

1: What is the Difference Between Science Based Psychology and Arts Psychology?

The field of psychology encompasses a vast area of study and practice. And almost as long as the field has been around, there's been some debate about whether it should be rightfully considered an art or a science.

Messenger As a psychologist I received my PhD in clinical psychology I have long been concerned by the problematic reputation of psychology in the public eye. Our besieged public standing has made it difficult for psychologists to obtain much-needed funding to carry out research, and it may make would-be mental health consumers less likely to approach us for help. The report read, in part, that: The social sciences should not be the focus of our premier basic scientific research agency. One of the prime fields of study that would be adversely affected by these draconian cuts is you guessed it psychology. In July this year, prominent Science 2. He cited the recent musings of Washington Post blogger Charles Lane, who wrote that: Though quantitative methods may rule economics, political science and psychology, these disciplines can never achieve the objectivity of the natural sciences. Such statements are troubling, because well-controlled studies demonstrate that certain psychotherapies, especially those that target problematic behaviours and irrational thoughts, can alleviate clinical depression, anxiety disorders, bulimia, insomnia, and other afflictions. Indeed, on his award-winning television show, Dr. About 3, self-help books are published each year on such topics as love, addiction, grief, and narcissism. Although surveys demonstrate that most laypeople doubt that psychology is useful in everyday life, psychology has made myriad contributions to society that most of us take for granted. Psychologists have been on the forefront of advances in advertising, education, achievement testing, political polling, psychotherapy, animal training, airplane cockpit safety, and scores of other domains. To take one example, psychological research has shown that lime-yellow objects are more easily detected in the dark than are red objects, leading to a gradual change in the colour of fire engines. To take another, basic principles of operant conditioning learning by reinforcement discovered by psychologists have been immensely useful in teaching language to children with autism spectrum disorders and other developmental disabilities. Moreover, although some critics question whether psychology uses scientific methods, much of modern psychology relies on well-honed and mathematically sophisticated safeguards against error. Randomised controlled designs, which minimise a host of sources of subtle bias, are de rigeur in studies of psychological treatment. Indeed, systematic controls against bias are often more routine in psychological research than in research in physics and chemistry, probably because psychologists must remain cognisant of the fact that their prime objects of study human beings are aware that they are being investigated. Scott Beale Others charge that psychology cannot generate accurate real-world predictions. Yet such imprecision is to be expected, because virtually all psychological phenomena hinge on unknown contextual variables. Carefully measured personality traits such as conscientiousness are moderately good predictors of performance in just about every occupation; and pathological traits such as psychopathy a constellation of features that comprises charm, guiltlessness, callousness, and poor impulse control are consistent predictors of violence and criminal recidivism. Admittedly, asking whether psychology is a science is a bit like asking whether movies are good, restaurants serve tasty food, or people are nice. It is not one field, but a sprawling confederation of dozens of subdisciplines that examine mental processes. Within its vast confines lie researchers who study brain functioning, thinking, memory, emotions, social influence, prejudice, romance, sleep, personality, athletic performance, work behaviour, psychopathology, psychotherapy, and a plethora of other topics. Moreover, even within each of these domains, there is variability in rigor. Yet the level of scientific precision within psychology continues to improve, and the everyday life pay-off in such diverse areas as eyewitness testimony, high-stakes cognitive testing, economic behaviour, work satisfaction, vehicular safety, and the treatment of mental illness is increasingly evident.

2: Psychology Department | Psychology | Arts & Sciences | UND: University of North Dakota

PF: Psychology is a combination of science and art, just as medicine is; although most people think medicine is more science than art. Remember, it's called "the medical arts." Remember, it's called "the medical arts."

This definition enjoyed widespread currency for decades. However, this meaning was contested, notably by radical behaviorists such as John B. Watson, who in his manifesto defined the discipline of psychology as the acquisition of information useful to the control of behavior. Also since James defined it, the term more strongly connotes techniques of scientific experimentation.

History of psychology

The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece, China, India, and Persia all engaged in the philosophical study of psychology. Historians note that Greek philosophers, including Thales, Plato, and Aristotle especially in his *De Anima* treatise, [14] addressed the workings of the mind. This body of knowledge involves insights drawn from introspection and observation, as well as techniques for focused thinking and acting. It frames the universe as a division of, and interaction between, physical reality and mental reality, with an emphasis on purifying the mind in order to increase virtue and power.

Chinese scholarship focused on the brain advanced in the Qing Dynasty with the work of Western-educated Fang Yizhi, Liu Zhi, and Wang Qingren. Wang Qingren emphasized the importance of the brain as the center of the nervous system, linked mental disorder with brain diseases, investigated the causes of dreams and insomnia, and advanced a theory of hemispheric lateralization in brain function. Divergent Hindu doctrines, and Buddhism, have challenged this hierarchy of selves, but have all emphasized the importance of reaching higher awareness. Yoga is a range of techniques used in pursuit of this goal. However, Indian doctrines influenced Western thinking via the Theosophical Society, a New Age group which became popular among Euro-American intellectuals. In Germany, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz applied his principles of calculus to the mind, arguing that mental activity took place on an indivisible continuum—most notably, that among an infinity of human perceptions and desires, the difference between conscious and unconscious awareness is only a matter of degree. Christian Wolff identified psychology as its own science, writing *Psychologia empirica* and *Psychologia rationalis*. This notion advanced further under Immanuel Kant, who established the idea of anthropology, with psychology as an important subdivision. However, Kant explicitly and notoriously rejected the idea of experimental psychology, writing that "the empirical doctrine of the soul can also never approach chemistry even as a systematic art of analysis or experimental doctrine, for in it the manifold of inner observation can be separated only by mere division in thought, and cannot then be held separate and recombined at will but still less does another thinking subject suffer himself to be experimented upon to suit our purpose, and even observation by itself already changes and displaces the state of the observed object. However, this discipline did not yet embrace experimentation.

Gustav Fechner began conducting psychophysics research in Leipzig in the 1800s, articulating the principle that human perception of a stimulus varies logarithmically according to its intensity. Wundt, in turn, came to Leipzig University, establishing the psychological laboratory which brought experimental psychology to the world. Wundt focused on breaking down mental processes into the most basic components, motivated in part by an analogy to recent advances in chemistry, and its successful investigation of the elements and structure of material. Stanley Hall who studied with Wundt, formed a psychology lab at Johns Hopkins University in Maryland, which became internationally influential. Hall, in turn, trained Yujiro Motora, who brought experimental psychology, emphasizing psychophysics, to the Imperial University of Tokyo. Cattell, who also studied with eugenicist Francis Galton, went on to found the Psychological Corporation. Wittmer focused on mental testing of children; Scott, on selection of employees. Structuralism sought to analyze and classify different aspects of the mind, primarily through the method of introspection. In 1890, James wrote an influential book, *The Principles of Psychology*, which expanded on the realm of structuralism, memorably described the human "stream of consciousness", and interested many American students in the emerging discipline. This approach is based upon the idea that individuals experience things as unified wholes. Rather than breaking down thoughts and behavior into smaller elements, as in structuralism, the Gestaltists maintained that whole of experience is important, and differs from the sum of its parts. Other 19th-century contributors to the field

include the German psychologist Hermann Ebbinghaus , a pioneer in the experimental study of memory , who developed quantitative models of learning and forgetting at the University of Berlin , [32] and the Russian-Soviet physiologist Ivan Pavlov , who discovered in dogs a learning process that was later termed " classical conditioning " and applied to human beings. William James was one of three Americans among the four hundred attendees. The American Psychological Association was founded soon after, in 1906. The International Congress continued to be held, at different locations in Europe, with wider international participation. In 1908, the Congress took place at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, attended by hundreds of members of the American Psychological Association [23]. Tokyo Imperial University led the way in bringing the new psychology to the East, and from Japan these ideas diffused into China. University of Michigan psychologist Dorwin Cartwright reported that university researchers began large-scale propaganda research in 1941, and "the last few months of the war saw a social psychologist become chiefly responsible for determining the week-by-week-propaganda policy for the United States Government. In the 1950s, the Rockefeller Foundation and Ford Foundation collaborated with the Central Intelligence Agency to fund research on psychological warfare. Freudian psychoanalysts were expelled and persecuted under the anti-Jewish policies of the Nazi Party, and all psychologists had to distance themselves from Freud and Adler. This psychotherapy aimed to align suitable Germans with the overall goals of the Reich; as described by one physician: Alexander Mitscherlich founded a prominent applied psychoanalysis journal called *Psyche* and with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation established the first clinical psychosomatic medicine division at Heidelberg University. In 1950, psychology was integrated into the required studies of medical students. Thus, university psychology departments trained large numbers of students, for whom positions were made available at schools, workplaces, cultural institutions, and in the military. An especial focus was pedology , the study of child development, regarding which Lev Vygotsky became a prominent writer. Luria , and Aron Zalkind were denounced; Ivan Pavlov posthumously and Stalin himself were aggrandized as heroes of Soviet psychology. There emerged a new field called "engineering psychology" which studied mental aspects of complex jobs such as pilot and cosmonaut. Interdisciplinary studies became popular and scholars such as Georgy Shchedrovitsky developed systems theory approaches to human behavior. Chinese psychologists were encouraged to focus on education and language learning, with the aspiration that education would enable modernization and nationalization. John Dewey, who lectured to Chinese audiences in 1921, had a significant influence on this doctrine. They developed a concept of "recognition" *jen-shih* which referred the interface between individual perceptions and the socially accepted worldview. Failure to correspond with party doctrine was "incorrect recognition". Most leading psychologists were educated in the United States, and the first concern of the Academy was re-education of these psychologists in the Soviet doctrines. Child psychology and pedagogy for nationally cohesive education remained a central goal of the discipline. Several associations including the Association of Black Psychologists and the Asian American Psychological Association have arisen to promote non-European racial groups in the profession. It holds the Interamerican Congress of Psychology and had members in year 1952. The European Federation of Professional Psychology Associations, founded in 1954, represents 30 national associations with a total of 10,000 individual members. At least 30 other international groups organize psychologists in different regions. Parapsychology, hypnotism , and psychism were major topics of the early International Congresses. But students of these fields were eventually ostracized, and more or less banished from the Congress in 1958. Skeptics have suggested that personality , thinking , and emotion , cannot be directly measured and are often inferred from subjective self-reports, which may be problematic. Experimental psychologists have devised a variety of ways to indirectly measure these elusive phenomenological entities. Critics inside and outside the field have argued that mainstream psychology has become increasingly dominated by a "cult of empiricism" which limits the scope of its study by using only methods derived from the physical sciences. Jean Grimshaw, for example, argues that mainstream psychological research has advanced a patriarchal agenda through its efforts to control behavior. The arrow indicates the position of the hypothalamus. Psychologists generally consider the organism the basis of the mind, and therefore a vitally related area of study. Psychiatrists and neuropsychologists work at the interface of mind and body. Key research topics in this field include comparative psychology , which studies

humans in relation to other animals, and perception which involves the physical mechanics of sensation as well as neural and mental processing. From Phineas Gage to H. Soon after, Carl Wernicke identified a related area necessary for the understanding of speech. For example, physiological psychologists use animal models, typically rats, to study the neural, genetic, and cellular mechanisms that underlie specific behaviors such as learning and memory and fear responses. The biopsychosocial model is an integrated perspective toward understanding consciousness, behavior, and social interaction. It assumes that any given behavior or mental process affects and is affected by dynamically interrelated biological, psychological, and social factors. This perspective suggests that psychological adaptations evolved to solve recurrent problems in human ancestral environments. Evolutionary psychology offers complementary explanations for the mostly proximate or developmental explanations developed by other areas of psychology: The idea of white supremacy and indeed the modern concept of race itself arose during the process of world conquest by Europeans. Race was also used to justify the construction of socially specific mental disorders such as drapetomania and dysaesthesia aethiopica – the behavior of uncooperative African slaves. Much of the research in this area began with tests on mammals, based on the idea that humans exhibit similar fundamental tendencies. Behavioral research ever aspires to improve the effectiveness of techniques for behavior modification. Play media The film of the Little Albert experiment Early behavioral researchers studied stimulus–response pairings, now known as classical conditioning. They demonstrated that behaviors could be linked through repeated association with stimuli eliciting pain or pleasure. Ivan Pavlov – known best for inducing dogs to salivate in the presence of a stimulus previously linked with food – became a leading figure in the Soviet Union and inspired followers to use his methods on humans. Thorndike wrote in Watson coined the term behaviorism for this school of thought. Hull, Edwin Guthrie, and others, behaviorism became a widely used research paradigm. Radical behaviorists avoided discussing the inner workings of the mind, especially the unconscious mind, which they considered impossible to assess scientifically. Skinner, who emerged as a leading intellectual of the behaviorist movement. Tolman advanced a hybrid "cognitive behavioral" model, most notably with his publication discussing the cognitive maps used by rats to guess at the location of food at the end of a modified maze.

3: Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts in Psychology

Basic/clinical psychology is a science (especially from a pharmaceutical sense); however, behavioral psychology is both science and art. Predicting behavior is a science (based on formulas and percentages), but actually manipulating behavior is closer to an art, because there will always be anomalies of behavior based on culture, background.

The question, "Is psychology a science or art? And while everything on earth has changed dramatically since that period in time, the question has not. It remains a topic of contention between psychological and scientific schools of thought as well as a source of confusion for students of psychology. This article seeks to examine why the discipline of psychology is rejected by members of the scientific community; how political factors have contributed to the rift; what renowned academic institutions have to say as well as an interviewed expert. He writes, "Once, during a meeting at my university, a biologist mentioned that he was the only faculty member present from a science department. When I corrected him, noting that I was from the Department of Psychology, he waved his hand dismissively, as if I were a Little Leaguer telling a member of the New York Yankees that I too played baseball. Changing the Stories We Live " continues; "There has long been snobbery in the sciences, with the "hard" ones physics, chemistry, biology considering themselves to be more legitimate than the "soft" ones psychology, sociology. It is thus no surprise that many members of the general public feel the same way. But of late, skepticism about the rigors of social science has reached absurd heights. The very next day; Friday, July 13th, ; in an article also published by the L. Berezow; founder and editor of RealClearScience. And the field often yields interesting and important insights. Through the provision he authored, Flake was determined to ensure in his words "that the NSF does not waste taxpayer dollars on a meritless program. On May 12, ; Flake succeeded in his efforts to guarantee future funding for the NSF was predicated upon its "defunding" monies expended upon political science research. On March 20, the Senate disallowed the grants as well. For critics on both sides of the psychology debate, the apparent denunciation of political science as a "science" was a critical turning point. For many in the scientific camp, the decisions reached by the House and Senate heralded a brand of victory over the soft sciences. In their minds, it was only a matter of time before the disciplines included in the wider sense of social sciences were included. As part of this training, the Department encourages student participation in the activities of a number of related departments, schools, or organized research units of the University. For instance, the Brain Research Institute, the interdisciplinary Neuroscience and Cognitive programs, the Institute for Social Science Research, and the Neuropsychiatric Institute provide extensive research facilities for interested students. Their description of their program reads; "Our program is firmly committed to training students to advance scientific knowledge and foster the application of scientifically validated procedures to human psychological problems. Adopting a clinical scientist model of training, students receive vigorous academic and research preparation. Farrell is a licensed psychologist, author, speaker, educator and a psychologist consultant to WebMD. Farrell for her opinion on the following questions related to the query, "Is Psychology Art or Science? What would be your response to the question, "Is psychology more of a science or an intuitive art? Psychology is a combination of science and art, just as medicine is; although most people think medicine is more science than art. As psychologists, it is our professional responsibility to remain relevant and to keep abreast of the research. Failure to do this would be unprofessional. Can you further elaborate? We begin with the science and then we must adapt whatever we do to the individual with whom we are working. This is where the art comes in because there is no rigid template for therapy because no two people are exactly alike and no DSM diagnosis fits everyone perfectly. The delicate balance needed is what makes our jobs both more difficult and more creative. How would you characterize your practice? Is it fairly balanced? I am very cognizant of the current research and, in fact, use it to write self-help books. I am also aware that, as I said, I must be sensitive to the needs of the individual and it is always a "balancing act" where I am concerned. Do you believe that once you have mastered psychology as a science, its practice then becomes art? There can never be a road away from the science that leads to a practice that is totally imbued with artful practice. This is where we find major problems with some psychologists who have become more art than science and have strayed into a more

guru-like practice. The slope is slippery and we must always remain aware that we can easily slide down it. Learn more about becoming a clinical psychologist. Summary The field of psychology is subject to accusations by the scientific community that the discipline is not a science. Politicians have fueled and used the debate to achieve political objectives. World renowned educational institutions support the belief that psychology is a science as well as an art. Experts in the field of psychology utilize both approaches to the practice of psychology; much like practitioners of medicine. Ultimately, each student can take the evidence at hand and decide for themselves is they believe psychology is primarily an art, science or a bit of both.

4: Psychology | University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma

Psychology is a degree offered by most accredited universities as either an art or as a science. BSc Psychology and BA Psychology are two distinct degrees offered around the same subject matter.

5: The Practice of Psychology: Art or Science? | www.enganchecubano.com

Many students considering applying to an online psychology program wonder what are the major differences between a Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Psychology and a Bachelor of Science in Psychology.

6: Psychology - Wikipedia

*Psychology as Science and Art [James Deese] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Excellent comparative analysis.*

7: Psychology of science - Wikipedia

Two distinct degree programs are offered in Psychology, the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Bachelor of Science degree. These programs are distinguished by the proportion of courses taken in the major field.

8: Is psychology an art or a science

Psychology of art is an interdisciplinary subject talks about perception, understanding, art characteristics and its productions. Psychology of art is specifically divided into structural and environmental psychology.

9: The Art and Science of Psychology - Much Ado About Mental Health

The first thing that many newly decided psychology majors might notice is that their university offers two degree options: the Bachelor of Arts (or BA) and the Bachelor of Science (BS).

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