



An Analysis of Psychological Developments, Role & Effects of Early Psychological Experimental Approaches in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The current dissertation had elaborated the trends and dimensions of psychology in Pakistan with a historical perspective. The study extravagated the historical developments in the world of psychology focused with Pakistani perspective. The dissertation also presented the ancient psychological concepts in the world, Muslim contribution for the establishment of cerebral studies, role of school of thoughts; post modernized era and evolution of modern experimental psychological studies. The situation had also been analyzed in the country after mutilation of the country in early days of eighth decade of 20th century. The different dimensions of psychology such as learning standpoint, social psychology, clinical emergence, Muslim approach of cerebral studies had also been elaborated. The role of various psychologists had also been elaborated in the development of psychological approaches. The dissertation was intended to demonstrate the happenings about psychology in previous times that will become source to enhance the interest in discipline of psychology in Pakistan.

Keywords: Psychology, historical perspective of psychological developments, experimental approaches, cerebral studies, clinical emergence

1. Introduction

This article is about to discuss the psychological developments in Pakistan and also to elaborate the role and effects of early psychological experimental approaches in the country. This portion of study also intricate the contribution of different psychologists to develop psychology as discipline in Pakistan and also defined their role for the development of different experimental

approaches of psychological, philosophical, theological and therapeutic lines at this geographical land area.

The Eastern and African psychological approach had also been differentiating with Western slant from ancient periods. Not only Muslims' but Indian, Egyptian and African slant of philosophy had also been differed with West. The Greek period might be considered the legacy of Egyptian philosophy and Western psychology had been publicized as inheritance of Greek psyche but the Western experimental psychology segregated with early ages. Although the Greek philosophy had been considered as Egyptian thoughts but the theological aspects of African mysticism, Abraham's spirituality and Indian divinity had been overlooked during the documentation of philosophical developments. The animalistic experimental approach of West also differed from many humanistic theologies and philosophical aspects. Contrary to Christianity, the scientists of psychology ignored many theological features of psychology in early experiments of animalistic studies.

The situation had been remained same regarding Muslim legacy of philosophy, theology and psychology. The Muslim contributed to a large extent in philosophical, theological, scientific aspects and in all areas of studies¹. The concepts of humanistic approach are the base of Islamic ideology². During the Abbasid dynasty of Muslim rule (750-1250) the theatrical and practical studies extended at its depth. It was the time when Baghdad had become a center point of academia and philosophical learning². A large number of scholars contributed to increase learning including; Ibn Hazm, Al-Ghazali, Farabi, Averroes, Avicenna and others.

All of the modern studies had their roots in Muslim scholars' revisions. It was the time when Iran, Syria, Sicily, Spain, Africa, some areas of India developed under the domination of Islam. Later on the Russian, Chinese and Indian culture also effected by Muslim Culture³

During the talk about the philosophy of the land, Pakistan, there must be under consideration the name of great philosopher and psychologist of the later years of 19th and initial decades of twentieth century. Philosopher of the land was Allama Iqbal. It was the time when the societies of Europe and America were facing the structuralist and functionalist approach but Iqbal presented the concepts of humanity, self-actualization, psycho-dynamic, self-motivated, satisfying, dignity for humanity, value of personality, goodness of human nature, and therapeutic vision about human personality. All these concepts were made as the base of the humanistic approach of the psychology. Maslow had been considered as the great philosopher with these concepts in the history of psychology but Iqbal has presented these concepts two decades before the Maslow.

Modern psychology had been introduced in Lahore during the third and fourth decade of the 20th century. The GCIAN scholars did experiments and analyze the different approaches of the psychological studies including behaviorism, psychoanalysis, psychiatric, experimental psychology, health psychology with native aspect and published a serial of articles and three

¹ Manzar Ahsan. *Social Life under Abbasids*. PhD thesis. University of London, London. 1973.

² Ibid

² Ibid

³ George G. M. James, 52.

books during these two decades. It might be the first introduction of modern psychology for the people of Punjab. After independence this group of philosophers cum psychologists could not gain attention of the psychological world of Pakistan⁴.

The 26th session of the Young Indian Psychologists Congress was held in Lahore in 1939. During the session some psychoanalytical studies about Punjab was presented, which got a huge attention not only by psychologists but also of general public. The studies done in Govt. College Lahore with the title – Aboriginal Tribe in the Punjab – was remained talk of the town during the session. That paper, by a Punjabi Psychologist, under the title of Psychoanalytical study of some customs of the Sansi Tribe was published in the Indian Journal of Psychology in 1939 and reprinted in the Journal of Clinical Psychology, after partition in Pakistan. During the same decade Burt's group test of Intelligence was semi standardized in Urdu under his guidance. The psycho-analytically oriented magazine, monthly called Nafsiyat the first issue of which appeared in 1945 soon became very popular but for some reasons it was discontinued⁵.

Psychology did not arose after the partition in the area which had been called Pakistan later on. Although with a small number but there were psychologists in Lahore,

Karachi and other areas when Pakistan got a position on world map as a sovereign state. Psychologists living in Pakistan continued their struggle for the recognition of psychological experimental studies. The foreigner launched programs like Fulbright, Ford Foundation etc. helped these psychologists to develop their abilities. These young psychologists got opportunities to have psychological training in well-equipped laboratories of the world. They brought back with them the latest ideas which enabled them to bring Psychology at par with other countries⁶. At the time of independence in 1947, there were only two colleges taught psychology: One was the Government College, Lahore, where psychology, was as a common practice until the 1960's but taught as part of the philosophy syllabus. Second was the Forman Christian College, Lahore. Prof. Charles Herbert Rice who at that time was the principle at Forman Christian College developed the Hindustani Binet Scales. The college however was forced to close down its psychology classes in 1952 due to lack of qualified faculty⁷. Govt. College Professor Gyanesh Chander Chatterji who was trained in the United Kingdom, become the chairperson of twin departments of philosophy and psychology and created laboratories for clinical and experimental psychology. A group intelligence test based on the work of Terman, Bert and Ballard was also developed to assess the intellectual level of first year students who were newly admitted in the college. Later other group intelligence was used in the United Kingdom culturally adapted for use with students at the college. In the college, the junior series to assess the intellectual level of first year students and the senior series to assessed the intellectual level of senior students. A clinical division was created in the department to cope with the increased stress among the population caused mainly by the harsh realities of World War II and at the same time a children clinic was also established. The Indian Subcontinent was ruled by the British at this time, and the Indian army represented by a large Muslim

⁴ Abdul Haque. 1.

⁵ Riffat Moazam Zaman, 225.

⁶ Abdul Haque, 1.

⁷ S.M. Zaidi. *Pakistan Psychology*. American Psychologist. 14.8. 533

infantry fought alongside Allied forces against the Germans in the west and Japanese in the East. There were many cases of soldier's sufferings from shell shocks and the deprivations of war which was attended by the psychologists. In addition psychologists of the subcontinent played an important role in organizing propaganda during the period immediately following independence in 1947 became the center for psychological testing in both East and West Pakistan⁸.

In East Pakistan, University of Rajshahi started M.A. in psychology for the first time in 1959. At Dacca, a child psychology program was opened for women graduate students. The oldest psychological laboratories are at Dacca and Punjab are equipped with apparatus for experiments on sensation, association, reaction time, imagery, attention, memory and elementary studies of emotion and learning. In the early 1960's The University of Rajshahi started to develop more modern laboratories⁹. Pakistan Association for Advancement of Science was formed soon after partition and a Psychologist from Lahore was one of its founder members. On the foot prints of the Indian Science Congress the Pakistan Science Conference gave full representation to Psychology but due to some internal reasons the Psychology section of conference went into the hands of educationists and social scientists. Same happened with the Science Society of Pakistan that was mainly due to the fact that Psychologists were feeling the need of having their organization, the idea which matured in 1964 in the form of Pakistan Psychological Association¹⁰.

Pakistan came into being when the structuralist and functionalist approaches had been gone from their golden period and facing apposition in the shape of behaviorism and humanism but it did not mean that there was nothing about structuralist and functionalist methodologies. Although Iqbal had presented the concepts of humanistic approach about human behavior and treatment but the psychologists started the work from first stage. The studies were done with structural and functional approach to behaviorist and humanist methodologies. The Gestalt phenomenology was also experimented during early days of Pakistan. Psychologist started their work in Pakistan had also been trained not only in Indian universities but also from European universities. So the legacy was continued and psychological world in Pakistan was not established in isolation¹¹.

There were political and social unrest, turbulence, mayhem and chaos in all over the country during the early days of Pakistan. The British culture was still prevailed and elite class was adopting the European ethos as status symbols and local cultural paradigm was at stack. There were a large number of chances for psychological experiments in many areas and the psychologists did their work¹². At the time of partition, University of Punjab already had the department of psychology and the empirical and experimental aspects had been cramming as

⁸ S.M. Zaidi. 534

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Riffat Moazam Zaman, 231.

¹¹ Kausar Suhail. *Psychology in Pakistan*. The Psychologist. 17.11. 632.

¹² Ibid

permanent part of the discipline. This department had been established in 1925. structuralism was not only the part of its syllabus but the experiments were done under all approaches. The environment was much favorable for the experimental studies and the university achieved the chances for the development of psychology around the country¹³.

The chances to experiments in socialist approach were needed more because the behavior towards the local to foreigner cultural adoption was prevailing. Although British had gone away but their statute was still palpable and apparent in shape of importance of English philological scenario, architecture, administrative traditions, constitutional framework and permissible classifications. The psychologists of that time understood the need of society and focused the social psychological experiments at large but they did not ignore the other approaches of the psychological experiments¹⁴.

The first journal on psychological studies in Pakistan was launched in 1949 in Lahore. Previously, a child guidance clinic situated at the Ewing Hall of the FC College was declared clinical psychology center. Both, the journal and clinic could not survive for long due to some internal conflicts. During the same year some psyche lovers arranged public lectures for the advocacy of the psychological studies. The every-day life psychology was discussed during these lectures and public opinion had been built in favor of the psychology. The first book on psychological studies – Educational Psychology –was published in 1949 and next year – ZehniSehat – both were in Urdu language. The basic psychological books published in Europe and America had been translated and new cerebral studies' books were also being written in large number. The following years witnessed richer and richer psychological literature in Pakistan.

The sixth and seventh decade of 20th century could be considered as golden period for the establishment of psychology as discipline in Pakistan. University of Karachi and University of Sindh established the departments of psychology and studied in many extents. New areas of psychological studies were introduced and behavioral and cerebral studies were familiarized. University of Punjab established psychological department in 1962 and University of Peshawar established psychology department in 1974 and both joined hand with other two universities to strengthen the psychological and experimental studies. All four universities cope with all aspects of psychology. The experiments in clinical psychology got boost in University of Karachi and Punjab when the Advanced Centers of Clinical Psychology were established in both the institutes.

The focus of Pakistani psychological world remained in the area of social psychology. This significance of social psychology had been showed by the studies published in psychological journals from early days till 2003¹⁵. The data showed that the studies done in the area of the social psychology were 30 percent of the total studies. This huge representation of the social psychology clearly showed the trend of Pakistani psychology. The studies on abnormality were 16 percent of the total which also showed the psychoanalysis representation. The studies on psychological testing remained 12, experimental studies nine, clinical studies eight, health less than five, philosophical and theoretical studies slightly up to two and studies on educational

¹³ Girishwar Mishra, 125

¹⁴ Kausar Suhail. 632.

¹⁵ Ibid

psychology remained only two percent. The studies also showed that, in Pakistan, psychology was always persisted as female-dominating discipline¹⁶.

From the early days, the University of Karachi remained focused on scientific and empirical studies. University regularly arranged visits of American and European psychologists to help out the students for the empirical and logical studies. These visits made the students more accustomed and acquainted about the newest expansions and tendencies in Western psychological world. The frequent visits and familiarity with the psychologists of different regions developed a cross-cultural psychological studies atmosphere in Karachi University. The cross-cultural psychological studies made the cerebral treatment easiest and experimental. Many aspects of social psychology were introduced and conventional approaches were experimented with new mindsets and locations.

University of Punjab had also focused on cross-cultural studies as it had two permanent foreigner faculty members in department of psychology. Both were well known psychologists of Europe and developed the empirical and scientific psychological studies module in the institution. University of Peshawar promoted the laboratory testing psychological analysis with the help of its own well-equipped laboratory. The Pakistan Journal of psychology was launched in June 1965. It was the 1st professional periodical of psychological studies. Later on, it published a large number of the extraordinary experimental and analytical articles which showed the quality of work in the country.

Remarkable progress is made in the field of test construction. Every department of Psychology is engaged in the construction of some type of Psychological test. For example, some significant work has been done in the department of Applied Psychology on the adaptation of some important personality tests like EPPS, Thorndike's Dimension, and Cornell Index and so on. Some original tests like Tashkhis's Nama have also been standardized. Another important test worth mentioning is the adaptation and standardization of the complete battery of the DAT by the Vocational Cell of the Labor Department of Government of the Punjab under the guidance and supervision of the staff of the Applied Psychology Department. The norms are based on a very large number of students, males and female, belonging to all districts of Lahore region. A student of the Karachi University has adopted MMPI in Urdu, using an adequate sample of normal and abnormal groups¹⁷.

The progress of Psychology judged from the psychological Journals which are appearing since 1950. The Journal of Psychology renamed as the Psychology Quarterly from the Government College, Lahore began its publication from 1962 and an Urdu Journal called Zehan" from the same College from 1978. The Department of Psychology of the University of Karachi is publishing the Pakistan Journal of Psychology from 1978. These Journals generally publish research articles. The Zehn is giving due attention to the Muslim Contributions to the Psychology, especially their psychotherapeutic techniques. A popular quarterly magazine in English and Urdu called "Psyche is appearing regularly from Lahore since 1978". In view of its great demand by the public it is now to be converted into a monthly magazine¹⁸.

¹⁶ Kausar Suhail. 633.

¹⁷ S.M. Zaidi. 535

¹⁸ Ibid

The general consideration about the philosophy and psychology had been developed that the Psychology as an independent system emerged from Philosophy near the end of the 19th century but it had to keep consideration that psychology as the study of the mentality, behavior, cerebral knowledge is as old as philosophy. Luckily, Psychology as an empirical and experimental discipline grew up in a very favorable environment. In Pakistan, the merger of philosophy remained for next many years. The early administrative scholars of psychology were philosophers even the first teacher of the experimental psychology in Pakistan was also a philosopher. It was Qazi Alsam, had degree in philosophy but gained experimental psychology training by Professor San Gupta. During the early days, youth had not been attracted by psychology and a very small number of students had been getting admissions in

discipline of psychology. The lack of job opportunities in the field of psychology might be considered the basic reason of this low attraction of youth especially boys¹⁹.

Pakistani psychology had its roots from philosophy. The psychology as discipline was introduced, established and developed in the country by philosophers. Psychology in the country had not much influenced by academia of biological studies rather than philosophers so the Western philosophy always penetrated in psychological studies. Dr. Ajmal, the pioneer of psychology in Pakistan, was also a philosopher and still his philosophical influence in Pakistani psychology had not gone away. But the use of computer in psychology and training of large number of psychologists in Europe and America had given psychology a shift change towards behaviorist and quantifiable direction. The studies showed that Pakistani psychological studies had both quantitative and qualitative aspects²⁰.

In early days of Pakistan, an approach of spiritual psychotherapy with Islamic propensities was established by Dr. Ajmal. It was based on Sufis' mysticism and divinity of Islamic inclinations. The Muslim psychotherapist approach was accepted by masses in many areas of Pakistan and in other Muslim states like Indonesia, Malaysia, KSA, UAE, Iran, Iraq etc. Muslim Sufism was already had psychic counselling aspects which was promoted with the lines of modern trends in psychology. Later on Dr. Azhar presented an amended module of Muslim psychotherapy which was more spiritualized divinities. The Muslim psychotherapy concepts were originated from centuries old Sufi counselling system in Islam. Western world oppose the spiritual nature of Muslim psychotherapy and declared it more close to theological rather than psychological.

Another early scholar of Pakistan, Dr. Hafeez Zaidi, worked with social but cross-cultural experimental psychology. Zaidi had served in Pakistan Academy for Village Development in West Pakistan and had observed the gross root thoughts about the different aspects of social psychology. Zaidi wrote a number of articles about the theological aspects of different approaches of Western psychology with native perspectives. He also observed different approaches during his visits of America, Britain, Europe and South Asian countries. The cross cultural studies under his supervision had considered as a great data of social psychology in Pakistan. He also studied the different aspects of social change and development behavior under stress in developing countries.

¹⁹ Riffat Moazam Zaman. 223.

²⁰ Kausar Suhail. 633.

The war psychology was also studied in early days of Pakistan as special subject of psychological phenomenon. Abdul Haque studied the Pak-India conflict of 1965 and related the issue with centuries of old Hindu Muslim relations. His war studies presented an in-depth view of enmity of two big religious realities of the sub-continent. He presented a scenario that India Pakistan conflicts had deep psycho cultural and historical roots. The mutual negative stereotyping (mirror image of the enemy) was investigated using the Katz Braly technique, based on studies conducted in India and Pakistan.

Early scholars of psychology did qualitative experiments at large but later on a little bit shift towards quantitative studies. 50 percent psychological studies in Pakistan were qualitative and non-experimental, seven percent choose the case studies and only 43 percent did empirical examination till the 1982. The situation clearly showed the non-scientific behavior of early scholars towards psychological studies. Later on situation became little bit in favor of scientific examination but the prevalent ranges of studies remained job gratification, magnitude of anxiety, cerebral misery and corporeal diseases²¹.

Although the men had dominated in psychology in ancient and modern periods around the world but in Pakistan, it is considered as subject of girls. First director of Pakistani psychological research center was also a woman. Pakistan launched a psychological research center in 1976 by name National Institute of Psychology. Dr. Iftikhar un Nisa hold the office as first director in this precious research based institution²². NIP was fully authorized to do efforts for the development of psychological research in any extent. The institute had also powers to establish teaching disciplines of psychology exert²⁴. After 18 years of its launching the research center renamed as Dr. Ajmal Institute of Psychology, to pay tribute to the Dr. Ajmal's extraordinary services in the discipline of psychology.

Psychology had crossed the disciplinary boundaries in Pakistan and psychological studies had been initiated in many disciplines like Mass Communication, Media Studies, Human Relations, International Relations, Sociology, Personal Relations, Management Studies, Business Management, Human Resource Management, Industrial Organization, Medical Sciences, Military Studies and some other sectors. Psychological and behavioral experiments in management and social sector studies gave psychology an extraordinary boost in the country. Now a day, universities are focusing special attention on quantitative studies. The clinical and therapist psychology had also made its roots in the society.

In 1987, there were only 40 PhD psychologists in Pakistan and number was not risen till the 2004. Pakistan had not been included in the estimates of psychological healthiness resources, till the first decade of 21st century. WHO only include India as the regional representative country for the survey of epidemiology of psychiatric disorders. Pakistani psychologists failed to realized WHO about the importance of Pakistani position regarding the survey of epidemiology of psychiatric disorders. Although, Pakistan and India had two different states of social edifice and ethos but WHO focused only on Indian perspective and ignored the Pakistan for more than five decades²³.

²¹ Ibid

²² Z. A. Ansari. *Psychological research in Pakistan*. Islamabad: National Institute of Psychology. 1982. 69.

²⁴ Kausar Suhail. 634.

²³ Ibid

Professional training for psychologists regarding clinical examination as post-master degree was started from 1983 by University of Punjab and one year later in University of Karachi. First badge of both universities consists of 25 students. There were only 60 professionally trained psychologists in the country till 2004²⁴. Training of other aspects of psychology was also not at high level till the end of the 20th century. The empirical studies of social psychology had also been started from second decade of 21st century. The behaviorist studies also faced non-empirical and non-scientific attitude of scholars which harm the psychological studies at large.

Pakistani psychology had a special aspect of Islamic ideology. Dr. Azhar Ali made detailed studies on it and develops an Islamic psychotherapy module and experimented on it in many extents. This module did not differ with European model at therapist angle but diverged at the therapist methodology and humanistic behavior. Later introduced concepts of humanist approach were already laying in Islamic therapy notions. The idea of Islamic psychology or

Muslim psychotherapy was not new but Dr. Azhar gave it a modern touch with latest techniques of that time period. He also worked on Shah Wali Ullah and Molana Ashraf Ali Thanivi's concepts about psychology. The philosophical work on Allama Iqbal's ideology of humanist psychology was also done.

Spiritual prejudiced Clinical psychotherapy had also been familiarly practiced at large in this area of the globe. Sacred frontrunners, spiritual trailblazers, Sufis and prudent old personalities rather male or female had been made able to offer and stipulate psychotherapy²⁵. This type of practices had been seen from centuries and people had large scale of beliefs upon them. Not only Muslims but Hindus, Christians and believers of other religions in this area had beliefs about religious and spiritual counseling. Religious influence in psychic issues had also been seen in Western world especially in the case of psychoanalysis. The Reverend Elwood Worcester promoted the psychoanalysis by religious counseling of hundreds of peoples in America²⁶.

The people of area had been familiar with the religious psychotherapy meanwhile the Dr. Ajmal, Dr. Azhar and other philosophers presented the concepts of Islamic therapy which got people attention at large. Pakistani psychotherapists including Dr. Ajmal construed psychological illness as detachment from Allah Almighty and the standard cerebral health means mentally nearness to God²⁷. Although the concepts of psychotherapy by religious leaders and spiritual trailblazers were accepted in Western psychological world²⁸ but religious

²⁴ Kausar Suhail. 632.

²⁵ Kausar Suhail. 634.

²⁶ Duane P. Schultz and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 290

²⁷ M. Ajmal. *An introduction to Muslim tradition in psychotherapy*. Psychology Quarterly. 2.4.28.

²⁸ Duane P. Schultz and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 290

philosophy of detachment from God might be the basic reason that was not acceptable for Western psychologists.

In the scenario of the Islamized concepts the modern experts of scientific and experimental psychology started their work in Pakistan. They typically adopted to use the heterogeneous and extensive methodology of treatment but behaviorist approach and cognitive therapy remained the most prevalent patterns. The use of Western methodologies was arrived after the trainings of Pakistani scholars in American and European institutions. Although the scientific methodologies had been used in psychological treatments but the religious aspects of counseling remained prevailing in many extents. The family oriented culture, native atmosphere, male dominated troposphere, concepts of totality instead of personality of individuals became the cause of Islamized concepts of psychology²⁹.

Psychologists, psychotherapists and psychoanalysts adopted the all modules of psychic treatment including behaviorist and cognitive therapy, psychoanalysis approach, Gestalt phenomenology and others but shaped them according to native culture and spiritual beliefs. For example, a psychoanalyst might not be expected to treat any female confidently in front of her in-laws. This action might not be appreciated by masses and nor likely in society. Likewise, psychotherapy could be more operative in Pakistan if unified with fundamental spiritual principles. Certain fundamental Islamic traditions like – agreeableness, persistence, tolerance, friendliness, gentleness, kind-heartedness – may be used in cognitive rearrangement of psychic-patient in Pakistan³².

New millennium brought contented state regarding mental health activity. In early days of the 21st century Pakistan promulgated the Mental Health Ordinance, which consolidates and amends the law relating to the care and treatment of mentally disordered persons. For this purpose, the federal government constituted the Federal Mental Health Authority to advise the government on the promotion of mental health and prevention of mental disorders. In big cities, like Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad, there are separate psychiatric units in major hospitals. The mental hospital in Lahore was renamed as Government Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases, since when conditions have been considerably improved, and several programs aimed at psychological and vocational rehabilitation have been introduced. Administration had appointed clinical psychologists in general hospitals in Multan, Bahawalpur and Faisalabad³⁰.

Western examinations of intelligence, personality and aptitude have been adapted for use in Pakistan, but there have also been a few attempts to develop indigenous scales. A good example is the Ghazali Personality Inventory, developed in line with the teaching of the famous Muslim scholar Al-Ghazali about the human psyche. It is designed to determine degree of normality on the basis of three scales referring to bodily needs, social behavior and divine force helping in the integration of the personality.

In the armed forces and civil service, both at provincial and central level, psychological tests and techniques had been employed for personnel selection. Along with other modes of selection (group task observation, group discussion and interview), psychological assessment had been considered a necessary step. Though psychological tests had been used by the Federal

²⁹ Kausar Suhail. 634.

³² Ibid

³⁰ Ibid

Public Service Commission almost from its inception, a full-fledged Psychological Unit was established in 1965³¹. In the Central Superior Services (CSS) a psychological report on a candidate (based on a battery of tests, group discussion and an interview by a panel of psychologists) had to be submitted regarding suitability for specific job groups. The commission had made final selection decision on the basis of interview, psychological report and the candidate's performance on the written competitive scholastic examination. Similar assessments had been carried out by provincial services, especially in the judicial and executive branches of the civil service.

2. Conclusion

The study presented a scenario that the scope of the psychology in Pakistan is seemed as bright as in Western world. The basic reason behind this glorious improvement in acceptance of the psychology as discipline is that the people had been aware about psychology and its need. The state of acceptance of psychology had also been increasing day by day in the country. The academic and research institutions focusing more on modern psychological studies and developing their disciplines with the need of the time. Not only the cerebral studies but also the social psychological experiments had also been trust at huge. The same set patterns of social and cerebral studies the organizational and industrialization psychology had gotten acceptance at large. The basic behind this huge level of acceptance found that society had become employment concern. This trend had developed human resource management more psychological field and psychology provided the approach to make the human resource management more comfortable and relaxed.

Psychology enhanced educational and learning traditions from early classes to doctoral level but remained concerned with enduring understandings. The efforts for the higher level of morality and ethical and attitudinal abilities remained end task of psychological studies and these endeavors resulted the societal concerns with ethical soundness. The collaboration of psychology with life sciences and management studies enhanced in many traits and manufacturing of many goods with technological and moral features improved.

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