## HUMANISHC PSYGHOLOGY

Ashutosh Kumar Assistant professor

©0 I OS Dept. of Psychology
Mahila College Dalmianagar

## INTRODUCTION

so Started taking shape in 1960s from the work of Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers
so Milestones:
sol In 1951, Car Rogers published 'client centered therapy' and in 1954, Maslow published 'Motivation and Personality'
s. Reckoned as third force in psychology
sol It was a reaction to both Psychoanalytic theory and Behaviourism
so Humanistic psychology took a more positive view of human nature
$\infty$ Roots of ideas of the humanistic psychology can be found in the works of earlier psychologists
sos Franz Brentano who had earlier opposed Wundt's ideas of studying structure of consciousness. Brentano was of view that consciousness should be studied as a molar quality rather than a molecular content
s Kulpe was of view that conscious experience cant be explained in terms of mere responses to stimuli. They are more than that.

## Continued..

so William James emphasized that psychology should focus on functions of consciousness and the whole individual rather a mechanist view of a person. He also was concerned with problems and needs of human being. In his book Principles of Psychology, he included a chapter on self which acted as precursor for other self theorists.
so Gestalt psychologists in their views that our experiences are more than simple sensations. They emphasized upon wholeness of experience.
so Psychoanalysts like Adler and Horney who opposed the deterministic views of Freud that personality is shaped by unconscious forces. They believed in human being's strength to overcome their past.

## BASIC THEMES OF HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY

so Emphasis on uniqueness of individuals.
$\approx$ Optimistic view of human personality
so Human beings should be studied as whole
so Human beings have innate tendency to reach to their maximum potential.
sostudies should be person centric rather group centric
ss Studies on Animal wouldn't help in understanding of human beings.
$\infty$ Focus on free will and creative power of human beings
so Person centered therapy

## CRITICAL EVALUATION OF HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY

$s$ Strengths
so Weaknesses
so Where do it stand today?

# END OF PART ONE.... 

## To be

## CONTINUED <br> - ••

