

## PSYCHOLOGY

**Theoretical approaches to psychology:** S-R Cognitive information processing, and humanistic.

**Attention:** Selective, divided and sustained attention

**Perception :** Approaches: Bottomup and top down, perceptual development: nature and nurture controversy;

**Learning:** Classical and instrumental conditioning, observational learning, verbal learning.

**Memory:** Encoding, storage and retrieval: sensory, short- term and long-term memory. forgetting: Theories.

**Language:** Properties, acquisition and development.

**Reasoning, Decision Making and Problem Solving:** Types and **Factors of reasoning:** Heuristic and decision Making: Types of problem and strategies of problem solving: Creative thinking.

**Affective Processes:** Motivation, conceptual issues and theoretical frameworks. Emotion: Conceptual and theoretical issues , neurophysiological approach.

**Cognitive Neuropsychology:** Assumption, methods, organization of brain, techniques of measurement of brain activities.

**Personality:** Approaches to personality: Trait and types: Psychoanalytic, behaviouristic and humanistic. Determinants and assessment of personality.

**Individual Differences:** General mental ability. Theoretical **approaches:** Spearman. Thurstone, Guilford, Jensen, Piaget, Gardener.

**Research Methods , Experimental Design and Statistics:** Problem, hypothesis, variables, control techniques: Design : Meaning, Purpose, and types: Between group: Single factor, randomized and matched group: Within group design: One and multiple factors, repeated measures: Factorial design: Main and interaction effects, types.

**Statistics:** Testing of hypothesis: analysis of variance: One way, factorial, repeated measure: Post -hoc comparisons: Non-parametric **statistics:** Chi square, Median test, Wilcoxon test, Mann Whitney U test, Friedman test Factor Analysis Extraction and rotation of factors , multivariate analysis: multi regression analysis: Simultaneous, hierarchical and step-wise.



**Psychological Assessment and Testing:** Principles, tools, administration, analysis and interpretation of data: Reliability, validity and norms.

**Life Span Development:** Developmental stages and determinants. Cognitive, social and moral development. Changes in adulthood and old age and coping with changes. Major concerns of old age.

**Social Psychology:** Social influence: bases of social influence processes, leadership, group factors in performance, control and power, cultural influence: Social cognition: Meaning. approaches: Attribution, schema and cross cultural; Interpersonal attraction: theories.

**Organisational Psychology:** Human resource management: Planning, assessment Job analysis, recruitment, selection and training: Organizational development and change: Process, action, research, interventions, models of plant change: Organizational communication: Model, process, barrier, direction and network in communication. Communication skills. Industrial relations: Union management relations, grievance handling approaches.

**Health Psychology:** Models and issues, Stress and health, Coping with stress Type A personality. Managing stress -diet and nutrition, relaxation, biofeedback, exercises.

**Clinical Psychology:** Diagnosis: methods Case study, interview, testing and neuropsychological testing: Therapy: Major approaches: Psychodynamics (Freudian) Cognitive- behaviour (Ellis & Beck) Humanistic- existential (Rogers, gestalt, Frenkl & Transactional ) and systemic.

**Psychopathology:** Classification of disorders (ICD-10 and DSM\_IV) Symptoms and etiology of disorders: child psychopathology: Types of disorders: Intellectual deviance and learning disabilities.