

Editorial on Psychology

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Editorial Note

According to the American Psychological Association, psychology is the empirical study of the mind and actions. Human growth, sports, fitness, clinical, social behaviour, and cognitive processes are only a few of the many subfields of psychology that can be studied.

Types of Psychology

There are different types of psychology, such as cognitive, forensic, social, and developmental psychology.

Cognitive psychology: The empirical study of the mind as a knowledge processor is known as cognitive psychology. Cognitive psychologists aim to create cognitive models of how people's brains process knowledge, such as perception, focus, language, memory, thought, and consciousness.

Forensic psychology: Forensic psychology is a field of psychology concerned with legal issues. Working in the criminal justice system is a big part of forensic psychology. The application of clinical practises and concepts to the legal system, primarily in court, is referred to as forensic psychology.

Social psychology: The scientific study of how the real, perceived, or inferred existence of others influences people's emotions, feelings, and behaviours is known as social psychology. Many of the psychological factors that can be measured in a human being are referred to as emotions, feelings, and behaviours.

Developmental psychology: The empirical study of how and why people adapt during their lives is known as developmental psychology. The area has grown to include puberty, adult growth, ageing, and the entire lifespan.

Branches of Psychology

It's important to remember that these three figures were the driving forces behind the three major paradigms of American psychology: behaviourism, psychoanalysis, and humanistic psychology, implying a connection between the three major branches of psychology and the three most historically significant schools of thought.

The major branches of psychology

- Abnormal psychology
- Behavioral psychology
- Biopsychology
- Clinical psychology
- Cognitive psychology
- Comparative psychology
- Counseling psychology

Abnormal psychology: Abnormal psychology is a field of psychology that studies peculiar patterns of action, emotion, and thinking that may or may not be correlated with mental illness. Adaptive and maladaptive habits are the two types of behaviours studied by abnormal psychology.

Behavioral psychology: Behavioral psychology, also known as behaviourism, is a philosophy that argues that one's environment affects one's behaviour. Behavioral psychology is the research and interpretation of observable behaviour in its most basic form. Throughout the middle of the twentieth century, this branch of psychology had a significant impact on thought.

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