspectives and creating vertical comparisons, and achieving pleasure iteration through interpersonal cooperation have greater guiding value in terms of future development ideas.

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