

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 , neurphysiological 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 Utest, 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.