



Topic : Previous  
Approach to Psychology  
Subject Code : BED18001  
Subject Name : Psychology of Learners  
and Learning  
Delivered by : Dr.P. Senthamizh Pavai



# Dr. M.G.R

## EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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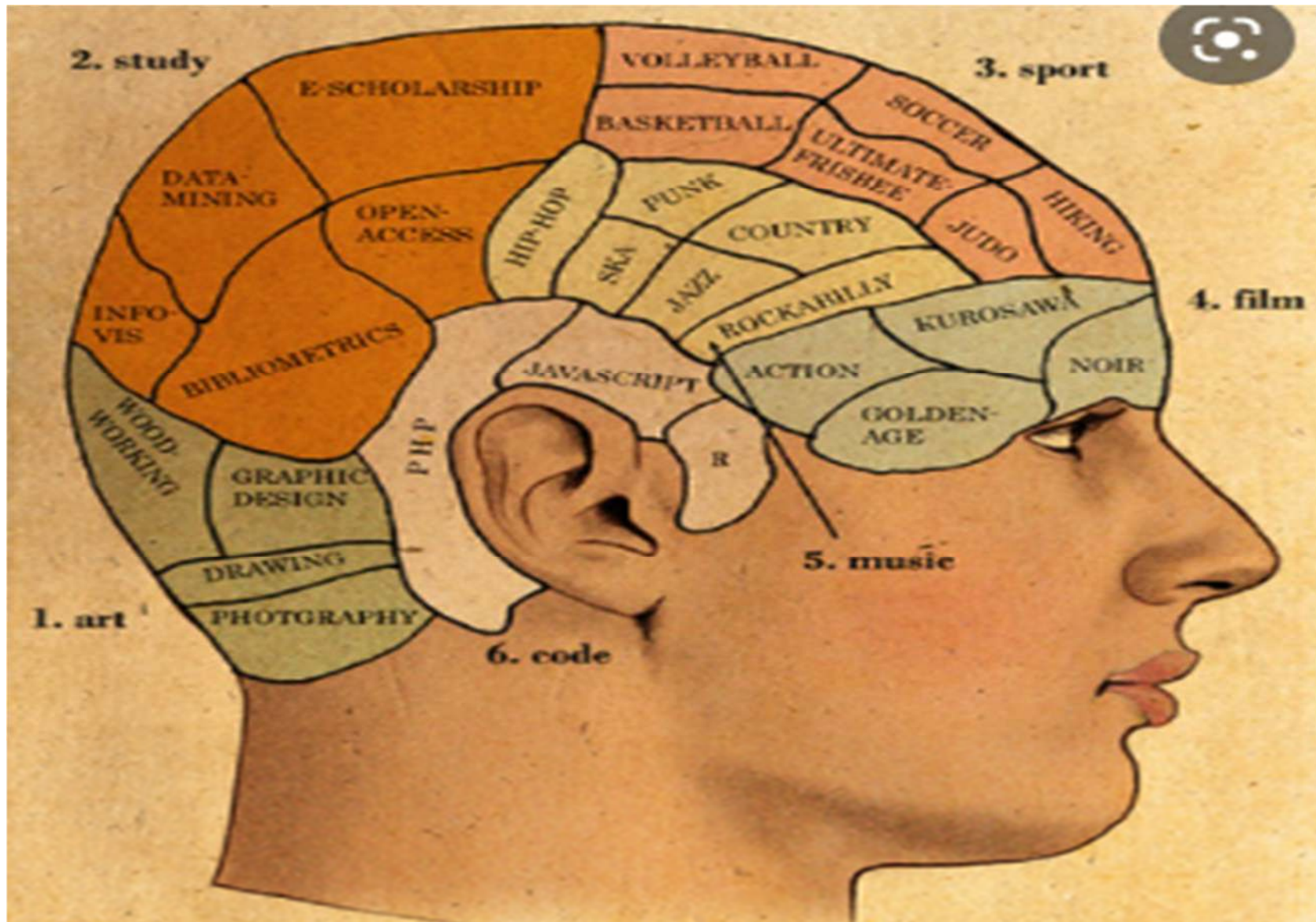
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# **PREVIOUS APPROACHES TO PSYCHOLOGY**

MFA

## STRUCTURALISM (1875 – 1930)

- Was developed in Germany in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Its main leaders were Wilhelm Wundt and later, Edward Bradford Titchener.
- The structuralist, were primarily concerned with discovering the structure of the mind.
- They believed that the mind is made up of building blocks in the various types of sensation and perception and that these building blocks could be discovered through introspection or looking into one's own mind.
- Introspection, which required subjects to look inward and observe and report on the working of their mind.

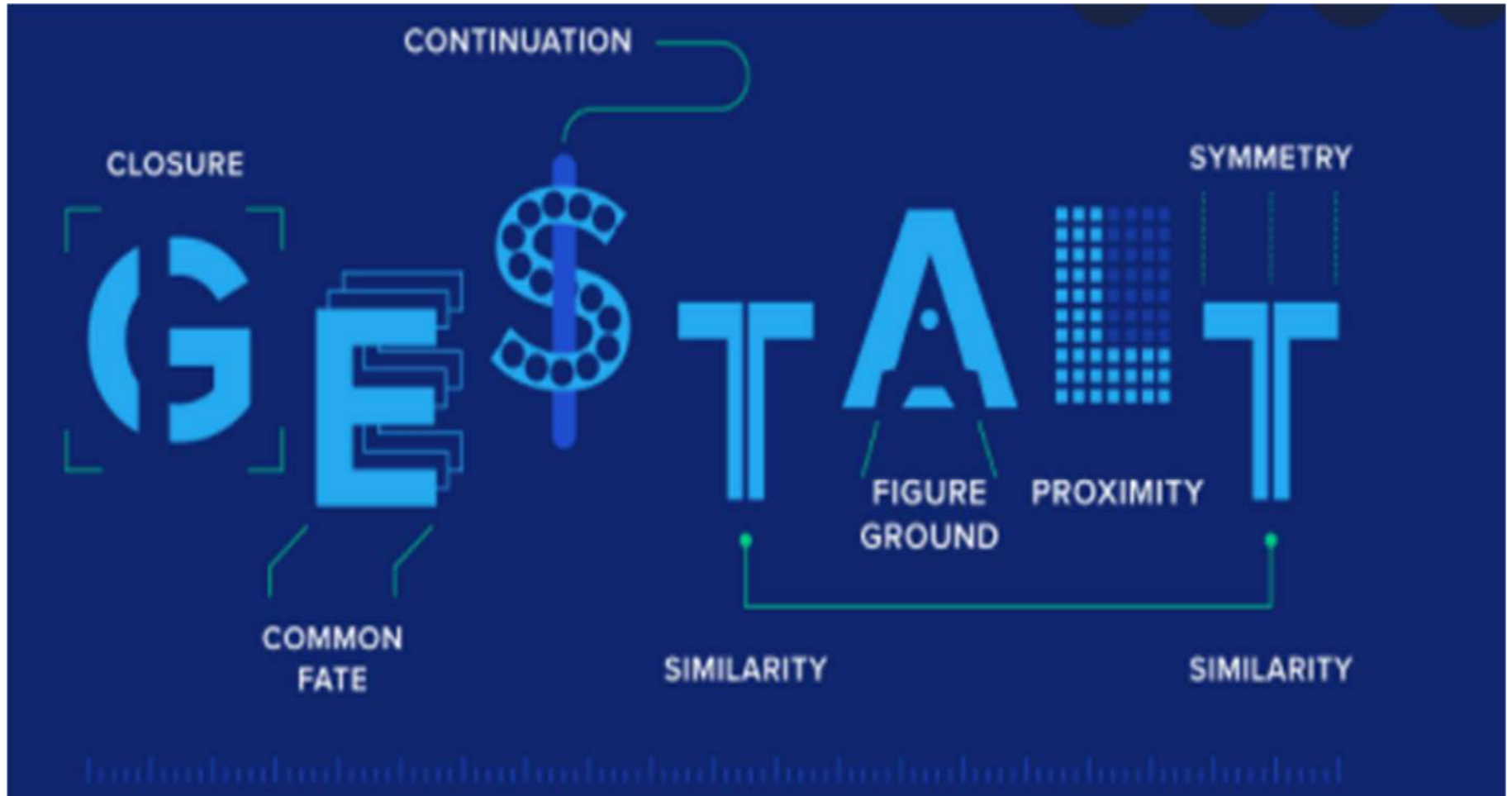


## FUNCTIONALISM (1890 - 1930)

- John Dewey, William James, James Rowland and Harvey Carr were the chief exponents of this school of thought.
- They held the view that it is not the “structure” that should be of prime importance but the “function”.
- Functionalism was the study of the function, use and adaptability of the mind in changing environment.
- To understand human behavior processes, the functional psychologist developed the technique of longitudinal research, which consists of interviewing, testing and observing one person over a long period of time.

## GESTALT ( 1912 – 1940 )

- Kurt Koffka , Wolfgang Kokler and Max Wertheimer founded the Gestalt school which maintained that psychology should study the whole pattern of behavior or experience or the perception of organized configuration.
- Emphasized that perception is more than the sum of its parts and studied how sensations are assembled into meaning perceptual experiences



# PSYCHOANALYSIS (1900 – present)

- Sigmund Freud, a famous physician and psychiatrist attempted to find the cause and cure of personality disorder.
- Psychoanalytic theory stressed the role of motives and cravings, often hidden and repressed in the subconscious mind, which result in abnormal behavior.
- Freud asserted that the sex urges in the unconscious constitute the main human drive, this is known as the libido theory



## BEHAVIORISM ( 1913 – present)

- Was founded by John B. Watson.
- He rejected introspection as psychological technique because its results could not be scientifically verified by other psychologist.
- Held the concept that the subject matter of psychology should be the “*objective observable actions of the organism*”

# WHAT IS BEHAVIORISM?

The theory that psychology can be objectively studied through observable action.

## Operant Conditioning

Subject learns behavior by associating it with consequences.



## Classical Conditioning

Subject learns to associate two unrelated stimuli with each other.



## HUMANISTIC ( 1950 – present )

- Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow emphasized the unique qualities of humans, especially their freedom of choice and decision making, as well as their potential for personal growth.

## COGNITIVE ( 1950 – present )

- Jean Piaget, Noam Chomsky and Herbert Simon focused on thought and mental processes.
- Human behavior cannot be fully understood without analyzing how people acquire , store and process information.

# Cognitive Skills

- Perception
  - Visual perception
  - Auditory perception
- Attention
  - Focused attention
  - Sustained attention
  - Divided attention
- Memory
  - Short-term memory
  - Working memory
  - Long-term memory
  - Visual memory
  - Auditory memory
- Logical reasoning
  - Deductive reasoning
  - Inductive reasoning





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