Date: / /

Condition Stimulus
Uncondition stimulus
Condition response.
Uncondition response.
Neutral Stimulus.

WILHELM WUNDT- FATHER OF PSYCHOLOGY

Date: / /

- Mind body dualism [Renal Decade]
- Methods for study psychology
  (a) Observation
  (b) Interview.

a) Observation
   (i) Systematic Observation.
   (ii) Naturalistic observation

b) Interview
   (i) Guided Interview
   (ii) Non-guided Interview } broadly 2 types.
   (iii) Clinical Interview.
   (iv) Stress Interview

- Experimental Method - Scientific method for collecting evidence.
  (a) Independent variable.
  (b) Dependent variable.
  (c) Confounding variable.

Date: / /

Correlation - To study the relationship between two variables.

a) Positive Correlation

b) Negative Correlation / Inverse Correlation

⇒ Mind body Dualism.

The philosophical view that mind and body (or matter) are fundamentally distinct kinds of substances or natures.

One of the deepest and most lasting legacies of Rene Descartes' philosophy is his thesis that mind and body are really distinct - a thesis now called "mind - body dualism". He reaches this conclusion by arguing that the nature of the mind (i.e, a thinking, non-extended thing) is completely different from that of the body (i.e, an extended, non-thinking thing) and therefore it is possible for one to exist without the other.

→ Methods to study psychology.

a) Observation

The observation method in psychology is a research technique that involves observing and recording behaviours, events, or phenomena in real-world settings. It's used to gather data and gain insights into human behaviour, social interactions, and other complex phenomena.

(i) Systematic Observation.

Systematic Observation is a research method used in psychology and other fields to gather data about natural behaviours, occurrences, or phenomena. It includes structured, Reduces bias, Quantitative data Collection, Replicable,...

Structured - Systematic observation involves following a structured plan and using standardized tools to collect data.

Reduces bias - It helps to reduce or eliminate bias in experimental designs, which increases the reliability and validity of the data.

Quantitative data Collection - It involves recording observations in terms of numerical categories or structured codes.

Replicable - The data collected through systematic observation can be replicated because it's based on stated procedures and logical approaches.

(iv) Naturalistic Observation

Naturalistic observation is a research method in psychology that involves observing people or animals in their natural environment without interfering with their behaviour.

Advantages - Naturalistic observation has high ecological validity because it uses realworld environments, and participants behave more authentically when they don't know they're being observed.

Dis-advantages - Naturalistic observation can be less reliable because it's difficult to contr other variables, which can make it hard to repeat the study. It can also be time-consuming and resource-intensive.

b) Interview:

The interview method is a technique used in psychology to gather data by asking questions to an individual. It can be used in research studies, clinical assessments and therapeutic settings. The interview methods can help researchers understand human behaviour and psychological processes by providing insights into subjective experiences.

(i) Structured Interview.

In psychology, a structured interview is a research method that uses a standard set of questions and responses to gather information from a subject. Structured interviews are also known as standardized, patterned, or planned interviews.

(ii) Unstructured Interview.

Also known as non-directive interviewing, unstructured interviews do not have a set pattern and questions are not arranged in advance.

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⇒ Experimental Method

a) Independent Variable.

The independent variable (IV) in psychology is the characteristic of an experiment that is manipulated or changed by researcher's, not by other variables in the experiment.

Eg:- In an experiment looking at the effect of studying on test scores, studying would be the independent variable.

b) Dependent Variable.

A dependent variable (DV) is a variable that is expected to change based on the manipulation of an independent variable.

OR.

It is something that depends on other factor.

Eg:- A test score, could be a dependent variable because it could changing depending on several factors such as how much studied.

c) Confounding Variable.

A confounding variable that influences both the dependent variable and independent variable, causing a spurious association.

Eg:- Caffein study - In a caffeine study, the experimental group may have slept more or spent more time preparing for an exam than the control group.
Cognitive study.

⇒ Correlation
Correlation is a statical technique that is used to measure and describe a relationship between two variables.

a) Positive Correlation.
A positive correlation is when two variables move in the same direction, meaning that when one variable increases, the other increases as well

b) Inverse Correlation.
A negative correlation is when two variables have an inverse relationship, meaning that as one variables increases, the other decreases. It is represented by a correlation coefficient between 0 and -1, with a stronger relationship closer to -1.

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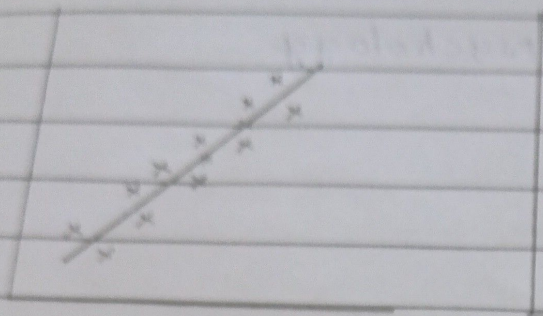

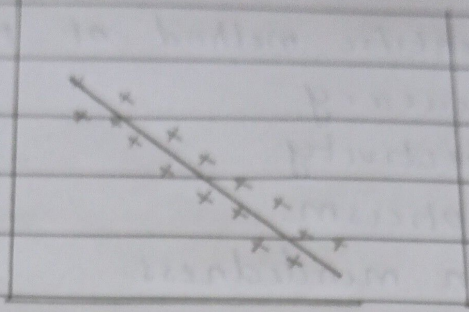

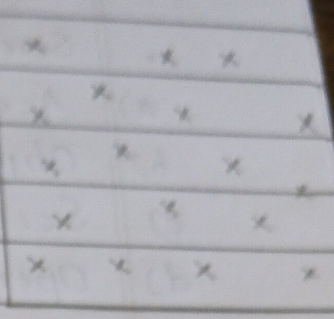

Positive Correlation.

Negative Correlation

No correlation

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. Scientific method of psychology
a) Accuracy
b) Objectivity
c) Scepticism
d) Open mindedness

. Theory, Hypothetic Theory.

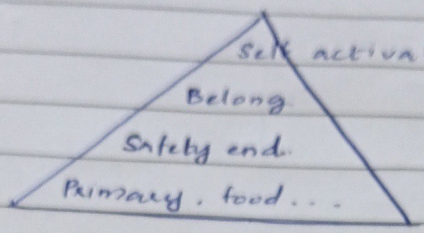
. Different School of Psychology.
a) Structuralism
b) Functunalism

. Psycho-sexual development.
a) Oral Stage (0-1 age)
b) Anal Stage (1-3 age)
c) Faligue stage (3-6 age)
d) Lackency period
e) Genital period (Adult)

. SIGMOND - Psycho-analyse.
ID (Pleasure Principal).
EGO (Reality Principle).
SUPER EGO. (")

} Basic 3 psychological codes

- Behaviouralism
- Humanism



(CARL ROGERS, ABRAHAM MASLOW).

ASSIGNMENT :-

1- Childhood Mental Health
2- Cyber bullying.
3 Body Image in Youth.
4 Academic Stress
(5) Mental Health in Oldage
(6) Gender Sensitivity
(7) Screen Addiction.
(8) Life Style diseases
9. Obesity in Children.
10. Impact of Aggression & violence on screen in young children.

[6, 8, 10]