**Self-Fulfilling Prophecy**

 Can be referred to asa principle that states that a belief in or the expectation of a particular resolution is a factor that contributes to its fulfillment.We see this play every day in our life. A self-fulfilling prophecy is the tendency for our expectations to foster the behavior that is consistent with our expectations.
 **Self-fulfilling Prophecy Examples:** A supervisor who thinks that an employee is more intelligent than other employees may praise the employee to a greater degree than other employees. As a result, the employee achieves greater job performance than the other employees.

Every normal human being feels inferior to others at some points during his life but when that feeling takes charge of his behavior, emotions and prevents him from going on with his normal life then its a sign of the presence of an inferiority complex. The man was suffering from feelings of inferiority and inadequacy. When such feelings take over the person's life and prevent him from functioning normally then it can be called an inferiority complex.

 **THE REACTION OF OTHERS**. You can see the reaction of other play roll in the class during Jane Elliott’s experiment, if people admire us, flatter us, seek out our company, listen attentively and agree with us we tend to develop a positive self-image. If they avoid us, neglect us, tell us things about ourselves that we don’t want to hear we develop a negative self-image.

 **COMPARISON WITH OTHERS**. When you start comparing people you give chance to feeling positive or negative as we see in the case of Jane Elliott’s experiment. If the people we compare ourselves with (our reference group) appear to be more successful, happier, richer, better looking than ourselves we tend to develop a negative self image BUT if they are less successful than us our image will be positive.

A prejudiced person may not act on their attitude. Therefore, someone can be prejudice towards a certain group but not discriminate against them. Also, prejudice includes all three components of an attitude (affective, behavioral and affective), whereas discrimination just involves behavior

**Stereotypes**

 By **stereotyping** we infer that a person has a whole range of characteristics and abilities that we assume all members of that group have. Stereotypes lead to social categorization, which is one of the reasons for prejudice attitudes which lead to in-groups and out-groups.

 One advantage of a stereotype is that it enables us to respond rapidly to situations because we may have had a similar experience before.

 One disadvantage is that it makes us ignore differences between individuals; therefore we think things about people that might not be true

 You will see that Researchers have found that stereotypes exist of different races, cultures or ethnic groups. Although the terms race, culture and ethnic groups have different meanings, we shall take them to mean roughly the same thing at the moment. Most students at that time would have been white Americans and the pictures of other ethnic groups included Jews as shrewd and mercenary, Japanese as shrewd and sly, Negroes as lazy and happy-go-lucky and Americans as industrious and intelligent.

Not surprisingly, racial stereotypes always seem to favor the race of the holder and belittle other races. It is probably true to say that every ethnic group has racial stereotypes of other groups; some psychologists argue that it is a “natural” aspect of human behavior, which can be seen to benefit each group because it helps in the long-run to identify with one’s own ethnic group and so find protection and promote the safety and success of the group.