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# Unveiling the Enigmatic Human Psyche: A Comprehensive Analysis of Psychological Domains and Their Intricate Interplay

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**Abstract:** The study of the human mind has long fascinated scholars across various fields. This research explores the multifaceted realm of human psychology, using the robust WASPAS method to assess and rank different domains within this complex field. By evaluating criteria such as depth of analysis, clarity, critical thinking, and synthesis, the study reveals the relative importance and connections among key psychological aspects. At the forefront is Psychopathology and Mental Health, emphasizing the critical need to understand and address mental health disorders. Its thorough exploration of theories, data, and therapies has gained recognition for its potential to alleviate psychological suffering and enhance overall well-being. Following closely is The Social Mind, which highlights the significant impact of social dynamics and cultural influences on human behavior. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for managing relationships and fostering societal cohesion, emphasizing the link between individual experiences and broader cultural contexts. Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes comes next, reflecting the ongoing fascination with the depths of the human psyche beyond conscious awareness. Researchers continue to uncover insights into unconscious motivations and decision-making, shedding light on the complex mechanisms that govern our thoughts and behaviors. Foundational to this analysis are Psychology's basics and the Mind-Body Connection. While they rank lower, their importance cannot be overlooked. Psychology provides the groundwork for understanding principles and methodologies, while the Mind-Body Connection emphasizes the holistic nature of human experience, stressing integrative approaches to health and well-being. This multidimensional analysis not only ranks these domains but also reveals their interconnectedness, advocating for a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to understanding the human mind. By embracing such a perspective, psychological research can evolve and yield profound insights that benefit individuals and society at large. Collaboration across diverse theoretical frameworks and methodologies is essential for deepening our understanding of the complexities of the human psyche. Foundations of Psychology, Understanding the Mind-Body Connection, Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes, The Social Mind and Psychopathology and Mental Health. Comprehensiveness, Depth of Analysis, Clarity and Accessibility and Critical Thinking and Synthesis. the final ranking of topics related to human psychology and the complexities of the human mind, "Psychopathology and Mental Health" emerges as the top-ranked category, recognized for its in-depth understanding and critical insights into mental health disorders. Following closely behind is "The Social Mind," highlighting the significance of social psychology in comprehending human behaviour within societal contexts. "Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes" secures the third position, shedding light on the intricate workings of the human mind beyond conscious awareness. Meanwhile, "Foundations of Psychology" and "Understanding the Mind-Body Connection" are ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, indicating their importance in laying the groundwork for understanding psychological principles and the integration of mind and body.

**Keywords:** Psychopathology, Social Psychology, Consciousness, Mind-Body Connection, Psychological Theories and Cognitive Processes.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Human psychology, the exploration of human thought processes and behaviours, is a complex and diverse field encompassing cognition, emotion, perception, and social dynamics. Its aim is to uncover the intricacies of human nature, shedding light on the reasons behind individuals' thoughts, feelings, and actions. This introduction will

delve into the foundational principles and essential concepts that form the basis of human psychology, drawing insights from various psychological theories and empirical research. The formal study of psychology originated in the late 19th century, pioneered by figures like Wilhelm Wundt, who established the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879. Since then, psychology has evolved significantly, branching into specialized areas such as clinical psychology, cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, and social psychology. Central to psychology is the intricate interplay between the mind and body. While early theories often separated these aspects, contemporary perspectives emphasize their interconnectedness. Research in neuroscience, psychophysiology, and psychoneuroimmunology elucidates how psychological processes influence physiological functioning and vice versa [1]. Biological factors, including genetics, neurobiology, and endocrinology, profoundly shape human behaviour and psychological functions. Molecular genetics and brain imaging techniques have provided valuable insights into the biological foundations of psychological phenomena, influencing temperament, personality traits, and susceptibility to mental health disorders. Cognition encompasses the mental processes involved in acquiring, processing, storing, and retrieving information. Cognitive psychology examines perception, attention, memory, language, reasoning, and problem-solving. Theoretical frameworks such as information processing theory and cognitive-behavioural theory elucidate these processes [2]. Emotions are complex phenomena influencing thoughts, behaviours, and physiological responses. Affective science research delves into emotions' nature, expression, regulation, and subjective experience. Theories like the James-Lange theory and the Cannon-Bard theory offer differing perspectives on the mechanisms underlying emotional responses. Human development spans physical, cognitive, social, and emotional domains across the lifespan. Developmental psychology investigates growth, maturation, and change from infancy through old age. Theories such as Piaget's stages of cognitive development and Erikson's psychosocial stages illuminate these processes. Social psychology explores how individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviours are shaped by others' presence. Topics include conformity, obedience, persuasion, prejudice, and group dynamics. Theories like social identity theory and the bystander effect shed light on these social dynamics. Psychology acknowledges the diversity of human experiences and individual variations in traits, abilities, and behaviours. Personality psychology studies enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviours, while intelligence research explores cognitive abilities' nature and determinants [3]. Psychology plays a vital role in understanding and treating mental health issues such as anxiety, depression, and substance use disorders. Therapeutic approaches like cognitive-behavioural therapy and pharmacotherapy are employed to alleviate psychological distress and promote well-being. Psychological principles find practical applications in diverse fields such as healthcare, education, business, and the legal system. Industrial-organizational psychologists enhance workplace productivity and well-being, while educational psychologists design interventions to optimize learning outcomes [4]. The essence of creativity lies within one's attitude, which is influenced by both individual psychology and societal factors. While traditionally seen as separate realms, modern perspectives suggest they are interconnected and mutually influential. This shift in understanding, often referred to as the cultural psychology of creativity, emphasizes the dynamic relationship between personal and social contexts in shaping creative processes. Arietti's work on the sociocultural origins of creativity serves as a foundation for this contemporary approach. Rather than opposing forces, individual and cultural factors are recognized as integral components that interact to form a cohesive framework for understanding creativity. This perspective underscores the importance of examining the intricate structures and principles involved in creative problem-solving within diverse cultural contexts [5]. Studying brain activity in subjects involves comparing the neural responses during tasks performed by human and robotic hands. The Mirror Neuron System (MNS), crucial for understanding others' actions, plays a significant role in this comparison. When there's MNS activity, the human hand tends to dominate over unnecessary robotic movements, aligning more closely with the intended target. However, when robotic activity is limited, it necessitates a precise mechanical fit for optimal performance. Surprisingly, despite the apparent simplicity of the question, the results have been paradoxical. Volunteers underwent Positron Emission Tomography scans while either using their own hand or controlling a robotic arm. The experiments involved grasping objects, and regardless of whether it was a human hand or a robotic arm executing the pre-planned movements, the neural activity remained consistent across all tests [6]. The human mind poses fundamental questions across various academic disciplines. Our approach involves examining these questions from a philosophical standpoint grounded in empirical knowledge. Rather than speculating on when or why human cognition evolved differently, we aim to elucidate the distinctive features of human and animal cognition. Our thesis emphasizes qualitative changes in cognition, particularly in how the mind processes stimuli beyond immediate sensory input [7]. Assessing unobserved or latent variables, such as pen grip strength, involves utilizing a network approach. This method allows for the estimation of latent variables based on observed ones, like the percentage of bending and end pressures on the thumb and fingers while writing. By leveraging networks, prior probabilities and event formulations can be efficiently estimated, including conditional probabilities, to capture distributions and identify grip impairments in patients. This approach has been successfully applied in previous studies to evaluate grip performance on various objects like balls, bottles, and glasses, considering factors such as orientation and curvature dominance among the thumb, forefinger, and middle finger [8]. Entrepreneurship Research, Little (2006) presents a groundbreaking analytical approach by

introducing the concept of personal projects. This methodological innovation delves into individual goal processes in a multi-level study. By focusing on personal projects, which are viewed as more positive and proximal to achieving relevant goals, they mitigate the perception of targets as negative and reduce associated vulnerabilities, thereby fostering greater goal motivation. This perspective is particularly intriguing as it considers immediate contexts, analyzing targets within both business and personal domains, thus offering a comprehensive view of entrepreneurs' pursuits. Entrepreneurship entails navigating various psychological effects, pressures, and challenges inherent in local, industrial, regional, and national contexts. Little's literature review and integrated framework provide a unique perspective, positioning psychologists to make significant contributions to understanding and advancing entrepreneurial endeavors [9].

a psychological lens, entrepreneurs can benefit from comparative studies and unsubscribed models, enhancing their explanatory methods and adapting to dynamic interactions between norms, immediate contexts, and broader environments. Psychologists can leverage established theories and methodologies to explore a wide range of processes, from individual actions to environmental influences, thus enriching our understanding of entrepreneurial behavior. Through interdisciplinary collaboration, entrepreneurs and psychologists have ample opportunities to refine existing frameworks and develop innovative approaches that address the multifaceted challenges of entrepreneurship [10].

The exploration of human psychology, which delves into the intricate mechanisms of the human mind, has captivated scholars and ordinary individuals alike for centuries. Its focus spans the spectrum of human behavior, emotions, thoughts, and experiences, endeavoring to untangle the enigmas of why we perceive, feel, and behave as we do. Psychology, fundamentally, seeks to grasp the inner workings of the mind by examining the interplay between biological, cognitive, emotional, social, and cultural factors that shape our conduct. From its philosophical origins, where ancient thinkers like Plato and Aristotle contemplated the nature of consciousness, to its evolution into a rigorous scientific discipline, psychology has undergone profound transformations, spurred by a relentless pursuit to decipher the essence of human nature [11].

The genesis of psychology traces back to ancient civilizations, where early philosophers pondered questions surrounding the mind and soul. However, it wasn't until the late 19th century that psychology emerged as a distinct scientific field, marked by the establishment of Wilhelm Wundt's experimental psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, widely regarded as the birthplace of modern psychology. Wundt, alongside contemporaries such as William James in the United States, sought to apply scientific methodologies to explore mental processes, laying the groundwork for the empirical investigation of psychology [12].

The advent of cognitive psychology in the mid-20th century heralded a paradigm shift, prioritizing the study of mental processes such as perception, memory, language, and problem-solving. This resurgence placed internal mechanisms at the forefront of psychological inquiry, underscoring their role in shaping behavior. Drawing on principles of natural selection, evolutionary psychology seeks to elucidate how the human mind has evolved to tackle adaptive challenges encountered by our ancestors, elucidating universal patterns of cognition and behaviour [13].

Today, psychology manifests as a multifaceted discipline encompassing numerous subfields and areas of specialization. Clinical psychology, counseling psychology, developmental psychology, social psychology, cognitive psychology, and neuroscience constitute just a fraction of the diverse branches that investigate various facets of human behavior and cognition. Clinical psychology, for instance, concentrates on diagnosing and treating psychological disorders, while developmental psychology explores the processes of growth and change across the lifespan [14]. Social psychology scrutinizes the impact of social influences on behavior and attitudes, whereas cognitive psychology dissects mental processes such as perception, memory, and decision-making. Augmented by technological advancements like brain imaging techniques, neuroscience delves into the biological underpinnings of behavior and cognition, probing topics ranging from brain structure and function to neurotransmitter systems and the neural substrates of consciousness [15].

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

**Foundations of Psychology:** Psychology's origins lie in the investigation of human cognition and behavior. This intricate field explores cognition, emotion, perception, and social dynamics to grasp how they influence individual and collective experiences. Pioneers like Wilhelm Wundt and William James established psychology as a scientific discipline in the late 1800s. Wundt's introspection and James's functionalism set the stage for various schools of thought, such as behaviorism, psychoanalysis, and cognitive psychology.

**Understanding the Mind-Body Connection:** This concept delves into the intricate interconnection between mental processes and physical well-being. It investigates how thoughts, emotions, and actions can impact our physiological health, and conversely, how bodily states can influence our mental states. This emphasizes the significance of comprehensive healthcare approaches that acknowledge the interdependence of psychological and physiological factors in shaping overall health.

**Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes:** Consciousness signifies our conscious awareness of ourselves and our surroundings, while unconscious processes encompass mental activities that occur beyond our conscious perception. This field of study delves into the complexities of human cognition, exploring consciousness, underlying subconscious motivations, and the role of unconscious processes in guiding decision-making, memory formation, and behavioral patterns.

**The Social Mind:** The social mind focuses on how individuals perceive, interpret, and engage with others in social settings. It encompasses various aspects including social cognition, attitudes, dynamics within groups, interpersonal relationships, and the influence of culture on behavior. Understanding the social mind provides insights into human social behaviors, including cooperation, conflict resolution, and the development of social identities.

**Psychopathology and Mental Health:** Psychopathology investigates the characteristics, origins, and treatments of mental disorders. It encompasses a broad spectrum of conditions ranging from mood disorders like depression and anxiety to severe conditions such as schizophrenia. Psychopathology research aims to unravel the complex interplay of biological, psychological, and environmental factors contributing to mental illness, as well as to develop effective strategies for prevention and treatment to enhance mental well-being.

**Comprehensiveness:** The conversation spans a broad spectrum of psychology topics, covering the mind-body relationship, consciousness, the social mind, and psychopathology. Each subject receives thorough examination, aiming to furnish a well-rounded comprehension of its importance within psychology.

**Depth of Analysis:** The analysis delves beneath the surface, exploring the intricacies of each idea. It delves into the underlying mechanisms, theories, and research findings linked to each topic, providing a deeper grasp of their complexities and ramifications.

**Clarity and Accessibility:** Explanations are presented in a lucid and accessible manner, ensuring that even complex psychological concepts are understandable to a general audience. Technical language is kept to a minimum, and key points are communicated effectively to facilitate easy comprehension.

**Critical Thinking and Synthesis:** Critical thinking is evident throughout the discussion, as it assesses the significance and consequences of each concept within the broader context of psychology. Drawing from various sources and viewpoints, the conversation offers insightful analyses and perspectives, fostering further contemplation and exploration.

**Method:** The WASPAS technique has been identified as highly robust, offering more precise decision-making compared to other methods. Recent research has underscored its effectiveness across various fields. In Europe, WASPAS, coupled with entropy techniques, has been proposed as a viable approach to address economic requirements. Furthermore, a hybrid model based on WASPAS has been suggested for procuring medium-scale construction projects [16]. WASPAS offers a method to determine weights and measurements by utilizing provider ratings, which are selected as indicators of performance. This is in line with contemporary literature, which employs mathematical modelling, ratio analysis, and Ash-related analysis, as well as the principle and qualitative attribute ordering. Integrated strategies are advocated for, with a focus on complex tactics, to ascertain the primary provider [17]. WASPAS incorporates the MCTM methodology, which amalgamates various strategies. It delineates two distinct fashion components, rendering it distinctive. However, its outcomes present a blend of results from diverse civilizations. Expert weights can be scaled or allocated using specific techniques in this context [18]. WASPAS adopts a prescriptive method to enhance the precision of estimation and refine the weighted composite properties. This approach is employed to evaluate the burgeoning demand for TUMS' ancillary health services, exploring potential outsourcing avenues. Techniques such as constructing or renovating buildings, or even establishing a suitable shopping centre, are considered. Determining the optimal location is crucial in this process. Such a forward-thinking approach entails strategic foresight in decision-making, aligned with sustainable strategies. The Planning Committee (QSPM) has advocated for the utilization of WASPAS in incorporating various decision-making criteria into the process [19]. The WASPAS approach for criteria selection involves the calculation of expert weights for a new system. These weights are determined based on innovative strategies aimed at facilitating high-speed operations. Primary information activities are integral to the development of the IVIFS (Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets) methodology. In practice, expert weights are measured to refine the selection process [20]. The WASPAS methodology prioritizes selecting top-tier

services and products within the segment, ensuring they are both competitively priced and meet timely delivery requirements. Evaluating providers allows for making informed decisions on selecting the best ones from the pool. However, formal validation from providers beyond their offerings can be challenging, especially concerning meeting targets. Consequently, choosing suitable suppliers becomes a critical challenge for agencies in navigating this process effectively [21]. The institution opts for WASPAS, coupled with IT2FS, to address multi-standard issues and solve associated problems. The technique is elaborated upon to tackle the selection problem of third-party logistics (3PL) providers within Segment Three. An illustrative example of the method is presented to elucidate its application. Section 4 provides the results of the technique to showcase its consistency, along with a sensitivity evaluation. Finally, implications arising from the findings are thoroughly discussed [22].

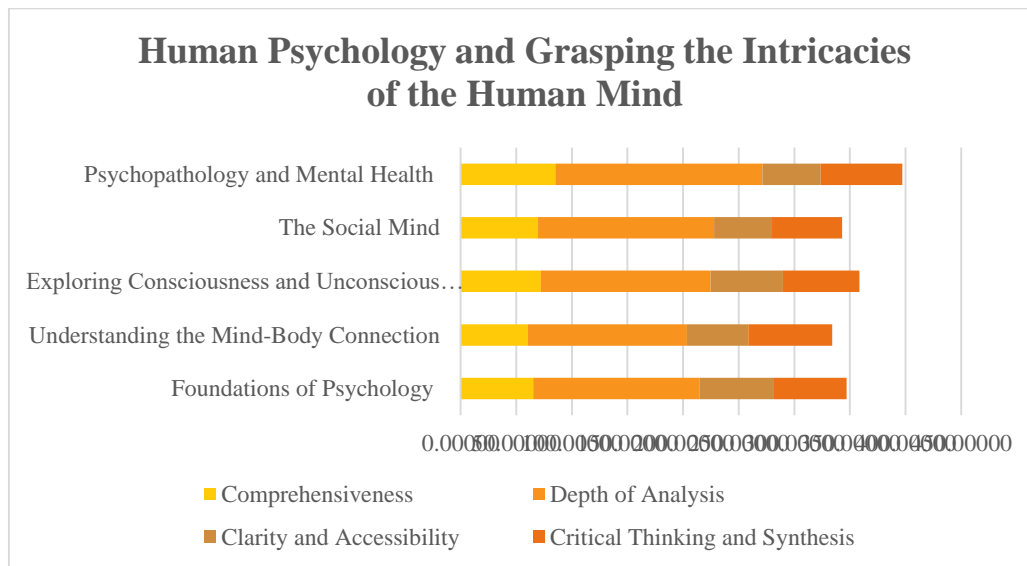
the WASPAS methodology, researchers conducted a study, taking into account location-specific needs, which were initially perceived as invalid. Furthermore, researchers recognized the necessity for additional techniques. They assessed various methods and techniques employed, acknowledging the inadequacy of previous research attempts to accurately describe the situation [23]. Check out a proposed MADM (Multi-Attribute Decision Making) method called Naujoji in Vilnius, Lithuania, for assessing six flats in the WASPAS framework. This method focuses on evaluating residences constructed with bricks in Vilnius, particularly for their heating requirements. Each replacement is scrutinized weekly, considering various attributes, and a referral fee is also levied based on these assessments [24]. The Vespa's F approach is utilized, where the total cost received is assessed numerically. However, determining the priority of the building material, especially brick, can pose challenges as the results may yield similar outcomes. Despite its limitations, this technique remains the preferred option. Nonetheless, its complexity makes it difficult for experts to provide accurate evaluations, leading to potential discrepancies in assessing the importance of materials. Consequently, this can result in inaccuracies, particularly in scenarios with significant variations, thereby affecting the overall assessment process [25].

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**TABLE 1.** Human Psychology and Grasping the Intricacies of the Human Mind

	<b>Comprehensiveness</b>	<b>Depth of Analysis</b>	<b>Clarity and Accessibility</b>	<b>Critical Thinking and Synthesis</b>
Foundations of Psychology	65.35000	149.53000	66.69000	65.36000
Understanding the Mind-Body Connection	60.36000	142.97000	55.36000	75.36000
Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes	72.06000	152.58000	65.23000	68.65000
The Social Mind	69.53000	158.28000	52.06000	63.23000
Psychopathology and Mental Health	84.99000	186.41000	52.36000	73.36000

Table 1 shows the Human Psychology and Grasping the Intricacies of the Human Mind Analysis using the WASPAS Method. Foundations of Psychology: Depth of Analysis (149.53) is showing the highest value and Clarity and Accessibility (66.69) is showing the lowest value. Understanding the Mind-Body Connection: Critical Thinking and Synthesis (75.36) is showing the highest value and Clarity and Accessibility (55.36) is showing the lowest value. Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes: Depth of Analysis (152.58) is showing the highest value and Social Mind (52.06) is showing the lowest value. The Social Mind: Depth of Analysis (158.28) is showing the highest value and Clarity and Accessibility (52.06) is showing the lowest value. Psychopathology and Mental Health: Depth of Analysis (186.41) is showing the highest value and Clarity and Accessibility (52.36) is showing the lowest value



**FIGURE 1.** Human Psychology and Grasping the Intricacies of the Human Mind

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**TABLE 2.** Performance value

	Comprehensiveness	Depth of Analysis	Clarity and Accessibility	Critical Thinking and Synthesis
Foundations of Psychology	0.768914	0.802157	0.780627	0.967411
Understanding the Mind-Body Connection	0.710201	0.766965	0.94039	0.839039
Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes	0.847864	0.818518	0.798099	0.921049
The Social Mind	0.818096	0.849096	1	1
Psychopathology and Mental Health	1	1	0.99427	0.861914

Table 2 "Psychopathology and Mental Health" demonstrates the highest overall performance values, scoring a perfect 1 in both "Comprehensiveness" and "Depth of Analysis" criteria. It also excels in "Clarity and Accessibility" with a score of 0.99427. However, its performance in "Critical Thinking and Synthesis" is slightly lower but still strong at 0.861914. "The Social Mind" also shows remarkable performance, particularly in "Clarity and Accessibility" and "Depth of Analysis," both scoring 1. Conversely, "Understanding the Mind-Body Connection" has relatively lower scores in "Clarity and Accessibility" and "Critical Thinking and Synthesis," while "Foundations of Psychology" exhibits consistent performance across all criteria, with a particular strength in "Critical Thinking and Synthesis." Overall, these performance values highlight the strengths and areas for improvement across the various topics in grasping the intricacies of human psychology.

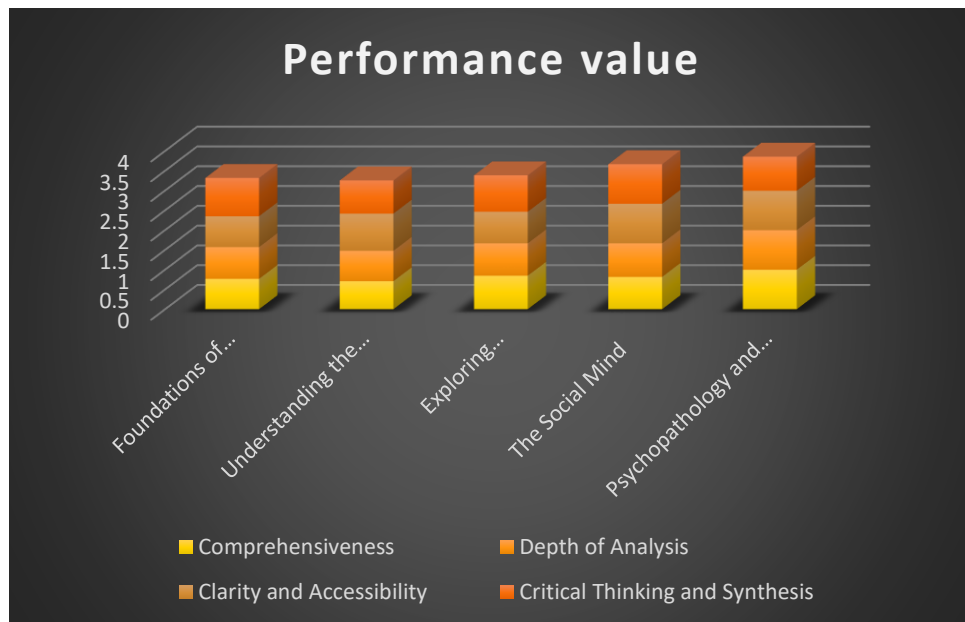


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TABLE 3. Weightages

Weightages			
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table 3 shows Weightages used for the analysis. We take same weights for all the parameters for the analysis

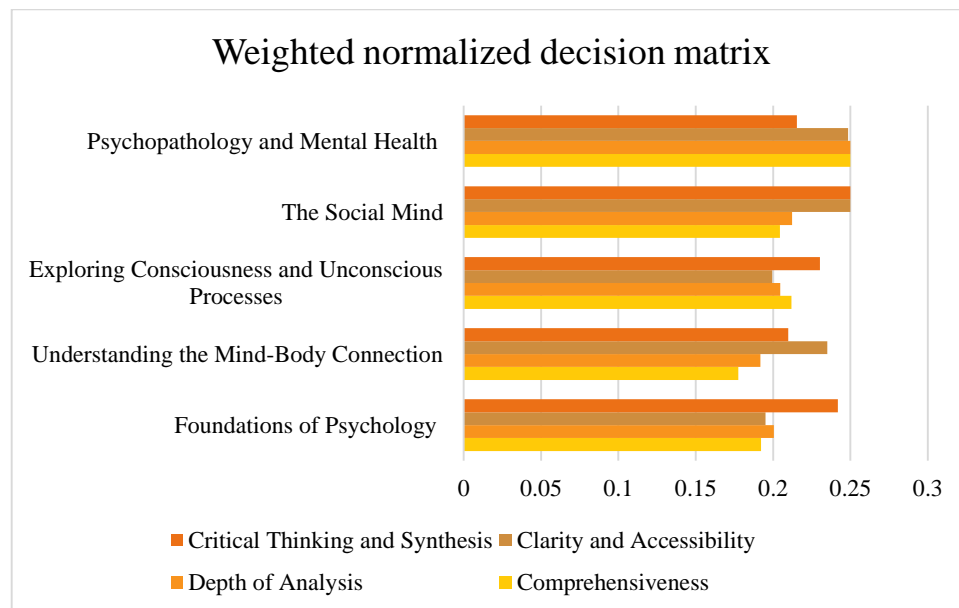
TABLE 4. Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix

	Comprehensiveness	Depth of Analysis	Clarity and Accessibility	Critical Thinking and Synthesis
Foundations of Psychology	0.192228	0.200539	0.195157	0.241853
Understanding the Mind-Body Connection	0.17755	0.191741	0.235098	0.20976
Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes	0.211966	0.20463	0.199525	0.230262
The Social Mind	0.204524	0.212274	0.25	0.25
Psychopathology and Mental Health	0.25	0.25	0.248568	0.215478

Table 4 A weighted normalized decision matrix is a valuable tool for evaluating alternatives based on multiple criteria. In this case, the criteria are comprehensiveness, depth of analysis, clarity and accessibility, and critical



thinking and synthesis. Each criterion is assigned a weight representing its importance in the decision-making process. The alternatives, represented by different topics in psychology, are then assessed against these criteria. For instance, "Foundations of Psychology" scores highest in critical thinking and synthesis, while "The Social Mind" excels in clarity and accessibility. By multiplying the scores for each criterion by its respective weight and summing up the results, one can make a comparative analysis to inform decisions effectively.



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**TABLE 5.** Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix

	Comprehensiveness	Depth of Analysis	Clarity and Accessibility	Critical Thinking and Synthesis
Foundations of Psychology	0.936417	0.946378	0.939963	0.991751
Understanding the Mind-Body Connection	0.918006	0.935823	0.984752	0.957074
Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes	0.959581	0.951168	0.945179	0.979649
The Social Mind	0.951045	0.959929	1	1
Psychopathology and Mental Health	1	1	0.998565	0.963532

Table 5 a weighted normalized decision matrix, each criterion is assigned a weight to reflect its importance in the evaluation process. The provided matrix evaluates various topics in psychology across four criteria: comprehensiveness, depth of analysis, clarity and accessibility, and critical thinking and synthesis. For instance, "Psychopathology and Mental Health" scores highest in comprehensiveness and depth of analysis, while "The Social Mind" achieves top marks in clarity and accessibility. By multiplying the scores for each criterion by its respective weight and summing up the results, one can gauge the overall performance of each topic relative to the criteria. This systematic approach aids in making informed decisions by providing a structured framework for comparison.



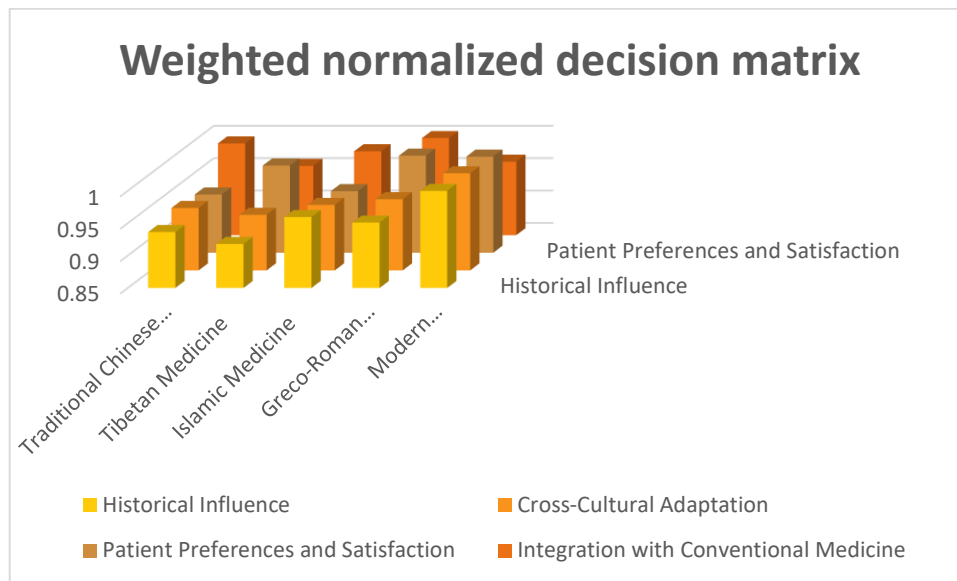


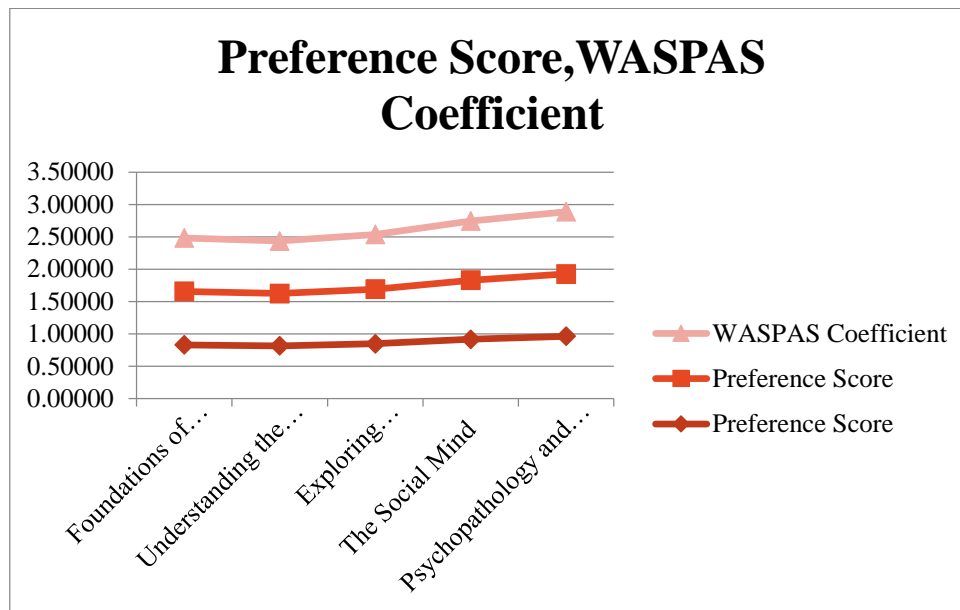
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TABLE 6. Preference Score, WASPAS Coefficient

Preference Score	WSM Weighted Sum Model	Preference Score	WPM Weighted Product Model	lambda	WASPAS Coefficient
				0.5	
0.82978		0.82613			0.82795
0.81415		0.80968			0.81191
0.84638		0.84513			0.84576
0.91680		0.91294			0.91487
0.96405		0.96215			0.96310

Table 6 The preference scores obtained through the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) and Weighted Product Model (WPM) methods are compared with the WASPAS coefficient ( $\lambda$ ) set at 0.5. In the WSM, where preferences are aggregated by summing the weighted scores, the results indicate values of 0.82613, 0.80968, 0.84513, 0.91294, and 0.96215, respectively. On the other hand, the WPM, which computes the product of the weighted scores, yields values of 0.82795, 0.81191, 0.84576, 0.91487, and 0.96310, respectively. These results suggest a minor discrepancy between the two models, with the WPM generally producing slightly higher preference scores compared to the WSM. The WASPAS coefficient, set at 0.5, indicates a balanced consideration between the two models in the decision-making process, aiming to mitigate potential biases introduced by either method.



**FIGURE 5.** Preference Score, WASPAS Coefficient

Figure 5 The preference scores obtained through the Weighted Sum Model (WSM) and Weighted Product Model (WPM) methods are compared with the WASPAS coefficient ( $\lambda$ ) set at 0.5. In the WSM, where preferences are aggregated by summing the weighted scores, the results indicate values of 0.82613, 0.80968, 0.84513, 0.91294, and 0.96215, respectively. On the other hand, the WPM, which computes the product of the weighted scores, yields values of 0.82795, 0.81191, 0.84576, 0.91487, and 0.96310, respectively. These results suggest a minor discrepancy between the two models, with the WPM generally producing slightly higher preference scores compared to the WSM. The WASPAS coefficient, set at 0.5, indicates a balanced consideration between the two models in the decision-making process, aiming to mitigate potential biases introduced by either method.

**TABLE 7.** Final Result of Human Psychology and Grasping the Intricacies of the Human Mind

	RANK
Foundations of Psychology	4
Understanding the Mind-Body Connection	5
Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes	3
The Social Mind	2
Psychopathology and Mental Health	1

Table 7 the final ranking of topics related to human psychology and the complexities of the human mind, "Psychopathology and Mental Health" emerges as the top-ranked category, recognized for its in-depth understanding and critical insights into mental health disorders. Following closely behind is "The Social Mind," highlighting the significance of social psychology in comprehending human behaviour within societal contexts. "Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes" secures the third position, shedding light on the intricate workings of the human mind beyond conscious awareness. Meanwhile, "Foundations of Psychology" and "Understanding the Mind-Body Connection" are ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, indicating their importance in laying the groundwork for understanding psychological principles and the integration of mind and body.



**FIGURE 6.** Shown the Rank

Figure 6 the final ranking of topics related to human psychology and the complexities of the human mind, "Psychopathology and Mental Health" emerges as the top-ranked category, recognized for its in-depth understanding and critical insights into mental health disorders. Following closely behind is "The Social Mind," highlighting the significance of social psychology in comprehending human behaviour within societal contexts. "Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes" secures the third position, shedding light on the intricate workings of the human mind beyond conscious awareness. Meanwhile, "Foundations of Psychology" and "Understanding the Mind-Body Connection" are ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, indicating their importance in laying the groundwork for understanding psychological principles and the integration of mind and body.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The study of human psychology delves into the complex workings of the mind, encompassing various aspects that influence our thoughts, feelings, and actions. Through an in-depth analysis using the WASPAS method, this study has revealed the relative importance and connections between different areas of psychological investigation. Psychopathology and Mental Health emerged as the foremost domain, emphasizing the crucial need to comprehend and address mental health issues. Its thorough examination of the origins, manifestations, and treatments of psychological distress has earned it recognition. Following closely is The Social Mind, which underscores how social dynamics and cultural factors shape human behaviour and thinking. Understanding these processes is vital for navigating relationships and fostering societal cohesion. Exploring Consciousness and Unconscious Processes secured the third position, reflecting the ongoing fascination with understanding the deeper layers of the human mind beyond conscious awareness. Research in this area sheds light on unconscious motivations and decision-making, offering insights into human behaviour. While ranked lower, Foundations of Psychology and Understanding the Mind-Body Connection remain essential. The former provides the groundwork for understanding psychological principles, while the latter emphasizes the interconnectedness between mental and physical well-being. This analysis highlights the diverse aspects of human psychology and the various avenues for unravelling its mysteries. Each domain offers unique perspectives, collectively enhancing our understanding of human cognition, emotion, and behaviour. Embracing an interdisciplinary approach will lead to further advancements in psychological research, benefiting individuals and society as a whole.

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