



# The Role of Self-Generated Periodic Memories in Social Cognition

Armutcu Parida\*

Department Social Cognition, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia

## DESCRIPTION

Social cognition particularly when generating episodic memories is essential for comprehending human behavior and interpersonal dynamics. Recent research delves into the refinement processes involved, clarify on context-independent reductions in external processing during self-generated episodic social cognition. This article explores these findings, elucidating their implications and potential avenues for further investigation.

### Context-independent reductions in external processing

Social cognition, encompassing the mechanisms underlying how individuals perceive, interpret, and navigate social interactions, is multifaceted. Episodic memory, a fundamental component of social cognition, involves the recollection of specific events within a personal context. Traditionally, research has highlighted the role of external stimuli in triggering and shaping episodic memories. However, emerging evidence suggests that individuals can engage in self-generated episodic social cognition, wherein external cues play a diminished role. Suddenly, the researchers observed reduced activation in regions associated with external processing, such as the visual cortex, during self-generated episodic social cognition. This finding implies that individuals trust less on external cues when generating social memories, irrespective of contextual factors.

### Implications for understanding social cognition

The revelation of context-independent reductions in external processing during self-generated episodic social cognition carries significant implications for our understanding of social cognition. Firstly, it underscores the adaptive nature of human cognition, demonstrating the capacity to internally generate and manipulate social information without reliance on external stimuli. This intrinsic ability likely facilitates cognitive efficiency and flexibility in navigating complex social environments.

Moreover, the findings challenge conventional models of social cognition, which prioritize the role of external cues in shaping cognitive processes. By highlighting the diminished reliance on external stimuli during self-generated episodic social cognition, this research prompts a reevaluation of existing theoretical frameworks. It suggests that internal cognitive processes, such as mental simulation and autobiographical memory retrieval, exert greater influence in social cognition than previously assumed. Furthermore understanding the neural mechanisms underlying context-independent reductions in external processing offers insights into potential interventions for individuals with social cognitive deficits conditions such as autism spectrum disorder, characterized by difficulties in social interaction and communication, may benefit from interventions aimed at enhancing self-generated episodic social cognition. By targeting neural pathways implicated in internal cognitive processes, such interventions could facilitate more effective social functioning in affected individuals.

While the discovery of context-independent reductions in external processing during self-generated episodic social cognition represents a significant advancement, several avenues for further investigation warrant attention. Firstly, longitudinal studies could elucidate the developmental trajectory of self-generated episodic social cognition across the lifespan. Understanding how this cognitive ability evolves over time could inform interventions targeting specific developmental stages. Additionally, research exploring individual differences in self-generated episodic social cognition may uncover factors influencing variability in cognitive processes. Personality traits, cognitive styles, and cultural background are potential determinants that merit investigation. By identifying predictors of self-generated episodic social cognition, researchers can customize interventions to individual needs and promote more personalized approaches to social cognition enhancement. Furthermore, interdisciplinary collaborations between cognitive neuroscience, psychology, and sociology could enhance our understanding of the social cognitive processes underlying self-generated episodic social cognition. By integrating diverse perspectives and methodologies, researchers can construct

**Correspondence to:** Armutcu Parida, Department Social Cognition, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia, E-mail: paridaarmutcu45@gmail.com

**Received:** 01-Jan-2024, Manuscript No. JSC-24-24870; **Editor assigned:** 04-Jan-2024, PreQC No. JSC-24-24870 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Jan-2024, QC No. JSC-24-24870; **Revised:** 25-Jan-2024, Manuscript No. JSC-24-24870 (R); **Published:** 01-Feb-2024, DOI: 10.35248/2167-0358.24.13.221

**Citation:** Parida A (2024) The Role of Self-Generated Periodic Memories in Social Cognition. J Socialomics. 13:221.

**Copyright:** © 2024 Parida A. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

comprehensive models that capture the complexity of human social cognition.

The study of context-independent reductions in external processing during self-generated episodic social cognition represents a change of opinion in our understanding of social cognition. By demonstrating the capacity for individuals to internally generate and manipulate social information, irrespective of external cues, this research challenges traditional models of social cognition and offers new insights into the neural

mechanisms underlying social memory processes. Moving forward continued investigation into self-generated episodic social cognition potentials to broaden our understanding of human cognition and inform interventions aimed at enhancing social functioning. By solve the complex interplay between internal cognitive processes and external stimuli, researchers can reveal the problem of social cognition and prepare for more effective interventions in diverse populations.