CET SYLLABUS

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY


2. Chapter. Sensation and perception: Sensation -Characteristics, Structure and functions of sensory organs (five basic senses) , Colour blindness and after images. Concepts of threshold, absolute and difference thresholds, signal-detection and vigilance. Perception- Definition and concept of perception, biological factors in perception; Perceptual organization-influence of past experiences, perceptual defense-factors influencing space and depth perception, size estimation and perceptual readiness; The plasticity of perception; Extrasensory perception; Culture and perception, Subliminal perception.


COGNITIVE PROCESS :

5. Chapter. Introduction – history and current status of cognitive psychology, Attention- Factors influencing attention including set and characteristics of stimulus; theories of attention.

6. Chapter. Memory – models, types of memory, the structure of Semantic memory, schemas constructive memory of metacognition. Organization and Mnemonic techniques to improve memory; Theories of forgetting (Repression, Decay and Interference theories). The concept of reminiscence.

8. Chapter. Thinking & Reasoning: problem solving, creativity and decision making. Factors influencing decision making and judgment; Recent trends.

9. Chapter. Intelligence Concept and definition of Intelligence Nature and theories of intelligence. (Spearman, Thurstone, Guilford Vernon, Sternberg) Measurement of Intelligence

SOCIAL PROCESSES


13. Chapter. Prosocial behaviour – Meaning, altruism, responding to an emergency, providing help, essential steps; External and internal influences an helping behaviour (prosocial model, helping those you like, personality variables associated with prosocial behaviour), (empathy, believes in a just world, social responsibility, internal locus of control, low ego centrisim); Negative state of relief and empathetic joy.


15. Chapter. Aggression – theoretical perspectives, social learning perspectives, general aggression model, social causes of aggression, role of biological factors, social determinants of aggression & prevention & control of aggression.

BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

16. Chapter. Introduction: a) biological explanation of behaviour., the mind body relationship Basic unit of the nervous system – Cells (Neuron & Glial Cells) meaning, types and functions: Nerve impulse (mention synapse and action potential)

18. Chapter. Methods of investigation how the behaviour is controlled by the brain: The stereotaxic instrument, lesions & ablations stimulation of recording from brain, Labeling and measurement of brain activity; studies involving the structure of living human brains.


CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY


22. Chapter. System of classification: DSM and ICD: Anxiety, somatoform and Dissociative disorder Mood disorders, Schizophrenia, and Personality disorders:


24. Chapter. Counseling and Guidance, Psychodynamic therapies; Behaviour therapies; Client centered therapy; Cognitive therapies; Indigenous therapies (Yoga, Meditation); Bio-feedback therapy; Prevention and rehabilitation of the mentally ill.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY


27. Chapter. Infancy & Babyhood: general characteristics of infancy & sub division of infancy, adjustments of infancy & conditions influencing adjustment to postnatal life, prenatal environment, kind of birth, experiences associated with birth, length
of gestation period, parental attitudes, postnatal care, characteristics of the infant, physical growth and development – Cephalocaudal & proximodistal pattern and individuation, hazards of infancy, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), babyhood – general characteristics of babyhood, physical development, physiological functions, development of speech in babyhood, pattern of muscle control, emotional development in babyhood.

28. Chapter. Childhood (Early & late childhood), general characteristics, physical development, emotional development, social development, moral development, speech development and play activities, happiness in early & late childhood.

29. Chapter. Puberty – characteristic of puberty, criteria, causes and problems of puberty, physical changes in puberty, effects of puberty changes, sources of concern, hazards of puberty, unhappiness at puberty.

30. Chapter. Adolescence – early and late adolescence, general characteristics, emotional and social adjustment, interests, moral concepts and behaviour, sex interests and sex behaviour, family relationships during adolescence, hazards of adolescence, career counseling for adolescence and college students.

31. Chapter. Adulthood – characteristics, interests, social activities, sex role adjustments, vocational adjustments, marital adjustment, adjustment in singlehood, marital hazards, hazards of singlehood, hazards of divorce and remarriage.

32. Chapter. Middle Age - characteristics of middle age, adjustment to physical change mental change and changed interests, sexual change (menopausal syndrome, male climacteric syndrome), vocational and family adjustments, adjustment to being single, preparation for old age, vocational and marital hazards of middle age, family and marital counseling and advantages.

33. Chapter. Old age – characteristics of old age, adjustment to physical changes, decline in motor mental capacititates, changes in interests – personal, recreational, social and religious, interest in death, hazards of old age, disorders related to old age (Alzheimer, general perasis, senile dementia), productive aging and Elder abuse (passive neglect, active neglect, physical abuse, psychological abuse, material or financial misappropriation, violation of rights and self abuse).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS

research problem.

35. Chapter. Importance of Statistics in Social Sciences with special reference to Psychology. Scales of measurement – Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scales. Concept of parametric non parametric statistics Data Collection; Different Methods, Classification of Data – Class intervals; Graphical Representation (frequency polygon & Histogram).

36. Chapter. Measures of central Tendency & Variability; a) Measures of Central Tendency – Mean, Median and Mode (Grouped & Ungrouped data); Measures of Variability – Range, Average Deviation, Quartile Deviation and Standard Deviation (Grouped and Ungrouped data).

37. Chapter. Probability: Binomial and Normal Distribution. Regression: Methods of Correlation – Biserial, Point biserial, Tetrachoric, Phi coefficient, Hypothesis testing; Z test; Unpaired and Paired t test; Chi-Square test. Analysis of variance. One way Anova, Factorial Anova;

38. Chapter. Interpretation and Report writing – significance, different steps; Layout of research report. Role of concept in research.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY & ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR


40. Chapter. Leadership in organization: Meaning and definition, approaches, scientific management, HR approach, theory X and Theory Y, theories contingency theory- cognitive resource theory, Path-goal theory, normative decision theory, leader-member exchange, styles of leadership, authoritarian and democratic leader, transactional and transformational leader, the role of power in leadership, types of power, the role of expectations, the Pygmalion effect.


42. Chapter. Consumer Psychology: meaning, research methods, surveys and public opinion polls, focus groups, projective techniques, observation of shopping behaviours, brand identification and preference research; nature and scope advertising, types of advertising appeals, trademarks, product image, product packaging, sex in advertisements, women in advertisement, consumer behaviour and motivations, buying habits and brand loyalty, product pricing, advertising to
ethnic groups, advertising to children and adolescents, advertising to old persons.

HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

43. Chapter. Introduction to health Psychology and health behaviour: Definition of health psychology, history of body mind relationship, need for the field of health psychology, health behaviour, factors influencing healthy behaviour, barriers to modify poor health behaviour, models of health – biomedical model and biopsychosocial model.


46. Health and environment: Environmental psychology-effects of noise, pollution and crowding; Population psychology: psychological consequences of population explosion and high population density; Motivating for small family norm; Impact of rapid scientific and technological growth on degradation of environment