

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN BALOCHISTAN: DEPICTION, DYNAMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

Psychology

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ABSTRACT:

This research paper is an attempt to identify and highlight historical perspective of psychology with depiction, dynamics and development of psychology in Balochistan. It would be the first effort to inflate the existence and importance of the discipline of psychology in the province. Hence, the research study would provide relevant information about the discipline of psychology already existing and would be an endeavor for further expansion and growth of the subject. Balochistan is one of the largest province of Pakistan with varied population i.e., mainly Bloch, Pashtoon, Brahvi, Persian, Punjabi and, Sindhi etc. Balochistan is a mountainous place, the nature of land is mostly barren so most of the population dwells near costal areas or in big cities where there are more opportunities other than the profession of agriculture. It is a common myth that Balochistan is aback in education than other provinces of the country but it has rich Bloch and Pashtoon heritage. However, the province is on the way to progress and also becoming a strong place of education and learning. The number of educational institutes such as schools, colleges and universities has increased rapidly within last decade which is the hallmark of different governing bodies. During this period IT, Management Sciences, Environmental Sciences and many other new disciplines have been introduced at graduation and post graduation level in various cities of the province. For this research study, people from different walks of life and students from colleges and universities of all districts of Balochistan were taken as population of the study. A sample of $n = 100$ was taken

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randomly. The data was collected through structured questionnaire by survey method. The findings of the study revealed that there is need to inflate the discipline of psychology at colleges and universities level for boys and girls and as well as to have the services of psychologists at different settings in the province.

INTRODUCTION:

Depiction: The word psychology is a combination of two Greek words, “psyche” and “logos” soul and study literally translated as the study of the soul and later on as the study of mind. In broader perspective it is concerned with the study of organism’s behavior: overt and covert; observable and unobservable behavior, eventually becoming the discipline of humanity.

Psychology has been of immense interest and importance for people all over the world. Almost everyone tries to understand why people act the way they do, and every culture has developed a “folk psychology” to try to explain people’s feelings and actions. Much of folk psychology is a least good enough to be useful, and common sense is usually more accurate about psychology. A layman to a learned person, uneducated to educated person use psychology in everyday activities even a beggar uses psychological techniques and tricks to get money from people by exploiting their status. Psychological researchers collect systematic data to try to improve upon common sense.

Simply psychology deals with living beings including human beings and animals, their behavior, thinking, feelings, learning and emotions etc. Technically it is scientific study of mental processes and human behavior of organisms i.e., human beings and animals. Feldman, S. Robert (2000) defined it as “Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes” (**Feldman, S. Robert 2000**). This definition seems straightforward but its simplicity is deceptive because it not only includes what people do, but their thoughts, feelings, perceptions, reasoning, memories and even the biological activities that maintain bodily functioning.

Gray Peter (1999) defined; that “psychology is the science of behavior and the mind” Behavior refers to the observable actions of an individual person or animal. Mind refers to individual’s sensation, perceptions, memories, thoughts, dreams, motives, emotional feelings, and other subjective experiences” (**Gray Peter 1999**). Kassin Saul (2001) defined psychology as “the scientific study of behavior and the mind” Kassin Saul 2001). However, psychology endeavors to answer to questions through the systematic collection and logical analysis of objectively observable data. The data in psychology are always based on observation of behavior, because

behavior is directly observable and mind is not; but psychologists often use these data to make inferences about the mind.

In a broader perspective psychology attempts to explain, predict, modify, and ultimately improve the lives of people and the world in which they live. By using scientific methods, psychologists are able to find answers to questions about the nature of human behavior that are far more valid and legitimate than those resulting from more intuition and speculation. However, for understanding the general behavior and attitude of people, psychologists usually utilize psychoanalytical approach introduced by Sigmund Freud, which facilitates psychologists to understand unconscious motives and problems of people.

In case of Balochistan, the expansion of the subject of psychology and the role of psychologists would be beneficiary and bring positive change in attitude and behavior of people of the province.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PSYCHOLOGY:

Psychology has been said to have a long past but a short history. Kassian Saul (2001) documented that “the great philosophers Socrates (470-399 BC) and his followers Plato, and Aristotle wrote extensively about human nature. They wrote about pleasure and pain, five senses, imagination, desire and other aspects of the “psyche”. They also speculated about whether human beings were innately good or evil, rational or irrational, and capable of free will or controlled by outside forces” (Kassian Saul 2001). However, the behavior of human beings is constituted by both forces that are free will and control by outer forces. Sometimes the behavior is exploited by external forces which would take the form of negative attitude, prejudice, biased or anti-social behavior.

The roots of psychology can be traced back to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and although philosophers have argued for several hundred years about some of the same sort of questions that psychologists grapple with today, the formal beginning of psychology is generally set at 1879 by Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig, Germany. The contribution of eminent philosophers, Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates and many others paved the way for modern psychology. The innovative contribution of these philosophers made the way for psychology to spread and flourish in various parts of the world.

After a great contribution of Greek and Roman philosophers the discipline traveled towards Europe, Russia, America and Asia; here the nature of psychology became more scientific. In Europe the topics of interest were “inheritance, intelligence, memory, learning, motivation and perception

etc". In Russia the concepts of "classical-conditioning and association" were of great concern. In America the discipline of psychology became more research oriented and applied, where research publications were initiated and research journals were started and American Psychological Association (APA) was formed. Here the main emphasis was on "cognitive psychology" which is the extension of experimental psychology. European findings in anatomy and physiology shifted psychology towards Asia. In Asia, the discipline of psychology was embraced by Japan, China, India, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.

Hergenhahn B. R, (2001) has also highlighted the influence of Muslim era on the discipline of psychology. Within 100 years after the death of Holy Prophet Hazrat Mohammad (May Peace be Upon Him) the Muslim empire extended over an era larger than that of the Roman. This expansion brought the Muslims into contact with ancient works long lost to the Western's World. Arab philosophers translated, studied, and expanded on the ancient wisdom of Greece and Rome, and the writings of Aristotle were of special interest. By utilizing this wisdom the Arabs made great studies in medicine, science, and mathematics etc. The eminent figures of Arab's are Avicenna whose contribution is not only in the field of medicine but also in the field of psychology (**Hergenhahn B. R, 2001**).

Michal J. Stevens, Wedding Danny, Dr. Nosheen Khan Rehman and Taylor and Francis (2004) described that having two universities in 1947, the department of psychology was established in 1887 in the University of Punjab, Lahore (West Pakistan); in 1921 at Dhaka (East Pakistan). In 1946, University of Karachi, Sindh was established and 1951 the department of psychology was started. In 1950 at Peshawar and in 1953 at Rajshahi (East Pakistan) the departments of psychology were formed. The oldest psychological laboratories in Pakistan are at Punjab University, Government College University Lahore (Pakistan) and Dhaka University (Former East Pakistan) and now Bangladesh. During 1960's only academic and theoretical side of psychology was in practice but no major concern of experimental psychology. In 1964, only 250 teachers were on role, there were no national psychological association and no research journal. But later on applied psychology was started at Punjab University, Lahore with psychological laboratory; experimentation and research in psychology was encouraged at universities level further more psychological research journals were started publishing Michal J. Stevens, Wedding Danny, Dr. Nosheen Khan Rehman and Taylor and Francis (2004) .

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PSYCHOLOGY IN BALOCHISTAN

In the beginning the subject of psychology was taught at inter and graduate level only at Government Degree College for Girls, Quetta Cantt. The founder chairperson in this college was Nargis fazal Din who was a graduate in Applied Psychology from Department of Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore. Later on, the subject of psychology was initiated at different degree and inters level colleges such as Kawari Road Girls College, Quetta, Satellite Town Girls College, Jinnah Town Girls College Quetta.

In 1989, the department of psychology was established in university of Balochistan under the chairmanship of Dr. Wasim (retired professor from Karachi University) and pioneer teaching faculty of the department included Mrs. Neelam Firdous, Azam Tahir and Rfique Lodhi (late). Then the department was expanded with the joining of Ms. Mehreen Siddiqui, lecturer, Ms. Mussrat Jabeen (late) lecturer, Syed Azizuddin Agha, lecture, Ms. Nasreen Ali, lecturer, Ms. Sara Durrani, lecturer (on study leave for M.S leading to PhD), Ms. Ambreen, lecturer (on study leave for M.Phil leading to PhD), Ms. Samreena Rose, lecturer and Ms. Arfa, lecturer. Later on the teaching faculty enhanced their qualification by PhD degree by Azam Tahir, Assistant professor and M. Phil degree by Mrs. Neelam Firdous, Assistant professor. Miss. Mahreen Siddiqui, lecturer has also earned her M. Phil Degree while Ms. Samreena Rose, lecturer has submitted her thesis of M. Phil, result awaited). Initially supporting staff included Mr. Qudrat Ullah Steno typist, Mr. Naveed, Lab Incharge, Mr. Ashar, Lab Assistant, Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, Naib Qasid, and Mr. Shah Mohammmd, Naib Qasid. Presently the supporting staff is extended by Mr. Haji Pir Jan, Seminar Departmental Librarian, Mr. Anwar, Office Assistant and Mr. Alam clerk.

Since 1989, after the establishment of the department of psychology in university of Balochistan, hundred of students have passed out by earning Master degree in psychology and are serving at different governmental and non governmental organizations with dignified cadres and positions such as teaching at universities, colleges; as psychologists in army, and international organizations such as, UNICEF, USAID, UNICEF etc.

DYNAMICS OF PSYCHOLOGY:

At least since Aristotle (384-322), philosophers and fiction writers have debated why people act the way they do, why they have the experiences they do, and why one person is different from another. Without discounting the importance of these great thinkers, several 19th century scholars wandered whether a scientific approach would be fruitful. They were impressed by the great strides made in physics, chemistry, and biology; they believed that

similar progress could be made in psychology if evidence were collected and evaluated scientifically.

The origin of scientific psychology is generally dated 1879, when medical doctor and sensory researcher Wilhelm Wundt set the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig Germany. Wundt and others had conducted psychological experiments before, but this was the first time anyone had established a laboratory exclusively for psychological research. Myers G. David (1993) also yielded that psychology began as the science of mental life just over a century ago when Wilhelm Wundt's basic research tool was "introspection (self-examination) of one's own emotional states and mental processes. His focus was on inner sensations, feelings, and thoughts". Thus, until the 1920s, psychology was defined as "the science of mental life". From the 1920s into 1960s, American psychologists led by John Watson redefined psychology as "the science of observable behavior". After all, they said, science is rooted in observation. In 1960's psychology began to recapture its initial interest in conscious and unconscious processes through studies of how our mind processes and retain information. To encompass psychology's concern both with overt and covert thoughts and feelings, we define psychology as "the science of behavior and mental processes" (**Myers G. David 1993**).

The dynamics of psychology reflected various fields of interest for further research, experimentation, and progress. According to Shultz P. Duane & Shultz E. Sydney (1996), gradually afterwards, the discipline of psychology needed to develop more precise and objective ways of dealing with its subject matter (Shultz P. Duane & Shultz E. Sydney 1996). Much of the history of psychology, after its separation from philosophy, is the story of continual refinement of tools, techniques, and methods of study to achieve increased precision and objectivity in the questions psychologists asked and in the answers they obtained.

DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY:

Once this new field of psychology had been launched, it developed and grew rapidly, particularly in the United States, which assumed and maintains a position of dominance in psychological world. More than half the world's psychologists work in U.S. The major share of the world's psychological literature is published in United States.

The field of psychology is broad and has different dimensions. It encompasses different branches and specialties practiced in variety of settings, with new branches arising and coming to prominence all time. Furthermore, within the various branches of the field; it is possible to adopt

several different approaches including biological, psychodynamic, cognitive, behavioral, and humanistic perspectives.

The psychology has main concern with many scholarly fields such as social sciences: The science of society and the individual's relationship to society including sociology, anthropology, political science and economics now mainly titling as Humanity.

Psychology bridges the natural and social sciences; it also has strong connections to humanities. In this sense it lies in the center of the academic pursuits of the university. However, there are many other fields of specialization in the discipline of psychology as under:

Major Specializations in Psychology

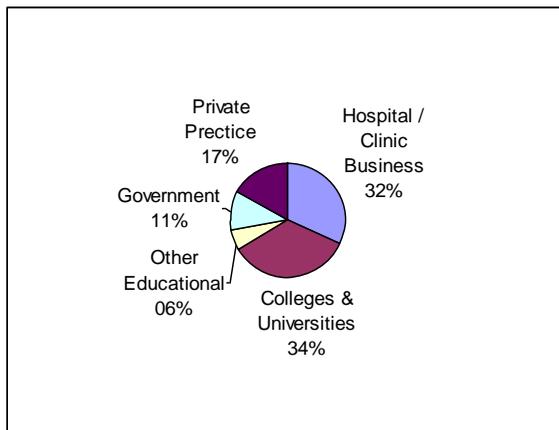
Specialization	General Interest	Research topic
Bio-psychologist	Relationship between brain and behaviour	Body signals, hunger, and satiety etc
Clinical psychologist	Emotional difficulties	To help people to overcome severe anxiety
Cognitive psychologist	Memory, thinking etc	Kinds, factors of memory
Community psychologist	Organization and social structure	Decrease psychological distress
Counseling psychologist	Helping people to make important decisions	Changing, selecting careers
Developmental psychologist	Changes in behavior or age	Appearance and reality
Educational psychologist	Improvement of learning in educational institutes	Testing student's knowledge
Environmental psychologist	How noise, heat, crowd etc affect behavior	Building design can maximize productivity of people
Evolutionary psychologist	Evaluating history of behaviour	Why do men generally show sexual jealousy

		than women
Industrial & organizational psychologist	People at work	Challenges in jobs
Personality psychologist	Personalities differences	Some people shy & some gregarious
Psychometrical psychologist	Measuring intelligence, personality interests	Use of IQ tests some more better tests
Social psychologist	Group behavior, social influence	Persuasion, propaganda, Prejudice, attitudes, opinions etc

* Kalat W. James (2005). *Introduction to Psychology, Seventh Edition*

There are also some other branches of psychology which are facilitating people such as, Engineering Psychology: it includes the use of psychological principles to help people design machines for safe and efficient use (for example, an easy to use ATM machine), Forensic Psychology deals with legal issues, often working in courts and correctional systems. They evaluate whether a rehabilitation program is achieving its goals, or whether an accused criminal has lied, deserves “insanity defense”, or is likely to give false testimony, and Health Psychology determines how life style changes can improve health. They devise techniques for helping people avoid medical and psychological problems.

Kalat W. James (2005) highlighted various roles of psychologists by mentioning that they work in many occupational settings: The most common settings are:



* Kalat W. James, 2005.

PSYCHOLOGISTS AROUND THE WORLD:

About 60 % of U.S. psychologists are men and about 40 % are women. By the year 2000 these percentages are expected to be equal, and by the year 2010 the number of women in the field is expected to exceed the number of men.

Feldman S. Robert (2000) described that “although today most psychologists are found in the UNITED States, the field extends well beyond U.S. borders. About one third of the world’s 500,000 psychologists are found in other parts of the world. Psychologists out side the United States are increasingly influential in adding to the knowledge base and practices of psychology, which in the last half-century have been shaped by U.S. psychologists” (Feldman S. Robert 2000).

The active efforts of psychologists motivated other psychologists of the world to make the discipline of psychology more practical and applicable. The tree of psychology is trying to be rooted firmly and deeply all over the world including Pakistan. As it is said that psychology is the scientific study of human behavior and mind so the role of a social psychologist would be more appropriate and required to deal social problems of people in Balochistan. Because social psychologists study how an individual influences other people and is influenced by them. Within a given culture, though, individual acquire different behaviors because of people around them.

The discipline of psychology is emerging with new zeal and zest in Balochistan by starting the subject of psychology at colleges in different cities for boys and girls at inter and graduate level such as Loralai, Sibi, Panjgoor, Bolan, Zhob, and Poly Technique, Quetta.

With the change of increased urbanization and industrialization, there has been a corresponding rise in social problems in Balochistan. For example, depression among youth, drug abuse has become a difficult problem with heroin addiction on the rise. Most evidence of this addiction is vivid in the center of the city beside the main drain of Quetta city. Furthermore, there is an increase in the suicide rate among young people due to unemployment in the province. So it is the right of people of Balochistan to avail the facility of psychologists in their own province, therefore, it is the need of the time to expand and encourage the students of psychology as psychologists to facilitate the people of the province.

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PAKISTAN:

According to Dr. Nosheen K. Rahman at present, the primary occupations available to Pakistani psychologists include teaching at undergraduate level (60 %) and graduate (15 %) level, conducting

psychological assessment for personnel selection (7 %) in the civil services and armed forces, delivering psychotherapy services in various clinical settings (7 %), working in research centers and special education institutions (4 %), and the “other” category (7 %), which includes working in NGO’s.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Population / Universe: People from different walks of life and students from colleges and universities of all districts of Balochistan were taken as population of the study.

Sample: A sample of n = 100 respondents (respondents: people and students of colleges and universities of all districts) was taken as purposive random sample.

Tool: A structured questionnaire with hypothetical statements was used to collect the data i.e., “Yes” “No” Responses.

Data Collection:

By using survey method the questionnaires were distributed personally to the respondents and were collected after one day.

Data Analysis:

The collected data was analyzed statistically and presented with simple percentage tables.

Table showing mean, standard deviation and “t” value of “Yes” responses and “No” responses

S. No	Responses	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Yes	5	7.63
2	No	3.33	5.50

The mean of “Yes” responses is = 5 and the mean of “No” responses is = 3.33; while standard deviation of “Yes” responses is = 7.63 and the standard deviation of “No” responses is = 5.50.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The findings of the study revealed that there is strong need of the expansion of the discipline of psychology at colleges and universities level for boys and girls equally in the province and as well as the services of psychologists at different settings are needed to deal with the psychological and social problems of people of Balochistan.

Tables showing responses with simple percentage:

1. Respondents according to the “subject of psychology is of great importance”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	79	79 %
2	No Responses	21	21 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* Above table reflects that 79 % respondents think that the subject of psychology is of great importance; and 21 % of the respondents were not of the same view.

2. Respondents according to “the subject of psychology would help in solving psychological problems”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	91	91 %
2	No Response	09	09 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table shows that 91 % of the respondents think that the subject of psychology would help them in solving their psychological problems and only 9 % respondents said no.

3. Respondents according to “the discipline of psychology should be expanded all over Balochistan at colleges and university level”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Response	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	97	97 %
2	No Responses	03	03 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table indicates that 97 % respondents want the discipline of psychology to be expanded all over Balochistan in colleges and universities; Whereas only 3 % respondents opposed the idea that the discipline of psychology to be expanded all over Balochistan in colleges and universities.

4. Respondents according to “that male and female students should get equal chance of studying the subject of psychology”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	87	87 %
2	No Responses	13	13 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table describes that 87 % respondents were of the view that male and female students should get equal chance of studying the subject of psychology; and 13 % respondents said that male and female students should not have equal chance of studying psychology.

5. Respondents according to “that the subject of psychology would help people in their better adjustment at home”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	89	89 %
2	No Responses	11	11 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table illustrates that 89 % respondents think that the subject of psychology would help them in their better adjustment at home; and only 11 % respondents were of the view that the subject of psychology would not help them in their better adjustment at home.

6. Respondents according to “that the subject of psychology would help them in their better adjustment in the society”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	86	86 %
2	No responses	14	14 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table denotes that 86 % respondents agreed that the subject of psychology would help them in their better adjustment in the society; and 14 % respondents said that the subject of psychology would not help them in their better adjustment in the society.

7. Respondents according to “that the subject of psychology would help in better understanding of other people”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	81	81 %
2	No Responses	19	19 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table shows that 81 % respondents think that the subject of psychology would help them in better understanding of other people; whereas 19 % respondents were of the view that the subject of psychology would not help them in better understanding of other people.

8. Respondents according to “that the services of a school psychologist are the need of the day in province”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	95	95 %
2	No Responses	05	05 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table reflects that 95 % respondents think that people need the services of a school psychologist in the province; and 05 % respondents were not of the view that the services of a school psychologist are the need of the day in the province.

9. Respondents according to “the services of a social psychologist would facilitate the people of Balochistan”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	83	83 %
2	No Responses	17	17 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table highlights that 83 % respondents think that the services of a social psychologist would facilitate the people of Balochistan; and 17 % respondents didn't think so.

10. Respondents according to that “the subject of psychology would bring positive change in the behavior and attitude of people of Balochistan”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained responses	Percentage
1	Yes Response	81	81 %
2	No responses	19	19 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table denotes that 81 % respondents think that the subject would bring positive change in the behavior and attitude of people of Balochistan; whereas 19 % respondents don't agree with the statement.

11. Respondents according to “the study of the subject of psychology would help in promoting and maintaining smooth social relationships”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	73	73 %
2	No Responses	27	27 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table shows that 73 % respondents think that the study of the subject of psychology would help in promoting and maintaining smooth social relationships; and 27 % respondents didn't think so.

12. Respondents according to “the study of the subject of psychology would help in maintaining mental health”

S. No	Denotion	Obtained Responses	Percentage
1	Yes Responses	93	93 %
2	No Responses	07	07 %
3	Total Responses	100	100 %

* The above table reflects that 93 % respondents think that the study of the subject of psychology would help in maintaining mental health; and only 07 % respondents did not agree with the statement.

DISCUSSION:

Manipulation of psychology is every where by every one but mostly people don't know that that they are using psychology or applying psychological techniques to influence others, maintaining smooth social relations, or solving their daily life problems by using their intelligence. For example leaders utilize psychological techniques to command and lead their group, even beggars who are not educated or not gone through the subject of psychology also use psychological methods already mentioned in introduction; when beggars see a young boy or a girl the beggars pray for their marriage or coupling, when the beggars are near by any examination center they ask for money by praying success in exams and old or aged people are exploited by the pray of Hajj / pilgrimage.

The aim and objective of psychology is to help others, in broader perspective serving humanity and bringing positive change in human behavior and attitudes; psychologists are doing indeed by helping others through the delivery of mental health services in clinics; there are also many settings where psychologists are rendering their services such as air force, selection of candidates after competitive examination for different posts, military and industry etc.

Gray peter (1999) who also believed that psychology is "the science of behavior and mind" behavior refers to social nature of behavior including observable attitudes about social issues i.e., prejudice, racial discrimination, ethnic issues and exploitation by leaders etc. where as mind reflects the inner part of behavior i.e., thinking, using intellectual abilities to operate behavioral activities in a particular pattern. However social psychologist relies heavily on experimental procedures, often conducted in university laboratories by taking sample from society by using research methods such as surveys for inferences.

Gray peter (1999) further described that Kurt Lewin (1890-1947) an eminent psychologist believed that powerful influence of social environment,

for good or ill, on the thinking and behavior of the individuals. He suggested that each human being, at any given moment, exists in a psychological “field” made up of forces that tend to push or pull the person in various directions. These forces include the person’s own goals and values and the person’s beliefs about what others expect him or her to do.

In case of Balochistan, as far as the need of the subject of psychology and the role of psychologist is concerned the social psychology would be more appropriate to address social issues because it is the science of society and the individual’s relationship to society including sociology, anthropology, political science and economics.

Lefton A. Lester (1997) believed that it is generally observed that psychology attracts many college students who like the idea of understanding human behavior and helping others. These students are intrigued by the causes and implications of behavior; they realize that psychology is part of the fabric of daily life.

Psychology is the second most popular undergraduate major subject--after business administration all over the world. In United States almost all of the approximately 3,600 recipients of PhD in psychology each year find jobs related to their training. There are 120, 000 psychologists in the United States. It encourages and initiates the idea to expand the subject of psychology in Balochistan which will not only facilitate the general population of the province but also would provide jobs opportunities to young boys and girls of Balochistan.

It is a pleasing fact that unemployment among psychologists is low according to Lefton. A. Lester (1997). He commented that most experts agree that employment opportunities will continue to improve and grow; psychology is often cited as one of the top 10 growth areas for jobs. Furthermore, expansion for psychologists is good; training, of course, is the key to employment. As per findings of the study 97 % respondents have approved the expansion of the subject of psychology all over Balochistan in colleges and universities and 87 % respondents were of the view that boys and girls should get equal chance of studying the subject of psychology.

JOB MARKET OF THE SUBJECT OF PSYCHOLOGY:

Lefton A. Lester (1997) further provided the information that a psychologist who obtains a PhD in Clinical Psychology from an accredited university does internship on a state hospital and becomes licensed would have a wide variety of job in both private and public sectors. They can also opt teaching at many universities as a profession, “Psychologists with PhD’s

provide more than 50 million hours of service annually to 4 to 10 million people in the United States” then why not in Balochistan.

Most psychologists employed by hospitals spend their time in the direct delivery of human services, including individual and group therapy. About 4% of psychologists are employed by business, government and industry. The practice of psychologists in United States supports the demand of psychologists in Balochistan for their services in respective fields like other developed nations of the world.

About 30% of APA (American Psychological Association) members are employed by universities, nearly half of them in psychology departments. University psychologists spend most of their time researching and teaching.

About 63% APA members are involved in the delivery of mental health services as clinical, counseling, and school psychologists and other human services providers. The remaining 37 % focus on research, teaching and application in university settings, government and business (Data provided by American Psychological Association, 1995). The people of Balochistan also have the right to avail such facilities provided by psychologists at different settings.

Individuals with master’s degree can function in a variety of settings by opting teaching at colleges and university level and those even with bachelor’s degree can play role in delivering psychological services. Salaries, responsibilities, and working conditions tend to be commensurate with level of training in the discipline.

In Balochistan, social psychologists can render his or her services to the people significantly, because social psychologists attempt to explain the causes of aggression in society by addressing psycho-social abnormalities and irrationalities prevailing in the society, as well as examining the human compassionate efforts of those who provided assistance during the incident. The general myth provides the evidence that the people of Balochistan are neglected or not given equal rights which develops the sense of deprivation leading to aggression.

CONCLUSION:

Psychology is concerned with the study of humanity’s highest potential, recognition, understanding, self-realization, personal integrity, spiritual, and transcendent states of consciousness. Hence, there is strong need of the subject of psychology in the province for boys and girls at college, and university level and the services of psychologists at various settings to lessen the psychological problems of the people of Balochistan.

Psychology has grown not only in terms of its practitioners, researchers, scholars and literature, but also in its impact on our daily lives. Whatever the age or occupation is, or interests' life is likely to be directly affected in some way by psychology.

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