“General Psychology Text Book”

Name:

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Introduction to Psychology**:**

Its always a difficult question to ask, when it comes to explaining something about the word “*Psychology*”. The reason being, words might fall short when we begin to tell a story of this exiting field, how it has grown and developed into the current, more mature, and unified form.

Defining the word “psychology” isn’t quite simple as it seems, likewise the simplicity of its definition is also somewhat deceiving. Reber (1995) tried to explain it precisely as “***Psychology simply cannot be defined; indeed, it cannot even be easily characterized…***”; according to him, the philosophers and scientists, with their own set of beliefs, tried to define the term “*psychology*” in a bid to comprehend the behaviors and minds of various organisms including humans. They tried to make an attempt to understand the unintelligible. He also implies that we can only try to comprehend the edges of our knowledge, but we cannot box-in this term in its entirety. Koch (1993) also corroborates this approach by stating that the subsistence of “Psychology” becomes an intelligible phenomenon when it is being studied as a collection of studies, rather than as a rational field of science. In a way, psychology is “***to be or not to be***” question or an uneasy compromise between “***defining it as a whole***” and “***fragmenting it into more specialized fields of study***” **(Parker, 2007)**

The word “*psychology*” originated from the Greek word “*Psyche*” and “*Logos*” where “*Psyche*” means the human soul, mind, or spirit whilst “*Logos*” refers to “explanation” or “study”. Psychology refers to the mental or psychological structure of a person; it is the motive force and a popular topic in the public media, and it entails all approaches what it takes to understand the human behavior. The curiosity of humans’ derives them to know more and more about various events occurring around them. Whenever we see someone doing something or we meet someone, we try to comprehend the reasons behind each kind of activity. Likewise, we also try to learn from our own behaviors and experiences in different situations. In a bid to understand the human behavior and mind, we dig deeper into various questions like:

* Why a person behaves differently in one situation and another person behaves differently in the same situation?
* Why one person waits in the wings to tackle a situation while another person becomes timid to face the music?
* Why some people are quick learners while others aren’t?
* Why some people are friendly in nature and others show hostility?

## The Scope of Psychology:

The science of psychology helps us to deal with this study of mind by explaining the reasons behind these changing natures of humans in a systematic and logical manner that can be tested time and again. At this point, you might think that psychology is purely the study of human mind and behavior. This reveals an ongoing debate about the scope of this subject as ***should it be observed as an observable outward behavior*** OR ***it has some connection with the study of other diverse entities*** including but not limited to science, dreaming, biological activities, and the study of other species. Lets say if the scope of psychology is only mind, still it doesn’t fit into a perfect definition because the scope and the behavior of mind is still not perfectly clear (**Butler, 1994)**. The scope of psychology is far more than the speculation or intuition, that’s why the subfields of Psychology’s family tree are interlinked to several other fields of study that may or may not interact on a regular basis. For instance, psychologists are working in different fields where they study and observe diverse topics such as the effects of tobacco on human behavior and thinking, reasons behind anxiety in children, explanation of dreams, how birds distinguish their species, why different cultures have different traits and principles, memory enhancement, hypnosis, emotions, prejudice, aggression, just to name a few. Likewise, the psychologists are likely to undergo variety of other methods in businesses and schools where they count on laboratory studies, interviews, questionnaires, scientific research etc to understand the mind and soul of individuals. **(Yang & Chiu, 2009)** argued that unlike a single discipline, psychology is a collection of many types of sub-disciplines that are linked together with some common school of thought and that collaborate together to make a one unified discipline. The same goes true when it comes to choosing careers in psychology; the career paths are so many and diverse that students might get confuse as which discipline he / she should choose and which discipline to decline. The scope of psychology is subdivided into these disciplines:

* Biopsychology and neuroscience: This field cross-examines the behaviors in humans and in animals by minutely focusing on the brain areas and analyzing the effects of neurotransmitters and hormones on their behavior.
* Clinical / Counseling Psychology**:** This field primarily focuses on treating different types of mental disorders by studying the assessment, diagnosis, and causes behind these disorders.
* Cognitive Psychology**:** This field contributes to the study of language, memory, and the thought process of humans. The psychologist counts on examining complex research methods that includes the close examination of reaction time and brain imaging.
* Developmental Psychology**:** This field studies the lifespan by simply researching on the emotional, cognitive, and social changes.
* Forensic Psychology**:** This field is connected with the criminal justice system as it applies the relevant psychological principles to comprehend the behavior of courtroom juries, attorneys, and the judges.
* Health Psychology**:** This field, as the name indicates, focuses on how the social situation, behavior, and biology make an impact on health and illness.
* Industrial Organizational and environmental Psychology**:** This field pays its significant contributions with regards to the well-being and performance of employees by applying its research methods to the workplace.
* Personality Psychology**:** This field focusses on studying people minutely and analyzing the minute differences among them. The main objective of this field is to postulate workable theories with regard to individuals’ psychological processes.
* Educational Psychology**:** This field analyzes the process of learning in school, the impact of school programs on students’ lives, and to minutely analyze the psychology of teaching at various levels.
* Cross Cultural and Social Psychology**:** The main objective of this field of study is to observe the process of people’s interaction with each other. It includes various topics such as person’s perception, his / her attitude, leadership, and group behavior in different situations.
* Sports Psychology**:** This field examines different characteristics of sports behavior and helps postulate theories that impact sports performance. It mainly focusses on team interactions and sports exercises.

However, the main goal of any psychological study / discipline revolves around “**understanding the mind and behavior**”.

Psychology and Science**:**

People often criticize that psychology is not related to science in every sense of the word because they deem it a separate branch of knowledge which should not be used to establish scientific truths. Some even go beyond criticizing by stating that the connection of psychology with science is just a fraud. Considering the attitudes of scientists and psychologists, we find some common traits like curiosity, skepticism, objectivity, critical thinking. The same goes true when it comes to applying those scientific methods in conceptualizing problems, collecting data, analyzing data, and thus drawing conclusions **(What makes psychology a science, 2016)**. **Kimble (1953)** also corroborated this theory by stating that whether or not psychology is being taken as a science, still it possess all the attributes to approach the problems within its domain, scientifically.

Its an open secret that psychologists rely on scientific methods most of all either to create new knowledge or to make use of the existing knowledge to understand the human behavior. Humans are inquisitive by nature and people are “*everyday scientists*” since they observe / collect everyday’s data and conduct research to find the answers relating to human behavior (**Cantor & Miller, 1982)**. As in the case of scientists, psychologists also conduct experiments, complete research, and share the results on various scientific mediums including but not limited to peer reviews, academic journals, conferences, media, and the like. The criticism and constructive feedback made by other psychologists refines the research, raising its credibility, thus giving critical insights to others in the relevant field. Hence, psychology is based firmly on solid scientific grounds, and is not limited to only intuition and observation.

Different Schools (Approaches) of Psychology**:**

Psychologists have been counting on a wide variety of approaches over a period of history of psychology. With the arrival of new technology to study human mind on a micro scale, psychology slowly and steadily changed its province from speculative towards a scientific and a more objective approach **(Benjamin & Baker, 2004)**. The following table shows the six major Schools of Psychology in general:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| School | Explanation | Renowned Contributors |
| Structuralism | It recognizes the structures of psychological experience or the basic elements by using self-examination methods | Titchener, Wilhelm Wundt, Edward B. |
| Functionalism | It tries to understand and answer the questions why humans and animals possess specific psychological aspects | William James |
| Psychodynamic | It tries to determine our behavior by concentrating on our early childhood experiences, our memories, our feelings, and our unconscious thoughts. | Erick Erickson, Alfred Adler, Carl Jung, and Sigmund Freud |
| Behaviorism | It focuses on the study of behavior based on an argument that the objective study of mind is not possible | Skinner, Watson, B.F. John B. |
| Cognitive | It focusses on studying the various mind related processes such as perception, thought process, memory, and judgements. | Jean Piaget, Sir Frederic Bartlett, Hermann Ebbinghaus. |
| Social-Cultural | It focusses on studying the influence on people’s thought process and behavior with regards to different cultures and social situations. | Stanley Schachter, Leon Festinger, Fritz Heider |

The following table shows the time period of prominent Psychologists along with their brief description:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time Period | Psychologists Names | Brief Explanation |
| 428 - 347 BC | Plato | He was a Greek philosopher who studied the role of nature with regards to the psychological development. |
| 384 – 322 BC | Aristotle | Same as above |
| 1588 – 1679 | Thomas Hobbes | A renowned English philosopher famous for his work on political philosophy. |
| 1596 – 1650 | Rene Descrates | French philosopher, scientist, and mathematician who is regarded as “Father of modern philosophy”. |
| 1632 – 1704 | John Locke | English philosopher who is widely known as Enlightenment thinker and famous as the “Father of liberalism”. |
| 1712 – 1778 | Jean – Jacques | French philosopher with a political philosophy widespread enlightenment all across Europe especially France. |
| 1801 – 1887 | Gustav Fechner | German Philosopher and an experimental psychologist, a pioneer in experimental psychology. |
| 1809 – 1882 | Charles Darwin | English geologist and naturalist who is famous for his efforts to evolutionary theory. |
| 1832 – 1920 | Wilhelm Wundt | German Philosopher and one of the prominent figures of structuralism. |
| 1842 – 1910 | William James | American Psychologist commonly known as “Father of American Psychology” |
| 1849 – 1936 | Ivan Pavlov | Russian physiologist who made enormous contributions in classical conditioning. |
| 1850 – 1909 | Herman Ebbinghaus | German Psychologist who worked on experimental study of memory and was the first person who described the “learning curve” |
| 1856 – 1939 | Sigmund Freud | Austrian neurologist who is known as the founder of psychoanalysis. |
| 1867 – 1927 | Edward Bradford Tichener | British psychologist who made huge contributions on structuralism i.e. the structure of the mind. |
| 1878 – 1958 | John B Watson | American psychologist popularly known for the “psychological school of behaviorism”. |
| 1886 – 1969 | Sir Frederic Bartlett | English Psychologist and a forerunner of “Cognitive psychology”. |
| 1896 – 1980 | Jean Piaget | Swiss clinical psychologist who made significant contributions in child development. |
| 1904 – 1990 | B.F.Skinner | A social philosopher and a behaviorist. |
| 1926 – 1993 | Donald Broadbent | English psychologist famous for his contributions in cognitive psychology. |
| 20 Century & 21 Century | George Miller, Elizabeth Loftus, Daniel Kahneman, Linda Bartoshuk |  |
|  |  |  |

History of Psychology**:**

Ebbinghaus (1908) stated that “***psychology has a long past, but its real history is short***”. Based on the above timeline, facts, and figures, the history of psychology can be subdivided into two main roots i.e.

## Prescientific Psychology

## Scientific Psychology

Socrates ((469 – 399 BCE) and Aristotle (428 – 348 BCE)

The prescientific psychology in India revolves around the philosophy of **Buddha** who had a strong desire to escape from the atrocities and pain of life in a bid to attain an everlasting, enduring, and permanent bliss. He perceived that all pain in life is due to the bodily presence and for the sake of rewarding the soul, he pondered that how perceptions and sensations combine to form ideas of a deathless state of a pure spiritual condition where there is no bodily pain and suffering (**Carus, 1897)**. **Socrates (469 – 399 BCE)** and his student **Plato (428 – 348 BCE)** argued that when it comes to analyzing the body, mind is a separate entity that is deathless since it subsists even after the death. Socrates (father of the western philosophy) also argued that people who claim that they do have some moral property, should precisely define its nature; and if they fail to define it, they should admit that they are ignorant about the things they claimed. In other words a person must first comprehend the definition of a certain property before he gains any further knowledge about that property. His philosophy, delivered in a tenacious style earned him lots of rivals in return. We can only get a glimpse of Socrates philosophy when we study Plato’s (his student) work such as in Plato’s *Apology*, Socrates has been recognized as the wisest of all people by the god of Delphi but Socrates repeatedly professed his ignorance about being wisest with regards to wisdom (**TA Firey, 1999**). Plato became a disciple of Socrates at the age of 20 and established his own academy with a sole aim of educating the upcoming leaders of Greek society with a powerful aid of philosophy alongside all other known sciences. His entire philosophy can be examined in his dialogues that were written as regular conversations majorly pointed towards piety, friendship, and justice. Plato takes the “***things***” which we can see or perceive with our senses as imperfect whilst he considers “***forms***” which are everlasting, unchanging, and eternal. Plato takes these two major aspects into consideration which he calls "***realm of the forms***” and “***realm of the senses***”. He takes “forms” as the “really real world” while the “*things*” as an “*imperfect world*” **(Michael S Russo, 2001)**.

## Rene Descartes (1596 – 1650)

A French philosopher who was a strong supporter of “*dualism*” believed in the separation of soul (mind) body but postulated about the connection and communication between the physical body and immaterial mind. On the contrast, many psychologists believe that consciousness subsists due to the process of millions of neural connections in the brain and the current state of activity of brain results in experiencing different states of consciousness in return **(Dennett, Koch & Greenfield, 1991, 2007)**.

## Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626)

Previously an English politician turned into a philosopher and became a champion of experimental science of his time. His unique ideas gave birth to the early modern “***scientism***”. He was a strong proponent of “***experimental method***” rather than relying on the speculation. That’s why his philosophical models can be examined by any person who undergoes an appropriate training.

## Scientific Psychology or Structuralism (1870’s to 1900)

Scientific psychology or “***Structuralism***” (1870’s to 1900) refers to the method of introspection that helps in recognizing and examining the basic elements or ‘structures’ of psychological experience. In this regard, a German Philosopher famously known as the “***father of psychology***” “**Wilhelm Wundt**” made tremendous efforts in his laboratory in Liepzig. He wanted to investigate the structure of the mind by using a method of introspection focusing on the nature of consciousness itself. His main objective was to create a visible “***periodic table***” of the “***elements of sensations***”. By using a unique method of “***Introspection***”, the participants are put through some mental tasks to describe exactly what they experienced during the course of the work. The tasks includes but not limited to performing a math problem, reading a page, or viewing different colors. The structuralism also make use of reaction time instruments to calculate the difference of reaction time among different participants. One of the famous students of “Wilhelm Wundt”, “**Edward Bradford Titchener”** (1867 – 1927) became a renowned structuralist who established a laboratory at Conrnell University, USA. This approach marked the beginning of psychology being accepted as a science since the approach was scientific and rigorous. The introspection approach also helped in recognizing the importance of unconscious processes in our mind **(Titchener, 1912)**.

## Functionalism (1800’s to Current)

Functionalism is opposite of understanding the nature of consciousness as in the case of structuralism. It arose in a protest to the private mental events studied by structuralists. The main objective of functionalism was to comprehend about the current specific psychological aspects of animals and humans and why they possess such attributes **(Hunt, 1993)**. **William James (1842 – 1910),** who is famously known as a pioneer educator to offer a psychology course in the USA, made commendable efforts in this regard. He argued that a person’s behavior is the mirror image of his / her thinking. His psychology textbook entails the following text “***My thinking is first and last and always for the sake of my doing***” **(James, 1890)**. The functionalists were of the view that animals can change their physical appearance with the passage of time if they think that it will be functional or useful for them. For instance, a few animals evolved with strong muscles than the past since strong muscles allowed them to run fast. Functionalists strongly favors this theory with regards to human’s brain as they think that the brain also evolved over a period of time to serve a specific function in human experience. Despite that functionalism no longer subsists as a part of psychology, still it has made a strong impact on psychology in many ways. For instance, it laid the foundation of “***Evolutionary Psychology***”.

## Behaviorism (1915 – Current)

Behaviorism is the branch of psychology that focusses on observing, measuring, and modifying behavior. It states that the statements about the mind and mental states are really about actual or potential behavior. The behaviorists were strong opponent of sensations, perceptions, images, and feelings and they never use the terms like mental states or consciousness. According to them, everything can be measured naturally and conveniently in terms of behavior **(Muscio, 1921)**. In other words, they were of the view that the psychologists should not waste time in investigating about the other things; they should just limit their attention to the study of behavior only. They take mind as a black box with nothing to actually examine and a truly scientific psychology alongside objective, verifiable, and accurate results can only be obtained through behaviorism **(Pratt, 1922)**. Prof **James Watson** argued that the main fundamental of psychology is based exclusively on “Behavior”, which is explicable on scientific grounds without referring to what commonly called mental processes or facts (**Muscio, 1921)**.

An American Psychologist **John B. Watson (1878 – 1958)** was the first behaviorist who constrained the study of psychology to behavior. Despite that many other psychologists opposed behaviorism in the sense that it abandons the psychology study altogether by discarding the brain matters and consciousness, still behaviorism paved its ways all across psychology till now **(Marshall, 1918)**. When it comes to explaining behaviorism, Watson amplified the idea that many organisms including humans respond with specific behaviors to special events. For example dogs are likely to produce saliva in an event when they hear the same sound produced in the past with the presentation of food. Watson also explained through experiments that if a child is exposed to a dreadful stimuli while he was presented to objects that were not dreadful could frightened the child in response **(Watson & Rayner, 1920)**. He deliberately summarized his findings in his text book presenting an 8 months old boy “Little Albert”:

“*The boy was placed in the middle of a room; a white laboratory rat was placed near him and he was allowed to play with it. The child showed no fear of the rat. In later trials, the researchers made a loud sound behind Albert’s back by striking a steel bar with a hammer whenever the baby touched the rat. The child cried when he heard the noise. After several such pairings of the two stimuli, the child was again shown the rat. Now, however, he cried and tried to move away from the rat.”*

Another American psychologist **B. F. Skinner** **(1904 – 1990)** further elaborated the principles of behaviorism to a considerable extent. He presented his findings publicly at large and utilized the behaviorist approach to examine the feelings and thoughts at a better scale **(Skinner, 1957)**. Although behaviorists were not totally correct with their theory, still they made enormous contributions in terms of expanding the field of psychology helping the people to better understand the ins and outs. Based on their theory of “***Stimuli and Response***”, S-R psychology came into existence which further helped people understanding several areas of psychology.

## Gestalt Psychology

Gestalt is a German word which means the “***form***” or “***configuration***”. This psychology was developed in reaction to the structuralism. The perception of the “*form*” is one of the major processes needed in a vision. **Kurt Koffka (1886 – 1941)**, **Max Wertheimer (1880 – 1943)**, and **Wolfgang Kohler (1887 – 1967)** elaborated the idea of gestalt as a ***meaningfully organized whole*. Or “*the whole is more than the sum of its parts***”. To define gestalt based on the idea presented, it is “***how the perception is organized***” i.e. rather than investigating about individual parts which together make the perception and thinking, it focuses on how people perceive the individual entities as wholes or units **(Kurt Koffka, 1935)**. The psychologists related to gestalt psychology emphasized to ignore the parts of mind and behavior and only to focus on the total experience of an individual. On the contrary, the advancement of research in neurosciences in 1970’s recommended that the real processing of information executes within brain networks that are interconnected with each other **(Cohen & Gillian, 1973)**.

## Psychoanalysis

Championed by an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, **Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939),** this is the most famous field of psychology to comprehend behavior. By focusing on the role of unconscious memories, feelings, and thoughts, the psychologist can make use of this theory to reveal a person’s true self. This is the best psychology that can truly help in examining the disparity between real motives and the supposed motives **(Cronbach, 1922)**. Freud used to treat his patients in his clinic without resorting to hypnosis and he developed his theories over a period of time. He investigated the unknown motive forces of mind and the unconscious contents and his presented theories cannot be denied in the current era of technology as well. Psychologists have long arrested that the most intellectual and prominent achievements of mind have taken a shape out of unconsciousness **(Pfister & Smith, 1915)**. Freud presented many theories stating that the painful childhood experiences turn into various problems like sexual dysfunction, depression, and anxiety. The psychoanalysis field of study underwent further investigation and exploration by **Karen Horney (1855 – 1952)**, **Erik Erikson (1902 – 1994)**, and **Alfred Adler (1870 – 1937)**. Despite the numerous research and advancements in the field of psychoanalysis, it didn’t make a noticeable effect on psychology since the more complex tests of its theories have not always helped in authenticating the presented proposals **(Moore & Fine, 1995)**. For this purpose, dream analysis and talk therapy with the patient is used where dream interpretation consists mostly in the use of “***free associations***” with dream factors. The patient is allowed to sit with a blank mind and is allowed to say anything that just pops up into his head. An abrupt response, not associated with anything in his conscious mind, psychologist explores the unconscious thoughts in his brain cells. The main problem in psychoanalysis is that its applications are exceptionally diverse and there is also an extensive range of subjects covered. The same goes true for the explanations of problems which are very dissimilar from one another. The explanations are tagged with suggestive hints which make them less developed as they should be **(E Jones & TG Henderson, 1949)**.

## Cognitive Psychology

With the technological revolution all around the globe, Psychology desperately needed a scientific revolution in 1960’s. The radical behaviorists already discarded the need for acknowledging psychology with any mental mechanism. **(Chomsky, 1959)** argued that language cannot be taken as a set of verbal behaviors, rather, language is just a set of rules. **(Miller, 1956)** argued that number 7 is a magical number that’s also a limit with regards to information processing. There were so many anomalous findings all around which don’t suffice psychology to lead a revolution. A new scientific revolution in the field of psychology was required and “***Neisser’s cognitive psychology***” provided that revolution for psychology **(Neisser, 1976)**. The main fundamental paradigm of cognitive psychology was “***Information Processing***”. The information processing involves several cognitive processes that take information from the environment which lead to perceptions, memories, thoughts, and behaviors. Cognitive revolution began in the 1960’s, still the names of a few earliest psychologists are worth mentioning here like German psychologist **Hermann Ebbinghaus (1850–1909)**, British psychologist **Sir Frederic Bartlett (1886–1969)**, **Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget (1896–1980)**, and **Amos Tversky (1937–1996)**.

Hermann Ebbinaghaus is considered as one of the pioneers of “***experimental psychology***” who developed an empirical method to study the ability of people to remember a few words lists under varying situations. His sudden death at the age of 59 is remembered as a great loss to psychology **(Woodworth, 1909)**. Sir Frederic Bartlett was also the professor of experimental psychology at the University of Cambridge. As a forerunner of cognitive psychology, he also made his contributions on cognitive and social processes of memory. He wrote short simple logical stories which entail extremely unexpected and unusual events. He figured out that even after reading them repeatedly, people find it very hard to recall those stories. He presented his hypothesis that it was hard for the people because the participant’s expectations regarding the flow of the story were different than the way these stories actually proceeded. In other words, the flow of te stories didn’t fit into their previous knowledge. A few excerpts from one of his stories “***The War of the Ghosts***” are as follows:

***One night two young men from Egulac went down to the river to hunt seals and while they were there it became foggy and calm. Then they heard war-cries, and they thought: ―Maybe this is a war-party.‖ They escaped to the shore, and hid behind a log. Now canoes came up, and they heard the noise of paddles, and saw one canoe coming up to them. There were five men in the canoe, and they said:***

***―What do you think? We wish to take you along. We are going up the river to make war on the people****…..* **(Beals, 1998)**.

Cognitive psychologists emphasize that the people interpret the stimuli that they undergo a situation and the evaluation and interpretation of the stimuli determines the behavior more genuinely. Cognitive psychology has made an enormous impact on psychotherapy, education, social psychology, human development, intelligence, and memory. The recent “***neuroimaging***” techniques have also raised its importance to a considerable extent as this technology provides clear pictures of the brain structure alongside its function on a micro scale **(Ilardi & Feldman, 2001)**.

## Social – Cultural Psychology

The scientific study of the link between psychology and culture started in the nineteenth century, when people realized the fact that cultural has a great impact on thinking and behavior of the people. Psychologists have also corroborated that culture has a key role to play in shaping the psychology of a particular region. **(Berry, Poortinga, Pandey, 1997)**. **Jahoda (1993)** stated that

“***Perhaps the time will come when a psychology that treats humans as isolated, timeless organisms, and fails to take account of culture and history, will seem like a Hamlet with the prince of Denmark as the only character****”.*

When it comes to analyzing human behavior in global perspective, the cross cultural change across continental boundaries has various implications on behaviors of the people. It includes but not limited to cognition, perception, human development, sex and gender related matters, intergroup communication and relations, violence and aggression. **(Segall, Dasen, Berry & Poortinga, 1990)**. Social cultural psychologists believe that people get attracted to other people who are similar to them in terms of interests and attitude **(Byrne, 1969)**. **(Festinger, 1954)** argued that the people compare their opinion with those of others and consequently develop their personal attitudes and beliefs in return. The most important facet of social cultural psychology is the “***social norms***” i.e. the thinking, feeling, or behaving that a common, unified group of members perceive and share as appropriate to their culture **(Asch, Cialdini, 1952, 1993)**.

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