**1.Milgram's Famous and Controversial Studies of Obedience (experiment):**

Stanley Milgram, a psychologist, investigated **authority compliance** in the 1960s with his **Milgram** **experiment**. Participants showed a high degree of compliance when they were told to shock someone with electricity they thought would be harmful.

Milgram's results, which emphasised the **power of authority**, revealed that 65% of participants administered the **maximum number of shocks**. Recent critiques, however, cast doubt on the **applicability** of the study's conclusions and methods.

Participants' **psychological anguish** and inadequate **debriefing** give rise to **ethical considerations**. Similar results have been obtained when the experiment has been repeated, but with modifications to meet ethical concerns.

Opponents claim that many participants were not given enough of a debriefing and that coercion was the norm. Different outcomes from the experiment raised questions about the **validity** of the first conclusions.

The **Milgram experiment** continues to have an impact despite its criticism, leading to other studies on **situational factors and submission to authority**.

All things considered, Milgram's research highlights the intricate relationship that exists between **authority, compliance, and personal views and actions**.

**2.The Asch Conformity Experiments About Group Behaviour:**

Enter the fascinating realm of Solomon Asch's Asch Conformity Experiments, where he revealed the delicate dance between personal conviction and peer pressure. Imagine yourself taking a fairly straightforward eyesight exam in front of your peers in a room. However, there is a psychological maze hidden underneath this façade.

**Asch's painstaking research** exposed people's tendency to follow rules, even when they contradict the facts. Unknowingly thrown into a group dynamic, participants struggled with the conflict between social cohesiveness and individual judgement. When peers consistently made mistakes, many gave up on their own judgement and gave in to the pressure to fit in.  
Carefully, Asch constructed situations in which accomplices, working along with the experiment, gently led subjects to draw false conclusions. Asch explored the limits of human cooperation through a series of crucial experiments, **revealing a stunning truth: over 75% of participants at least once catered to group consensus.**

Yet, there were glimmers of opposition amid this sea of uniformity. The grip of conformity was broken when even one confederate voiced disapproval, demonstrating the effectiveness of social support in bucking the trend.

By going farther, Asch discovered the complex network of variables influencing conformance. Influences such **as task difficulty, group size, and perceived social standing combined to create a complicated behavioural tapestry.**

But in the thick of the praise, complaints hovered around the edges like shadows. Doubters questioned the real reasons for conformity, speculating that it was more of an attempt to avoid conflict than a sincere agreement. Even so, the core of Asch's research—a timeless examination of the fine line between individuality and belonging—resonated, despite persistent concerns.

# 3.Harry Harlow Infamous Monkey Mother Experiments:

Take a tour of profound revelation and controversy as you explore the mysterious world of **Harry Harlow's breakthrough studies on love and attachment**. In a time when love was regarded as a passing fancy, Harlow ventured to explore the depths of human feeling.

When the curtains open on Harlow's stage, we are thrust into a **behaviorist universe where love is buried beneath suspicion.** However, Harlow's curiosity illuminates the way to knowing like a lighthouse does in the dark.

Through his **notorious experiments on monkey mothers,** Harlow eviscerates a story that is equal parts **brutality and empathy**. After separating the baby rhesus monkeys from their own moms, he presents them with a harsh decision: a chilly, artificial mother providing nourishment, or a cuddly, loving cloth mother that is starved of food. The baby monkeys in this moving play gravitate towards love, displaying a **deep-seated need for intimacy** that goes beyond basic survival.

With every new insight, Harlow questions accepted wisdom, claiming that **love is more than just a matter of necessity** and that it actually shapes human relationship itself. His "**strange situation**" approach is reminiscent of the gentle dance of attachment, in which young monkeys find comfort in the company of their adoptive mothers. This illustrates the significant influence of emotional attachments on the process of growth.

Even still, there are unanswered questions about Harlow's legacy. His experiments are marred by moral dilemmas, and accusations of cruelty reverberate throughout history. **The "pit of despair’s”** isolation cells serve as memorials to the moral decisions that come with scientific research.

Harlow's legacy lives on as his turbulent and tragic life story develops, serving as a constant reminder of the transformative power of love on the human condition. His research ignites a revolution in childcare, creating a renewed understanding of the **transformational power of attachment,** from orphanages to adoption agencies.

**Harry Harlow's legacy** is inscribed in the annals of scientific research, serving as a witness to the intricacies of human emotion and the moral quandaries that entail its exploration. He is both viewed as a **pioneer and a pariah** in the historical narrative.

# 4.Buss Experiment A cross-cultural study on attraction and mate preference:

Explore the complex network of human attraction and mate preference, where our love pursuits are shaped by the interaction of culture and biology. "**Beauty is in the eye of the beholder,"** as the age-old proverb states, yet behind the surface is a complicated interaction between cultural norms and evolutionary imperatives.

Psychologists like David M. Buss explore the depths of our conscious and subconscious preferences and desires to understand the secrets of attraction in the context of romantic relationships. By means of thorough cross-cultural investigation covering 37 distinct societies, Buss sheds light on the complex terrain of partner choice.

Buss formulates cross-culturally relevant theories by referencing evolutionary theory. His theories depict fundamental truths woven into the fabric of human nature, from the primal drive to secure child survival to the complex dynamics of jealousy and parental assurance.

Nevertheless, tiny differences that are moulded by the cultural fabric that envelops every community can be seen amid the universality. **Cultural values create an intricate web of mate** choices that reflects the distinct culture of every group, ranging from the desire for youthful vigour to the goal of financial security.

Patterns appear when data from thousands of participants worldwide flood in, supporting Buss's theories and illuminating the complex dance between biology and culture. All throughout the world, women are drawn to partners who have **"good financial prospects,"** which is a reflection of the evolutionary need for parents to provide resources and support. Men's preference for young, on the other hand, is universal, demonstrating the enduring appeal of youth and fertility.  
  
However, dissonant notes—echoes of cultural subtleties that influence mate preferences in subtle yet significant ways—emerge amid the symphony of cross-cultural commonalities. Cultural values have an impact on the landscape of attraction, ranging from the individualistic pursuit of ambition and social status to the collectivist mentality that emphasises household skills.

**Buss's study illuminates** the complexities of human desire and the interaction between nature and nurture, standing as a beacon of understanding in the furnace of evolutionary forces and cultural dynamics. His research provides insight into the intricate web of human mating behaviour, revealing everything from the evolutionary imperatives ingrained in our DNA to the cultural currents that mould our perspectives.

Even as the argument rages on, Buss's art continues to be a monument to the never-ending pursuit of knowledge—a voyage that crosses boundaries and disciplines to reveal the mysteries of attraction and love.

**5.Roger Sperry (1913‒1994) Split-brain:**

Inspired by prior experiments aimed at curing severe epilepsy, prominent neuroscientist Roger Sperry entered the intriguing field of **split-brain** research. Because it was thought to be the source of the abnormal brain waves, attempts were made in the 1930s to reduce seizures by cutting the **corpus callosum**, the bridge connecting the two hemispheres of the brain. Interestingly, in spite of this extreme technique, no discernible **behavioural or personality** changes were observed in the subjects, in contrast to the significant abnormalities observed in cases such as **Phineas Gauge.**

Sperry's breakthrough research on split brains in cats and monkeys provided surprising new insights. There were **independent feelings, perceptions, and learning capacities** in each hemisphere, yet neither was aware of the other. Additionally, there was no learning transfer between the hemispheres and **memories were segregated**. It was possible to teach each hemisphere contradictory options without creating conflict—as if they had independent minds.  
However, because the left and right brains are uniquely specialised for different processes, like speaking, these findings are not directly applicable to humans. The consequences of split-brain surgery on humans were not well studied until **1961**. The procedure reduced seizures in a patient who had suffered severe convulsions and brain damage during the war, and the patient appeared normal from the outside. However, specific testing identified unique cognitive capacities in each hemisphere: the **right hemisphere for spatial activities and the left hemisphere for linguistic and mathematical tasks.**

The present era of split-brain study was ushered in by the groundbreaking split-brain testing research undertaken by **Michael Gazzinaga, Sperry, and Joseph Bogen between 1962 and 1967.** Through highlighting the divide of thought into **verbal and nonverbal hemispheres**, Gazzinaga's work exposed a flaw in educational systems that favour linguistic aptitude.   
Subtle variations were found after surgery in additional tests that meticulously controlled information to each hemisphere. To demonstrate the different processing capacities of each hemisphere, for example, presenting words to one eye and objects to the matching hand demonstrated differences in **verbal reporting vs practical response.** These results emphasised the intricacy of split-brain functioning and sparked debate on the educational system's disregard for nonverbal cognitive skills.

**6.Pavlov’s Dog Experiment:**

**Ivan Pavlov** carried out one of the most **well-known and significant psychological experiments** in the late 19th and early 20th centuries: **the Pavlov's dog experiment.** The experiment investigated the idea of classical conditioning and showed how **behavior can be influenced by associations that are learnt between stimuli.**

During the experiment, Pavlov first noticed that dogs have a **biological reflex** that causes them to salivate when they are given food. He then presented a **neutral stimulus**, such the **sound of a metronome,** which on its own did not cause the dogs to react.

Pavlov discovered that the dogs developed an association between the **neutral stimulus** (now known as the **conditioned stimulus**) and the food through repeated pairings of the neutral stimulus with the meal presentation. Eventually, even in the absence of food, the **salivary response** was elicited by the simple display of the **neutral stimuli**, such as the **sound of the metronome**.

In this instance, **salivation** in reaction to the **sound of the metronome** is an example of what Pavlov called a **conditioned response**, which is the learnt association between the **neutral stimuli** and the **food**.  
Additionally, Pavlov's work illustrated several important **classical conditioning tenets**:

1. ***Temporal Contiguity:*** Pavlov discovered that in order for associations to form, the **unconditioned stimulus**—such as food—and the **conditioned stimulus**—such as the sound of a metronome—had to be presented in close temporal proximity. The law of temporal contiguity postulates that **learning is most successful** when the two stimuli happen soon after one another.  
  
2. ***Extinction:*** Pavlov demonstrated that the **conditioned response**, such as salivation, gradually diminishes and vanishes when the conditioned stimulus, such as the sound of the metronome, is repeatedly delivered without the **unconditioned stimulus**, such as food. We call this process **extinction.**  
3. ***Spontaneous Recovery:*** Pavlov saw that the **conditioned response** can momentarily resurface when the conditioned stimulus was offered again following a period of rest, even after extinction had taken place. **Spontaneous recovery** is the phrase used to describe this event, which implies that the **learnt relationship** is not completely forgotten.

4. ***Generalisation:*** Pavlov discovered that if a subject is trained to react a certain way to a certain stimulus, they may also react similarly to other stimuli that are comparable to the initial stimulus. The concept of generalisation posits that **conditioned responses are transferable** to additional stimuli that bear **similarities to the conditioned stimulus.**

All things considered; Pavlov's dog experiment gave rise to a fundamental knowledge of classical conditioning by showing how **behaviour can be influenced by learnt associations between stimuli.**