

Roles and Responsibilities of Clinical and Forensic Psychologist

Gowthami Bainaboina*

Department of Pharmaceutics, Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, AP, India

Corresponding Author*

Gowthami Bainaboina
Department of Pharmaceutics,
Chalapathi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
AP, India
E-mail: gowthamibainaboina@gmail.com
Tel: 8500024898

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Abstract

Clinical psychology is the branch of psychology concerned with the assessment and treatment of mental illness, abnormal behavior, psychiatric problems and emotional disturbance and it includes scientific study and application of psychology for the purpose of Understanding, preventing and Relieving physiological based distress or dis function and to promote subjective well-being and personal development.

American Psychological Association defines clinical psychology as a clinical discipline that involves the assessment, diagnostic, treatment, prevention and consultative service to the patients.

Categories of clinical and Experimental Psychology include: Social

Psychology, Forensic Psychology, Biopsychology, Cognitive Psychology and Counseling Psychology. This field is first begun in 1896. The first psychological clinic is at the University of Pennsylvania by Lighter Witmer. Advances in clinical health psychology are to include number of physical disorders and diseases. Psychologists contribute directly to the prevention and treatment of among other diseases, Diabetes, hypertension and aids

Keywords: Psychology• wellbeing• Clinical Psychologist• Forensic Psychologist

Characteristics of Clinical Psychology includes: Emphasis on science, Emphasis on maladjustment, Emphasis on individual, Emphasis on helping.

Parameters to define Practice in Clinical Psychology

Procedures: Assessment, Intervention, Consultation, Research, Problems/Issues, Populations.

Roles and Responsibilities of Clinical Psychologist

Clinical psychologists meet with clients to identify problems such as

emotional, mental and behavioural in their lives. Through observation and by using specific methods the psychologist will diagnose any existing or potential disorders and they are able to understand and they know how to treat people suffering from psychological problems

Psychologist do not engage knowingly in behaviour that is harassing to the person to whom they interact in their work based on such factor such as age, gender.

Goals of Clinical Psychologist

They help people, frequently through talk therapy resolve a variety of emotional, behavioural and mental health problems. To meet this goal, they first determine a person's condition and how serious it is by asking some questions and sometimes providing psychological tests.

Advantages of Being Clinical Psychologist

Opportunity to work with new people every day.

High hearing potential.

Flexible work schedules.

The reward of helping people overcomes their challenges.

Disadvantages of Being Clinical Psychologist

Constantly drumming up new business

Having to set up your own practice

Dealing with billing issues.

Having to set up your own practice

Dealing with clients can be stressful and draining.

Forensic Psychology:

Is the Subfield of psychology, which analyze to compare identity and interpret physical evidence of psychological knowledge and methods to both criminal legal and civil cases.

Clinical Forensic Psychology: It is similar to clinical psychology. Clients here are not only suffering from some type of mental problems, but their issues are of important of legal decision making as well. The main scope of forensic psychologist is the specific set of events or interactions.

Roles of Forensic Psychologist

Forensic Psychologist will often conduct their own research, Apply psychiatry to the law They may study different types of criminals have, Forensic psychologist may involve interviewing criminals along with their loved ones and victims. Jury selection, Expert witness, Consultation with Lawyers, Insanity assessment, Custody assessment, Competency assessment, Lethality assessment, Law enforcement screening Researcher.

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