



**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, MLSU**

**BASIC TIMELINE OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**UNIT-I TOPIC -2**

**DR. VARSHA SHARMA**

- **1879 Wilhelm Wundt establishes the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany.**
- **1890 William James publishes Principles of Psychology.**
- **1895 Functionalism is formulated as a system of psychology.**
- **1900 Sigmund Freud develops Psychoanalysis.**
- **1904 Ivan Pavlov wins the Nobel Prize for his work on digestive system that led to understanding of principles of development of responses.**
- **1905 Intelligence test developed by Binet and Simon.**
- **1912 Gestalt psychology is born in Germany.**
- **1916 First Psychology Department at Calcutta University is established.**
- **1922 Psychology is included in Indian Science Congress Association.**



- **1924 Indian Psychological Association is founded.**
- **1924 John B. Watson publishes 'Behaviourism', a book that led to the foundation of behaviourism.**
- 
- **1928 N.N. Sengupta and Radhakamal Mukerjee publish the first textbook on Social Psychology (London : Allen & Unwin).**
- **1949 Psychological Research Wing of the Defense Science Organisation of India is established.**
- **1951 Humanistic psychologist Carl Rogers publishes Client-Centred Therapy.**
- **1953 B.F. Skinner publishes 'Science and Human Behaviour',**



- **1954 Humanistic psychologist Abraham Maslow publishes 'Motivation and Personality'.**
- **1954 Bureau of Psychology is established at Allahabad.**
- **1955 National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) is established at Bangalore.**
- **1962 Hospital for Mental Diseases in Ranchi is established.**
- **1973 Konrad Lorenz and Niko Tinbergen win the Nobel Prize for their work on built-in species specific animal behaviour patterns that emerge without any prior experience/ learning.**
- **1978 Herbert Simon wins the Nobel Prize for work on decision-making.**
- **1981 David Hubel and Torsten Wiesel win the Nobel Prize for their research on vision cells in the brain.**



- **1981 Roger Sperry wins the Nobel Prize for splitbrain research.**
- **1989 National Academy of Psychology (NAOP) India was founded.**
- **1997 National Brain Research Centre (NBRC) is established at Gurgaon, Haryana.**
- **2002 Daniel Kahneman wins the Nobel Prize for research on human judgment and decisionmaking under uncertainty.**
- **2005 Thomas Schelling wins the Nobel Prize for his work in applying Game Theory to understanding of conflict and cooperation in economic behaviour.**



- **Theme 1 : Psychology like other sciences attempts to develop principles of behavior and mental processes.**
- The purpose is to develop general principles about behavior and mental processes. The conclusions drawn on the basis of such studies apply to everybody and are, therefore, universal. Experimental, comparative, physiological, developmental, social, differential and abnormal psychology are generally regarded as domains representing “basic psychology”.



- **Theme 2 : Human behavior is a function of the attributes of persons and environment.**
- Kurt Lewin first proposed the famous equation  $B = f(P,E)$  – which suggests that behavior is the product of a person and her/ his environment.



- **Theme 3 : Human behavior is caused**

- every behavior has a reason. Most psychologists believe that all human behaviour can be explained in terms of causes which are internal (to the organism) or external having location in the outside environment. Causal explanations are central to all sciences because without understanding them no prediction will be possible.



- **Theme 4 : Understanding of human behavior is culturally constructed.**
- .



- **Theme 5 : Human behavior can be controlled and modified through the application of psychological principles.**
- Their concern arises from their desire to develop techniques or methods that will improve the quality of human life. Psychologists also seek the same while applying knowledge generated by them.



- several independent branches of psychology have emerged that try to use psychological theories, principles and facts to diagnose and resolve problems related to industrial and organizational settings, clinical services, education, environment, health, community development and so on. Industrial psychology, organizational psychology, clinical psychology, educational psychology, engineering psychology and sports psychology
- ecological psychology, environmental psychology, cross-cultural psychology, biological psychology, space psychology, and cognitive psychology, etc.



**THANK YOU...**

