

Scope of Psychology

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The Scope of Psychology

- As psychology has evolved as a science, its fields of specialization have multiplied and its educational and training requirements have become formalized.
- Psychologists work in a variety of fields in academic and professional settings.

Psychologist can be classified in one of the three categories:

Practitioners:

Psychologists who use their knowledge of psychology to aid individuals or groups by providing certain services, often in form of therapy or Counselling.

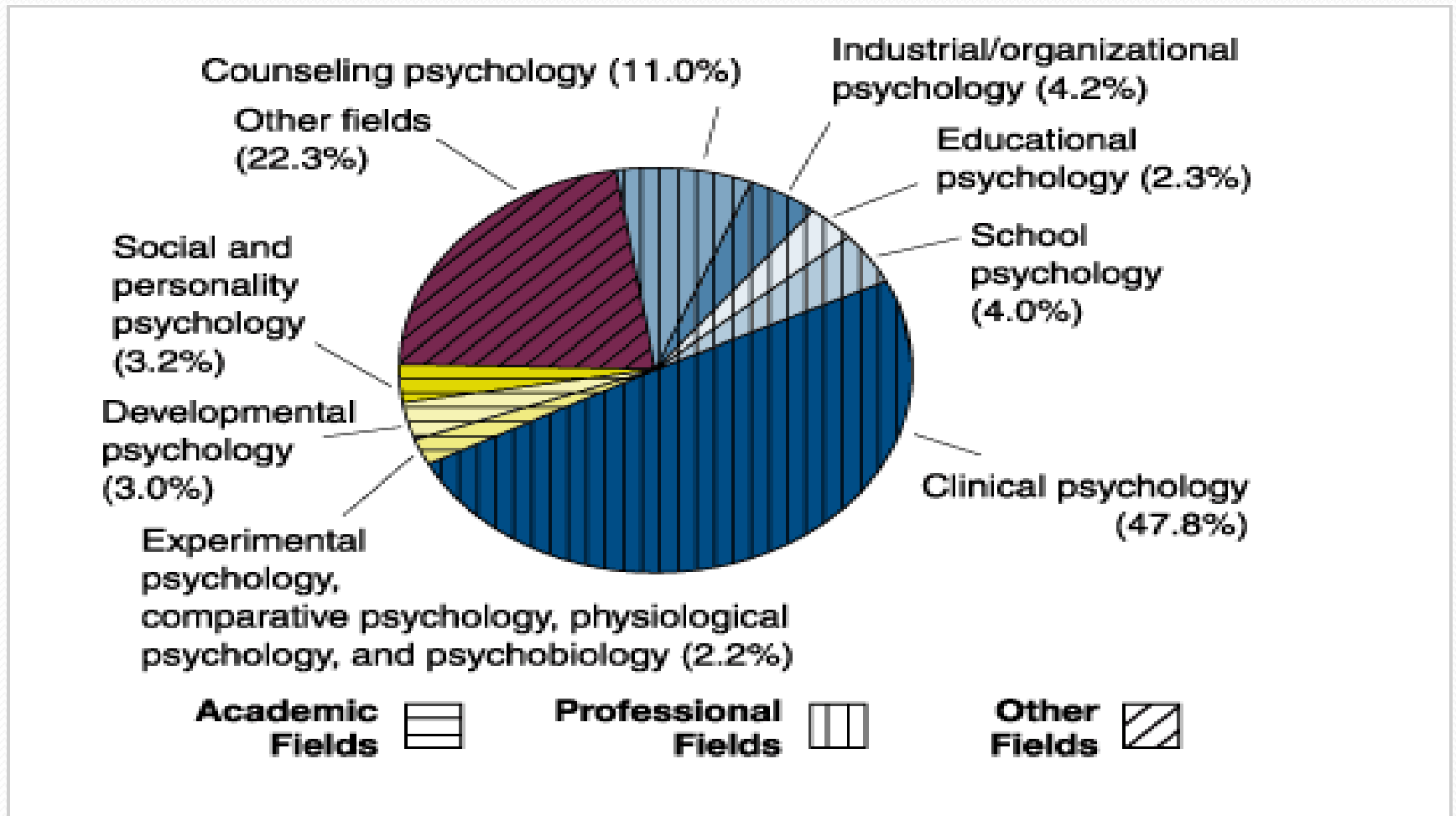
Academicians:

They are employed in colleges and university and typically engaged in teaching and research.

Researcher:

They are employed in agencies industries where they examine diverse such as effect of toxic environmental substances on process of learning and memory.

Fields of specialization in Psychology



Research Specialties:

Experimental Psychology:

- This branch aims at understanding the fundamental causes of behaviour.
- Study basic psychological processes as sensation, perception, learning, memory, cognition, motivation, and emotion.
- Work mostly in the laboratory and may use animals as well as human beings in their research.
- Study how people learn everything from simple tasks such as sitting upright to more complex things such as emotions and language.

Physiological Psychology:

The branch of psychology that studies the connection between the nervous and endocrine system and behaviour.

Developmental Psychology:

Concerns itself with the study of human behaviour in all its aspects of growth and development Also known as Genetic Psychology Involves the development of an individual in terms of stages.

Personality Psychology:

It is study of individual differences in behaviour, the sources the consequences of such differences, and the degree of consistency of characteristics within the individual across situation and overtime.

Cognitive Psychology:

It investigated all aspects of cognition-memory, thinking, reasoning, language, decision making and so on.

Social Psychology:

Study of the behavior of groups of individuals in their relationship to other groups.

Animal Psychology:

It is also called comparative psychology because it compares human psychology and animal psychology. Animals psychology is useful for understanding the human behaviour as well, because there is no absolute gulf between the two.

Psychometric Psychology:

It is concerned with the tests and inventories for the measurement of human capacities and abilities.

Educational Psychology:

A field of specialization that deals with learning, motivation, and other subjects in the actual educational process together with the practical application of psychological principles to education

Abnormal Psychology:

Scientific study of human and the etiology or cause of personal defects, or human's behavior which deviates from the average reaction, hence abnormal.

Applied Specialties:

Industrial-Organizational Psychology:

>Industrial-Organizational Psychology is concerned with the methods of selecting, training, counseling, and supervising personnel in business and industry.

>Study of human nature and reactions as related to problems of industry, especially affecting personnel and job efficiency.

>Focuses on making the workplace more fulfilling, and more productive for both workers and their employers

Guidance and Counseling Psychology:

- >Dedicated to helping people with educational, job or career, and social adjustments.
- >Administration and interpretation of psychological tests, such as intelligence, achievement, and vocational tests.
- >Mostly worked in schools as schools counselors (more commonly known as guidance counselors).

Military Psychology:

- >It deals with war and other allied problems.

School Psychology:

Work with children to evaluate learning & Emotional problems.

Look to psychological principles and techniques for help in answering questions pertaining to how children learn better with classmates of about the same level of ability.

Clinical Psychology:

Apply psychological principles to the diagnosis and treatment of emotional & behavioral problems.