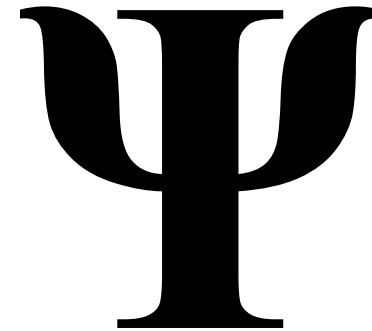


## Some of the Subfields of Psychology

Evolutionary Psychology	Sport Psychology
Developmental Psychology	Traffic Psychology
Social Psychology	Art Psychology
Media Psychology	Counseling Psychology
Education Psychology	Rehabilitation Psychology
School Psychology	Consumer Psychology
Clinical Psychology	Personality Psychology
Experimental Psychology	Law and Psychology
Health Psychology	Neuroscience and Psychology
Family Psychology	Industrial and Organizational Psychology



## For further information about Psychology

<a href="http://www.psikolog.org.tr">http://www.psikolog.org.tr</a>	<a href="http://www.sfpys.org">http://www.sfpys.org</a>
<a href="http://www.apa.org">http://www.apa.org</a>	<a href="http://www.cpa.ca">http://www.cpa.ca</a>
<a href="http://www.bps.org.uk">http://www.bps.org.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.efpa.be">http://www.efpa.be</a>

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WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

## What is Psychology?

Psychology, the science concerned with behavior, both human and nonhuman animals is only about 125 years old. Despite its youth, it is a broad discipline, essentially spanning subject matter from biology to sociology. Biology studies the structures and functions of living organisms. Sociology examines how groups function in society. Psychologists need to be creative in the way they apply scientific findings.

Psychologists study the intersection of two critical relationships: one between brain function and behavior, and one between environment and behavior. Psychologists develop theories and test them through their research and present the results for the usage of their colleagues. Furthermore they evolve new approaches from established knowledge to meet changing needs of people and societies. Psychology is a tremendously wide field. Psychologists conduct both basic and applied research, serve as consultants to communities and organizations, diagnose and treat people and teach the future psychologists. They test intelligence and personality. They study how human beings relate to each other and also to machines and they work to improve these relationships and offer advice and help for the increase in production.

Many psychologists work independently. They also team up with other professionals for example, doctors, lawyers, school personnel, computer experts, engineers, legislators, police, army, and manager to contribute every area of society. So we find them in laboratories, hospitals, courtrooms, schools, universities, community health centers, mass communication centers and prisons. For example they work with business executives, performers and athletes to reduce stress and improve performance. They advice lawyers on jury selection and collaborate with educators on school reform, with doctors at neurology and oncology clinics, psychiatrists at psychiatry clinics. Immediately following a disaster, such as a plane crash or bombing, earthquakes or tsunamis, psychologists help victims and bystanders recover from trauma or shock of the event. They team with law enforcement and public health officials to analyze the causes of such events and prevent their occurrences.

Opportunities for work in psychology are expanding in number and scope, especially for those with graduate degrees. The move toward preventing illness, rather than merely diagnosing and testing it, requires people to learn how to make healthy behavior a routine part of living. Indeed, many of the problems facing society today are problems of behavior, for example, drug addiction, poor personal relationships, violence at home and street, and the harm we do to our environment.