

Department Of Psychology

MLSU



DR. VARSHA SHARMA

B.A. I YEAR

PAPER-I THEORY

BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

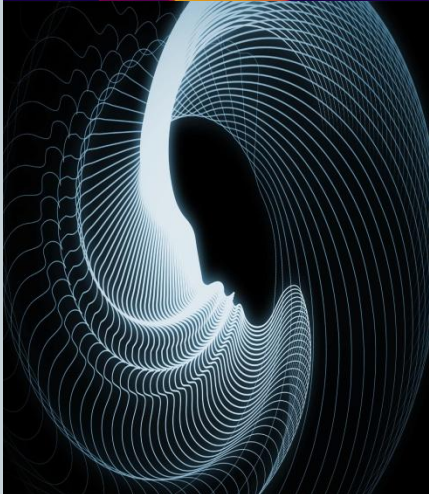
UNIT I TOPIC 1

MEANING, NATURE AND DEFINITION OF PSYCHOLOGY

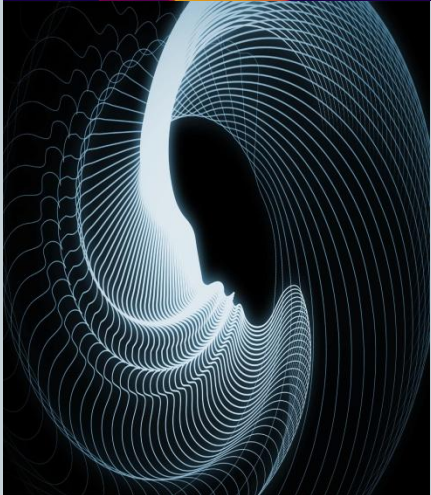
Meaning



- **Literal meaning**
- **PSYCHOLOGY**
- **GREEK WORDS**
- **PSYCHE+ LOGOS**
- **TO STUDY SOUL**



Meaning

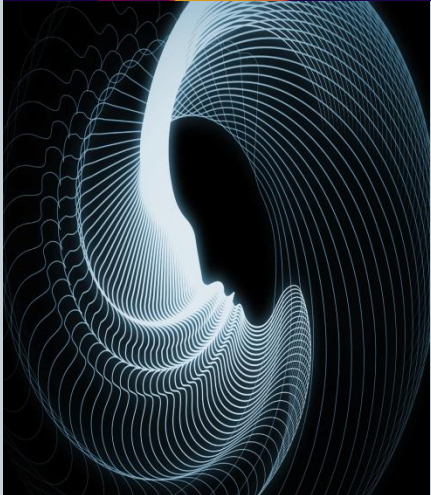


Psyche (*soul*) + **logos** (*study or, Science*)

Thus , the etymological meaning of psychology is the study of soul.

Before arriving to the modern definition, psychology went to a very difficult period or, It had undergone several stages and Meaning

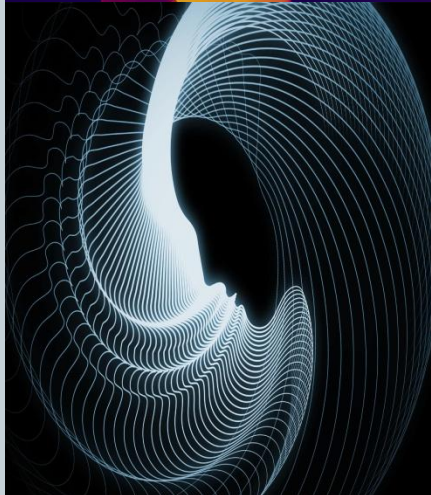
Stages Of Development



The main four stages of psychology are:

- ❖ Philosophical stage- ***Study of Soul/Mind***
- ❖ Structural stage - ***Science of mental life, Consciousness***
- ❖ Behaviorist stage –***Science as the observable behaviour***
- ❖ Modern stage(Till date) - ***Today it is considered as the Science of Behaviour and Mental process.***

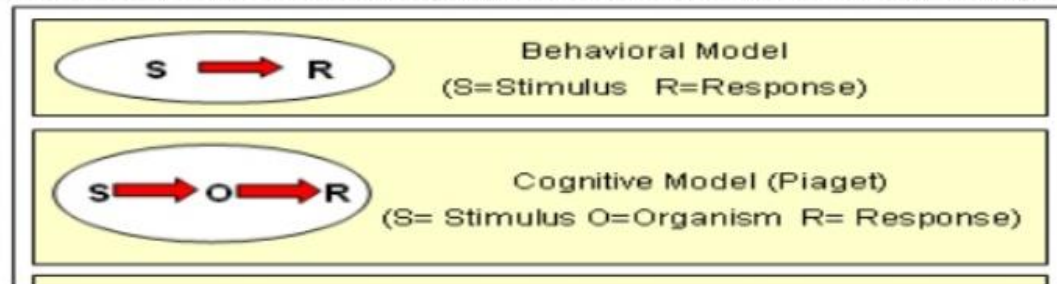
S-O-R FORMULA



S-R and S-O-R

S- Stimulus (Input) O-Organism (processing) R- Response (output)

- ❖ **S- Stimulus (Input)** Stimulus is the Variable which initiates activity for e.g.- Lights, Sounds.
- ❖ **O-Organism (processing)** It is known as individual variables (of any age, sex, educational background, etc, which has great role in organism for resulting response)
- ❖ **R- Response (output)** Responses are results depending upon the species and stimulus e.g. Blinking eye is the response to an intense light(stimulus),Crying in pain, smile while being happy etc..



Some Definitions



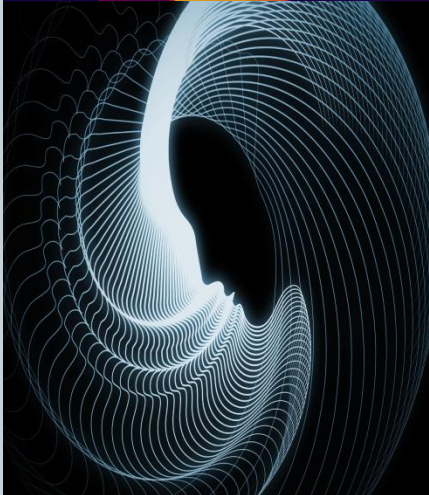
- **वाट्सन**– मनोविज्ञान व्यवहार का शुद्ध विज्ञान हैं.
- **मैकडूगल**– मनोविज्ञान व्यवहार एवं आचरण का विज्ञान हैं.
- **स्किनर**– मनोविज्ञान व्यवहार एवं अनुभव का विज्ञान हैं.
- **वुडवर्थ**– मनोविज्ञान वातावरण के सम्पर्क में होने वाले व्यवहार का अध्ययन हैं.
- **जेम्स ड्रेवर**– मनोविज्ञान शुद्ध विज्ञान हैं.
- **बोरिंग एवं लेंगफील्ड**– मनोविज्ञान मानव प्रकृति का अध्ययन हैं.
- **मैकडूगल**– मनोविज्ञान जीवित वस्तुओं के व्यवहार का विधायक विज्ञान हैं.

Some Definitions



- Acc. to Woodworth, “Psychology is a science of the activities of the individual in relation to his environment”
- Acc to Skinner, “Psychology deals with responses to any and every kind of situation that life presents. By responses or behavior is meant all form of process, adjustment, activities and expressions of the organism”

KEY CONCEPTS



- BEHAVIOR
- SCIENTIFIC STUDY
- LIFE SITUATIONS
- ENVIRONMENT (Internal/
External)
- MENTAL PROCESSES

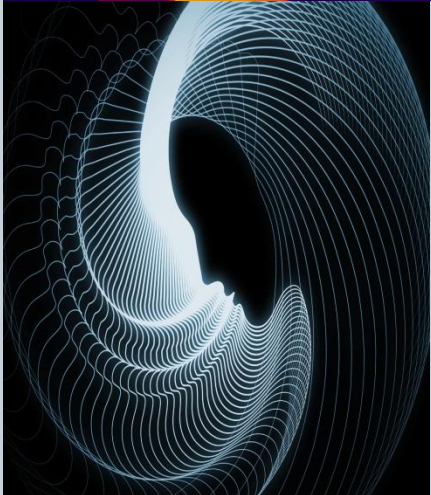
KEY CONCEPTS



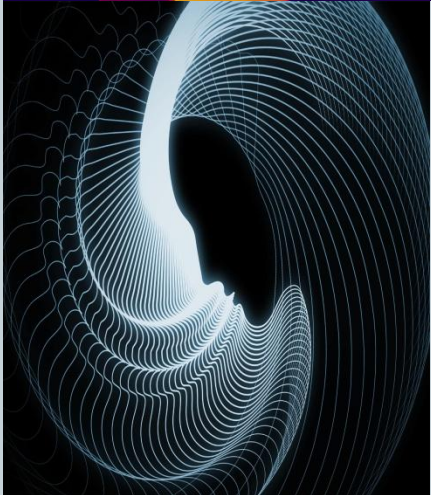
Behavior is any response towards stimulus

Behavior has different types.

- Overt,
- Covert,
- Conscious,
- Unconscious,
- Rational,
- Irrational,
- Voluntary and Involuntary.



KEY CONCEPTS



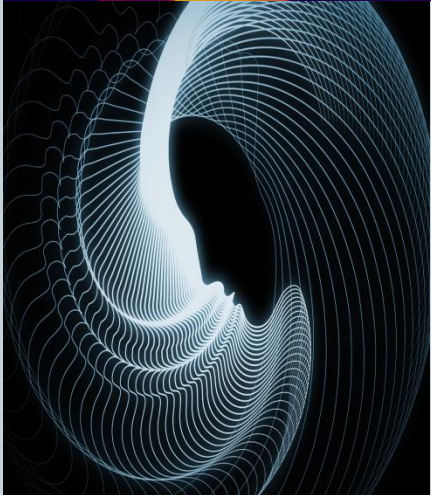
- Scientific Study
- What is Science...?
- Why Psychology is a Science..?
- Is a Pure Science or Behavior Science..?

KEY CONCEPTS

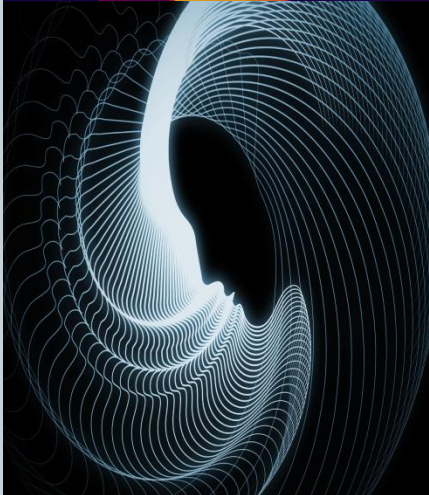


- Scientific Study

A science is a branch of knowledge that seeks to describe, explain, predict, and modify some domain of reality.



KEY CONCEPTS

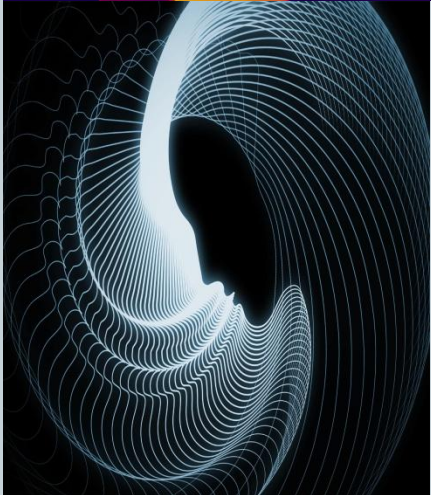


- Environment (Internal/ External)
- Internal- within our body for eg. Thoughts, feelings, physical state, sickness, etc.
- External- outside the body everything including area, objects, other people, creatures, plants etc.

KEY CONCEPTS



- Mental Process
- It includes our cognitions, emotions, attitude, perception, concepts, memory, forgetting, learning etc.



Goals of Psychology

FOUR MAJOR GOALS OF PSYCHOLOGY



DESCRIBE

- To describe human thought and behavior



EXPLAIN:

- To explain why these behaviors occur



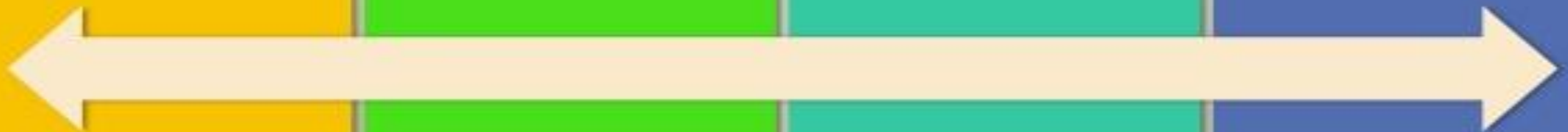
PREDICT:

- To predict how, why and when these behaviors will occur again in the future



MODIFY:

- To modify and improve behaviors to better the lives of individuals and society as a whole



Nature

genetics

physical appearance

biological influences



Nurture

environment

upbringing

social influences



Approaches to Psychology

Nature

Nurture

Biological Approach

Focus on genetic, hormonal, and neuro-chemical explanations of behavior.

Psychoanalysis

Innate drives of sex and aggression (nature). Social upbringing during childhood (nurture).

Cognitive Psychology

Innate mental structures such as schemas, perception and memory and constantly changed by the environment.

Humanism

Maslow emphasized basic physical needs. Society influences a person's self concept.

Behaviorism

All behavior is learned from the environment through conditioning.

Branches of Psychology

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graph TD; A[Branches of Psychology] --> B[Pure Psychology]; A --> C[Applied Psychology]; B --> B1[General Psychology]; B --> B2[Abnormal Psychology]; B --> B3[Social Psychology]; B --> B4[Experimental Psychology]; B --> B5[Physiological Psychology]; B --> B6[Para Psychology]; B --> B7[Geo Psychology]; C --> C1[Educational Psychology]; C --> C2[Clinical Psychology]; C --> C3[Industrial Psychology]; C --> C4[Legal Psychology]; C --> C5[Military Psychology]; C --> C6[Political Psychology]; C --> C7[Criminal Psychology];
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Pure Psychology

General Psychology

Abnormal Psychology

Social Psychology

Experimental Psychology

Physiological Psychology

Para Psychology

Geo Psychology

Applied Psychology

Educational Psychology

Clinical Psychology

Industrial Psychology

Legal Psychology

Military Psychology

Political Psychology

Criminal Psychology

Thank
you !!!
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