

Psychology is the study of mind and behaviour

Psychology is the study of mind and behavior, which is a very broad definition. This shouldn't however be discouraging, because in reality, it isn't as complicated as it sounds.

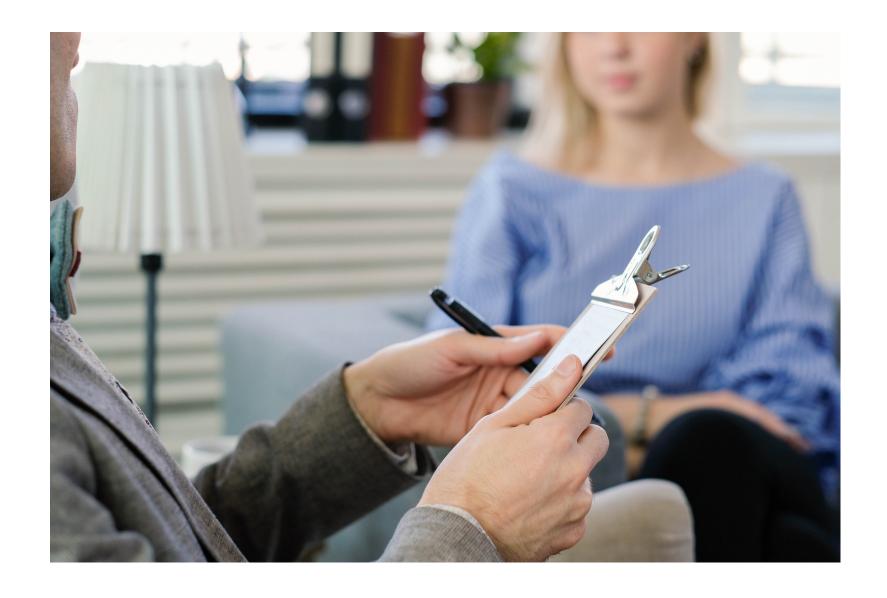
There are many different types of psychology and here we have listed those that have been acclaimed as separate by most scientists in the field. It's important to understand that there are many subcategories and more are emerging as we start to understand the human mind on a deeper level.

To make it easier we have separated the main types of psychology into two categories: pure psychology and applied psychology.

The other is focused on how psychology is used in real life - everything from dealing with mental disorders to working in law enforcement falls in this category.



What Makes Each Field In Psychology Separate From The Other



Abnormal Psychology

This field is connected to everything considered out of the ordinary, usually in a clinical context.

Most psychologists that work in this field are tasked with defining mental instability and the ways it can be dealt with.

Mental disorders and illnesses as well as behaviours that lead to some sort of distress are what is studied here. However this is also the branch that deals with dreams and hypnosis.

Pure Psychology

General Psychology

This is the field for all of the basics of psychology. Here you can find the most fundamental terms, definitions, theories and methods.

All of the basic information on emotions, memory, development, behaviours, illnesses and others is here, as well as the roots for every other type of psychology.

Social Psychology

This branch studies how an individual is influenced by others.

However this is different from sociology because while social psychologists study the individual in regards to a group of people, sociologists study the groups themselves.

Here you can find theories about how and why our social life affects us.

Experimental Psychology

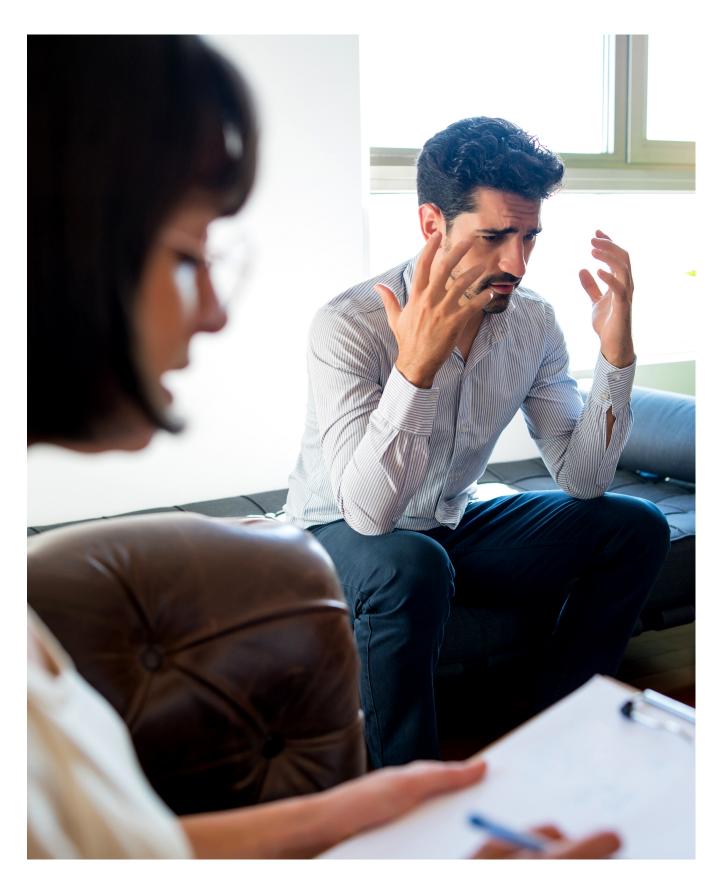
This field studies the testing of human memory, emotion, actions etc. The basic idea of experimental psychology is to see the connection between a controlled environment and an individual.

Most common topics here are the collection of data, making of tests, gathering empirical evidence as well as the analysis of the results themselves.

Physiological Psychology

This area of psychology deals with the brain and it's secrets strictly as a physical object - testing the link between the nervous system and brain and their overall connection to human behaviour.

Our senses, sleep, digestion etc. are the things which psychologists in this field focus on.



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Geo Psychology

This field connects people and their environment. Both individuals and groups are studied comparing their separate relationships towards their surroundings.

Most common questions in this field include the connection between politics and health in different countries as well as how and why personality traits and social behaviour differ from place to place.

Developmental Psychology

This field studies how an individual changes throughout one's lifetime. Every shift between the mind of a newborn and that of an elderly person is of interest and importance in this area of psychology.

Topics such as motor function and language as well as moral reasoning and self-awareness are all a part of the studies concerning the development of people.

Comparative Psychology

This area deals with animals of all sorts excluding humans. Some psychologists compare their data to that of human behaviour, but that is not common.

The main topics in this field are connected to the behaviours of different species, what they lead to and if they are common in other animals.

Applied Psychology

Clinical Psychology

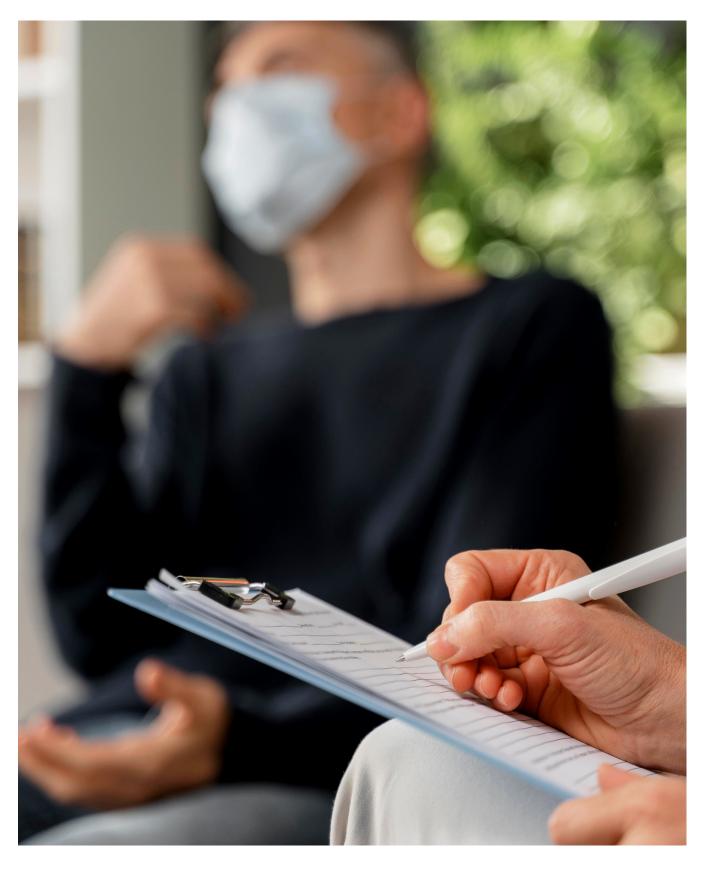
This area is the most basic practice of psychology. Its main purpose is to give individuals and groups support and comprehension regarding mental health.

The most common topics discussed are disorders, disabilities, emotional issues as well as trauma and changes in moods and behaviour.

Legal Psychology

This field is connected to the relevance of psychology in law and law enforcement. It's a growing field which has a big impact on most people.

The main topics here are connected to questioning people that have come in contact with the law as well as investigating and evaluating crime scenes and understanding the laws themselves.



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Political Psychology

In this part of psychology the main focus is every sort of political standing and their interdependent relationships.

Every part of a country's political ideas as well as the hierarchy in different households is decifired and categorized in this field.

The main focus here is questions on racism, the relationship between politicians and civilians and how and why certain values and laws have been incorporated in everyday life.

Military Psychology

This area deals with both separate military personnel and entire organizations and their hierarchy. Immediate clinical assistance is also a part of this field.

Usually the main topics include military training and life in general, consulting in high-risk situations and psychological trauma after the events have passed.

Criminal Psychology

This field is connected to the study of criminal behaviour. It differs from legal psychology in the sense that it researches only the mindstate of criminals.

It usually deals with the motivation, actions and explanations of those who have participated in crimes as well as what happens in their head after the fact and how and if crime has changed them.

Industrial Psychology

This area is focused on human behaviour in a working environment and other similar organisations.

The main purpose of this field is to analyze work-life balance and how work itself affects the individual.

The main topics here are the choice of work, motivation and satisfaction and the effects work has on an individual's mental and clinical health.

Educational Psychology

This branch focuses on the process of learning and everything concerning it. How the brain gathers and responses to new information, what stimulates people to know more and similar questions are vital in this area.

The main topics are mainly concerning intelligence, selfmotivation, curiosity as well as the environments in which we learn and how the process affects the brain.

Psychology as an overall subject is incredibly vast and interesting for anyone that is curious about the inner workings of the human brain.

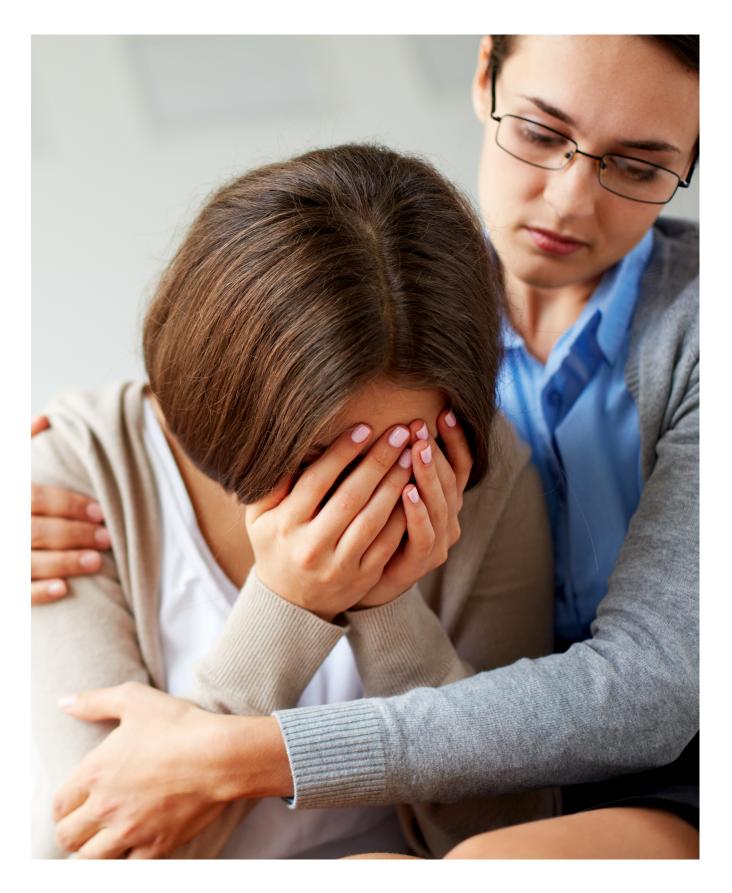
As our methods for research in this field get more precise and as we accumulate more data, newer and more complex theories are born and we are beginning to understand how exactly our minds function.

There's no saying what we will find next and how it might change our society, everyday life and the world as a whole.

However psychologists today are some of the people that push science forward, expanding common knowledge, setting new horizons and defining what makes us human.

This is why compartmentalising psychology in different types is so useful - that way you have a more precise direction and can dig deeper in the specifics of the field.

Psychologists in different areas have the advantage and responsibility to be as exact as possible and improve their own work as well as help others.



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