Helping and Altruism

Helping and Altruism for Geoff, the concept of acquaintanceship is likely to make him get help. While his relationship with Mike is not that established, he has previously helped him; thus, Mike is willing to help him in return. Indeed, as explained, Mike reluctantly agreed to assist him when he stated, "Sure, I'll help.” Therefore, the concept of acquaintanceship essentially explains why Geoff is in a better position to receive help than Jesse. Also, the concept of optimism will make Mike help Geoff. By helping him, Mike will be optimistic about future liaison, which is a social expectation that will make him more willing to help Geoff. The optimism that Mike has is noticeable when he reluctantly says, “Sure I’ll help.” Two concepts that are likely to lead Jesse to get help through altruism are empathy and justice. The concept of altruism is built on selflessness and concern for the well-being of others. Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others (Hortensius& de Gelder, 2018). When Jesse could not find help, "He and many others felt awkward." Based on this, some of the class members would empathize with him and help him. He also got help through altruism due to justice. Altruists believe that justice is an aspect of well-being. The application of this concept would make members of the class understand that had he "Had a job commitment that he could not reschedule.” The two concepts would, therefore, be essential for Jesse to acquire help through altruism. Indeed, one thing that excludes the bystander effect is sympathy. It occurs to Jesse because he is the one who expresses the need for help to the entire class. However, when no one is ready to help him, some other class members alongside him feel awkward about it. Ordinarily, the awkwardness they feel is because of the sympathy that they feel towards him. Therefore, some of the class members are willing to help him after noticing the unwillingness of others to help. Two concepts that would benefit Jesse involve him understanding social behavior as being goal-oriented that involves the desire to understand self, thereby building better relationships. A second concept for Jesse would be the acceptance that situations help in the determination of outcome as people behave differently depending on the situation (Cherry, 2020). Humans are social beings and depend on one another in various situations of need. People act on emergencies on emergencies when they see them, but various factors influence the actions taken by an individual close to the person in need. An individual’s reaction might depend on the number of individuals present, as illustrated in this paper. Jesse is most likely to be disadvantaged by the bystander effect. Jesse aired his problem and need for help to a group of 50 students while Geoff discussed his need with one student, with whom he had created a good rapport before asking for help. According to Hortensius& de Gelder (2018), people decide to help a person based on the number of people watching; the bigger the number of bystanders, the less likely it is for an individual to help. Bystander effect The term bystander effect denotes a phenomenon where people are less likely to help an individual in distress in the presence of many people. Hortensius& de Gelder (2018) states that people are more likely to take action when there are few observers or witnesses in a situation of need, as being part of a large crowd makes people not want to take responsibility. Altruistic factors The main factors that contribute to the bystander effect include diffusion of responsibility and the need to behave in a correct and socially acceptable manner. The value system instilled in the students and an institution’s culture drives people towards providing altruistic help (Wang et al., 2018).