Futuristic Trends in Social Sciences: Psychology

## Abstract

Aims to investigate psychology's present state and potential future directions within the broader framework of the social sciences. The study examines the anticipated advancements and developments that may shape the future of psychology, focusing on critical areas like technological integration, individualized interventions, positive psychology and well-being, cross-cultural psychology, cognitive enhancement, digital mental health, artificial intelligence, and ethical considerations. To identify and analyse the projected trends in psychology, this study uses a literature review process that examines recent scholarly articles, research papers, and professional comments from dependable sources. The findings point to the potential impact of technology integration on psychological research, assessment, and therapies, including wearable technology and virtual reality therapy. There is a discussion about customized treatments that consider genetics and brain function.

**Kew Words:** Future Development in Psychology, Technology Integration in Psychology, Digital Mental Health, Virtual Reality, Artificial Intelligence, Psychological Advancement

## Author Details:

1. Neeraj Kumar Mishra, Clinical Psychologist, Mind Care and Wellness Center, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)—Kolkata, Nadia, WB, MOE, Govt. of India Email: n.mishracp@gmail.com; neeraj@iiserkol.ac.in; Mobile: 09454752224; DOI:<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7075-0307>
2. Bajpai P., SHS, govt. of Bihar, Patna, Bihar. Email: preeti.bajpai26@gmail.com.
3. K. S., M. Phil Cli. Psy. CIIMHANSE, Rajnadgon, Chhattisgarh. Email: help.manasrog@gmail.com

# Introduction

Studying future trends will help us understand how psychology will grow and respond to new issues and situations in the coming years. New methods and technologies will revolutionize the study of human behavior and brain functions as technology develops. By looking at these patterns, researchers can foresee upcoming ethical dilemmas, develop original solutions, and ensure the field is relevant and essential. Suppose psychologists know the implications of neuroscience, virtual reality therapy, positive psychology, artificial intelligence, interdisciplinary collaborations, cultural inclusivity, and technology ethics. In that case, they will be better able to respond to the changing needs of people and societies in a world that is changing quickly. Future psychological trend research has important implications for the discipline. It is recognized as advancing society by merging neuroscience, virtual reality therapy, positive psychology, artificial intelligence, interdisciplinary collaborations, cultural inclusivity, and technological ethics. These developments can alter assessment, diagnosis, and therapy methods, enhance well-being, and advance our knowledge of people's behavior. There are, however, some restrictions to take into account. Carefully addressing ethical issues involving privacy, data security, and excessive reliance on technology is necessary. Collaboration and the creation of efficient frameworks are necessary for the integration of interdisciplinary approaches and cultural inclusion. Furthermore, putting these trends into practice might be difficult due to a lack of resources, inadequate training, or the requirement for continued study to confirm their efficacy.

Psychology, the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes, has changed significantly. Starting with Wilhelm Wundt's early introspection ideas and continuing through the advent of behaviorism, cognitive psychology, and positive psychology, psychology has continuously evolved to meet new challenges and advancements in scientific methodology. For various reasons, there may be further paradigm shifts in psychology. The field has begun to change due to technological developments like artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and neuroscience methods that have simplified comprehension of the complexity of human cognition, behavior, and mental health. Integrating neuroscience and psychology has led to innovative understandings of the brain mechanisms underlying psychological processes. The development of brain imaging methods like electroencephalography (EEG) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) has made it possible for researchers to investigate the cerebral underpinnings of emotions, decision-making, and psychopathological diseases. People can control their brain activity by utilizing neurofeedback techniques, improving cognitive

function and emotional stability. With its cutting-edge opportunities for treatments, virtual reality technology has also acquired popularity in psychology.

Virtual reality treatment has shown potential for treating phobias, PTSD, and other anxiety disorders by providing immersive and regulated environments. Additionally, it enables the simulation of social interactions, which helps treat autism spectrum disorders and social anxiety. Positive psychology has evolved to understand and enhance well-being, happiness, and human qualities to counter the conventional emphasis on disease. Interventions based on positive psychology have been shown to positively impact resilience and mental health. Positive psychology must continue investigating positive emotions, character traits, and social relationships to support flourishing people and communities. The future of psychology is also starting to be shaped by artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms can examine enormous volumes of data to find patterns and forecast behavior, resulting in customized interventions and therapies. Accessible mental health support can be offered via AI-driven virtual therapists, and AI-driven evaluation tools can help with diagnosis and treatment formulation. There are difficulties with these future psychological developments. It is essential to carefully evaluate ethical issues, including data security, privacy, and the possible repercussions of using such technology in mental health interventions. In addition, psychology must actively consider how cultural influences affect human behavior, cognition, and mental health outcomes as it works to become more culturally inclusive. By investigating and embracing these prospective tendencies, psychology can significantly advance our understanding of human well-being. To shed light on psychology's future as a field at the vanguard of comprehending and supporting human behavior and mental processes, this study will examine these new developments, their implications, and their ethical implications.

## Model of Futuristic Changes

Psychology research's future can be predicted by looking at futuristic tendencies in the discipline. They guide how psychology might modify and advance in response to new problems and discoveries. By adopting these trends, researchers can investigate novel approaches, incorporate cutting-edge technologies, and collaborate with other disciplines. This model urges psychologists to take a forward-looking stance, keeping up with advancements in artificial intelligence, positive psychology, virtual reality, neuroscience, interdisciplinary collaborations, and cultural inclusivity. This approach enables psychology to stay on top of understanding and assisting human behavior and mental processes in a constantly changing world. Futuristic psychology trends involve a methodology that involves a literature search, carefully selecting relevant articles, examining them for essential ideas, and identifying recurring patterns. Significant trends are highlighted, and the findings are divided into sections or categories. The review essay analyzes patterns and offers suggestions for further research and practice.

## Futuristic Trends in Psychology

The forthcoming trends in psychological research show how numerous essential components are interconnected. It begins with neuroscience before expanding to virtual reality therapy applications, positive psychology, and artificial intelligence. Interdisciplinary partnerships, cultural inclusion, and technology ethics are additional extensions of each branch. The psychology research environment is dynamic and ever-evolving due to these movements' mutual influence and information sharing. To improve understanding, evaluation, diagnosis, and interventions in psychology, the flowchart underlines the value of taking ethical considerations into account, embracing other viewpoints, and utilizing technological breakthroughs.

## Exploring the Future of Human Behavior and Mental Processes

This study examines potential future directions for psychology, focusing on how advancing technology, evolving social mores, and new problems may influence how we learn about human behavior and the workings of the mind. The main areas of advancement discussed in the study include neuroscience, virtual reality therapy, positive psychology, applications of artificial intelligence, and integrating psychology with other fields. The objective is to offer insights into the fascinating directions psychology can take as it continues to change in response to shifting societal demands and improvements in research techniques.

## Neuroscientific Advancements

As neuroscience develops, it has the potential to fundamentally alter our understanding of how the brain influences behavior and cognition. Future-looking developments in psychology will probably involve a greater integration of neuroscience tools, including brain imaging and nuro-feedback, to comprehend the neural underpinnings of psychological processes.

## Virtual Reality Therapy

New opportunities for treatments are made possible by the development of virtual reality (VR) technology. VR therapy can offer immersive and regulated environments for interventions for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), phobia treatment, and exposure therapy. Additionally, social interaction simulations using this technology may be utilized to help treat autism spectrum disorders and social anxiety.

## Positive Psychology and Well-being

Future trends suggest that positive psychology, which focuses on understanding human strengths, resilience, and well-being, will continue to grow in importance. The study will examine methods and approaches to improve psychological well-being, increase happiness, and encourage healthy social interactions. This pattern is consistent with the rising relevance of holistic approaches to mental health.

## Artificial Intelligence Applications

Different facets of psychology may be transformed by artificial intelligence (AI). AI systems can analyze massive amounts of data to spot trends, forecast behavior, and provide tailored treatments. While AI-driven assessment tools can help with diagnosis and therapy planning, AI-powered virtual therapists may offer easily accessible mental health support.

## Integrated Approaches

To address complicated societal concerns, psychology will increasingly collaborate with other disciplines. For instance, combining psychology with sociology, economics, and public health can offer thorough insights into problems like inequality, social determinants of health, and the effect of policies on mental health. These interdisciplinary partnerships will advance our understanding of human behavior in various circumstances.

## Culturally Inclusive Approaches

Future trends in psychology will emphasize the necessity for research and therapies that are culturally inclusive. Psychologists will endeavor to comprehend the impact of cultural influences on behavior, cognition, and mental health outcomes in recognition of the significance of cultural variety. Inclusion, bias reduction, and the universal applicability of psychological knowledge will all be promoted via culturally sensitive methods.

## Technology Ethics and Psychological Implications

Ethical issues will become more significant in psychology study and practice as technology develops. Discussions about data security, privacy, and the possible effects of AI and automation on mental health and well-being will shape the future of psychology. Ethical rules and policies will need to change to confront these new difficulties.

## Technological Integration

As technology develops, psychology will probably use various technological tools for research, evaluation, and intervention. This includes teletherapy, wearable technology for mental health monitoring, and neuroimaging methods for observing brain activity.

## Personalized Interventions

Psychology may shift towards more individualized solutions considering each person's traits, including genetics, brain physiology, and life events. This strategy may result in more precisely customized treatments for the patient's needs.

## Positive Psychology and Well-being

Positive psychology's central themes are understanding and promoting human qualities, well-being, and flourishing. Positive psychology therapies that support resilience, happiness, and general life satisfaction may receive more attention.

## Cross-Cultural Psychology

Cross-cultural psychology is predicted to become increasingly popular as the world becomes more connected. It investigates how culture affects people's behavior, thinking, and information processing. More in-depth research on multiculturalism, globalization, and cultural diversity may be necessary for psychology in the future.

## Cognitive Enhancement and Neuro enhancement

There may be a rise in interest in cognitive improvement methods due to continuous developments in neuroscience and cognitive science. These procedures may involve using medications, brain stimulation, or cognitive training programs to optimize cognitive performance and enhance human functioning.

## Digital Mental Health

The integration of digital technologies and mental health care is anticipated to keep expanding. For testing, diagnosing, and treating mental health illnesses, there may be a rise in the use of mobile apps, online platforms, and digital interventions. This trend may improve the accessibility and reach of mental health care.

## Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Applying machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) to psychology may open up new fields for investigation. Significant dataset analysis, treatment result prediction, and the creation of individualized interventions could all be aided by AI algorithms.

## Privacy Concerns

As technology and data analysis are used more frequently in psychology, ethical questions and privacy issues will likely arise. Informed consent, data security, and the potential biases and limitations of AI and technology-based therapies must all be covered by ethical standards.

## Ethical Challenges of Emerging Technologies

Social scientists will be at the forefront of debates about the morality of new technologies as they develop and are used. The study will examine how developing technologies will affect democracy and human rights regarding privacy, data security, algorithmic bias, and other social factors. It is vital to remember that these are hypothetical trends and probable future advancements depending on the state of knowledge and trend of the subject at this time. Several variables, including scientific discoveries, social changes, and technological improvements, will influence the actual future of psychology. As social sciences adapt to societal changes and explore new horizons in understanding human behavior, social relationships, and the difficulties and opportunities given by a fast-changing world, these developments highlight how social sciences constantly evolve.

**Discussion**

The investigation of future developments and changes that could influence the study of human behavior and mental processes throws up fascinating opportunities for the science of psychology. The primary tendencies found in the research, their ramifications, potential advantages, and difficulties will be the main topics of discussion. First, combining neuroscience with psychology holds enormous potential for unraveling the neurological bases of behavior and cognition. Scientists can better understand how the brain works concerning psychological processes and how people function through their work. Psychologists can expand diagnostic and treatment methods by utilizing cutting-edge brain imaging technologies and neurofeedback to acquire insights into the neurological underpinnings of emotions, decision-making, and mental health issues. Another futuristic development with transformative potential is the use of virtual reality therapy. Virtual reality offers safe and controlled settings for exposure treatment and treating anxiety disorders by generating immersive surroundings. With the help of this technology, people may face their fears and worries in a realistic and manageable way, producing positive therapeutic results. Virtual reality can also imitate social interactions, helping to alleviate social anxiety and foster the development of social skills. The rise of positive psychology as a mainstream movement represents a paradigm shift away from the exclusive study of psychopathology and towards the study of resilience, well-being, and human qualities. Pleasant psychology research has emphasized the value of character characteristics, social relationships, and pleasant emotions in fostering psychological well-being and thriving. Future advancements in this field could result in novel programs

Assessment, diagnosis, and treatment could all be revolutionized using artificial intelligence in psychology. Large-scale data processing, pattern recognition, tailored interventions, and behavioral prediction are all capabilities of AI systems. Artificial intelligence-powered virtual therapists have the potential to offer people affordable and convenient mental health care. AI-driven assessment tools, on the other hand, can help with more precise diagnosis and treatment planning. To ensure AI's appropriate and ethical usage in psychological practice, privacy, data security, and reliance on technology must all be carefully considered. Deep Insights into complex societal issues can also be gained through interdisciplinary cooperation and the integration of psychology with other academic fields, including sociology, economics, and public health. Deep insights into complex societal issues can also be gained through interdisciplinary cooperation and the integration of psychology with other visionary fields, including sociology, economics, and public health. Psychologists can address issues like inequality, social health determinants, and the impact of legislation on mental health using this approach. By embracing diverse perspectives, psychology may develop thorough approaches to comprehending human behavior and contribute to societal growth. Cultural integration is a crucial element in predicting future trends in psychology. Recognizing the effects of cultural differences is essential to creating therapies sensitive to different cultures and ensuring that psychological information applies to various people.

Although these tendencies are promising for the future, issues still need to be resolved. It is essential to carefully negotiate the ethical issues related to data security, privacy, and the possible effects of relying significantly on technology. Psychologists must also watch out for technological improvements to maintain the value of the therapeutic alliance and personal contact. Additionally, including interdisciplinary methods and cultural inclusion necessitates cooperation and the creation of frameworks that successfully incorporate many points of view. We can better understand people's thinking and behavior by pursuing future-oriented psychology research. Psychologists can prepare for the future and change the field to suit the shifting demands of people and society by embracing trends like neuroscience integration, virtual reality therapy, positive psychology, artificial intelligence, interdisciplinary collaborations, cultural inclusivity, and technology ethics.

## Conclusion

Technology developments, interdisciplinary collaborations, and a rising focus on holistic approaches to mental health are all driving forces behind the promising future of psychology. The future of psychology will be shaped by neuroscience, virtual reality therapy, positive psychology, artificial intelligence, integrated approaches, culturally inclusive practices, and technology ethics. These developments will advance our knowledge of human behavior, thought, and well-being, improving our capacity to assist people and societies in their quest for psychological well-being.

## Challenges and Limitations

The challenges and constraints of futuristic developments in psychological study are unique. Modern technologies' ethical implications—such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality—must be carefully negotiated to safeguard privacy, guarantee data security, and address biases. Interdisciplinary collaborations require assistance with coordination, communication, and integrating various viewpoints. Cultural inclusion requires careful consideration to avoid imposing a dominant cultural framework and to consider other communities' distinctive experiences. Adopting these trends may also be constrained by practical difficulties, including scarce resources and the requirement to validate and replicate findings.

## Implication

The research study on potential future developments in the social sciences, particularly psychology, is relevant to many stakeholders. Listed below are a few people who might profit from the study:

## Academics and researchers

Researchers and academics in psychology will significantly benefit from the study's insights on the field's future paths. It can help create research agendas, direct the decision-making process for research approaches, and stimulate new lines of inquiry. The study's conclusions provide a foundation for scholarly discussion and collaboration in investigating new trends.

## Psychologists and therapists in practice

The research study aids working psychologists and therapists in keeping up with contemporary developments and tools that might affect their work. They can learn more about novel treatments like virtual reality therapy.

## Acknowledgement

The research on futuristic trends in psychology acknowledges the contributions of considerable stakeholders. It acknowledges the groundbreaking work of researchers, psychologists, and investigators who have paved the way for advancements in the field. It values the collaboration and interdisciplinary efforts of professionals from various disciplines, such as neuroscience, technology, sociology, and public health. The acknowledgement extends to the individuals and communities participating in studies, furnishing valuable insights into human behavior and mental processes. Finally, it recognizes the importance of IISER-Kolkata for its consent and fosters research in psychology. With the cooperative efforts of these individuals and entities, the exploration and understanding of futuristic trends in psychology are artificially possible.

# Reference

* Boeldt, D., McMahon, E., McFaul, M., & Greenleaf, W. (2019). Using virtual reality exposure therapy to enhance treatment of anxiety disorders: Identifying areas of clinical adoption and potential obstacles. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, *10*, 773.
* Bell, B. S., Kanar, A. M., & Kozlowski, S. W. (2008). Current issues and future directions in simulation-based training in North America. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, *19*(8), 1416-1434.
* Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Ismagilova, E., Aarts, G., Coombs, C., Crick, T., ... & Williams, M. D. (2021). Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Emerging Challenges, Opportunities, and Agendas for Research, Practice, and Policy *International Journal of Information Management*, *57*, 101994.
* Botella, C., Serrano, B., Baños, R. M., & Garcia-Palacios, A. (2015). Virtual reality exposure-based therapy for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder: a review of its efficacy, the adequacy of the treatment protocol, and its acceptability. Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment, 2533-2545.
* Bucci, S., Schwannauer, M., & Berry, N. (2019). The digital revolution and its impact on mental health care. Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice, 92(2), 277-297.
* Cross, E. S., Hortensius, R., & Wykowska, A. (2019). From social brains to social robots: applying neurocognitive insights to human–robot interaction. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, *374*(1771), 20180024.
* Calvo, R. A., & Peters, D. (2014). *Positive computing: technology for wellbeing and human potential*. MIT Press.
* Cantrell, B. E., & Holzman, J. (2015). *Responsive landscapes: strategies for responsive technologies in landscape architecture*. Routledge.
* Chernova, S., & Thomaz, A. L. (2014). *Robot learning from human teachers*. Morgan & Claypool Publishers.
* Crawford, S. A., & Caltabiano, N. J. (2011). Promoting emotional well-being through the use of humour. *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, *6*(3), 237-252.
* Fiske, A., Henningsen, P., & Buyx, A. (2019). Your robot therapist will see you now: ethical implications of embodied artificial intelligence in psychiatry, psychology, and psychotherapy. *Journal of medical Internet research*, *21*(5), e13216.
* Frankish, K., & Evans, J. S. B. T. (2009). The duality of mind: An historical perspective. *In two minds: Dual processes and beyond*, 1-29.
* Freeman, D., Reeve, S., Robinson, A., Ehlers, A., Clark, D., Spanlang, B., & Slater, M. (2017). Virtual reality in assessing, understanding, and treating mental health disorders. *Psychological medicine*, *47*(14), 2393-2400.
* Fiske, A., Henningsen, P., & Buyx, A. (2019). Your robot therapist will see you now: ethical implications of embodied artificial intelligence in psychiatry, psychology, and psychotherapy. *Journal of medical Internet research*, *21*(5), e13216.
* Glikson, E., & Woolley, A. W. (2020). Human trust in artificial intelligence: Review of empirical research. Academy of Management Annals, 14(2), 627-660.
* González-Zamar, M. D., & Abad-Segura, E. (2020). Implications of virtual reality in arts education: Research analysis in the context of higher education. *Education Sciences*, *10*(9), 225.
* Gorini, A., & Riva, G. (2008). Virtual reality in anxiety disorders: the past and the future. *Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics*, *8*(2), 215-233.
* Haleem, A., Javaid, M., Singh, R. P., & Suman, R. (2022). Medical 4.0 technologies for healthcare: Features, capabilities, and applications. *Internet of Things and Cyber-Physical Systems*, *2*, 12-30.
* Hoey, J., Schröder, T., Morgan, J., Rogers, K. B., Rishi, D., & Nagappan, M. (2018). Artificial intelligence and social simulation: Studying group dynamics on a massive scale. *Small Group Research*, *49*(6), 647-683.
* Hobfoll, S. E. (2001). The influence of culture, community, and the nested self in the stress process: Advancing conservation of resources theory. *Applied psychology*, *50*(3), 337-421.
* Herkert, J. R. (2011). Ethical challenges of emerging technologies. *The growing gap between emerging technologies and legal-ethical oversight: The pacing problem*, 35-44.
* Horn, T. S. (2008). *Advances in sport psychology*. Human kinetics.
* Johnson, K. B., Wei, W. Q., Weeraratne, D., Frisse, M. E., Misulis, K., Rhee, K., ... & Snowdon, J. L. (2021). Precision medicine, AI, and the future of personalised health care. *Clinical and translational science*, *14*(1), 86-93.
* Joinson, A. N., & Paine, C. B. (2007). Self-disclosure, privacy and the Internet. *The Oxford Handbook*

*of Internet Psychology*, *2374252*, 237-252.

* L Lent, R. W., & Hackett, G. (1987). Career self-efficacy: Empirical status and future directions. Journal of Vocational Behavior, 30(3), 347-382.
* Løvestam, C. K. (2019). Self-permission and well-being: Self-permission as a “key” to flourishing in therapy and positive interventions.
* Luxton, D. D. (2014). Artificial intelligence in psychological practice: Current and future applications and implications. Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 45(5), 332.
* Lempert, R. J. (2003). New quantitative, long-term policy analysis methods are shaping the next hundred years.
* Lempert, R. J. (2003). Shaping the next one hundred years: new quantitative, long-term policy analysis methods.
* Lee, E. E., Torous, J., De Choudhury, M., Depp, C. A., Graham, S. A., Kim, H. C., ... & Jeste, D. V. (2021). Artificial intelligence for mental health care: clinical applications, barriers, facilitators, and artificial wisdom. *Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging*, *6*(9), 856-864.
* Lustgarten, S. D., & Elhai, J. D. (2018). Technology use in mental health practice and research: Legal and ethical risks. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, *25*(2), e12234.
* Lee, D., & Yoon, S. N. (2021). Application of artificial intelligence-based technologies in the healthcare industry: Opportunities and challenges. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *18*(1), 271.
* Lustgarten, S. D., & Elhai, J. D. (2018). Technology use in mental health practice and research: Legal and ethical risks. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, *25*(2), e12234.
* Masini, E. B., & Vasquez, J. M. (2000). Scenarios as seen from a human and social perspective.

*Technological forecasting and social change*, *65*(1), 49-66.

* Miraz, M. H., Ali, M., Excell, P. S., & Picking, R. (2018). Internet of nano-things, things and everything: future growth trends. *Future Internet*, *10*(8), 68.
* Nicolelis, M. A. (2001). Actions from thoughts. *Nature*, *409*(6818), 403-407.
* Newberg, A., & d'Aquili, E. G. (2008). *Why God won't go away: Brain science and the biology of belief*. Ballantine Books.
* Newman, L., Bidargaddi, N., & Schrader, G. (2016). Service providers’ experiences of using a telehealth network 12 months after digitisation of a large Australian rural mental health service. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, *94*, 8-20.
* Puntoni, S., Reczek, R. W., Giesler, M., & Botti, S. (2021). Consumers and artificial intelligence: An experiential perspective. *Journal of Marketing*, *85*(1), 131-151.
* Rizzo, A., & Koenig, S. T. (2017). Is clinical virtual reality ready for primetime?. *Neuropsychology*, *31*(8), 877.
* Rosenfield, P. L. (1992). The potential of transdisciplinary research for sustaining and extending linkages between the health and social sciences. *Social science & medicine*, *35*(11), 1343-1357.
* Tate, D. G., & Pledger, C. (2003). An integrative conceptual framework of disability: New directions for research. *American Psychologist*, *58*(4), 289.
* Vygotsky, L. S., & Cole, M. (1978). *Mind in society: Development of higher psychological processes*. Harvard University Press
* Ventura, S., Baños, R. M., Botella, C., & Mohamudally, N. (2018). Virtual and augmented reality: New frontiers for clinical psychology. *State-of-the-art virtual reality and augmented reality knowhow*, *10*(1).
* Williamson, B. (2019). Brain data: Scanning, scraping and sculpting the plastic learning brain through neurotechnology. *Postdigital Science and Education*, *1*, 65-86.
* Wright, T. A., & Cropanzano, R. (2004). The role of psychological well-being in job performance:: a fresh look at an age-old quest. Organisational dynamics, 33(4), 338-351.
* Weinberg, R. S., & Gould, D. (2023). Foundations of sport and exercise psychology. Human kinetics.