



IHS – L20

Introduction to Psychology

PRIYANKA SRIVASTAVA

priyanka.srivastava@iiit.ac.in

Lecture Schedules

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

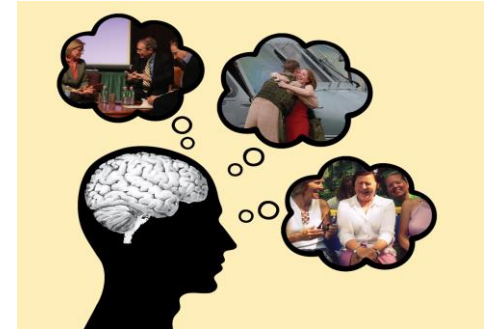
Overview



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



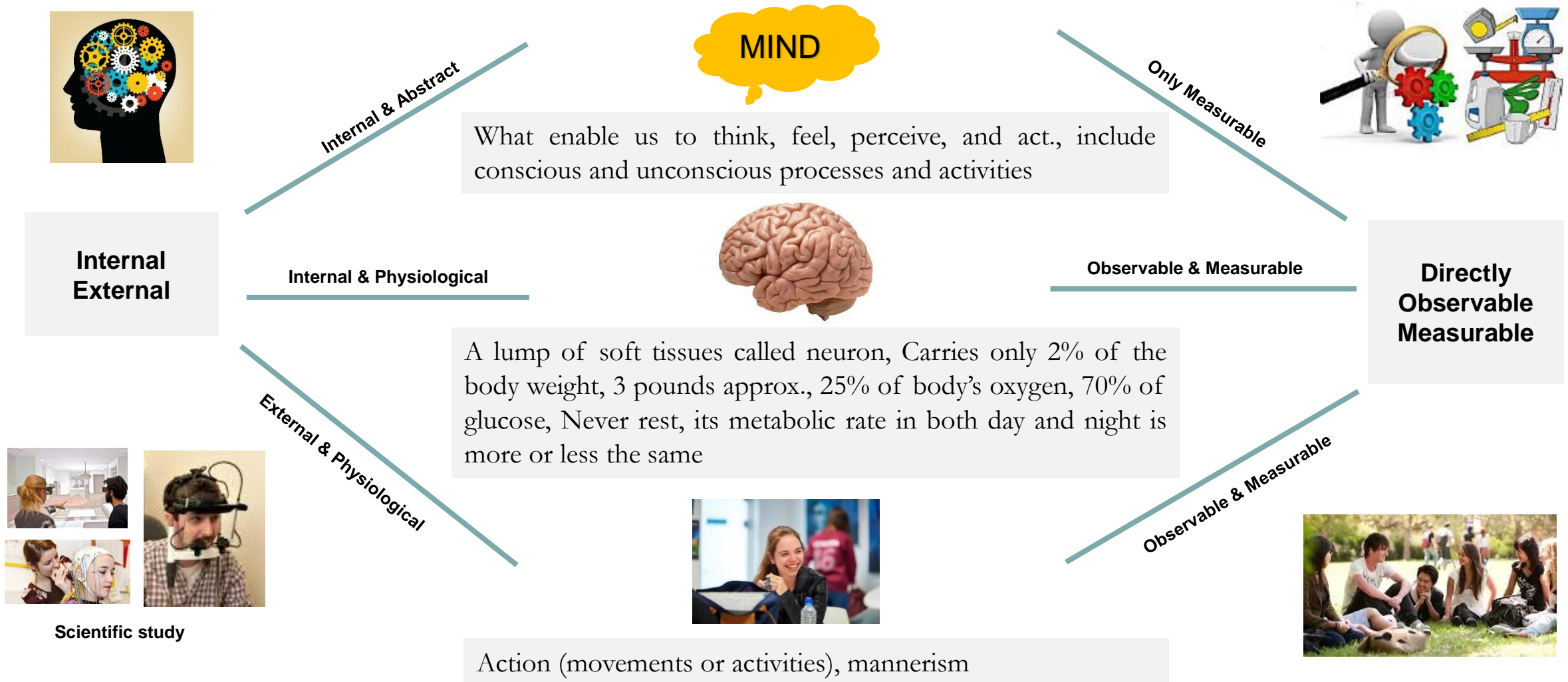
Individual Perspectives
(Cognitive, Neuroscience, and
Evolutionary perspectives in
understanding individual
behavior)



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

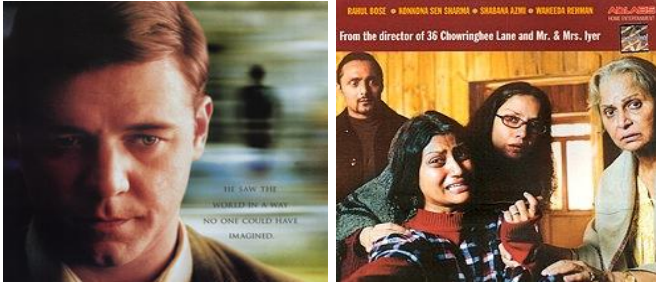
What is Psychology?

Scientific study of Mind, Brain and Behaviour



What does Psychology mean to Me?

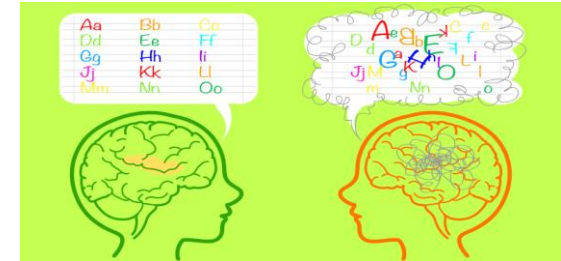
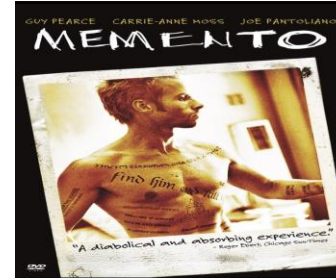
Psychology – Disordered mind and behaviour (examples)



SCHIZOPHRENIA



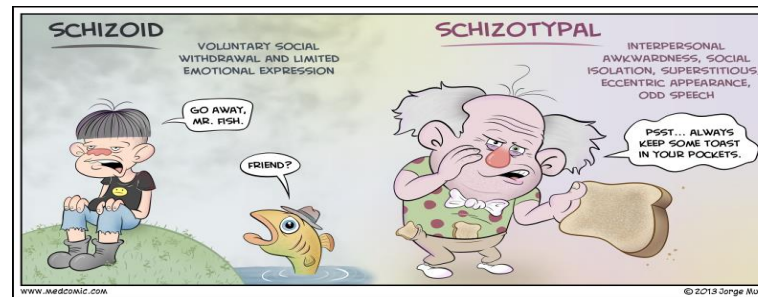
LOSS OF MEMORY



DYLEXIA



PTSD



**PERSONALITY
DISORDER**



DEPRESSION



CATATONIA



ADHD

Psychology – Ordered mind & behaviour (examples)

Delusion (abnormalities of thought, a fixed belief), **Illusion** (false perception of real external stimulus), **Hallucination** (sensory experience occurs in absence of external stimuli, resembling a veridical perception) and **Reality** (What's that?)

Attention, Perception, perception of time, Memory

Intellectual capability than intellectual disabilities

Emotion regulation versus dysregulation

Social interaction ability versus problems with social skills

Motivation and concept of self

Language and communication

Learning

- **What are the bases of Psychology ?**
- **How does the mind usually allow us to function effectively in the world?**
- **Why does the mind occasionally function so ineffectively in the world?**

**WHY DO WE THINK THE WAY WE THINK ?
WHAT MOTIVATE US TO THINK?**

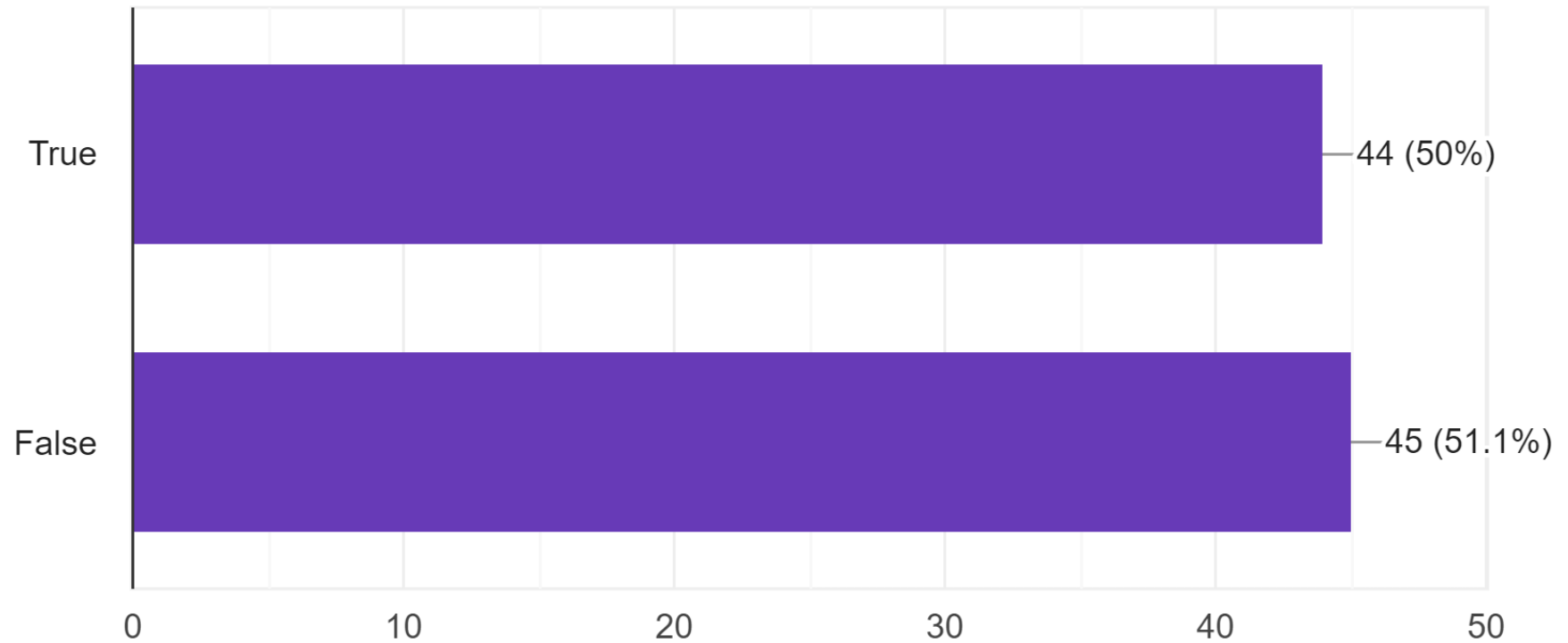
Awareness – Activity



<https://forms.office.com/r/j3C7LJ3CHs>

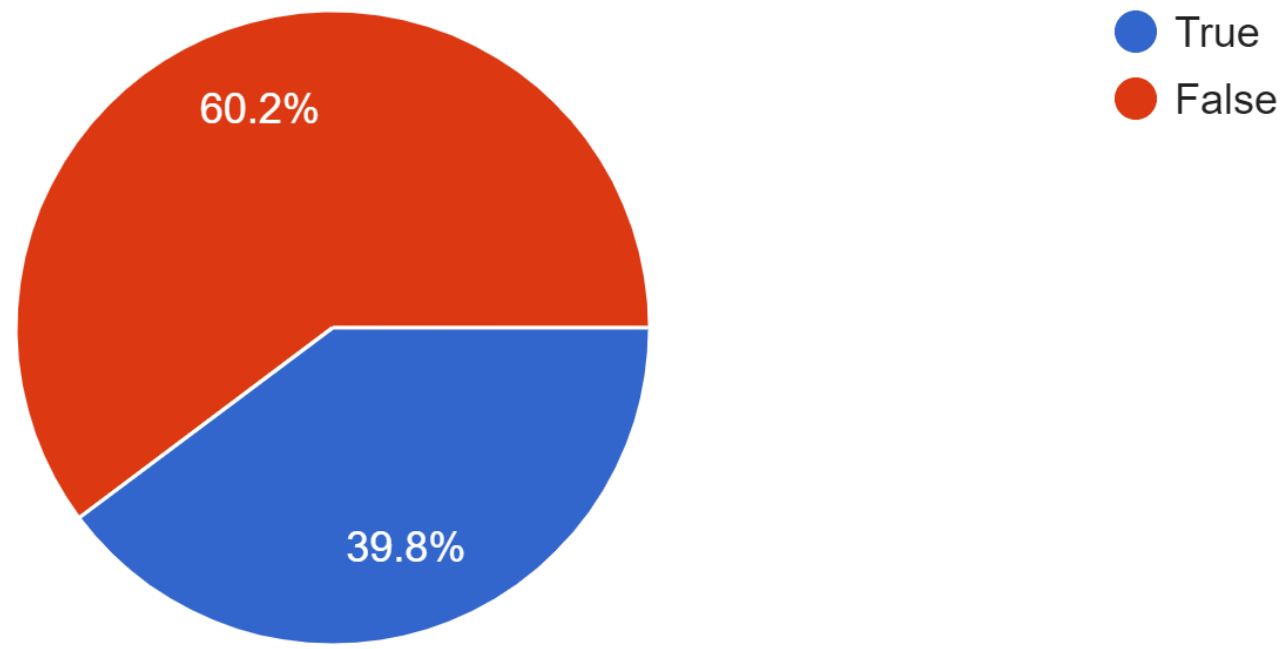
Most people use only about 10 percent of their brain capacity.

88 responses



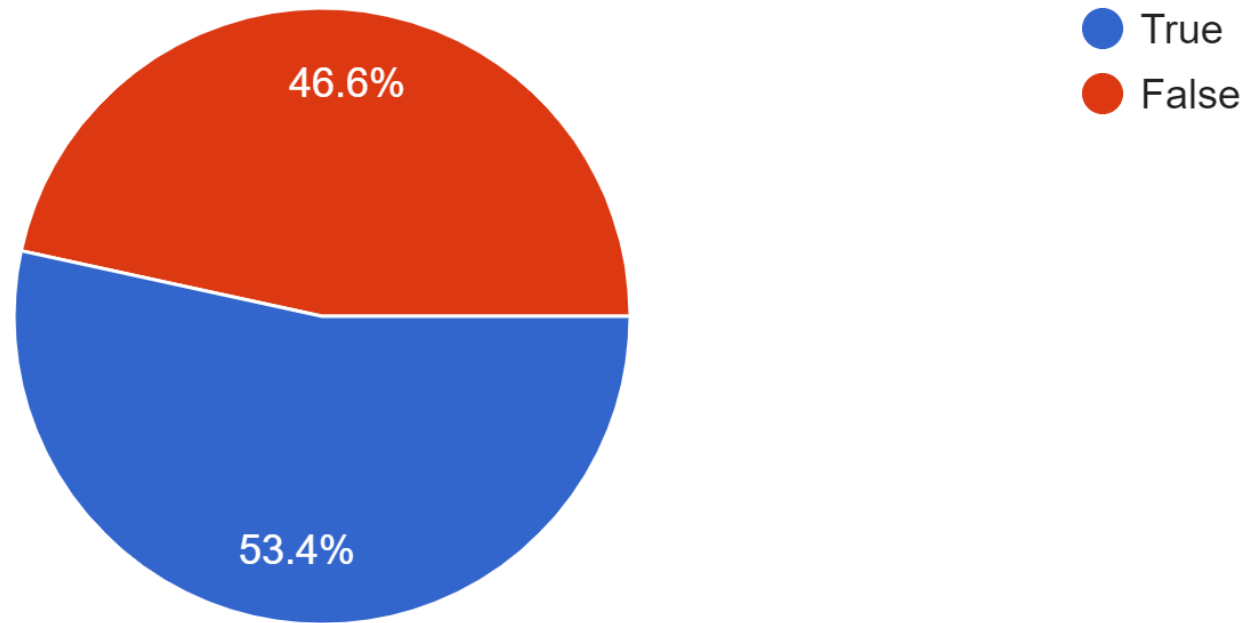
Newborn babies are virtually blind and deaf.

88 responses



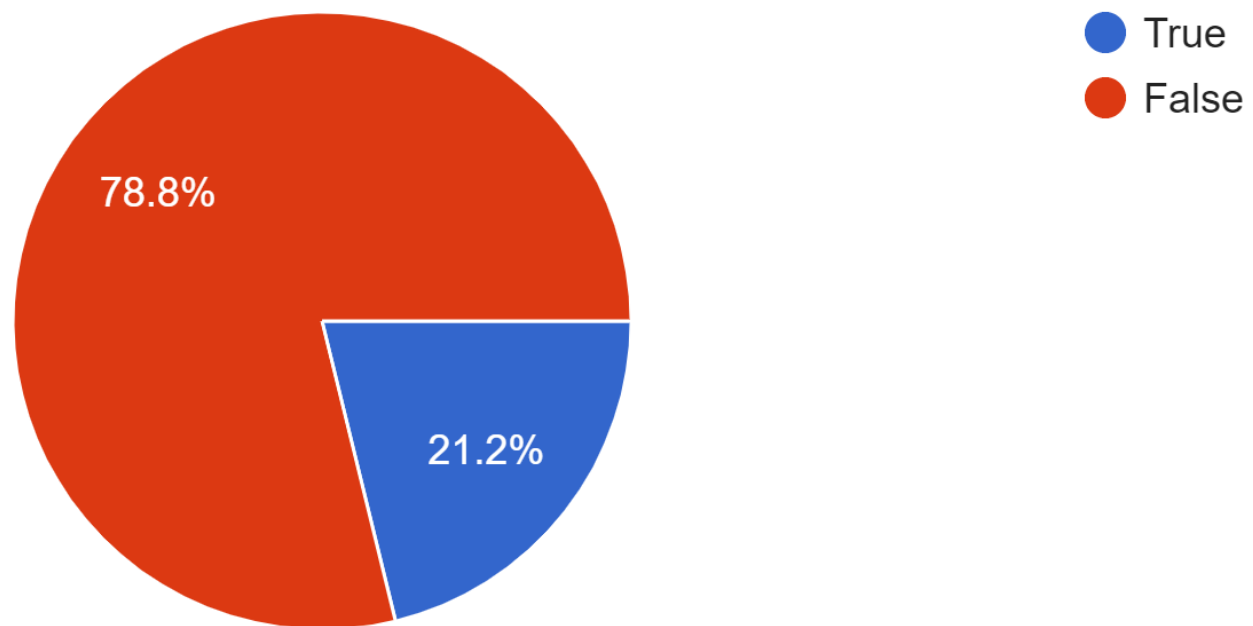
Hypnosis enhances the accuracy of our memories.

88 responses



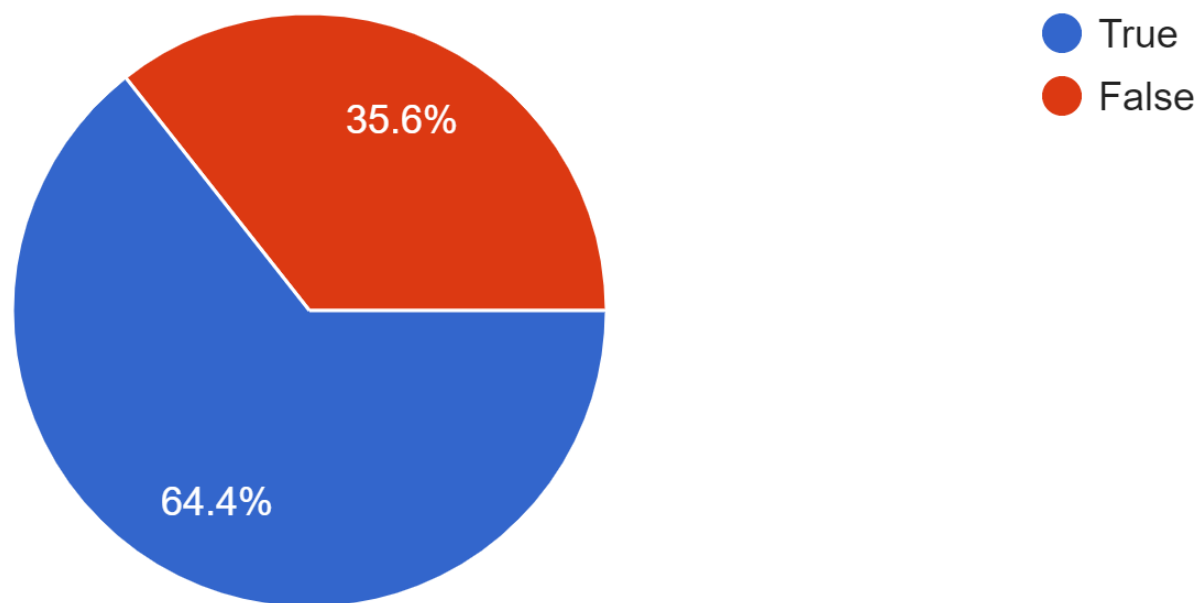
All people with dyslexia see words backward (tac instead of cat).

85 responses



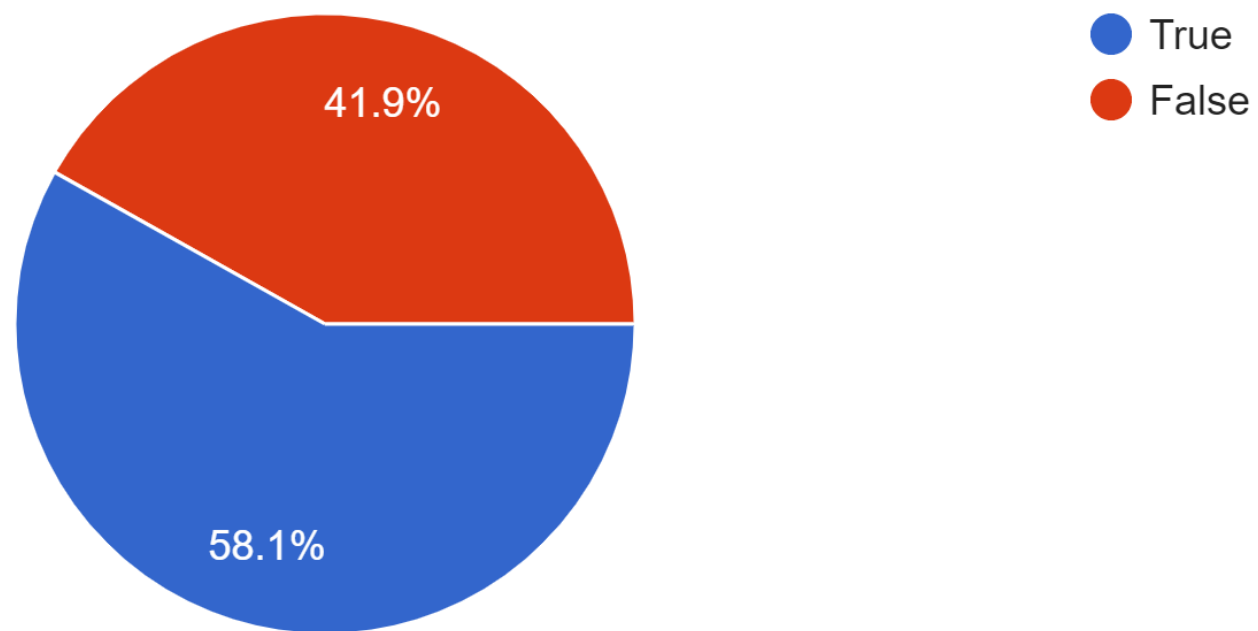
In general, it's better to express anger than to hold it in.

87 responses



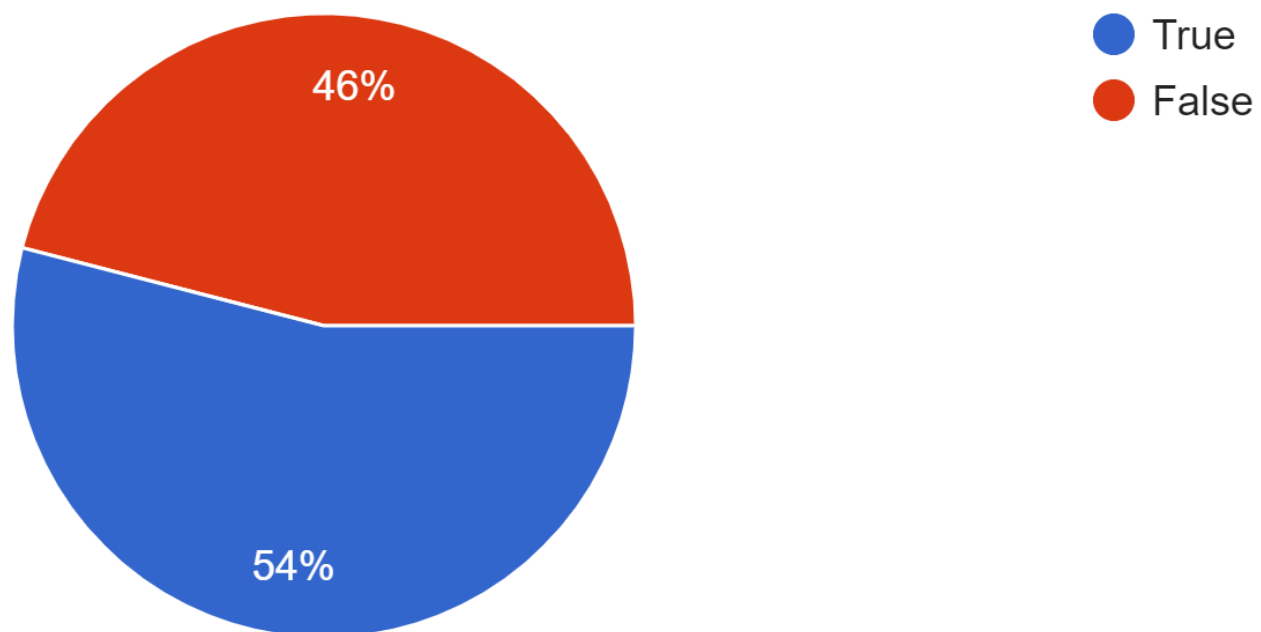
The lie-detector (polygraph) test is 90-95 % accurate at detecting falsehoods.

86 responses



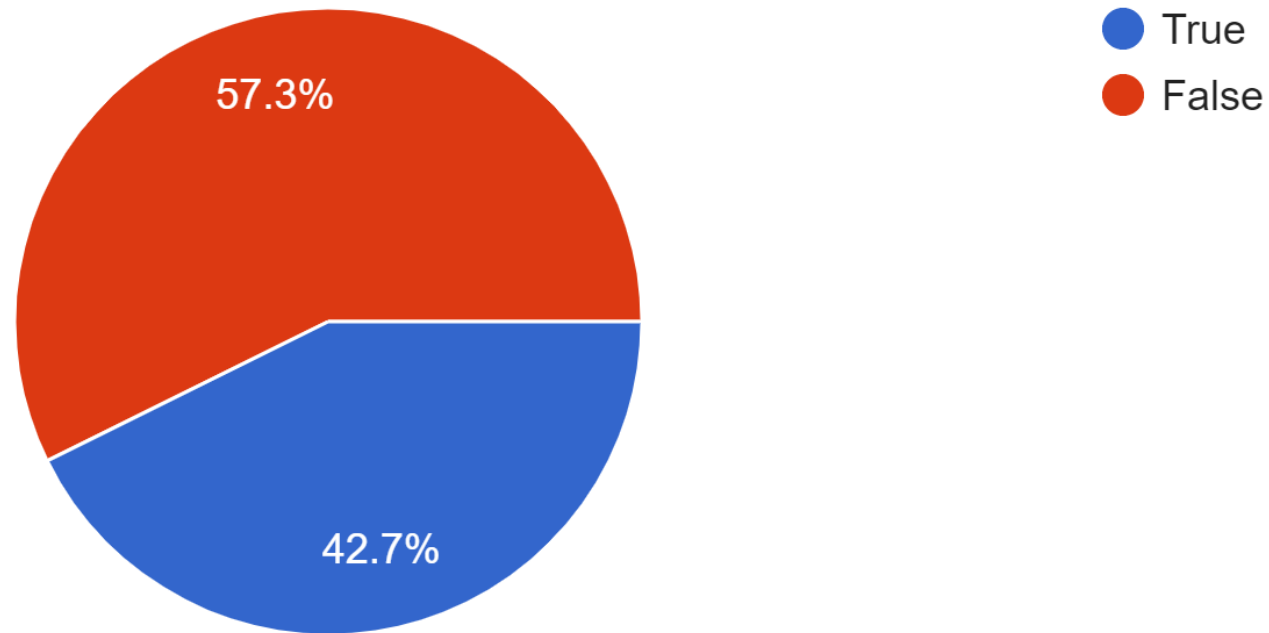
People tend to be romantically attracted to individuals who are opposite to them in personality and attitudes.

87 responses



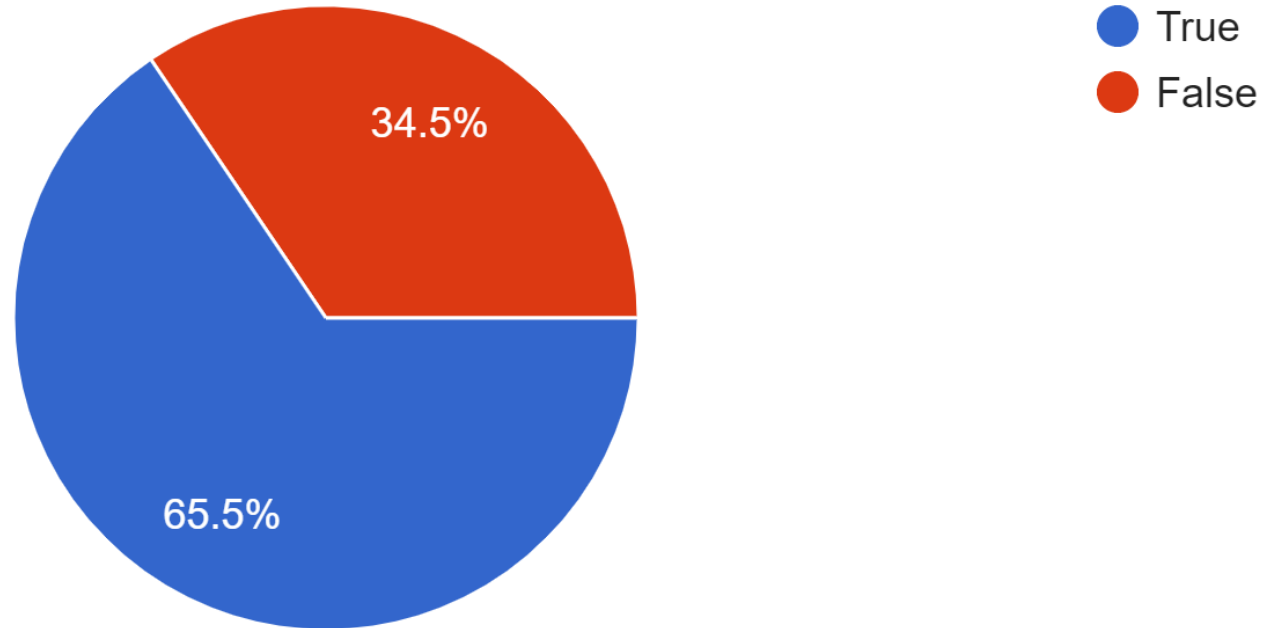
People with Schizophrenia have more than one personality.

82 responses

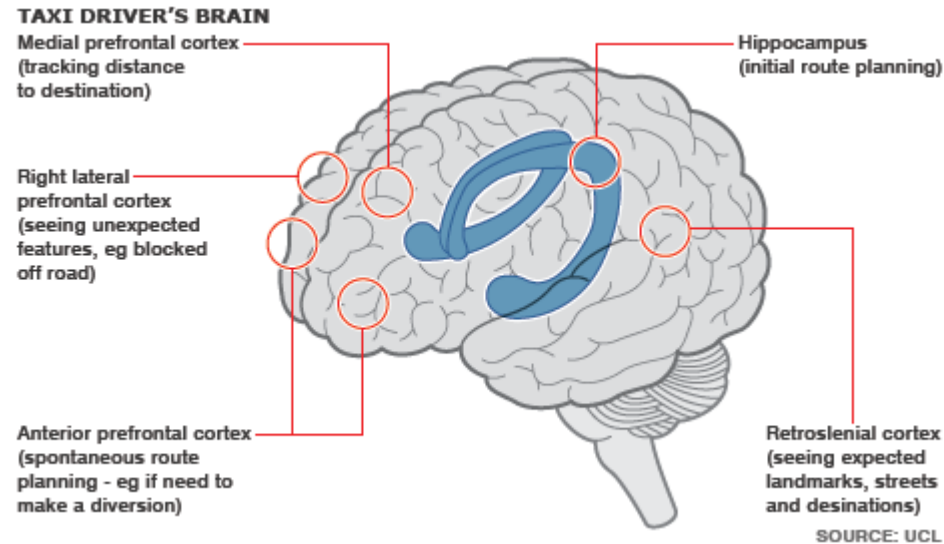


There is a safety in numbers. People are highly likely to offer help to a victim when other people are present.

87 responses



What are the bases of Psychology? – electrical and chemical

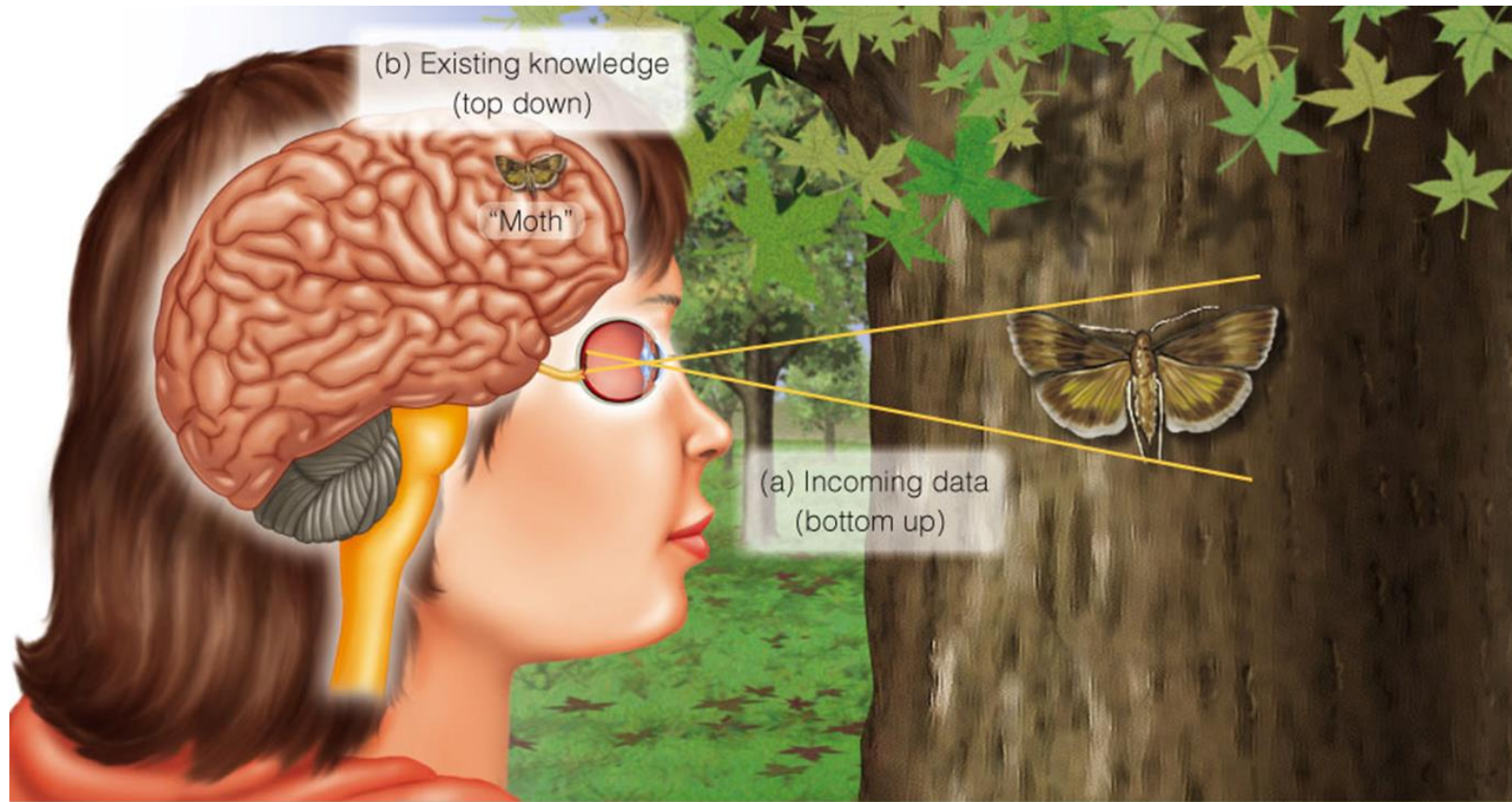


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNIQSAPJjjs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ZwWG1nK2fY>



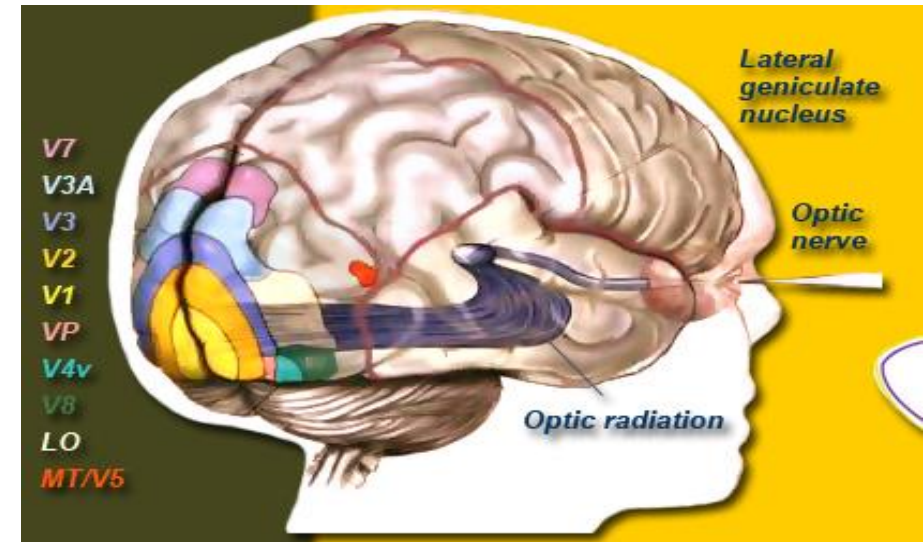
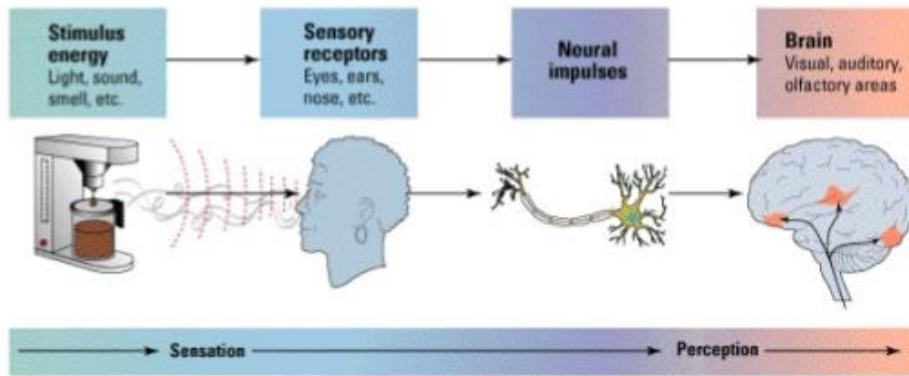
How does the mind usually allow us to function effectively in the world?



Think- how do we do a simple task like detection, identification, or recognition, which we never paid attention to or felt like we are performing these tasks. Left: single modality but yet complex processing (below example) and interplay between the knowledge (top-down) and stimulus features evaluation (bottom-up), Right: multimodal integration – of visual, sound, and smell to interpret and decide that coffee is being made.

How does the mind usually allow us to function effectively in the world?

Sensation-to-Perception Process

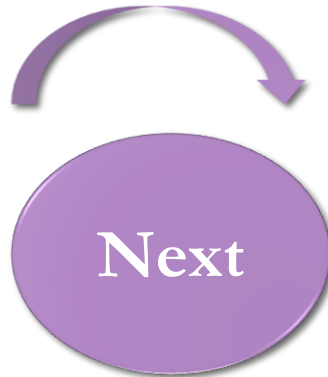


From retina to occipital lobe, and within occipital lobe – the different brain regions, e.g. V1 –catalogue and helps in sorting, V2- helps transmitting to corresponding areas and give feedback to V1, V4 –color, V5 motion detection, etc. These are still individual traits of the objects, but not the whole object. So, we should be asking this question that how do we come to make an object in an integrated manner as we do? Or identify an object as a object in whole?

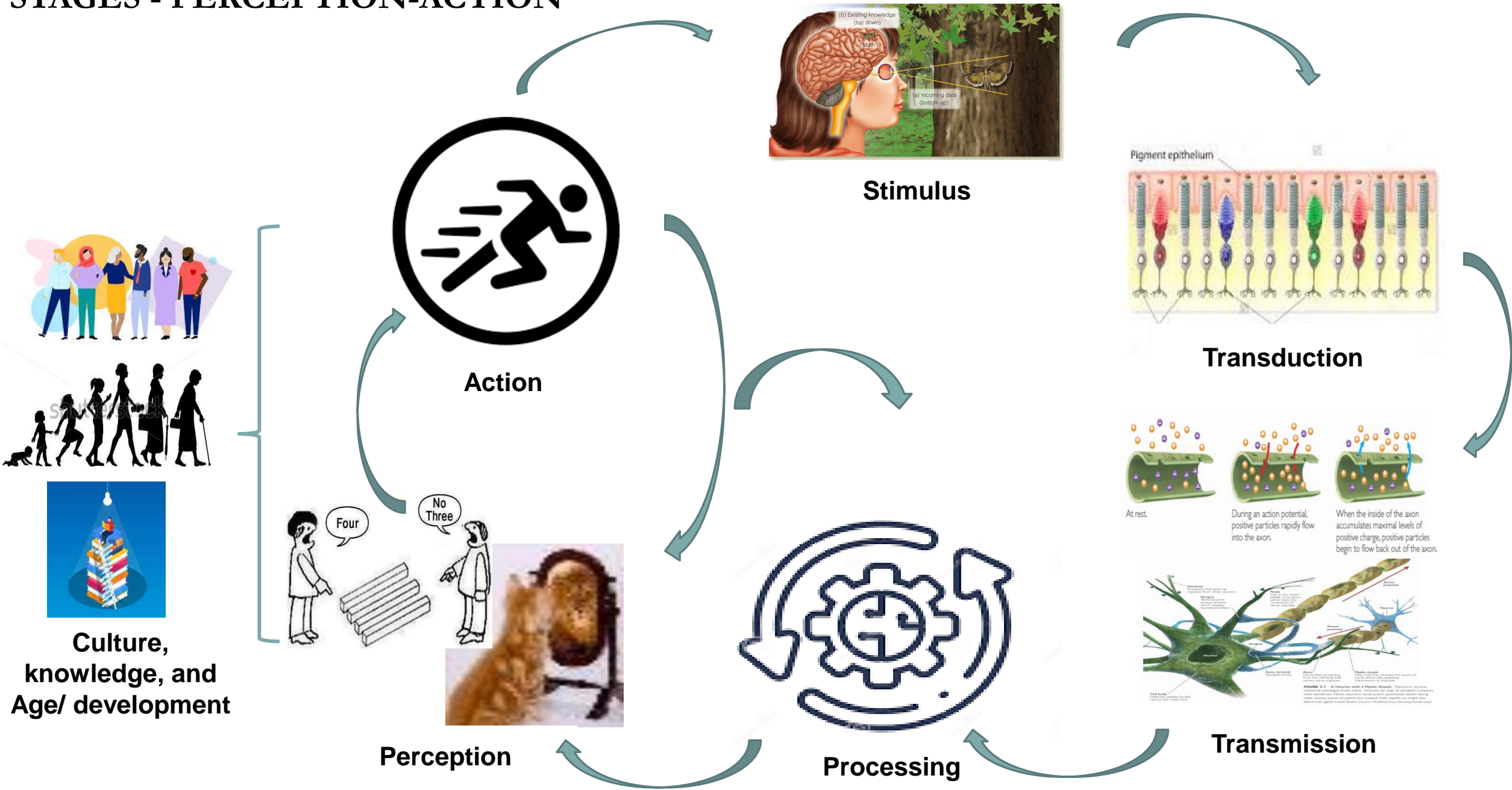
We will be discussing a part of this in perception class.

How this Happens?

STAGES OF PERCEPTION-ACTION



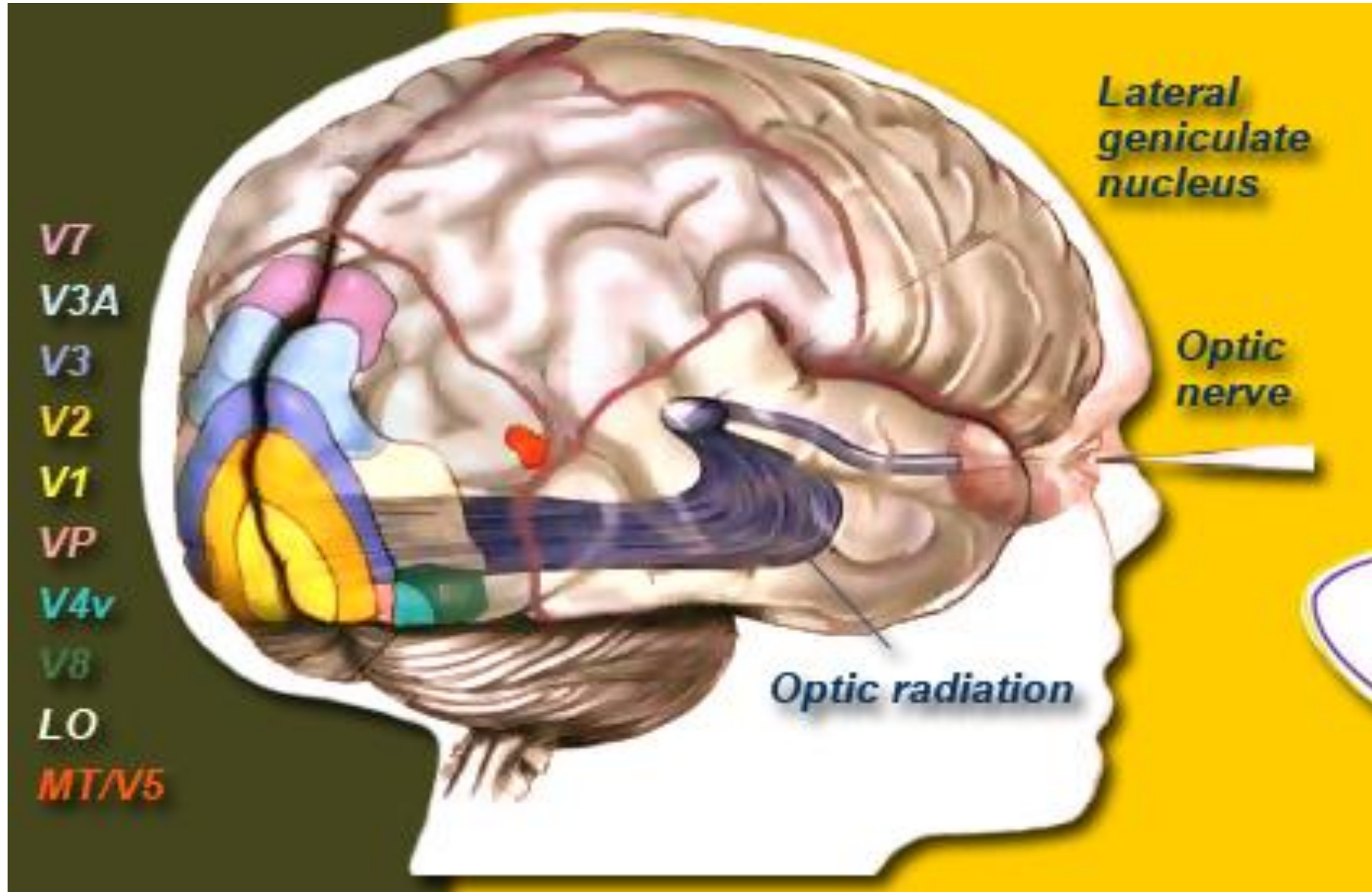
STAGES - PERCEPTION-ACTION



PROCESSING - HOW DO WE DO A SIMPLE DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, & RECOGNITION TASK?



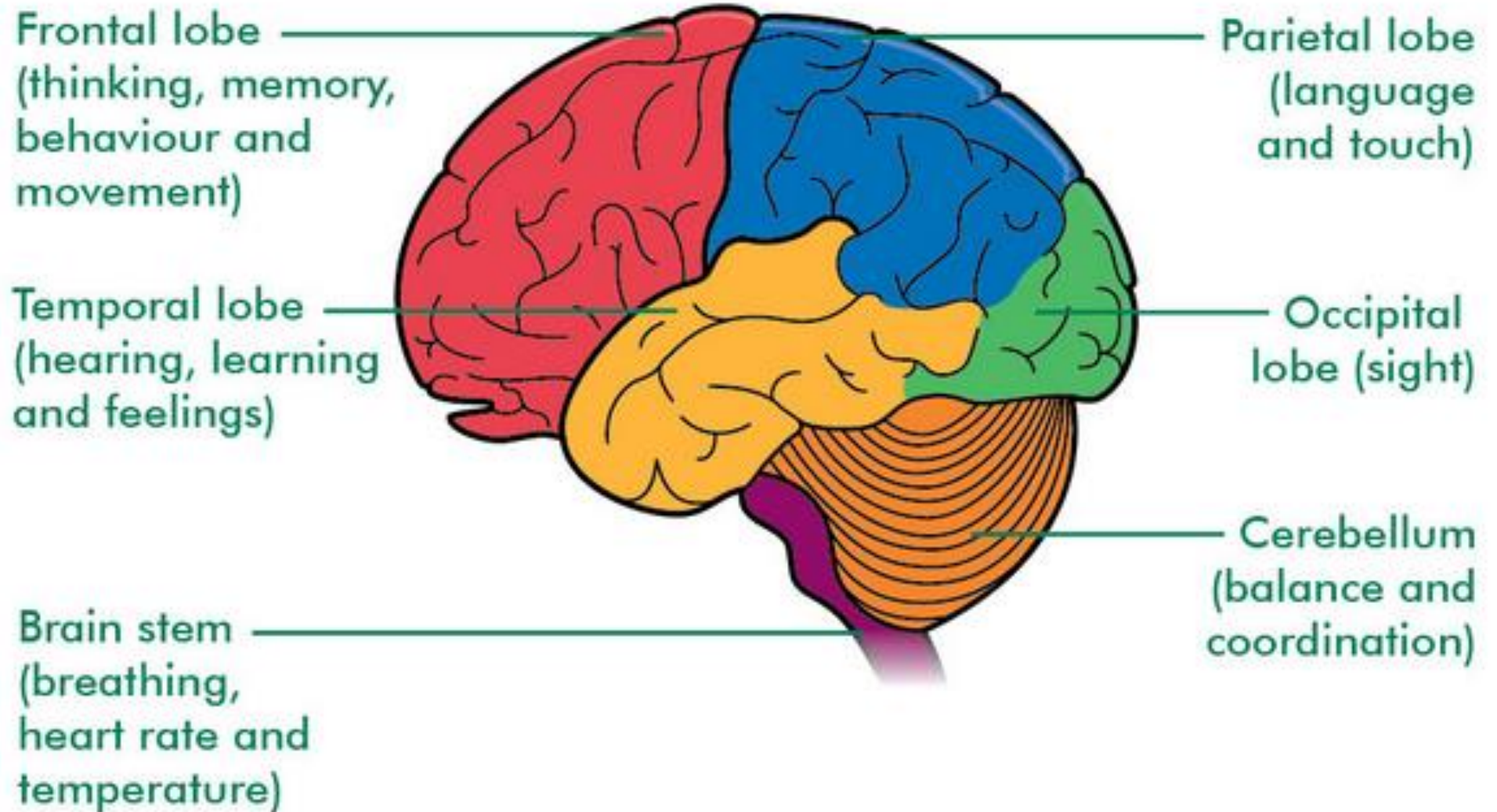
Processing



PROCESSING - FOUR LOBES IN BRAIN – HARMONY IN AUTONOMY AND INTERGRATION



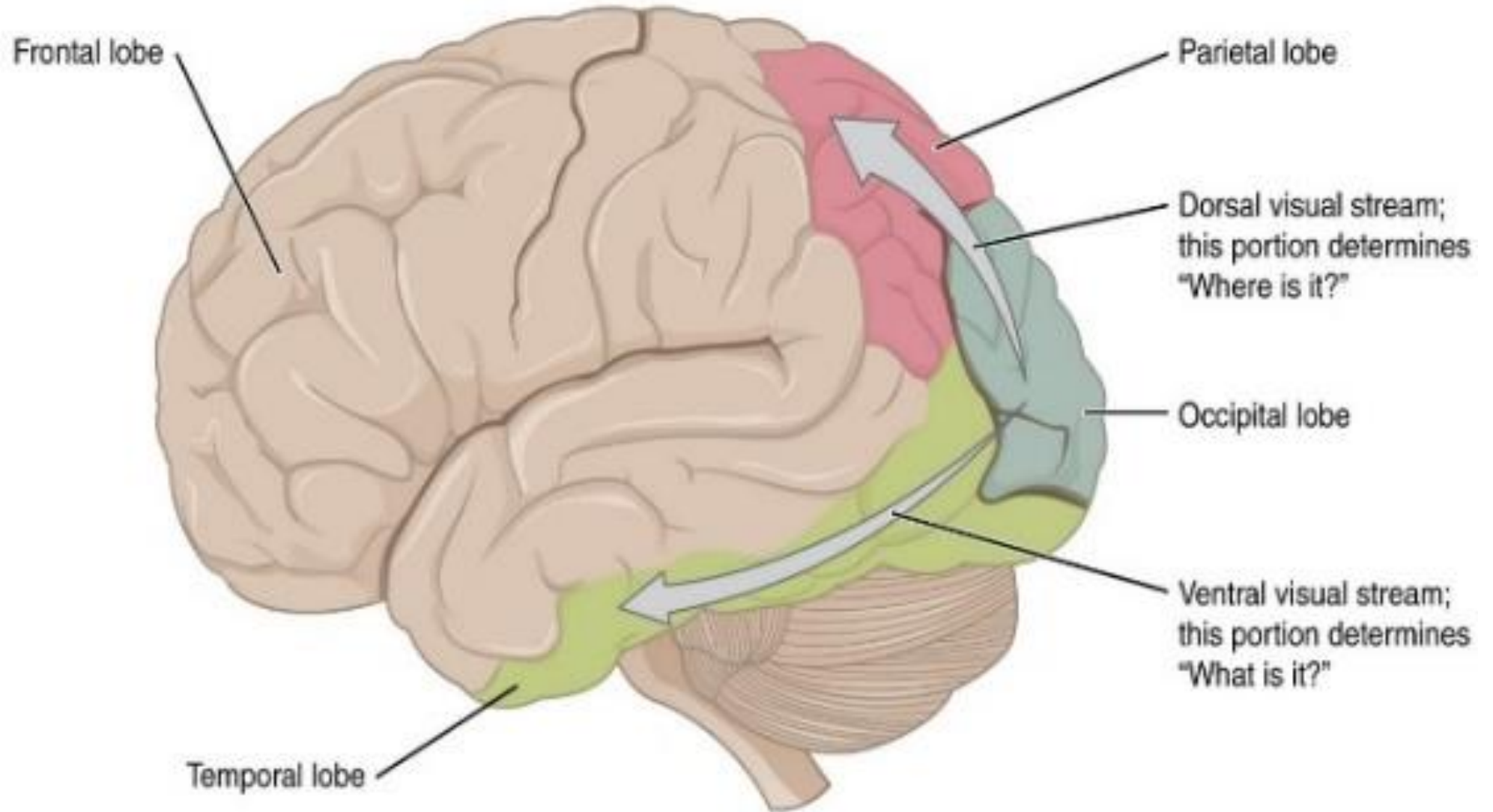
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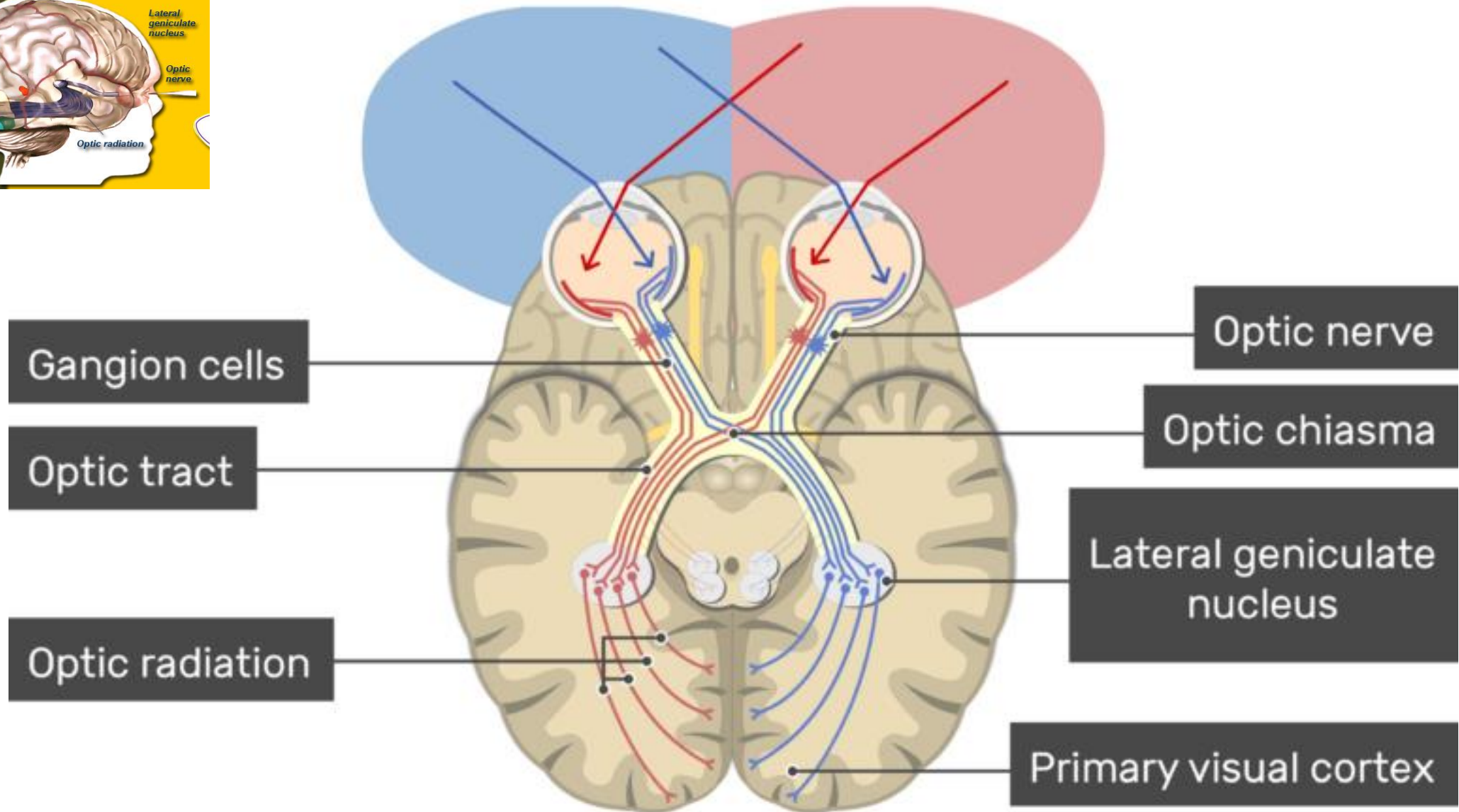
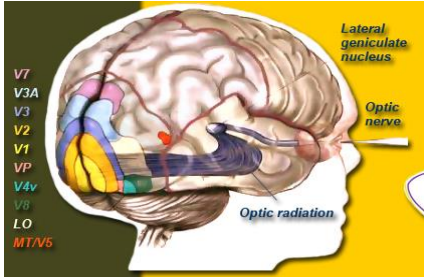
PROCESSING - FOUR LOBES IN BRAIN – HARMONY IN AUTONOMY AND INTERGRATION



Processing



IPSilATERAL AND CONTRALATERAL



Why does the mind occasionally function so ineffectively in the world?

Autopilot to Controlled response and failure, e.g. haste decision making often leads to Err, trade off – accuracy for speed and versatilities.

- William James – “Mind’s mistakes are as instructive as they are intriguing”.
- “Things that are whole and unbroken hum along nicely and do their jobs while leaving no clue about how do they work.”
- Keep in mind – “Breakdowns and Errors are not just about destructions and failure, they are pathways to knowledge. Understanding lapses, errors, mistakes, and the occasionally puzzling nature of human behaviour provide a vantage operations of mental processes and behaviour.”

