Psychologists explain behavior through various theoretical perspectives and frameworks, each offering unique insights into human behavior.**Humanistic Perspective**: Humanistic psychology emphasizes the role of subjective experience, personal growth, and self-actualization in understanding behavior.Humanistic psychologists focus on individuals' unique perceptions, motivations, and aspirations, emphasizing concepts such as autonomy, authenticity, and personal fulfillment.They use empirical research, clinical observation, and theoretical models to develop explanations that account for the complexity and diversity of human behavior across different contexts and individuals.**Psychodynamic Perspective**: Derived from Freudian theory, this perspective emphasizes unconscious processes and unresolved conflicts from childhood as determinants of behavior.Psychologists examine how individuals' behavior is influenced by their social context, including interactions with others and cultural expectations.Psychodynamic explanations often explore how unconscious desires, defense mechanisms, and early experiences shape an individual's thoughts, feelings, and actions.**Social-Cultural Perspective**: This approach considers how social and cultural factors, such as family dynamics, societal norms, cultural values, and group influences, shape behavior.Some common approaches include: 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.

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