

**MARUDHAR KESARI JAIN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, VANIYAMBADI**  
**PG DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**CLASS: I BSC Psychology**

**COURSE NAME: CAREERS AND ETHICS IN PSYCHOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE:23UFSY15**

**UNIT 1**

**An introduction to the scientific study of human behaviour and mental process- Careers in Psychology with Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degrees- skills and career settings**



## CAREER IN PSYCHOLOGY WITH BACHELOR'S



Job Píofiles	Descríption
PsychologyInstíuctoí	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Créate, assess, and make changes to cuíicula, couíse mateíals, and teaching stíategies.</li> </ul>
Peísonal l'íaineí	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Píovide customized plan</li> <li>• Give consumeís with both physical and mental guidance, and check on theí development/píogíess</li> </ul>
Junioí Psychiatíic Expeít	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caííy out thoíough psychiatíic evaluations and help senioí psychiatíic foí patients' tíeatment.</li> <li>• Helping the staff deal with psychiatíic emeígencies</li> </ul>

Mental Health Counsellor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct pre-interviews and keeping records of cases</li> <li>• Creating effective recovery and intervention plans for patient</li> </ul>	
Child Psychologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support young people's mental health by helping them</li> <li>• Evaluate, identify, and treat kids with required methods.</li> </ul>	
Psychoanalysis Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handle one to one problem</li> <li>• Encourage patients to recognize and comprehend hidden emotional states.</li> </ul>	
Psychology Program Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schedules work assignments,</li> <li>• Establishes priorities, and oversees the work of junior staff members to coordinate activities.</li> </ul>	coo
Research Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrange and carry out the intervention sessions</li> <li>• Manage the participant reimbursement schedule</li> </ul>	
Industrial Psychologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focuses on the conduct of workers during work to enhance performance communication, professional happiness, and safety at work.</li> <li>• Use psychological principles and research techniques</li> </ul>	for

## CAREER IN PSYCHOLOGY WITH MASTER'S

- Psychology Teacher
- Psychology Counselor
- Clinical Psychologist
- Habit Coach
- Senior Neurologists
- School Psychologists Counsellor
- Intern
- Career Counselor
- Family counsellor

- Developmental specialist
- Drug and alcohol specialist
- Employment counselor
- Human resources analyst
- Parole officers
- Rehabilitation counselor
- Self-reliance specialist
- Social service manager
- Vocational rehabilitation provider
- Developmental specialist
- Drug and alcohol specialist
- Employment counselor
- Human resources analyst
- Parole officers
- Psychology program manager
- Rehabilitation counselor
- Self-reliance specialist
- Social service manager
- Vocational rehabilitation provider
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### **Clinical psychologists**

Clinical psychologists assess and treat mental, emotional and behavioral disorders. These range from short-term crises, such as difficulties resulting from adolescent conflicts, to more severe, chronic conditions, such as schizophrenia. Some clinical psychologists treat specific problems exclusively, such as phobias or clinical depression. Others focus on specific populations—for instance, youths; families, or couples; ethnic minority groups; gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals; or older people. They also consult with physicians on physical problems that have underlying psychological causes.

### **Cognitive and perceptual psychologists**

Cognitive and perceptual psychologists' study human perception, thinking and memory. Cognitive psychologists are interested in questions such as how the mind represents reality, how people learn and how people understand and produce language. Cognitive psychologists also study reasoning, judgment and decision making. Cognitive and perceptual psychologists frequently collaborate with behavioural neuroscientists to understand the biological bases of perception or cognition or with researchers in other areas of psychology to better understand the cognitive biases in the thinking of people with depression, for example.

### **Community psychologists**

Community psychologists work to strengthen the abilities of communities, settings, organizations and broader social systems to meet people's needs. They help people access resources and collaborate with others to improve their lives and communities. Instead of helping individuals cope with negative circumstances (e.g., trauma, poverty), community psychologists help empower people to change those circumstances, prevent problems and

develop stronger communities. Examples of community psychology interventions include improving support for hurricane victims, partnering with neighborhoods to prevent crime, collaborating with schools to prevent bullying and helping change policies to improve health outcomes. Community psychologists blend research and practice, partnering with diverse citizens to plan and implement community changes, advance social justice and use research to inform and evaluate this work.

### **Counselling psychologists**

Counselling psychologists help people recognize their strengths and resources to cope with everyday problems and serious adversity. They do counselling/psychotherapy, teaching and scientific research with individuals of all ages, families and organizations (e.g., schools, hospitals, businesses). Counselling psychologists help people understand and take action on career and work problems, they pay attention to how problems and people differ across the lifespan, and they have great respect for the influence of differences among people (such as race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, disability status) on psychological well-being. They believe that behaviour is affected by many things, including qualities of the individual (e.g., psychological, physical or spiritual factors) and factors in the person's environment (e.g., family, society and cultural groups).

### **Developmental psychologists**

Developmental psychologists study the psychological development of the human being that takes place throughout life. Until recently, the primary focus was on childhood and adolescence, the most formative years. But as life expectancy in this country approaches 80 years, developmental psychologists are becoming increasingly interested in aging, especially in researching and developing ways to help older people stay as independent as possible.

### **Educational psychologists**

Educational psychologists concentrate on how effective teaching and learning take place. They consider a variety of factors, such as human abilities, student motivation and the effect on the classroom of the diverse races, ethnicities and cultures that make up America.

### **Engineering psychologists**

Engineering psychologists conduct research on how people work best with machines. For example, how can a computer be designed to prevent fatigue and eye strain in people? What arrangement of an assembly line makes production most efficient? What is a reasonable workload? Most engineering psychologists work in industry, but some are employed by the government, particularly the Department of Defense. They are often known as human factors specialists.

### **Environmental psychologists**

Environmental psychologists study the dynamics of person–environment interactions. They define the term environment very broadly, including all that is natural on the planet as well as built environments, social settings, cultural groups and informational environments. They examine behavior evolving at various scales and from various processes (e.g., localization, globalization). They have a broad and inherently multidisciplinary focus. They recognize the

need to be problem oriented, coordinating as needed with researchers and practitioners in the other fields of psychology, in related disciplines (e.g., sociology, anthropology, biology, ecology), as well as in the design fields (e.g., regional, urban and community planning; landscape architecture; architecture and engineering).

### **Forensic psychologists**

Forensic psychologists apply psychological principles to legal issues. Their expertise is often essential within the judicial system. They can, for example, help a judge decide which parent should have custody of a child or evaluate a defendant's mental competence to stand trial. Forensic psychologists also conduct research on jury behavior or eyewitness testimony. Some forensic psychologists are trained in both psychology and the law.

### **Health psychologists**

Health psychologists specialize in how biological, psychological and social factors affect health and illness. They study how patients handle illness, why some people don't follow medical advice and the most effective ways to control pain or change poor health habits. They also develop health care strategies that foster emotional and physical well-being.

Health psychologists team up with other health care professionals in independent practice and in hospitals to provide patients with complete health care. They educate health care professionals about psychological problems that arise from the pain and stress of illness and about symptoms that may seem to be physical in origin but actually have psychological causes. They also investigate issues that affect a large segment of society and develop and implement programs to deal with these problems. Examples include teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, risky sexual behaviors, smoking, lack of exercise and poor diet.

### **Industrial/organizational psychologists**

Industrial/organizational (I/O) psychologists apply psychological principles and research methods to the workplace in the interest of improving productivity, health and the quality of work life. Many serve as human resources specialists, helping organizations with staffing, training and employee development. They may provide employers with testing and other valid selection procedures in their hiring and promotion processes. Others work as management consultants in such areas as strategic planning, quality management and coping with organizational change.

### **Neuropsychologists (and behavioral neuropsychologists)**

Neuropsychologists (and behavioral neuropsychologists) explore the relationships between brain systems and behavior. For example, behavioral neuropsychologists may study the way the brain creates and stores memories, or how various diseases and injuries of the brain affect emotion, perception and behavior. They design tasks to study normal brain functions with imaging techniques such as positron emission tomography (PET), single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

Clinical neuropsychologists also assess and treat people. And with the dramatic increase in the number of survivors of traumatic brain injury, neuropsychologists are working with health care teams to help brain-injured people resume productive lives.

## **Rehabilitation psychologists**

Rehabilitation psychologists work with stroke and accident victims, people with mental disabilities and those with developmental disabilities caused by such conditions as cerebral palsy, epilepsy and autism. They help clients adapt to their situation and improve their lives, and they frequently work with other health care professionals. They deal with issues of personal adjustment, interpersonal relations, the work world and pain management.

Rehabilitation psychologists are also involved in public health programs to prevent disabilities, including those caused by violence and substance abuse. And they testify in court as expert witnesses about the causes and effects of a disability and a person's rehabilitation needs.

## **School psychologists**

School psychologists are engaged in the delivery of comprehensive psychological services to children, adolescents and families in schools and other applied settings. They assess and counsel students, consult with parents and school staff, and conduct behavioral interventions when appropriate. Most school districts employ psychologist's full time.

## **Social psychologists**

Social psychologists study how a person's mental life and behavior are shaped by interactions with other people. They are interested in all aspects of interpersonal relationships, including both individual and group influences, and seek ways to improve such interactions. For example, their research helps us understand how people form attitudes toward others and, when these are harmful — as in the case of prejudice — provides insight into ways to change them.