



# IHS – L3

## Introduction to Human Sciences

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# Lecture Schedules

Date	Lectures	Topics Covered
1 <sup>st</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> April	L1-L2	Introduction to Psychology
8 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> April	L3 –L4	Cognitive Perspective
19 <sup>th</sup> April	L5	Social Perspective
22 <sup>nd</sup> April	L6	Social Perspective and My research
End Semester Exam		

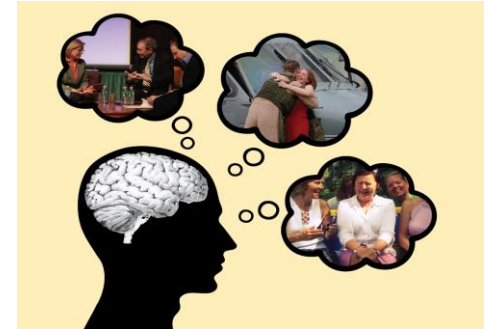
# Overview



**What and Why of Psychology**  
(roots of psychology, goals and levels of analysis, great debates, and how learning Psychology may impact our lives)

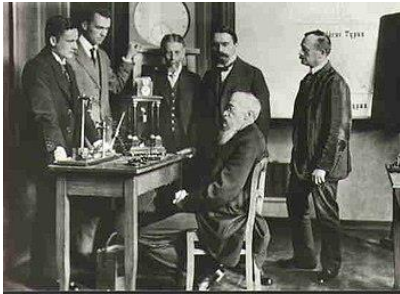


**Individual Perspectives**  
(Cognitive, Neuroscience, and Evolutionary perspectives in understanding individual behavior)



**Social and Cultural Perspectives**  
(What and how of social perspectives and will learn the power of situation than individual)

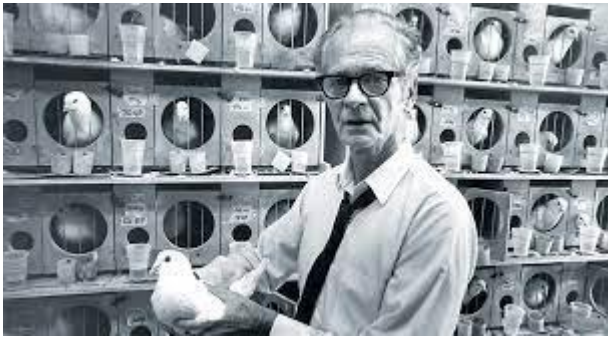
# Major Landmarks – History of Psychology



Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920),  
Leipzig, Germany

- Introduced a systematic observational/ measurement and experimental approach to Psychology.
- Used Introspection, focusing on conscious experience, method alongside reaction time to understand the 'mind'.
- How different must two colors be for us to tell them apart?
- How long does it takes us to react to a sound?
- What thoughts come to mind when we solve a math problem?
- Structuralism – field focusing on 'what' it constitutes in experience

# Major Landmarks – History of Psychology



B.F. Skinner (1936-1990)  
American Psychologist and Philosopher

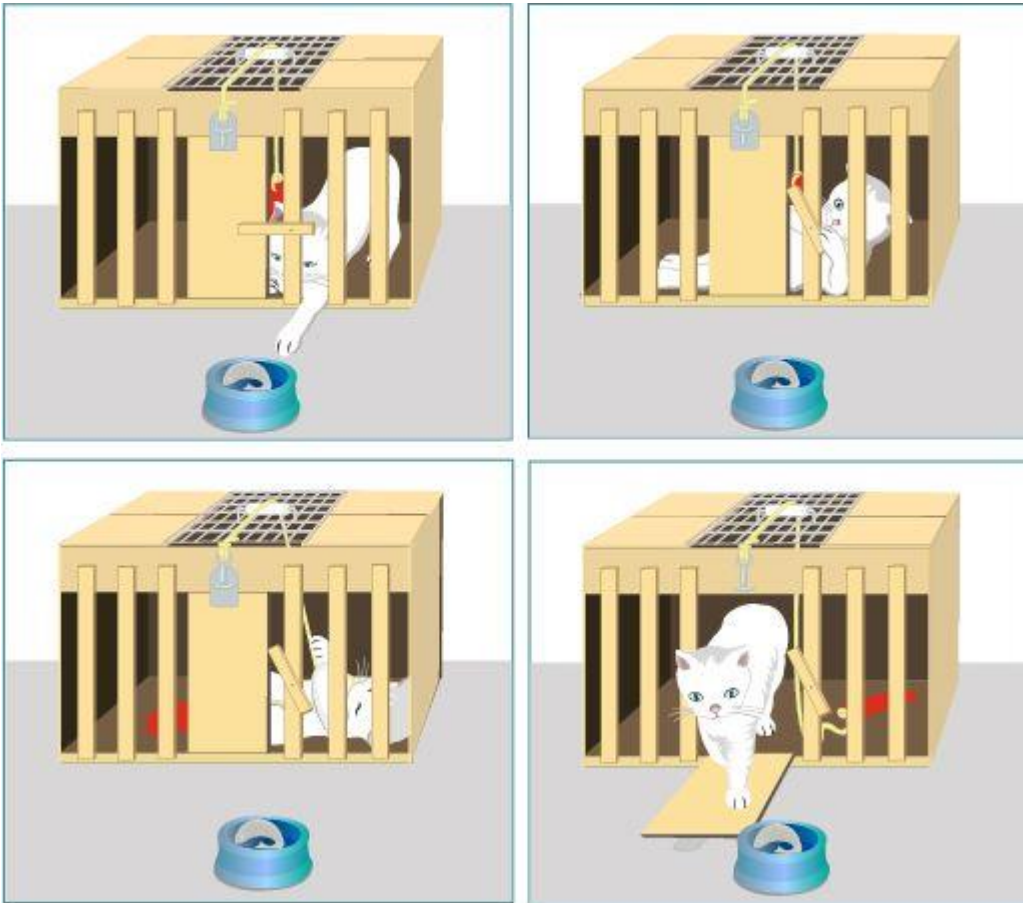


Edward Tolman (1886-1959)  
American Psychologist  
Known for – the *cognitive map*  
*concept and latent learning*

- Dismissed the idea of ‘subjective experience, introspection’ – propagated observable and quantifiable approach
- Behaviourism – focused on understanding ‘learning behaviour’ in which the consequence of an organism’s behaviour determines whether it will be repeated or not
- Laws of Learning to explain all behaviours – ranging from riding a bicycle, eating, attending, to depression
- Failed to acknowledge the role of ‘thinking’ in performing behaviour – *cognition*
- Cognitivism – focused on ‘interpretation’ and argued that without an understanding of evaluative process, understanding behaviour will not be sufficient



# Major Landmarks – History of Psychology : Law of Effect



Edward Thorndike (1874-1949)  
American Psychologist

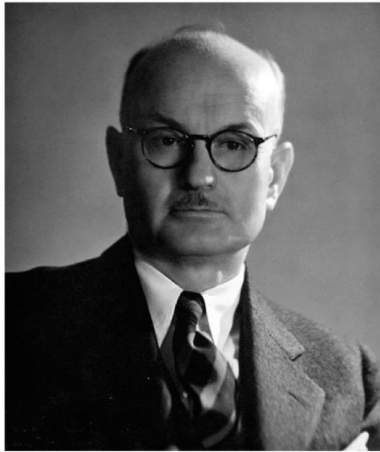


B.F. Skinner (1936-1990)  
American Psychologist



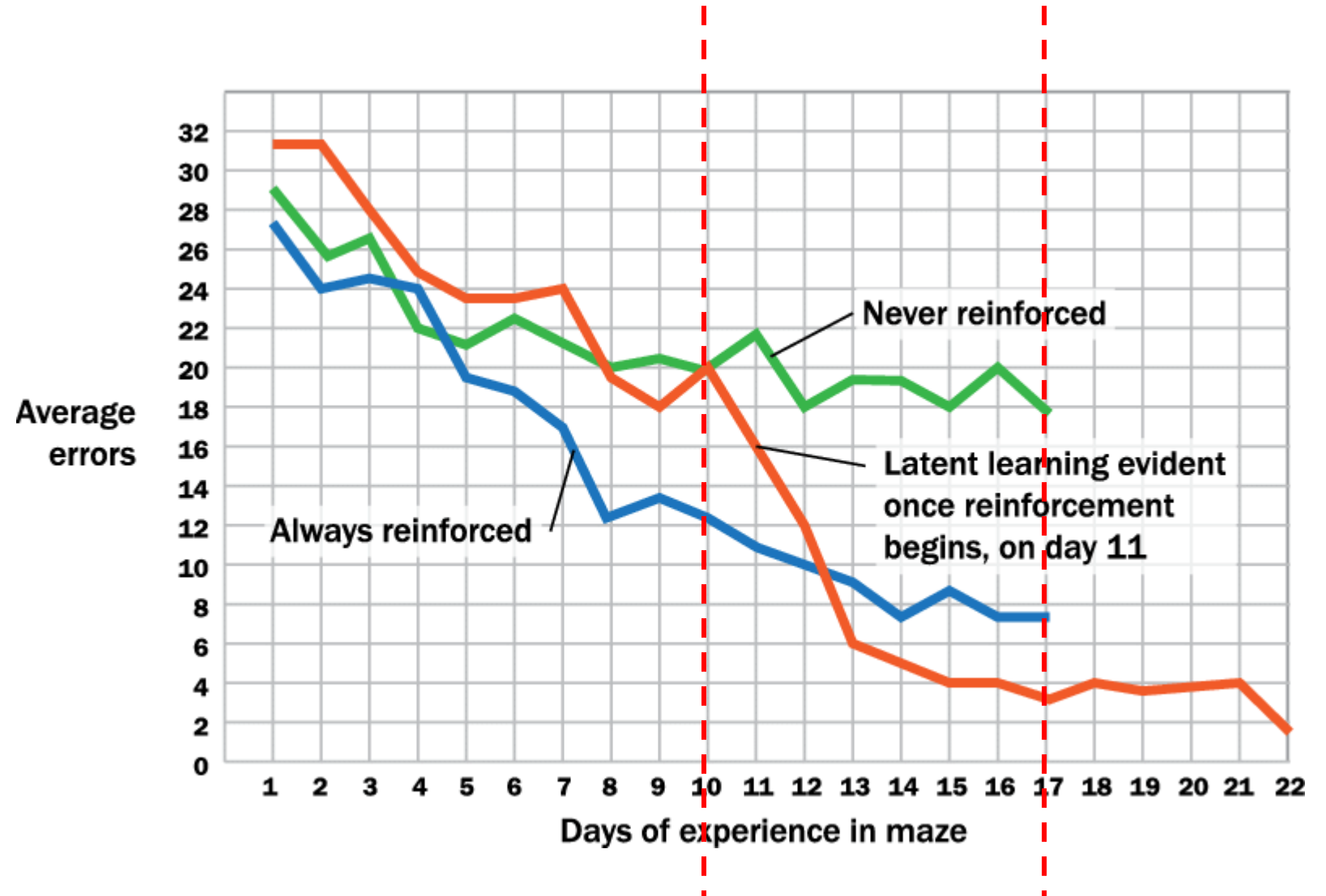
Reinforcement and Punishment

# Major Landmarks – History of Psychology

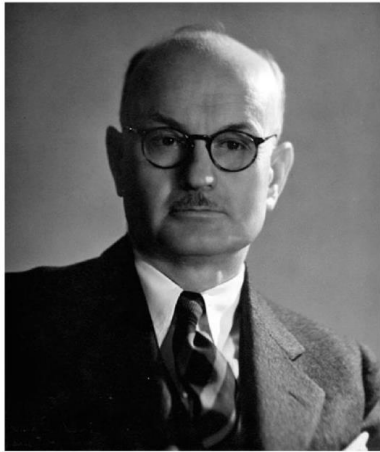


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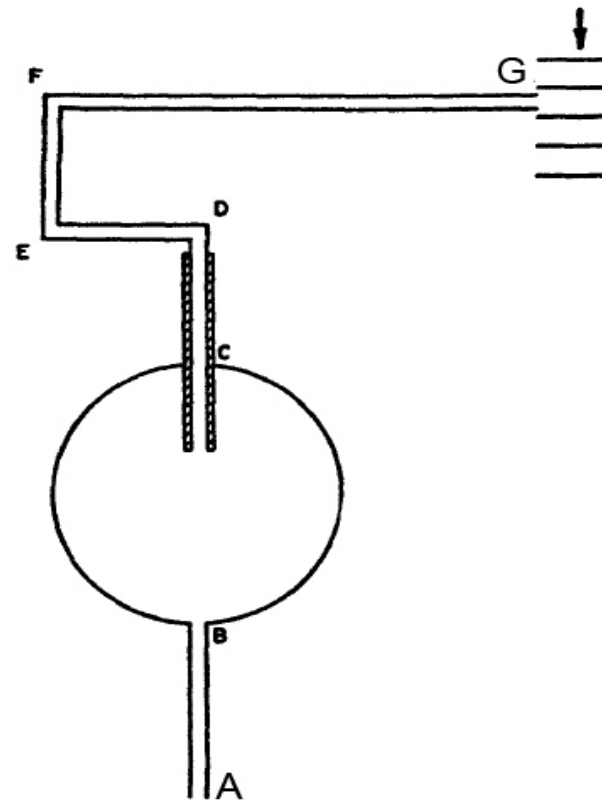


# Major Landmarks – History of Psychology

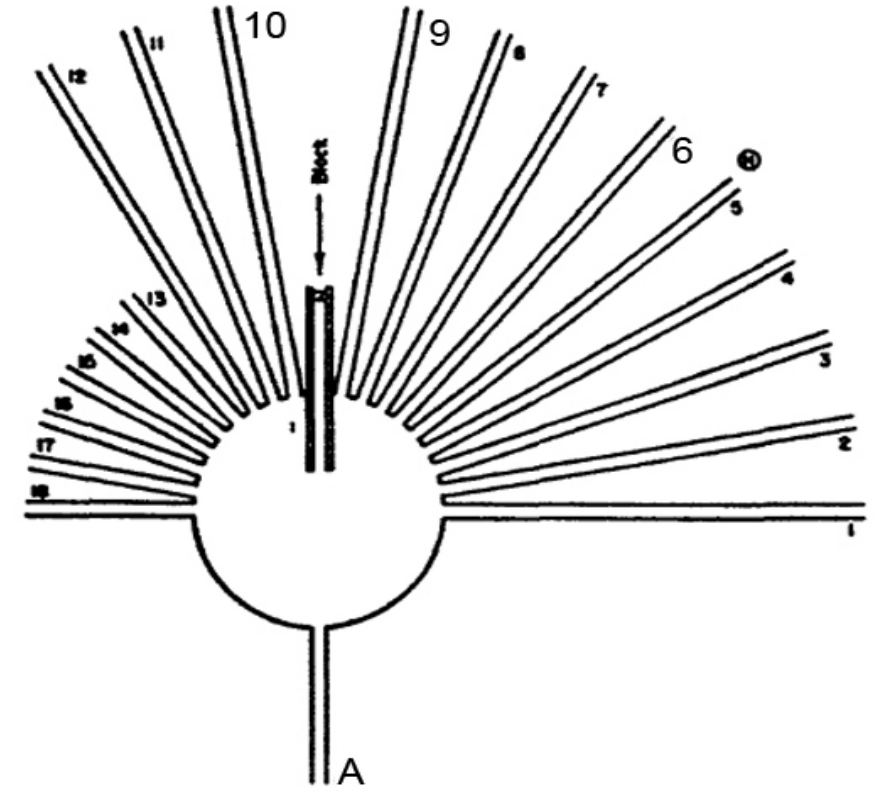


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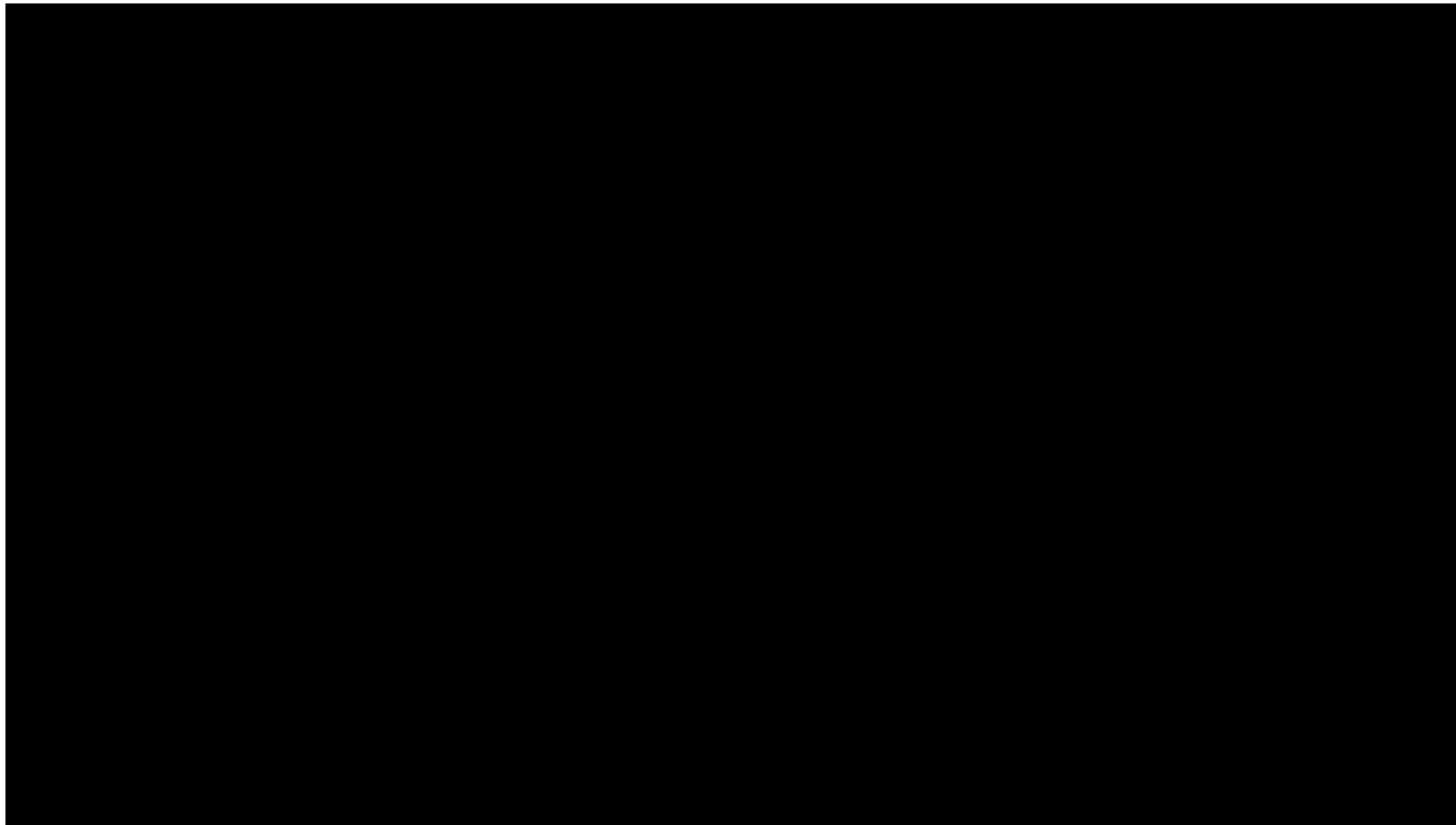
Apparatus used in preliminary training



Apparatus used in the test trial

(From E. C. Tolman, B. F. Ritchie and D. Kalish, Studies in spatial learning. I. Orientation and short-cut. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1946, 36, p. 17.)





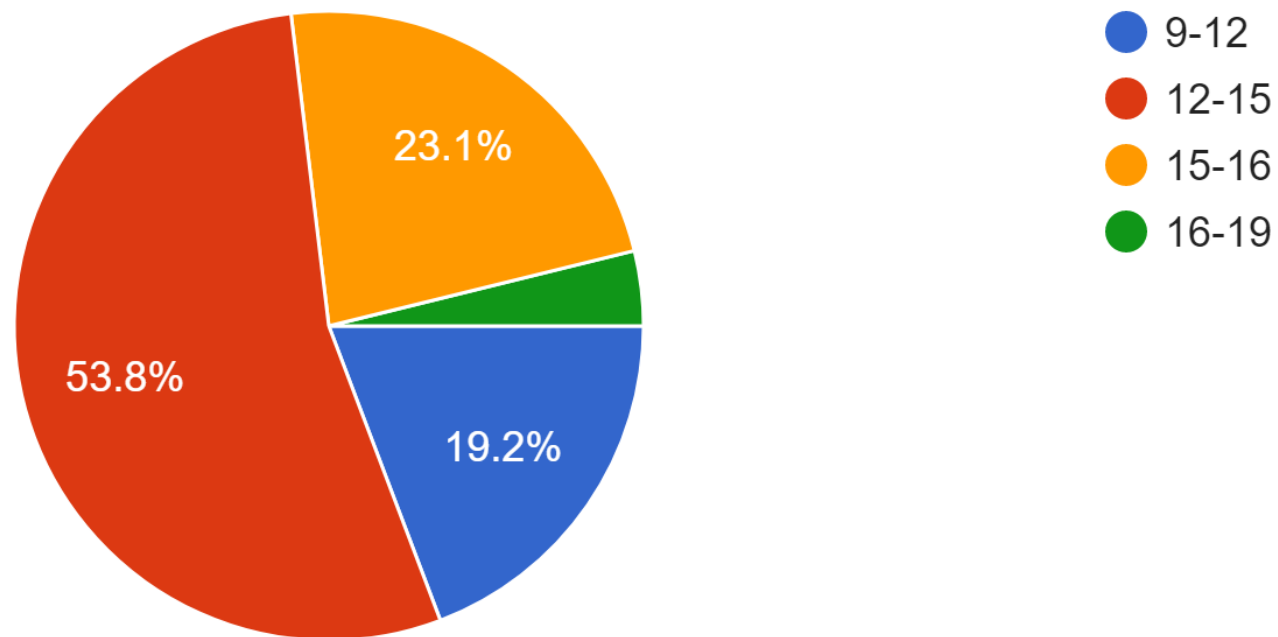


## Activity 2 – Watching video



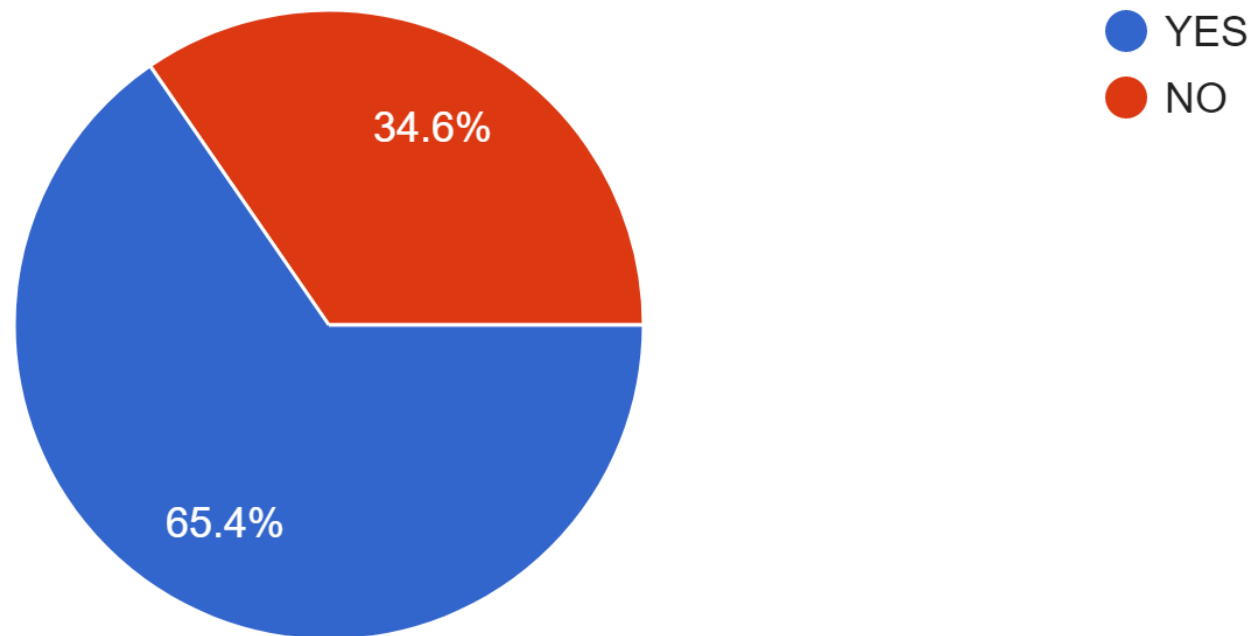
How many times the players wearing white pass the ball

26 responses



# Did you see the Gorilla?

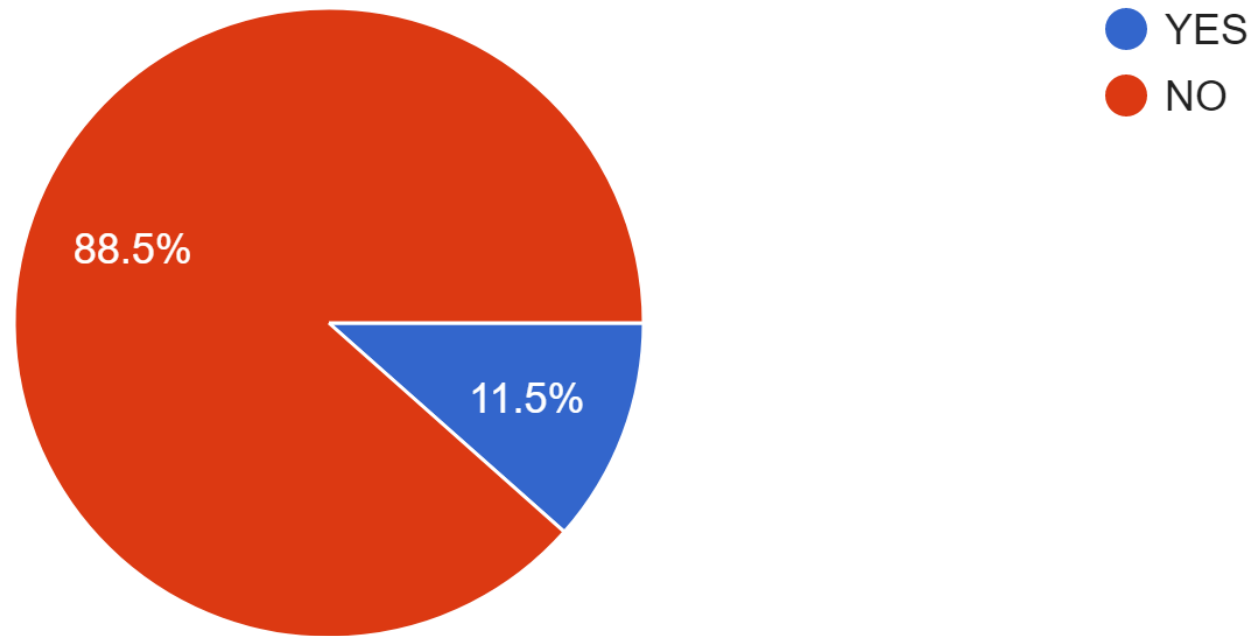
26 responses





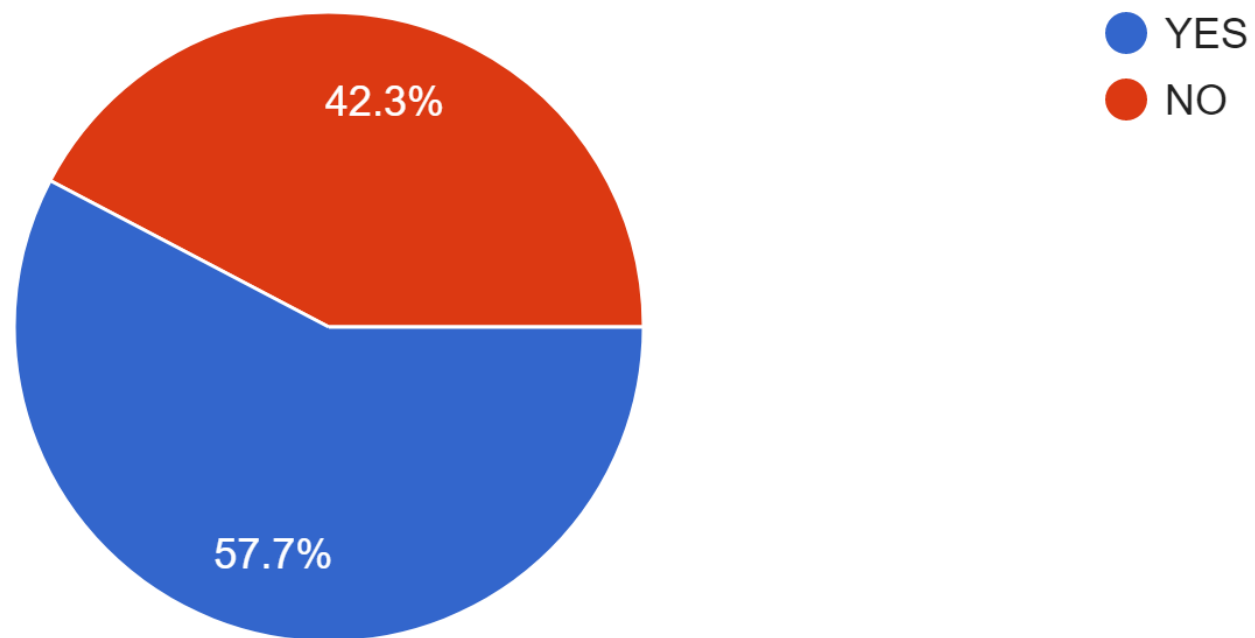
Did you see curtains changing color?

26 responses



Did you notice a player in the black team leave the game?

26 responses



# Activity 1 : Experience Alternative Modality



**PRECAUTION: DO THIS ACTIVITY UNDER SUPERVISION – WITH THE HELP OF SOMEONE**

1. Close your eyes and try to pour liquid (normal temperature) in a cup of different size and material – observe the strategies you come up to achieve the perfection with which you perform these tasks otherwise
2. Close your eyes and try to walk around and see how you figure out the obstacles around, estimate direction and distance, and most importantly, the sense of balance.