



Assignment

Subject:

Intro To Psychology

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Class:

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Why do we study different schools of thought in psychology?

Because the school of thought or intellectual tradition is the viewpoint of the group of people who share common qualities of opinion or outlook of a psychology, discipline, belief, social movement, economics, and cultural movement, we examine several schools of thought in psychology. When a large number of psychologists expressed their ideas after considering research and personal experience. In psychology, we refer to groups of ideas that are arranged together and describe similar research techniques as schools of thought. As we know if we give the same thing to 2 different persons they will evaluate/view that same thing differently. They will perceive it differently and give their conclusion. Following psychology schools of thought emerge when the opinions of various psychologists are grouped together based on resemblance.

What is a School of Thought?

A school of thought refers to a group of people who share similar viewpoints and opinions about a particular subject. It serves to unify and identify those with common beliefs, traditions, or practices concerning a field of study or subject.

Major School of thought in Psychology

There are five major school of thoughts in the field of psychology that are as follows:

Structuralism

Functionalism is widely regarded as the first school of thought in psychology. This outlook focused on breaking down mental processes into the most basic components. Major thinkers associated with structuralism include Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener.

Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a school of psychology founded by Sigmund Freud. This school of thought emphasized the influence of the unconscious mind on behavior. Other major psychoanalytic thinkers included Anna Freud and Otto Rank and neo-Freudians such as Erik Erikson, Alfred Adler, and Karen Horney.

Freud believed that the human mind was composed of three elements: the id, ego, and superego.

Behaviorism

Behaviorism became a dominant school of thought during the 1950s. It was based upon the work of thinkers such as John B. Watson, Ivan Pavlov, and B. F.

Skinner. Behaviorism suggests that all behavior can be explained by environmental causes rather than by internal forces. Behaviorism is focused on observable behavior.

Gestalt Psychology

Gestalt psychology was a school of psychology based upon the idea that people experience things as unified wholes. This approach to psychology began in Germany and Austria during the late 19th century in response to the molecular approach of structuralism.