

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA



Syllabus of the Department of Psychology

For

B.S. Honours

For the

Session:-

B.S. Hons: 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012 – 2013 & 2013- 2014

Syllabus for Four Year BS Honours Course

Department of Psychology University of Dhaka

Session: 2010-11 & 2011-12

First Year

Course No	Course Title	Marks	Credits	
Psy 101	Introduction to Psychology	100	4	Updated
Psy 102	Statistics in Psychology I	100	4	
Psy 103	Experimental Psychology	100	4	Updated
Psy 104	Comprehensive English*	100	4	
Psy 105.01	Human Physiology*	100	4	
OR	OR			
Psy 105.02	Sociology*\			
Psy 106	Practical**	100	4	
	Viva Voce	50	2	
Total		650	26	

*Extra Departmental Courses ** 8 Laboratory Experiments

Second Year

Course No	Course Title	Marks	Credits		*Extra
Psy 201	Child and Adolescent Developmental	100	4	Updated	
Psy 202	Statistics in Psychology II	100	4	Updated	
Psy 203	Psychological Testing I	100	4		
Psy 204	Social Psychology	100	4	Updated	
Psy 205	Economics*	100	4	Updated	
Psy 206	Social Work*	100	4	Updated	
Psy 207	Practical**	100	4		
	Viva Voce	50	2		
Total		750	30		

Departmental Courses ** 8 Laboratory Experiments

Third Year

Course No	Course Title	Marks	Credits	
Psy 301	Research Methodology	100	4	
Psy 302	History of Psychology	50	2	
Psy 303	Psychological Testing II	50	2	
Psy 304	Abnormal Psychology I	100	4	Updated
Psy 305	Industrial Psychology	100	4	
Psy 306	Statistics & Experimental Design	100	4	Updated
Psy 307	Health Psychology	50	2	Updated
Psy 308	Biopsychology	50	2	Updated
Psy 309	Computer Science*	100	4	
Psy 310	Practical**	100	4	
	Viva Voce	50	2	
Total		850	34	

*Extra Departmental Courses **8 Psychological Tests

Fourth Year

Course No	Course Title	Marks	Credits	
Psy 401	Theories of Learning	100	4	
Psy 402	Theories of Personality	50	2	
Psy 403	Perception	50	2	Updated
Psy 404	Adulthood and Aging	100	4	Updated
Psy 405	Organizational Behavior	100	4	
Psy 406	Abnormal Psychology II	50	2	
Psy 407	Counseling Psychology	50	2	Updated
Psy 408	Educational Psychology	100	4	Updated
Psy 409	Psychology of Gender Roles & Relations	50	2	Updated
Psy 410	Cognitive Psychology	50	2	
Psy 411	Practical*	100	4	
Psy 412	Practical**	100	4	
	Viva Voce	50	2	
Total		950	38	

*8 Psychological Tests **Research Project

Psy 101: Introduction to Psychology

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Psychology

- 1.1 Definition and nature of Psychology
- 1.2 Psychology as a science
- 1.3 Approaches to the study of Psychology
 - 1.3.1 Neurobiology approach
 - 1.3.2 Behavioral approach
 - 1.3.3 Cognitive approach
 - 1.3.4 Psychoanalytic approach
 - 1.3.5 Humanistic approach
- 1.4 The subfields of Psychology
 - 1.4.1 Experimental and Physiological Psychology
 - 1.4.2 Clinical and Counseling Psychology
 - 1.4.3 Industrial Personnel and Engineering Psychology
 - 1.4.4 School and Educational Psychology
 - 1.4.5 Social Psychology
 - 1.4.6 Development Psychology
 - 1.4.7 Personality Psychology
- 1.5 The Methods of Psychology
 - 1.5.1 Experimental method
 - 1.5.2 Observation methods
 - 1.5.3 Clinical method
 - 1.5.4 Case histories
 - 1.5.5 Survey method
 - 1.5.6 Test method

2. Biological Basis of Behavior

- 2.1 Cell, tissues, organs and systems of the body
- 2.2 Basic units of nervous system
 - 2.2.1 Neurons, Structure and Connectors
 - 2.2.2 Transmission of neural impulses
- 2.3 The Major Divisions of Nervous system
 - 2.3.1 The central nervous system
 - 2.3.2 Brain and spinal cord
 - 2.3.3 The peripheral nervous system-Somatic and Autonomic system
- 2.4 Glands
 - 2.4.1 Exocrine and Endocrine glands
- 2.5 Genetic influences of behavior

3. Sensory Processes

- 3.1 What is Sensation?
- 3.2 Measuring Sensory experience
 - 3.2.1 Absolute threshold and difference threshold
- 3.3 Visual, Auditory and other senses

4. Perception

- 4.1 The nature of perception
- 4.2 Selectivity in perception
 - 4.2.1 Selective attention
 - 4.2.2 Determiners of stimulus selection
- 4.3 Form perception
 - 4.3.1 Figure and ground
 - 4.3.2 Contour perceptual organization
- 4.4 Perceptual constancy
 - 4.4.1 Size and Brightness constancy
- 4.5 Depth perception
 - 4.5.1 Monocular and Binocular cues to depth perception

5. Learning

- 5.1 Definition of Learning
- 5.2 Classical conditioning
- 5.3 Operant conditioning
- 5.4 Cognitive mapping
 - 5.4.1 Latent learning
 - 5.4.2 Insight Learning
- 5.5 Principles of reinforcement
 - 5.5.1 Primary and secondary Variables influencing Reinforcement
 - 5.5.2 Schedules of reinforcement
 - 5.5.3 Variables influencing Reinforcement

6. Memory and forgetting

- 6.1 Defining of memory
- 6.2 Types of Memory
 - 6.2.1 Sensory memory
 - 6.2.3 Short-term memory
 - 6.2.4 Long term memory
- 6.3 Improving Memory
- 6.4 The Physiology of memory
- 6.5 Why we forget? Interferences, Decay, Repression, Cognitive, discrepancy?
Retrieval failure Amnesia

7. Language, Thinking and problem solving

- 7.1 The structure and rules of language
- 7.2 How language is learned
- 7.3 Language and Concepts
- 7.4 The thinking process
- 7.5 Problem solving

8. Motivation

- 8.1 Defining motivation
- 8.2 Theories of motivation
 - 8.2.1 Instinct theory

- 8.2.2 Drive theory
- 8.2.3 Arousal theory
- 8.2.4 Opponent process theory
- 8.2.5 Incentive theory
- 8.3 Classification of Motives
 - 8.3.1 Biological Motives
 - 8.3.2 Activity and stimulation needs
 - 8.3.3 Social motives
- 8.4 Motivation and Behavior

9. Emotion

- 9.1 Defining emotion
- 9.2 Theories of emotion
 - 9.2.1 Physiological, Psychoanalytic and Cognitive theories of emotion
- 9.3 Physiological correlates of emotion
- 9.4 The brain and emotions
- 9.5 Primary emotions

10. Personality

- 11.1 Defining of Personality
- 11.2 Measuring Personality
 - 11.2.1 Observation
 - 11.2.2 Rating
 - 11.2.3 Projective tests
 - 11.2.4 Inventories
- 11.3 Determinants of personality

12. Intelligence and Creativity

- 12.1 Definition of intelligence
- 12.2 Measurement of intelligence
- 12.3 Representative Intelligence tests
- 12.4 Creativity and Intelligence.

References

1. Crider, A.B., Goethals, G.R. Robert D. Karanaugh R.D. Solomon, P.R. Psychology Scott, Foresman (1993), Psychology (4th ed.) New York: Harper Collins college publishers.
2. Feldman, R.S. (2002), Understanding Psychology (6th ed.) New York: McGraw Hill Hisher education.
3. Hilgard, E.R., Atkinson, R., and Atkinson, R.C. introduction to Psychology. New York: Harcourt Brace, Latest ed.
4. Huffman, K. (2004), Psychology in Action (7th ed.) U.S.A. : John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

5. Lebrancois, G.R. Psychology. Wordsworth publishing Co., Belmont, Calif., Latest Ed.
6. Morgan, C.T. and King. RA Wisz. J.R. & Shoopier. C. (1966), Introduction to Psychology. New York. McGraw Hill, Latest ed.
7. Munn, N.L. (1969), Psychology: The Fundamental of Human Adjustment George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd. 1966. Latest ed.
8. Newman, P.R. and Newman, B.M. (1983), Principles of Psychology: Illionois Homewood: Homewood : The Dorsey Press, Latest ed.
9. Wsightsman, L.S. and Sanford, P.H. Psychology: A Scientific Study of human behaviour Calif.
10. Zimbardo, P.G. (1979), Psychology and life: Scott, Foresman and Co. Latest ed.

Psy 102: Statistics in Psychology I

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Nature and scope of Statistics
- 1.2 Why statistics in Psychology
- 1.3 The idea of quantification
- 1.4 Scales of measurement
- 1.5 Nature of Psychological Research and the three types of Statistics

2. Symbolic Representation of Data

- 2.1 Advantages of symbol in mathematics
- 2.2 Conventional rules for symbolic representation of data
- 2.3 The summation notation

3. Frequency Distribution

- 3.1 Grouping of data
- 3.2 Choosing class intervals
- 3.3. Apparent and true limits of class intervals
- 3.4 Frequency and Cumulative frequency distributions
- 3.5 Graphic representation of data
- 3.6 Histogram, Frequency polygon and Cumulative frequency polygon

4. Measure of Central Tendency

- 4.1 What is central tendency?
- 4.2 Computing mean, median and mode
- 4.3 Properties and uses of the three measure of central Tendency
- 4.4 When to apply mean, median and mode

5. Measures of Variability

- 5.1 Need to measure variability
- 5.2 The range
- 5.3 The inter-quartile range
- 5.4 Semi-interquartile range
- 5.5 The mean deviation
- 5.6 The variance, standard deviation and coefficient of variation

6. Measures of Skewness and Kurtosis

- 6.1 Moments about the mean
- 6.2 Positive and Negative Skewness
- 6.3 Leptokurtic, Mesokurtic, and Platykurtic Distribution

7. Correlation and Regression

- 7.1 Pearson Product-moment Correlation
- 7.2 Spearman Rank-order Correlation
- 7.3 Kendall's Rank-order Correlation
- 7.4 Simple Linear Regression
- 7.5 Coefficient of Determination

8. Transformation of Scores

- 8.1 Percentiles & Percentile rank
- 8.2 Z score
- 8.2 T score
- 8.3 Normalized T score
- 8.5 Stanine score

References

1. Blommers, P. & Lindquist, E. F. (1960). Elementary Statistical Methods in Psychology and Education
Houghton Mifflin Co: Boston.
2. Elifson, K. W., Runyon, R. P. & Haber, A. (1998). Fundamentals of Social Statistics. McGraw-Hill
Co.: Boston.
3. Ferguson, G. A. (1989). Statistical Analysis in Psychology and Education. McGraw Hill Book Co.:
NY
4. Garrett, H. E. & Woodworth, R. S. (1981). Statistics in Psychology and Education. Longmans, Green
and Co., Ltd.: London.
5. Guilford. J. P. (1979). Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education. McGraw Hill Book Co.:
NY.

Psy 103: Experimental Psychology

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. The scientific method and Psychology.

- 1.1 Science and commonsense
- 1.2 Goals or objective of science
- 1.3 Rules of Sciences
- 1.4 Scientific method and its characteristics
- 1.5 Classification of science
- 1.6 Psychology as science
- 1.7 Experimental methods as scientific method
- 1.8 Scope of experimental Psychology

2. Designing and conducting experiment

- 2.1 Nature of experiment
- 2.2 Types of experiment
- 2.3 Steps in planning an experiment
- 2.4 Conducting an experiment: An example with psychological variables

3. Research problem

- 3.1 Nature of Research problem?
- 3.2 Sources of a Research problem
- 3.3 Selection of a Research problem

4. The hypothesis

- 4.1 The nature and definition of hypothesis
- 4.2 Stating hypothesis, types of statement
- 4.3 Importance or functions of hypothesis
- 4.4 Criteria of hypothesis
- 4.5 Accident, serendipity and hypothesis

5. The experimental variables and control of variables

- 5.1 Nature and types of variables
- 5.2 Independent, dependent and intervening variables.
- 5.3 Types of relationships between different variables studied in Psychology.
- 5.4 Measures of dependent variables
- 5.5 Nature and meaning of control; control of IV and extraneous variables
- 5.6 Determining extraneous variables
- 5.7 Techniques of control
- 5.8 The experimenter as an extraneous variable.
- 5.9 Placebo effect, single blind and double blind technique

6. Experimental designs

- 6.1 Importance of design in research
- 6.2 Basis of selecting a design
- 6.3 Two randomized group and independent group design
- 6.4 Multiple group design
- 6.5 Two matched groups design
- 6.6 Factorial design
- 6.7 Repeated measurement design.
- 6.8 Co-relational design

7. Quasi-Experimental design

- 7.1 Nature and use of quasi-experimental design
- 7.2 The one-group pretest-post test design
- 7.3 Non equivalent companion group designs
- 7.4 Interrupted time series designs

8. Psycho-physical methods

- 8.1 The basic concepts of Psychophysics
- 8.2 Historical background of psychophysics
- 8.3 Founders of psychophysics, Weber and Fechner law
- 8.4 The method of limit
- 8.5 The method of average error
- 8.6 The method of constant stimuli

9. Writing research reports

10. Ethics of experimental research

References

1. Anderson, B.F. The Psychology of experiment: A Introduction to Science Method. Belmont California. Books/Cole publishing company, 1969.
2. Andreas B.G. Experimental Psychology. New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1967.
3. Brown. C.W. and Ghiselli. E.E. Scientific Methods in Psychology New York : McGraw Hill, 1955.
4. Cozby. P.C. Methods in Behavior Research. Palo Alto and London: Mayfield publishing Company. 1985.
5. McGuigan, F.J. Experimental Psychology : Methods of Research (6th ed.). New Jersey : Prentice Hall. 1993
6. Matheson D.W. Gruce : R. I. and Beauehamp K L. Introduction to Experimental Psychology. New York. Holt, Reinhart and Winston 1974.

7. Morgan, C. L. King, R.A. Weisz. J. R. and Schopler, J. Introduction to Psychology, New York : McGraaw Hill, 1989.
8. Osgood G.F. Method and Theory in Experimental Psychology A cases approach (5th ed.). Harper Collins college, publishers. 1994.
9. Townsend. J.C. Introduction to Experimental Method New York : McGraw Hill
১০. নীহার রঞ্জন সরকার, পরীক্ষন পরিমাপন। সোহেল পাবলিকেশন্স, ঢাকা ১৯৮১।

Psy 104: English Language
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

Course Objectives:

1. To enhance English language proficiency of the students.
2. Skills to be focused are;
 - 2.1 reading,
 - 2.2 writing,
 - 2.3 speaking, and
 - 2.4 listening

Course Contents:

1. Simple Sentence Structure:

- 1.1 Subjects
 - 1.1.1 Noun and noun phrases
 - 1.1.2 Other types of subjects
- 1.2 Verb and verb phrases
- 1.3 Complements
- 1.4 Modifiers
- 1.5 Phrases and clauses
- 1.6 Unusual subjects
 - 1.6.1 Infinitives and gerunds
 - 1.6.2 That clauses
 - 1.6.3 Question words

2 Complex Sentence Structure:

- 2.1 Compound sentences
- 2.2 Passive voice sentences
- 2.3 Conditional sentences
 - 2.3.2 Real (Possible True) Conditions
 - 2.3.3 Unreal (Not True) Conditions
- 2.4 Relative or adjective clauses
 - 2.4.2 That and which
 - 2.4.3 Who, whom, whose
 - 2.4.4 Reduced relative (adjective) clauses
- 2.5 Adverb clauses
- 2.6 Reduced adverb clauses---active verb, passive verb, and adjective

3 Reverse order constructions:

- 3.1 Reversed conditional construction
- 3.2 Reversed order limiting words
- 3.3 Appositives
- 3.4 Direct and indirect objects
- 3.5 Illogical participial modifiers (dangling participles)
- 3.6 Because/because of

4 Word order:

- 4.1 Order of a superlative
- 4.2 Order of an intensifier

- 4.3 Order of verb modifier
- 4.4 Order of adjective and nouns
- 4.5 Enough
- 5 **Word Form:**
 - 5.1 Need and in need of
 - 5.2 So and such
 - 5.3 Adverb and adjectives---adverbs, adjectives, and adjective forms
 - 5.4 Linking verbs
 - 5.5 Parallel structures
 - 5.6 Pronoun forms
 - 5.6.2 Noun-pronoun agreement
 - 5.7 Verb forms
 - 5.7.2 Basic verb rules
 - 5.7.3 Regular verbs
 - 5.7.4 Irregular verbs
 - 5.7.5 Simple present tense
 - 5.7.6 Present progressive tense
 - 5.7.7 Present perfect tense
 - 5.7.8 Present perfect progressive tense
 - 5.7.9 Simple past tense
 - 5.7.10 Past progressive tense
 - 5.7.11 Past perfect tense
 - 5.7.12 Past perfect progressive tense
 - 5.7.13 Modals
 - 5.7.14 Subject-verb agreement
 - 5.7.15 Noun endings
 - 5.7.16 Distracting words and phrases
 - 5.7.17 Sentences with two or more verbs
 - 5.7.18 Verbs used as complements
 - 5.7.19 Verbs used as adjectives
 - 5.8 Nouns used as adjectives
- 6 **Word choice:**
 - 6.1 Idiomatic expressions
 - 6.2 Completing a construction
 - 6.3 Not only But also
 - 6.4 Count and non-count nouns
 - 6.5 Definite and indefinite articles
 - 6.6 Another, other, and others
 - 6.7 Comparisons and comparatives
 - 6.8 No sooner
 - 6.9 Despite/in spite of
 - 6.10 Rise/raise
 - 6.11 Lie/lay
 - 6.12 Sit/set
- 7 **Prepositions**
- 8 **Missing and extra words**

Modus Operandi:

Pedagogy:

1. Reading:

- a.** At the beginning, the students will be required to translate paragraphs/passages from the psychology texts¹ provided by the course teachers in the class. The size of these paragraphs will be increased while the given time will be decreased gradually.
- b.** Besides translation, comprehensions from the psychology texts will be given to the students in the class.

2. Writing:

- a.** At the beginning students will translate Bengali passages to English in the class.
- b.** Then they will write summary or précis of some psychology text based paragraphs provided by the course teachers in the class.
- c.** Students will submit short writing on a topic (preferably from their own syllabus or on some recent events from daily newspapers) as homework selected by course teachers.
- d.** Students will learn how to write applications and formal official letters.
- e.** Critical writing in IELTS format.

3. Listening:

- a.** Listening modules of TOEFL will be presented in the class through multi-media equipments.
- b.** Students are expected to practice listening at home.

4. Speaking:

- a.** At the beginning students will converse in pairs about themselves for few minutes and present his/her findings about his/her partner in front of the class in English. The course teachers will ensure that the students are conversing in English among themselves.
- b.** The medium of every communication (between teacher and students and among the students themselves) in the class must positively be in English.
- c.** According to roll no., students will be called to narrate an event in front of the class and other students along with the teachers will ask him/her question about it.

Evaluation:

Marks distribution (given by the Biological Sciences Faculty and approved by the AC of Dept. of Psychology):

1. Class Attendance	: 05
2. Mid-term	: 35
3. Course Final (objective)	: 20
4. <u>Course Final (essay type)</u>	<u>: 40</u>
Total	: 100

Following the above evaluation system, this course will be evaluated as follows;

1. Mid-term: Mid-term will be in the form of continuous assessment of class performance in the following format:
 - a. Reading : 10
 - b. Writing : 10
 - c. Speaking : 10
 - d. Listening : 05
2. Class attendance & participation : 05
3. Final Exam (Objectives on Grammar) : 20
4. Final Exam (essay type) : 40
Comprehension, Passage Translation,
Précis, Letter Writing, Critical writing
in IELTS format

Total : 100

Suggested Readings:

Hornby, A. S. (Latest Edition). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Oxford University Press.

Pyle, M. A. (2002). Cliffs Test Prep™ TOEFL® CBT Preparation Guide. IDG Books India.

Van Bommel, E. & Tucker, J. (2003). IELTS to Success. John Wiley Inc.

N.B. Further reference and photocopies will be provided in the class by the course teachers if felt necessary.

¹ Psychology texts should not be taken from first year B. S. (hons.) references.

Psy 105: Human Physiology

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. General and cellular basis of Physiology
 - 1.1 Introduction
 - 1.2 General Principles
 - 1.3 Functional morphology of the cell
 - 1.4 Structure and functions of DNA and RNA
 - 1.5 Transport across cell membrane
 - 1.6 Homeostasis

2. Excitable tissue: Nerve
 - 1.1 Introduction
 - 1.2 Nerve cells: Structure and classification
 - 1.3 Ionic basis of excitation and Conduction
 - 1.4 Nerve fiber types and functions

3. Excitable tissue: Muscle
 - 3.1 Introduction
 - 3.2 Types and properties of different muscles
 - 3.3 Morphology of different muscles
 - 3.4 Electrical phenomena and ionic fluxes
 - 3.5 Cardiac muscle: electrical properties
 - 3.6 Smooth muscles: Mechanical properties, Electrical properties

4. Synaptic and Functional transmission
 - 4.1 Introduction
 - 4.2 Synaptic transmission
 - 4.3 Electrical events in the post synaptic neurons
 - 4.4 Inhibition and Facilitation at synapses
 - 4.5 Principal Neurotransmitter systems
 - 4.6 Synaptic plasticity and learning

5. Initiation of impulses in the sense organs
 - 5.1 Introduction
 - 5.2 Sensory organs and receptors
 - 5.3 Electrical and Chemical events in receptors
 - 5.4 Coding of sensory information

6. Endocrine glands
 - 6.1 The thyroid
 - 6.2 Parathyroid
 - 6.3 Pituitary
 - 6.4 Gonads
 - 6.5 Pancreas and the islands of Langerhans

7. The Reproductive system
 - 7.1 Introduction
 - 7.2 The male reproductive system
 - 7.3 Endocrine function of the testes
 - 7.4 Female Reproductive system
 - 7.5 Menstrual cycle
 - 7.6 Ovarian Hormones
 - 7.7 Pregnancy
 - 7.8 Lactation

8. Circulatory system
 - 8.1 Circulating body fluids
 - 8.2 Blood
 - 8.3 Bone marrow
 - 8.4 White blood cells
 - 8.5 Red blood cells
 - 8.6 Immune mechanisms
 - 8.7 Heart: Heart as a pump
 - 8.8 Mechanical events in the cardiac out put
 - 8.9 The Electrocardiogram
 - 8.10 Cardiac Arrhythmias
 - 8.11 Hypertensions
 - 8.12 Heart failure

References

1. Guyton, A.C., (1986) Textbook of Medical Physiology, (10th edition).
2. Fox I.S. (1996), Human physiology, (5th edition)
3. Chatterjee, C.C., (1985) Human physiology, Vol 1 & 2 (10th ed.).
4. Ganong, W. F. (1997) Review of medical Physiology. Appleton Lange, Stamford Connecticut. USA.
- 5 Carlson, N. R. (1994): Physiology of Behaviour. Boston: Alyn of Bacon.
6. Karim, R. Rahman, A. Rahman, M. (2001). Reflex: A guide to Physiology and Biochemistry.

Psy 105: Sociology
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

Part I

1. Introduction to Sociology

- 1.1 Studying Sociology
- 1.2 The Socio-cultural context of the emergence of Sociology
- 1.3 The sociological perspective
- 1.4 Four theoretical issues of Sociology

2. Families and Intimate Relationship

- 2.1 Types of Family
- 2.2 Types of marriage
- 2.3 The development of family life
- 2.4 Changes in family patterns worldwide
- 2.5 Factors for changes in family patterns
- 2.6 Intimate violence
- 2.7 Divorce and separation
- 1.8 Transformations of intimacy and post modernity.

3. Power

- 3.1 Conceptualizing power
- 3.2 Political system
- 3.3 Global spread of democracy and Religion
- 3.4 Global governance
- 3.5 Terrorism.

4. Stratification and Class

- 4.1 Systems of Stratification
- 4.2 Theories of class and stratification
- 4.3 Measuring class.

5. Poverty

- 5.1 Defining Poverty
- 5.2 Measuring Poverty
- 5.3 Characteristics of poor
- 5.4 Causes of Poverty

6. Crime and Deviance

- 6.1 Basic concepts
- 6.2 Theories of crime
- 6.3 Types of crime
- 6.4 Patterns of crime in Bangladesh

Part II

1. Introduction to Anthropology

- 1.1 Meaning and definition of Anthropology
- 1.2 Branches of Anthropology
- 1.3 Methods used in Anthropological Study
- 1.4 Scope of Anthropology in Bangladesh

2. Culture as a core of Anthropology

- 2.1 Meaning of culture
- 2.2 Different viewpoints of culture
- 2.3 Different characteristics of culture
- 2.4 Evolution of culture

3. Elements of culture

- 3.1 Family marriage and kinship
- 3.2 Economics
- 3.3 Politics
- 3.4 Social differentiations

4. Religion

- 4.1 Theories of religion
- 4.2 Beliefs and rituals
- 4.3 Varieties of religion
- 4.4 Religion and social change

5. Anthropology and Complex Society

References

- 1. Anthony, G. (2006). Sociology 5th ed. London: The Polity Press.
- 2. Evans-Peritchard, E. E. (1992). Social Anthropology. New Delhi: University Book Press Ltd.
- 3. Lewis, I. M. (1973). Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Psy 201: Child and Adolescent Developmental
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

- 1. The field of Developmental Psychology**
 - 1.1 Definition of Developmental Psychology
 - 1.2 Divisions of the life cycle
 - 1.3 Patterns of Development
 - 1.4 Goals of Developmental Psychology
 - 1.5 Practical application of Developmental Psychology

- 2. Developmental Determinants**
 - 2.1 Biological determinants
 - 2.2 Environmental Determinants

- 3. Research methods in Developmental Psychology**
 - 3.1 Baby biographies
 - 3.2 Case Study Method
 - 3.3 Psychological Ecology
 - 3.4 Time Sampling
 - 3.5 Questionnaires
 - 3.6 Interview Method
 - 3.7 Twin studies
 - 3.8 Longitudinal Method
 - 3.9 Cross-sectional Method

- 4. Theories of Child Development**
 - 4.1 Psychoanalytical theory of personality development
 - 4.2 Eriksson's theory of personality development
 - 4.3 Piaget's theory of cognitive development

- 5. Prenatal Development**
 - 5.1 How life begins
 - 5.2 Three stage of pre-natal development
 - 5.3 Factors influencing prenatal development
 - 5.3.1 Maternal Factor
 - 5.3.2 Environmental Factor

- 6. The Birth**
 - 6.1 The birth process
 - 6.2 Birth complications

- 7. The Neonate**
 - 7.1 Physical appearance and assessment
 - 7.2 Physiological functioning
 - 7.3 Sensory capacities

7.4 Behavioral capacities

8. Infancy and Childhood

8.1 Physical Development

8.1.1 Body growth

8.2 Motor Development

8.2.1 The Sequence of motor development

8.2.2 Milestones

8.2.2.1 Grow motor development

8.2.2.2 Five motor development

8.2.3 Delayed motor development

8.2.4 Handedness

8.2.5 Play

8.2.6 Types of play

8.2.7 Importance of play

8.3 Language Development

8.3.1 Pre-linguistic development

8.3.2 Component of Language

8.3.2.1 Phonological

8.3.2.2 Morphological

8.3.2.3 Semantical

8.3.2.4 Syntactical

8.3.2.5 Pragmatical

8.3.3 Speech disorder

8.4 Emotional Development

8.4.1 Factors influencing emotional development

8.4.2 Basic emotions

8.5 Social Development

8.5.1 Processes in social development

8.5.2 Family influences

8.5.3 Societal influence

8.7 Moral Development

8.6.1 Piaget's theory of moral development

8.6.2 Kohlberg's theory of moral development

8.6.3 Learning moral behavior-role of Reward and Punishment

9. Adolescence

9.1 The Physical Changes of Adolescence

9.2 The Stage of Puberty

9.3 Growth spurt in height and weight

9.4 Changes in Proportion and shape

9.5 Functional Maturity

- 9.6 Hormonal controls
- 9.7 Primary Sex Characteristics
- 9.8 Secondary sex Characteristics
- 9.9 Early versus Late Maturers
- 9.10 Psychological Effects of Physical Changes
- 9.10 Developmental Tasks of Adolescence

- 9.11 Adolescent Sexuality
 - 9.11.1 Cultural Influences on Sexuality
 - 9.11.2 Sexual Attitudes, Sexual Behavior

- 9.12 Adolescence Social Relationship
 - 9.12.1 The Family-Peer Relationships

- 9.13 Vocational Choice
 - 9.13.1 Factors Influencing Vocation Choice
 - 9.13.1.1 Personal Factors
 - 9.13.1.2 Social Factors

- 9.14 Problems of adolescence
 - 9.14.1 Juvenile delinquency
 - 9.14.2 Drug abuse
 - 9.14.3 School dropout. Suicide

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Psy 202: Statistics in Psychology II
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Probability and Normal Curve

- 1.1 Set and subset
- 1.2 Types of probability
- 1.3 Addition and Multiplication rules of probability
- 1.4 Permutation and Combination
- 1.5 The Binomial and the Normal Distribution

2. Sampling

- 2.1 Population and Sample
- 2.2 Censuses and sample surveys
- 2.3 Sampling techniques
- 2.4 Sampling error and Bias
- 2.5 Sampling distribution and Central Limit Theorem

3. Basic Concepts of Statistical Inference

- 3.1 Inference and Hypothesis
- 3.2 Steps in testing a hypothesis
- 3.3 Null hypothesis
- 3.4 Level of significance
- 3.5 Critical region
- 3.6 Degrees of freedom
- 3.7 Power and effect size

4. Estimation

- 4.1 Point estimation
- 4.2 Interval estimation

5. Tests of Significance

- 5.1 Small Sample Theory
- 5.2 Tests of significance of the difference between means
- 5.3 Tests of significance of the difference between proportions
- 5.4 Tests of significance of the difference between variances
- 5.5 Tests of significance of the correlation coefficients

6. Nonparametric Tests

- 6.1 Chi Square distribution and X^2 test
- 6.2 Goodness of fit test
- 6.3 X^2 test of independence
- 6.4 Yates's correction
- 6.5 Contingency test

7. Analysis of Variance

- 7.1 One way classification
- 7.2 Two way classification
- 7.3 Three way classification
- 7.4 Main effects, interaction effects, and simple main effects

8. Analysis of Co-variance
 - 8.1 Introduction
 - 8.2 Co-variance in a completely randomized experiment
 - 8.3 The F-test of the adjusted means
 - 4.4 Co-variance in a two way classification
 - 4.5 Interpretation of adjusted means in covariance

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Psy 203: Psychological Testing I

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Functions and Origins of Psychological Testing

- 1.1 Current uses of psychological tests
- 1.2 Early interest in classification & training of the mentally retarded
- 1.3 Mental testing and experimental psychology
- 1.4 General theory of measurement
- 1.5 Some basic postulates in measurement
- 1.6 Levels of measurement
- 1.7 Properties of number

2. Nature and Use of Psychological Test

- 2.1 Definition of Psychological Test
- 2.2 Psychometric Tests versus Psychometric Questionnaires
- 2.3 Types of Psychometric Tests
 - 2.3.1 Tests of Attainment
 - 2.3.2 Tests of General Intelligence
 - 2.3.3 Tests of Special Ability or Aptitude
 - 2.3.4 Tests of Aptitude for special kinds of work/job
 - 2.3.5 Test Batteries
- 2.4. Types of Psychometric Questionnaires
 - 2.4.1 Personality Questionnaires
 - 2.4.2 Interest Questionnaires
 - 2.4.3 Values Questionnaires

3. Test Construction, Administration, and Scoring

- 3.1 Test Construction
- 3.2 Test Administration
- 3.3 Test Scoring and Interpretation
- 3.4 Summary

4. Norms and the Meaning of Test Scores

- 4.1 Statistical Concepts
 - 4.1.1 Developmental Norms
 - 4.1.2 Within-Group Norms
 - 4.1.3 Relativity of Norms

5. Reliability

- 5.1. Test-Retest Reliability
- 5.2. Alternative Forms Reliability
- 5.3. Internal Consistency Reliability
 - 5.3.1. Split-Half

- 5.3.2. Spearman-Brown Prophecy Formula
- 5.3.3. Cronbach's Alpha
- 5.3.4. Standardized Alpha
- 5.3.5. Coefficient Theta
- 5.3.6. Kuder-Richardson 20
- 5.3.7. Kuder-Richardson 21
- 5.4 Reliability in Behavioral Observation Studies
- 5.5 Setting Confidence Intervals
- 5.6 Reliability of a Composite
- 5.7 Summary of Guidelines for Reliability

6. Validity

- 6.1. Defining Validity
- 6.2. Aspects of Validity
 - 6.2.1 Face Validity
 - 6.2.2 Content-Related Evidence for Validity
 - 6.2.3 Criterion-Related Evidence for Validity
 - 6.2.3 Construct-Related Evidence for Validity
- 6.3 Relationship between Reliability and Validity

7. Validity: Assessment of Validity Via Internal Structure

8. Item analysis

- 8.1 Item Difficulty
- 8.2 Item Discrimination
 - 8.2.1 Index of Discrimination
 - 8.2.1.1 Extreme Group Method
 - 8.2.1.1.1 Upper Lower Index (ULI)
 - 8.2.1.1.2 Biserial Correlation (r_{bis})
 - 8.2.1.1.3 Point Biserial Correlation (r_{pbis})
 - 8.2.1.1.4 Phi Correlation (ϕ)
 - 8.2.2 Item Characteristic Curve (ICC)
- 8.3 Relation between Difficulty and Discrimination
- 8.4 Item Response Theory (IRT)
 - 8.4.1 Item-Test Regression
 - 8.4.2 Item Response Theory
 - 8.4.3 Other IRT Models
- 8.5 Item Analysis of Speeded Tests

9. Steps in Constructing a New Test

- 9.1 Designing and writing items
 - 9.1.1 Empirical, theoretical, and rational approaches to item construction
 - 9.1.1.1 Literature search
 - 9.1.1.2 Subject matter experts
 - 9.1.1.3 Writing items: guiding rules
 - 9.1.1.4 How many items?
 - 9.1.2 Attitudinal items: early work in item generation

9.1.3 Assessing behaviors

9.1.4 Pilot testing

9.2 Designing and scoring responses

9.2.1 Open-ended response

9.2.2 Closed-ended questions

9.2.3 Continuous responses

9.2.3 Ipsative versus normative scales

9.2.4 Difference and change scores

9.3 Collecting data

9.4 Item analysis

9.5 Finalize the scale

10. Social and Ethical Implications of Testing

10.1 Professional Standards and Guidelines

10.2 Ethical Procedures and Protocols

10.3 Translation Issues

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Psy 204: Social Psychology

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 What is Social Psychology?
- 1.2 Asking and Answering Research Questions
- 1.3 Methods used in Psychology

2. Socialization

- 2.1 Processes and Products
- 2.2 Cultural influences on Behavior

3. Social Perception

- 3.1 Basic processes affecting perceptual response
- 3.2 Perceptual Defense
- 3.3 Perceptual accentuation
- 3.4 Person perception
- 3.5 The Process of Communication
- 3.6 Non-Verbal Communication: The Unspoken Language

4. Attitudes

- 4.1 Attitudes and Attitude Change
- 4.2 Attitude and their Origin
- 4.3 Behavior and Attitude

5. Interaction in Group

- 5.1 The Mere Presence of Others: The Effects of Minimal Interdependence
- 5.2 Performance in Face-to-Face Group: Interaction and Interdependence
- 5.3 Group Performance

6. Interpersonal Attraction

- 6.1 Classic Explanation
- 6.2 Factors determining interpersonal attraction
- 6.3 Theories of Attraction

7. Norms and Conformity

- 7.1 Conformity to social Norms
- 7.2 How Groups form Norms: Processes to social influence
- 7.3 Conformity Pressure
- 7.4 When do people Conform?

8. Leadership

- 8.1 What do Leaders do?
- 8.2 Leadership Effectiveness: Person of situation
- 8.3 Who become Leader

- 8.4 Stereotypes and Leadership
- 8.5 Transformational Leadership
- 8.6 The dark side of Leadership

9. Mass Communication and Collective Behavior

- 9.1 Public Opinion
- 9.2 Crowd
- 9.3 Rumor
- 9.4 Propaganda
- 9.5 Prejudice

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Psy 205: Economics/Principles of Economics/Introduction to Economics
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

Part A: Fundamentals of Microeconomics and Macroeconomics

60

1. Introduction:

Definition, nature and scope of economics, Importance of the study, Great schools of economic thought, scarcity and efficiency, free goods vs. economic goods, microeconomics vs. macroeconomics, different economic systems (market economy, command economy, mixed economies), Key problems of economic organization (what, how, whom) etc.

2. Microeconomics

Basic elements of demand and supply
Theory of demand and consumer behavior
Input decision and production cost
Basic ideas of market and its various forms

3. Macroeconomics

Objective and instruments of macroeconomics
Measurement of national income and output
Monetary and fiscal policies
Aggregate demand and aggregate supply

Part B: Economic Development and Bangladesh Economy

40

4. The Economy of Bangladesh

Demographic Structure and Characteristics of Bangladesh economy

Economic development: Defining development and what it stands for, An historical overview of economic development, causes of economic backwardness, determinants of development, various methods of economic development.

Sectoral origins of the GDP and the patterns of structural changes: Agricultural sector, Industrial sector, Rural sector

External sources: foreign trade, balance of payments etc.

Public Finance: Government budget, sources of revenues, main heads of expenditure of Government etc.

References

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2. Koutsoyiannis, A., Modern Microeconomics
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Psy 301: Research Methodology
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 **Science:** Definitions of Science. Content and process definitions; Assumptions of Science; science and values
- 1.2 **The Scientific Method:** Meaning of Scientific Method; Characteristics of Scientific Method; Steps in the scientific method; Goals of the scientific method.
- 1.3 **Overview of Research:** Research and Purpose of Research; Research & Evaluation.
- 1.4 **Steps in Scientific Research:** Review of literature; Research problem/issue, Selection of research problem; Conceptual framework/hypotheses, Research objectives; Methods of data collection; Data analysis.

2. Classification of Research

- 2.1 Qualitative and Quantitative Research
- 2.2 Experimental, Quasi-experimental and Non-experimental Research

3. Study population; Sample and Sampling Techniques; Errors, Biases and Confounding in Research

4. Methods of Data Collection

- 4.1 **Observation:** Classification of Observational Methods--- Participant Observation, Non-participant observation; Methods of Recording Behavior; Problems in the conduct of observational Research.
- 4.2 **Survey:** Uses and characteristics of surveys; Survey methods-Mail survey, personal interview, Telephone interview; Structure interview, Unstructured interview, In-depth interview, Survey Research Designs, Cross-sectional design, successive independent samples design;

Longitudinal design.

4.3 Unobtrusive measures of Behavior: Physical traces-types of physical trace, problems and limitations of physical trace, Archival Data-types of Archival data, problems and limitations of archival data.

4.4 Discussion: Group Discussion, Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

4.5 Case Study Method: Case study defined, Purpose of Case Study Method, Characteristics of case study method, advantages and disadvantages of case study method.

5. Development of Research Proposals

6. Report Writing

6.1 Components of a scientific report following the publication manual of APA.

6.2 Writing Style of report.

7. Ethical principles in the conduct of Psychological Research

7.1 Ethical Principles for Human Research

7.2 Ethical Principles for Animal Research

7.3 Evaluation of Ethical Principles.

References

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2. American Psychological Association (1995). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed.), Washington, D.C.: American: Psychological Association.
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Psy 302: History of Psychology

No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Why study the history of Psychology
 - 1.2 The early Greek Philosophers
 - 1.3 The scientific revolution
2. Paradigms in Psychology
 - 2.1 Associationism
 - 2.2 Structuralism
 - 2.3 Functionalism
 - 2.4 Behaviorism
 - 2.5 Gestalt Psychology
 - 2.6 Psychoanalysis
 - 2.7 Humanistic- Existential Psychology
 - 2.8 Cognitive Psychology
3. Psychology today
 - 3.1 Application

References

1. Bears, B.J. (1986). *the Cognitive Revolution in Psychology*. New York: The Guilford Press.
2. Begum H. A. (1990). *Bangladesh In Shouksmith G. and Shouksmith, F.A. (Eds.) Psychology in Asia and the Pacific: Status report on teaching and research in eleven countries*. Bangladesh, Unesco.

3. Hearnshaw, L.S. (1989). The Shaping of Modern Psychology. London: Routledge.
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Psy 303: Psychological Testing II

No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1 Test Theories

- 1.1. Classical test theory
- 1.2 Modern test theory

2 Standardized Achievement Tests

- 2.1 Foundations
- 2.2 Achievement test batteries
- 2.3 Single subject test

3 Tests of Single and Multiple Aptitudes

- 3.1 Single aptitude tests
- 3.2 Multiple aptitude test batteries
- 3.3 Validity of aptitude tests

4 Tests of General Mental Ability

- 4.1 Definitions, design and applications
- 4.2 Individual intelligence tests
- 4.3 Group intelligence tests

5 Tests of Emotional Intelligence

6 Measures of Interests, Attitudes and Values

- 6.1 Interest inventories
- 6.2 Attitude scales
- 6.3 Assessment of values and related variables

7 Personality Tests

- 7.1 Structured Personality Tests
- 7.2 Projective Personality Tests

8 Testing in Health Psychology and Health Care

- 8.1 Neuropsychological Assessment
- 8.2 Anxiety and Stress Management
- 8.3 Quality of Life Assessment

References

- 20. Aiken, L. R. (1998). Tests and examinations: measuring abilities and performance. New York: Wiley.
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- 26. Cattell, R. B. (2001). A Guide to mental Testing. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
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- 28. Cronbach, L. J. (1966). Essentials of Psychological Testing. New York: Harper & Row Publishers.
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- 31. Freeman, F. S. (1955). Theory and Practice of Psychological Testing. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
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Psy 304: Abnormal Psychology

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The concept of normality and abnormality in behavior
- 1.2 The Mental Health Professions Historical views of abnormal behavior

2. Prevalence and incidence of abnormal behavior

- 2.1 Casual factors in abnormal behavior
- 2.2 Biological Psychosocial and Sociocultural Causal factors

3. Classification and Diagnosis

- 3.1 The Diagnostic System of the American Psychiatric association (DSM-IV)
- 3.2 Issues in the classification of abnormal behavior

4. Methods of studying abnormal behavior

- 4.1 The Case study
- 4.2 Correlational method
- 4.3 The Experiment Single-subject experimental Research
- 4.4 Mixed Design

5. Stress and Adjustment Disorders

- 5.1 Stress and stressors
- 5.2 Coping Strategies
- 5.3 Adjustment Disorder Reaction to common life stressors
- 5.4 Post traumatic stress disorder

6. Anxiety - based disorders

- 6.1 Generalized Anxiety disorders

- 6.2 Phobias, Obsessive-Compulsive disorders
- 7. Somatoform and Dissociative disorders**
 - 7.1 Conversion disorder
 - 7.2 Hypochondriasis
 - 7.3 Dissociative disorders
- 8. Psychophysiological Disorders Types**

Theories:

 - 8.1 Hypertension
 - 8.2 Asthma
- 9. Mood Disorders**
 - 9.1 Unipolar and Bipolar Disorders
 - 9.2 Theories of Mood disorders
 - 9.2.1 Psychological and Biological theories of Mood disorder
 - 9.2.2 Therapy for Mood Disorders
- 10. The Schizophrenias**
 - 10.1 Types
 - 10.2 Causal factors
 - 10.3 Treatment and outcome
- 11. Personality disorders**
 - 11.1 Clinical picture
 - 11.2 Types
 - 11.3 Causal factors in Personality disorders
 - 11.4 Antisocial Personality;
 - 11.5 Clinical Picture
 - 11.6 Causal factors
 - 11.7 Treatment of Antisocial personality
- 12. Developmental Disorders**
 - 12.1 Mental Retardation
 - 12.2 Classification
 - 12.3 Types and Causal factors
 - 12.4 Prevention and Treatment

References

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2. Davison, G.C. and Neale, G.M. (1998), Abnormal Psychology An Experimental Clinical Approach New York: John Wiley and Sons.

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7. Nole-Hoeksema, S., (2004), abnormal Psychology. Delhi: McGraw Hill Inc.

Psy 305: Industrial Psychology
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction to I/O Psychology

- 1.1 Definition of I/O Psychology
- 1.2 I/O Psychology as an Applied Science
- 1.3 History of I/O Psychology
- 1.4 Career as an I/O Psychologist
- 1.5 Future Challenges of I/O Psychology

2. Research Methods in I/O Psychology

- 2.1 Significance of Research in the field of I/O Psychology
- 2.2 Research Designs
- 2.3 Data collection Methods
- 2.4 Data analyses

3. Job Analysis

- 3.1 Definition of Job Analysis
- 3.2 Purposes of Job Analysis
- 3.3 Source of Job Analysis Information
- 3.4 Methods of Job Analysis
- 3.5 Reliability and Validity of Job Analysis Information
- 3.6 Job Evaluation

4. Assessment Methods for Selection and Placement

- 4.1 Job Related Characteristics
- 4.2 Psychological Tests
- 4.3 Biographical Information
- 4.4 Work Samples
- 4.5 Assessment Centers
- 4.6 Interviews

5. Selecting Employees

- 5.1 The Planning of Human Resource Needs
- 5.2 Recruiting Applicants
- 5.3 Selecting Employees
- 5.4 The Utility of Scientific Selection
- 6. Performance Appraisal**
 - 6.1 Significance of Performance Appraisal
 - 6.2 Performance Criteria
 - 6.3 Methods of Assessing Job Performance
- 7. Training and Development**
 - 7.1 Need Assessment
 - 7.2 Setting Objectives
 - 7.3 Training Design
 - 7.4 Training Methods
 - 7.5 Delivery of a Training Program
 - 7.6 Evaluation of Training
- 8. Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment**
 - 8.1 The Nature of Job Satisfaction
 - 8.2 The Assessment of Job Satisfaction
 - 8.3 Antecedents of Job Satisfaction
 - 8.4 Potential Effects of Job Satisfaction
 - 8.5 Organizational Commitment
- 9. Productive and Counter Productive Behavior**
 - 9.1 Productive Behavior and Job Performance
 - 9.2 Environmental Conditions and Job Performance
 - 9.3 Organizational Citizenship Behavior
 - 9.4 Counterproductive Behavior
- 10. Employee Health and Safety**
 - 10.1 Physical Conditions Affecting Health and Safety
 - 10.2 Work Schedules
 - 10.3 Job Stress
 - 10.4 Burnouts
- 11. Accident in Industry and Prevention**
 - 11.1 Definition of Accident
 - 11.2 Causes of Accidents
 - 11.3 Prevention of Accidents
- 12. Engineering Psychology**
 - 12.1 Objectives of Human Factors/Ergonomics
 - 12.2 The Man-machine System
 - 12.3 Display and Control Designs

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Psy 306: Statistics and Experimental Design
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Classification of Statistical Tests

- 1.1. Parametric and non-parametric tests
 - 1.1.1. Assumptions of parametric tests
 - 1.1.2. Assumptions of non-parametric tests
 - 1.1.3. Choosing a suitable statistical test
- 1.2. Some useful non-parametric tests
 - 1.2.1. Run test (Test of randomness)
 - 1.2.2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness of fit test
 - 1.2.3. Mann-Whitney U test
 - 1.2.4. Kruskal-wallis H Test
 - 1.2.5. Friedman rank test

2. Correlation and Regression

- 2.1. Multiple, partial and part correlations
- 2.2. Multiple regression analysis
 - 2.2.1. Meaning of multiple regression
 - 2.2.2. Purpose of multiple regression
 - 2.2.3. Assumptions of multiple regression
 - 2.2.4. Partial regression coefficients
 - 2.2.5. Meaning of β (Beta)
 - 2.2.6. R^2 , adjusted R^2 , R^2 change
 - 2.2.7. Tolerance and multicollinearity
 - 2.2.8. Multiple regression model
 - 2.2.9. Multiple regression and the analysis of variance
- 2.3. Regression with dummy variables
 - 2.3.1. Coding a nominal variable
 - 2.3.2. Dummy coding, contrast coding, orthogonal coding

- 2.3.3. Coding and multiple regression
- 2.3.4. One-way ANOVA using dummy coding
- 3. Multivariate Analysis of Variance and Covariance**
 - 3.1. Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MONOVA)
 - 3.1.1. Definition
 - 3.1.2. Assumptions
 - 3.1.3. Advantages and disadvantages
 - 3.1.3. An exercise
 - 3.2. Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA)
 - 3.2.1. Definition
 - 3.2.3. An exercise
- 4. Multiple comparison procedure**
 - 4.1. A priori comparison: contrast analysis
 - 4.2. Posterior comparison: the LSD test, Tukey's test, Bonferroni's test
- 5. Discriminant Analysis**
 - 5.1. Introduction
 - 5.2. A two-group example
 - 5.3. A multi-group example
 - 5.4. Selecting cases for analysis
 - 5.5. Analyzing group differences
 - 5.6. Estimating the co-efficient and calculating discriminant score
- 6. Factor Analysis**
 - 6.1. Historical background of factor analysis
 - 6.2. Mathematical definition of a factor
 - 6.3. Basic terminologies of factor analysis
 - 6.3.1. Factor loadings
 - 6.3.2. Factor cosines
 - 6.3.3. Factor weights
 - 6.3.4. Factor scores
 - 6.3.5. Communality
 - 6.3.6. Uniqueness
 - 6.3.7. Eigen value
 - 6.4. Steps in factor analysis
 - 6.4.1. Preparation of correlation matrix
 - 6.4.2. Determination of initial factors
 - 6.4.3. Rotation of initial factors
 - 6.4.4. Determination of the factor scores
 - 6.5. Application of factor analysis in behavioral sciences
- 7. Introduction to Experimental Design**
 - 7.1. Basic ideas of experimental design
 - 7.2. Initial steps in planning an experiment
 - 7.3. Basic terminologies of experimental design
 - 7.3.1. Experimental unit
 - 7.3.2. Plot

- 7.3.3. Treatment
- 7.3.4. Yield
- 7.3.5. Block factor
- 7.3.6. Experimental error
- 7.4. Principles of experimental design
 - 7.4.1. Replication
 - 7.4.2. Randomization
 - 7.4.3. Local control
- 7.5. Requirements for a good experiment
- 8. Some Important Designs**
 - 8.1. Completely randomized design
 - 8.2. Treatment x Block Design
 - 8.3. Repeated measurements design
 - 8.4. Mixed design
 - 8.5. Latin square design

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Psy 307: Health Psychology

No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. What is Health Psychology?

- 1.1 Definition of Health Psychology
- 1.2 The Mind-body Relationship: A Brief History
- 1.3 Why is the field of Health Psychology needed?
- 1.4 The Biopsychosocial Model in Health Psychology

2. What is Stress?

- 2.1 Stress Defined
- 2.2 What makes Events stressful?
- 2.3 How stress has been studied

3. Moderators of the stress Experience

- 3.1 Stress and illness
- 3.2 Coping with stress
- 3.3 Coping and external resources
- 3.4 Coping outcomes
- 3.5 The management of Stress

4. Chronic, non-communicable, diseases

- 4.1 Cardiovascular diseases
- 4.2 Hypertension
- 4.3 Diabetes

5. Mental Health

- 5.1 Mental health and psychiatric disorders
- 5.2 Mental retardation

6. Psychoneuroimmunology AIDS, Cancer and Arthritis

References:

1. Davison, G.C. & Neale, J.M. (1998). Abnormal Psychology, (7th Ed.). New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
2. Feuerstein, M., Labble, E.E., and Kuczmierczyk (1986). Health Psychology. New York: Plenum Press
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Psy 308: Biopsychology
No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 What is Biopsychology?
- 1.2 What is the relation between Biopsychology and other disciplines of neuroscience?
- 1.3 What types of research characterize the Biopsychological Approach?
- 1.4 What are the divisions of Biopsychology?
- 1.5 How does Biopsychology work together?
- 1.6 Scientific Inference: How do Biopsychologists study the unobservable workings of the Brain?

2. Human Evolution

- 2.1 Evolution and Behavior
- 2.2 Course Of Human Evolution
- 2.3 Thinking about Human Evolution
- 2.4 Evolution of the Human Brain

3. The Genetics of Behavior

- 3.1 Mendelian Genetics
- 3.2 Heredity and Environment
- 3.3 Genes and Behavior

4. Nerve Cells of Nerve Impulses

- 4.1 Anatomy of Neurons and alia
- 4.2 The Nerve Impulse

5. Anatomy of Nervous System

- 5.1 The Structure of the Vertebrate Nervous System
- 5.2 Organization of the Brain
- 5.3 The Cerebral Cortex
- 5.4 Human Consciousness and the Split Brain

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11. Vernon, W. M. (1980) Introductory Psychology, Rand Mc Nally college Publishing Company,Chicago.

Psy 309: Computer Application in Data Analysis

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Brief history and types of computers
- 1.2 Application areas
- 1.3 Basic terminologies
 - 1.3.1 Working principles of a computer system
- 1.4 The number system
 - 1.4.1 Binary
 - 1.4.2 Octal
 - 1.4.3 Hexadecimal

2. Software

- 2.1 Classification of software
- 2.2 System software
- 2.3 Different programming languages and language translators
 - 2.3.1 Assembler
 - 2.3.2 Compiler
 - 2.3.3 Interpreter
 - 2.3.4 Editor
 - 2.3.5 Source and object programming
- 2.4 Operating system concepts
 - 2.4.1 DOS
 - 2.4.2 Windows
 - 2.4.3 UNIX
 - 2.4.4 LINUX operating systems
- 2.5 Application software
 - 2.5.1 Word processor
 - 2.5.2 Spreadsheet
 - 2.5.3 Database software
- 2.6 Selection of computers

- 2.6.1 Hardware and software selection
- 2.6.2 Cost consideration

3. About SPSS:

- 3.1 Meaning
- 3.2 Application and Background of SPSS;
- 3.3 Reading the Data set: Reading SPSS Data
- 3.4 Reading Data from Spreadsheet formats
- 3.5 Reading data from simple Database formats
- 3.6 Reading Data from other Statistical Programs; Defining the Variable: Variable type
- 3.7 Variable name
- 3.8 Variable formats
- 3.9 Variable Labels
- 3.10 Value Labels; Transformation Expressions: Numerical Expressions
- 3.11 Arithmetic Operations
- 3.12 Numeric functions
- 3.13 Arithmetic Functions
- 3.14 Statistical Functions
- 3.15 Random Variable and Distribution functions
- 3.16 Logical Expressions
- 3.17 Logical functions
- 3.18 Relational Operators
- 3.19 NOT Logical Operator
- 3.20 AND and OR Logical Operators; Working with Commands: Introduction
- 3.21 Syntax Diagrams
- 3.22 Command Specification
- 3.23 Running Commands
- 3.24 Subcommands
- 3.25 Keywords
- 3.26 Delimiters
- 3.27 Command Order; Different commands in SPSS: Get
- 3.28 Save
- 3.29 Save out file
- 3.30 Split files
- 3.31 Sort Cases
- 3.32 Add Files
- 3.33 Match Files
- 3.34 Import
- 3.35 Compute
- 3.36 Recode
- 3.37 If
- 3.38 Select If
- 3.39 Do If
- 3.40 End If
- 3.41 List
- 3.42 Aggregate
- 3.43 Sample selection
- 3.44 Report; Graphical Presentation: Simple Bar Graphs
- 3.45 Line Graphs

- 3.46 Graphs for cumulative frequency and Pie Graphs; Statistical Analysis: Univariate Analysis-Frequencies
- 3.47 Descriptive Statistics
- 3.48 Multiple Reponse; Bivariate Analysis-Crosstabs
- 3.49 Correlation; Means; Statistical Tests (Parametric and Non-parametric); ANOVA; Regression

4. Qualitative data analysis

The competing qualitative data analysis commercial softwares include:

- 4.1 Nvivo (<http://www.qsrinternational.com>)
- 4.2 Atlas TI (www.atlasti.com): Most user-friendly, and provides opportunity for Trial.
- 4.3 MaxQDA (www.Maxqda.com)
- 4.4 QDA Miner (<http://www.provalisresearch.com>)
- 4.5 Hyper Research (www.researchware.com)

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- Field, A. (2009). *Discovering Statistics using SPSS* (3rd Ed.). London: Sage Publication Ltd.
 Norusis, M J (1988). *SPSS/PC for the IBM PC/ XT/AT*.

Psy 401: Theories of Learning

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. The nature of learning theories: the issues

- 1.1 Definition of learning
- 1.2 Maturation vs learning
- 1.3 Learning problem solving and reasoning
- 1.4 Issues on which learning theories divide
- 1.5 Importance of learning theory

2. Thorndike's connectionism

- 2.1 Connectionism before 1930
- 2.2 Subordinate laws
- 2.3 Connectionism after 1930
- 2.4 Belongingness
- 2.5 Spared of Effects
- 2.6 Experiments on spread of effects
- 2.7 Estimate of Thorndike's position

3. Pavlov's classical conditioning

- 3.1 Pavlov's experiments and theories
 - 3.1.2 Some empirical relationships:
 - Reinforcement, extinction and spontaneous recovery, generalization and differentiation
 - 3.1.3 Favorable and unfavorable time relationships between CS and US:
 - a: Condition and unconditioned stimuli overlap temporally
 - b: Conditioned and unconditioned stimuli do not overlap temporally
 - c: Time interval functions as conditioned stimulus
- 3.2 Varieties of inhibition: External inhibition, Internal inhibition, Disinhibition
- 3.3 Pavlov's cerebral Physiology:

- (a) Association, Irradiation, concentration and reciprocal induction
- (b) Hypnosis and sleep. (c) Types of nervous system (d) Second signal system.
- (e) Pathological states

3.4 Estimate of Pavlov's contribution to learning.

4. Guthrie's contiguous conditioning

- 4.1 The Basic Principle of learning
- 4.2 Substitute for reinforcement
- 4.3 The Breaking of Habits
- 4.4 Some Special topics-Extinction, forgetting, desire, intention, attention.
- 4.5 Evaluation

5. Skinner's operant conditioning

- 5.1 The two kinds of learning
- 5.2 Positive and negative reinforcers
- 5.3 Shaping
- 5.4 Some applications
- 5.5 Estimate of Skinner's position

6. Hull's systematic behavior theory

- 6.1 The postulation method of theory construction
- 6.2 The four-stage analysis
- 6.3 Other postulates and corollaries
- 6.4 Estimate of Hull's position and his place in history.

7. Tolman's sign learning

- 7.1 The systematic position
 - 7.1.1 Behavior as Molar
 - 7.1.2 Intervening variables
- 7.2 Sign Learning
 - 7.2.1 Sign learning as an alternative to Response learning (1. Reward expectancy 2. Place learning 3. Latent learning)
- 7.3 Expectancy versus Habit
- 7.4 Confirmation versus Reinforcement
- 7.5 Varieties of learning and Laws
- 7.6 The 1949 version
- 7.7 Estimate of Tolman's sign learning

8. Recent Development

- 8.1 Bandura's social learning theory
 - 8.1.1 Factors influencing modeling or imitation
 - 8.1.2 Mechanisms of observational learning
 - 8.1.3 Emotional Reaction
 - 8.1.4 Self regulatory processes
 - 8.1.5 Efficacy, Expectation and performance

References:

1. Bandura, A (1969). Principles of Behaviour modification. New York. Holt, Reinhart and Winston
2. Bandura, A. (1971). Social learning Theory. New York. General Learning Press.
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৬. নীহার রঞ্জন সরকার ও মঞ্জুরুল হক (১৯৯৭)। শিক্ষণ তত্ত্ব। জ্ঞানকোষ: বাংলাবাজার, ঢাকা।

Psy 402: Theories of Personality
No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.2 What is theory?
- 1.3 What is Personality?
- 1.4 A theory of personality
- 1.5 Personality theory and history of Psychology
- 1.6 The comparison of theories of Personality
- 1.7 Approaches to personality theories

2. Psychoanalytic theory of Personality: Sigmund Freud

- 2.1 What makes up personality?
- 2.2 The dynamics of personality
- 2.3 How personality develops
- 2.4 Characteristic Research and Research methods
- 2.5 Current Research
- 2.6 Evaluation

3. Social Psychological theory of Personality: Erich Fromm

- 3.1 The conditions of Human existence
- 3.2 The existential dilemma
- 3.3 personality development of childhood
- 3.4 The six Psychological needs
- 3.5 Character types
- 3.6 Fromm's image of human nature
- 3.7 Assessment in Fromm's theory
- 3.8 Research in Fromm's theory

4. Phenomenological theory of personality: Carl R. Rogers

- 4.1 The structure of personality
- 4.2 The Dynamics of personality
- 4.3 The Development of personality
- 4.4 Characteristics Research and Research methods
- 4.5 Assessment of Rogers's theory
- 5. Cognitive field theory of Personality: Kurt Lewin**
 - 5.1 Structure of personality
 - 5.2 Personality dynamics
 - 5.3 Development of personality
 - 5.4 Research emphases and Methods
- 6. Trait theory of personality: Gordon W. Allport**
 - 6.1 Structure and Dynamics of personality
 - 6.2 Personality development
 - 6.3 Research emphases and Methods
 - 6.4 Assessment of Allport's theory
 - 6.5 Research in Allport's theory
- 7. Hans Eysenck's Biological Trait theory**
 - 7.1 Introduction and context
 - 7.2 Personal History
 - 7.3 The dimensions of personality: Extraversion versus introversion; Neuroticism versus emotional stability; psychoticism versus impulse control.
 - 7.4 Physiological correlates of personality dimensions
 - 7.5 Research techniques
 - 7.6 Evaluation
- 8. Behavior theory of personality: B.F. Skinner**
 - 8.1 Introduction and context
 - 8.2 Some general considerations
 - 8.3 The structure of personality
 - 8.4 The Dynamics of personality
 - 8.5 The development of personality: classical conditioning; operant conditioning; Schedules of reinforcement; superstitious Behavior; Secondary reinforcement; Stimulus generalization and discrimination; Social behavior; Abnormal Behavior
 - 8.6 Research Methods and emphases
 - 8.7 Assessment of Skinner's theory
- 9. Social learning theory of personality: Albert Bandura**
 - 9.1 Modeling: The basis of observational learning
 - 9.2 Observational learning processes
 - 9.3 The self
 - 9.4 Developmental stages of Modeling and Self-efficacy
 - 9.5 Behavior Modification
 - 9.6 Assessment of Bandura's Theory
 - 9.7 Research in Bandura's Theory

References

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2. Bandura, A. (1977) *Social Learning theory*, Englewood Cliffs. NJ: Prentice Hall.
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Psy 403: Perception
No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. General principles

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Classification of the senses
- 1.3. Methods used to study perception
- 1.4. General principles of sensation and perception

2. Spatial vision

- 2.1. Introduction
- 2.2. Fundamental functions
- 2.3. Representation at multiple spatial scales
- 2.4. Uses of spatial filters

3. Shape and object perception

- 3.1. Introduction: the three-stage model
- 3.2. Shape representation
- 3.3. Object representation

4. Visual motion perception

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Detecting movement
- 4.3. The integration of motion detector responses
- 4.4. Multiple processes in motion perception

5. Perception of sound

- 5.1. Introduction
- 5.2. Loudness of perception
- 5.3. Pitch perception
- 5.4. Auditory localization
- 5.5. Speech perception
- 5.6. Auditory scene analysis
- 5.7. Hearing dysfunction

References

1. Brtley, S. N. (1969). Principles of Perception. New York: Harper and Brothers.
2. Dember, W. N. & Warm, J. S. (1981). Psychology of Perception. Tokyo: Holt-saunders.
3. Mather, G. (2006). Foundations of Perception. Hove and New York: Taylor and Francis Group, Psychology Press.

404: Adulthood and Aging

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 History of Adult Development and Aging
- 1.2 Research Methodology
 - 1.2.1 Cross-sectional Studies
 - 1.2.2 Longitudinal Studies
 - 1.2.3 Sequential Designs
 - 1.2.4 Stages of Adult Development

2. Early Adulthood

- 2.1 Developmental Tasks
 - 2.1.1 Family and relationships
 - 2.1.1.1 Mate selection
 - 2.1.1.2 Marital adjustment
 - 2.1.1.3 Role and role differentiation
 - 2.1.1.4 Divorce
 - 2.1.1.5 Widowhood
 - 2.1.1.6 Remarriage
 - 2.1.1.7 Parenting
 - 2.1.2 The World of work
 - 2.1.2.1 Occupational choice
 - 2.1.2.2 Challenges of work settings
 - 2.1.2.3 One life-One career?
 - 2.1.2.4 The career clock

- 2.1.2.5 Occupation and family
- 2.1.2.6 Work and gender
- 2.1.2.7 Work and age

2.2 Personality Development

- 2.2.1 Approaches to personality
- 2.2.2 Jung on-adult development
- 2.2.3 Change and continuity in the adult personality

3. Middle Adulthood/Middle-age

- 3.1 Developmental tasks
- 3.2 Physical change. Menopause and its effect on personality
- 3.3 Grand parenting. Adjustment to Changed family Situation
- 3.4 Duvall's family life cycle
- 3.5 Work and generativity
- 3.6 Work related issues and tasks

4. Late Adulthood/Aging

- 4.1 Physiological Theories of Aging
 - 4.1.1 Wear and Tear Theory
 - 4.1.2 Cellular Aging Theory
 - 4.1.3 Homeostatic Imbalance Theory
 - 4.1.4 Dietary Restriction Theory
- 4.2 Social-Psychological Theories of Aging
 - 4.2.1 Disengagement Theory
 - 4.2.2 Activity Theory
- 4.3 Physical Changes
 - 4.3.1 Sensory capacities
 - 4.3.1.1 Vision
 - 4.3.1.2 Hearing
 - 4.3.2 Nervous systems
 - 4.3.2.1 Central Nervous system
- 4.4 Dependency
 - 4.4.1 Financial dependency
 - 4.4.2. Physical dependency
 - 4.4.3 Emotional dependency
- 4.5 Adjustment with death and bereavement
 - 4.5.1 Facing death
 - 4.5.2 The process of dying
 - 4.5.3 The survivors. Bereavement and grief

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1. Aiken, L.R. (1998). Human Development in adulthood, Plenum Press

2. Cavanaugh J. C. (2002). Adult Development & Aging Wardsworth Press.
3. Hurlock, E.B. Development Psychology. McGraw Hill Book Co.
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Psy 405: Organizational Behavior

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Definition of Organizational Behavior
- 1.2 Subject Matter of Organizational Behavior
- 1.3 Goals of Organizational Behavior
- 1.4 Forces of Organizational Behavior
- 1.5 Fundamental Concepts about Nature of People and Organization

2. The Organization System

- 2.1 Definition of Organization
- 2.2 Structures of Organization
- 2.3 Organizational Chart/Organogram
- 2.4 Organizational Designs
- 2.5 McGregor's X, Y, and Ouchi's Z Theories
- 2.6 Elements of the System Approach
- 2.7 Other 4 Models of Organizational Behavior

3. Management and Management Behavior

- 3.1 Manager, Management and Management Functions
- 3.2 Managerial Role and Skill
- 3.3 Effective and Successful Managers

4. Work Motivation

- 4.1 A Model of Motivation
- 4.2 Motivational Drives and Human Needs
- 4.3 Theories of Work Motivation
 - 4.3.1 Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory
 - 4.3.2 ERG Theory

- 4.3.3 Herzberg's Two Factor Theory
- 4.3.4 Reinforcement Theory
- 4.3.5 Valence-Expectancy Theory
- 4.3.6 Equity Theory
- 4.3.7 Self-efficacy Theory
- 4.3.8 Goal-Setting Theory

5. Leadership

- 5.1 The Nature of Leadership
- 5.2 Approaches to Leadership
 - 5.2.1 Trait theories
 - 5.2.2 Behavioral theories
 - 5.2.3 Contingency theories
 - 5.2.4 Path-goal model
- 5.3 Current Issues in Leadership
- 5.4 Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Effectiveness

6. Personality and Organizational Behavior

- 6.1 Personality Determinants
- 6.2 Personality Traits
 - 6.2.1 16 PF
 - 6.2.2 MBTI
 - 6.2.3 Big-5 Model
 - 6.2.4 Locus of Control
 - 6.2.5 Machiavellism
 - 6.2.6 Self-Esteem
 - 6.2.7 Self-Monitoring
 - 6.2.8 Type-A and Type-B Personalities
- 6.3 Personality and National Character

7. Conflict and Negotiation

- 7.1 Definition of Conflict
- 7.2 Types of Conflicts---Functional versus Dysfunctional conflict
- 7.3 The Conflict Process
- 7.4 Negotiation

8. Group Behavior

- 8.1 Definition of Group
- 8.2 Types of Groups
- 8.3 Stages of Group Formation

9. Team Work

- 9.1 Differences between Groups and Teams
- 9.2 Types of Teams
- 9.3 Creating Effective Teams
- 9.4 Turning Individuals into Team Players
- 9.5 Teams and Quality Management

10. Communication

- 10.1 Definition and Functions of Communication
- 10.2 The Communication Process
- 10.3 Direction of Communication
- 10.4 Interpersonal Communication
- 10.5 Organizational Communication
- 10.6 Barriers of Effective Communication
- 10.7 Choice of Communication Channel

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Psy 406: Abnormal Psychology II

No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. Clinical Assessment of Behavior Disorders
 - 1.1 Need assessment
 - 1.2 Reliability and validity of assessment.
2. Biological Assessment
 - 2.1 Physical examination neurological examination
 - 2.2 Neuropsychological examination.
3. Clinical observation
 - 3.1 Psychological tests
4. Therapeutic Approaches to Behavior Disorder
 - 4.1 Biologically Based Therapies
 - 4.1.1 Convulsive therapies
 - 4.1.2 Psychosurgery
 - 4.1.3 Pharmacological therapy
5. Psychologically Based Therapies
 - 5.1 Concept of Psychotherapy
 - 5.1.1 Psychodynamic therapy
 - 5.1.2 Behavior therapy
 - 5.1.3 Cognitive - Behavior therapy
 - 5.1.4 Humanistic Experiential therapies
 - 5.2 Group therapy
 - 5.2.1 Family therapy
6. Prevention of Behavior Disorder
 - 6.1 Perspectives of prevention
 - 6.2 Controversial Issues

6.3 Mental health efforts

References

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9. Davison, G.C. and Neale, G.M. (1998), *Abnormal Psychology An Experimental Clinical Approach* New York: John Wiley and Sons.
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13. Nevid, J. S., Rathus, S.A. & Greene, B. (2000), *Abnormal Psychology in a changing Word*. Singapore/New Delhi: Pearson Education.
14. Nole-Hoeksema, S., (2004), *abnormal Psychology*. Delhi: McGraw Hill Inc.

Psy 407: Counseling Psychology

No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. Introduction to counseling

- 1.1 Definitions Basic concepts and scope of counseling
- 1.2 Guidance and other related fields
- 1.3 Historical foundation of counseling

2. Approaches to counseling

- 2.1 Rogerian Person-centered counseling
- 2.2 Behavioral counseling, CBT
- 2.3 Freudian Psychoanalytic counseling
- 2.4 Existential counseling of Rollo May and Victor Frankl

3. Counseling profession and its process

- 3.1 Personal and professional aspects of counseling
- 3.2 Counseling process:
 - 3.2.1 Factors influencing counseling process, initial interview sessions, empathy, goal setting
 - 3.2.2 Understanding Zohari window, counselors skills, transference and counter transference
 - 3.2.3 Termination: Function and issues related to termination

4. Counseling services

- 4.1 Counseling in the elementary school
- 4.2 Counseling in the secondary school

5. Testing and assessment in counseling

- 5.1 Problems and potential uses of tests in counseling
 - 5.2 Testing in counseling: Qualities of a good test, type of tests used in counseling
 - 5.3 Assessment and diagnosis in counseling
 - 5.4 Non-formal assessment techniques: Observation, case study, bibliography, sociometry.
6. **Group counseling:** Issues in group counseling, types of group, advantages and disadvantages of group.

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Psy 408: Educational Psychology
No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Understanding educational process
- 1.2 Focal areas of educational psychology
- 1.3 Educational psychology as applied science
- 1.4 Major educational problems

2. Development and learning

- 2.1 Concept of maturity
- 2.2 Intellectual maturity
- 2.3 Social maturity
- 2.4 Emotional maturity
- 2.5 Physical maturity

3. Motivational factors in learning

- 3.1 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation
- 3.2 Development of positive self concepts
- 3.3 Aspirations and need for achievement
- 3.4 Explanations of success and failures
- 3.5 Applications for teachings

4. Learning theories

- 4.1 Principles of behavioral learning theories
- 4.2 Social learning theory
- 4.3 Applications of behavioral learning theory
- 4.4 Strengths and limitations of behavioral learning theories

5. Cognitive Development and Language

- 5.1 Brain and cognitive development
- 5.2 Piaget's theory of cognitive development
- 5.3 Implications of piaget's theory for teachers
- 5.4 Vygotsky's alternative to piaget
- 5.5 The development of language

6. Problem Solving

- 6.1 Definition
- 6.2 Historical Views
- 6.3 Methods of Solving Problems
- 6.5 Applications for teaching

7. Creativity Creative Problem saving

- 7.1 Creativity and Cognition
- 7.2 Assessing Creativity
- 7.3 Creativity in the class room

8. Learning situations

- 8.1 Planning classroom discipline and management
- 8.2 Strategies for problem behavior
- 8.3 Planning for control of bias

9. Evaluation of learning

- 9.1 Teacher made test
- 9.2 Standardized tests
- 9.3 Observational scales

10. Learners who need special help

- 10.1 Characteristics of the exceptional students
- 10.2 Problems of learning disabled and gifted children
- 10.3 Special education for exceptional children

References

1. Gage, N.J. and Berliner, D.C. (1984) Educational Psychology; Boston, London. Houghton Mifflin.
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Psy 409: Psychology of Gender Roles & Relations

No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1.The Concept of Gender and Psychological Perspective of Gender Differences

- 1.1 Distinction between Sex and Gender
- 1.2 Similarities and Differences between males and females
- 1.3 Biological Perspective
- 1.4 Psychoanalytic Perspective
- 1.5 Sociology and Social-psychological Perspective

2. Development of Gender Identity

- 2.1 Gender Roles and Relations
- 2.2 Becoming Gendered
- 2.3 Cultural Variations in Gender Roles and Relations
- 2.4 Doing Gender: Sex status and Power

3. violence against Women

- 3.1 The Problem, The Perpetrator, The Victim
- 3.2 Theory on Men's Violence Against Women
- 3.3 Intervention and Prevention

4. Some Other Important issues in Gender Roles and Relations

- 4.1 The Marital Relationship and Parenting
- 4.2 Gender Equality and Development: The Global and Bangladesh Perspective
- 4.3 WID to GAD: Theory Equity, Anti poverty Theory, Efficiency Theory, Empowerment approaches.
- 4.4 Women Status in Bangladesh in according to Health, Education, Politics, Economic Participation and Legal Rights

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Psy 410: Cognitive Psychology
No. of Credits 2 (½ Unit)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Definition
- 1.2 Information processing approach
- 1.3 The growth of Cognitive Psychology
- 1.4 Cognitions as related to other Fields

2. Pattern recognition

- 2.1 Describing patterns
- 2.2 Information processing stages
- 2.3 Word recognition

3. Short Term Working Memory

- 3.1 Forgetting
- 3.2 Capacity
- 3.3 Memory codes
- 3.4 Recognition of items in short term memory
- 3.5 Working memory

4. Long Term Memory

- 4.1 Atkinson Shiffrin Model
- 4.2 Control Processes
- 4.3 Improving eye witness recall and identification

5. Representation of Knowledge

5.1. Memory Codes

- 5.1.1 The Levels of Processing Theory
- 5.1.2 Supporting Evidence of the Levels of processing Theory
- 5.1.3 Criticisms and Modifications of the Theory
- 5.1.4 Encoding Specificity and Retrieval

5.2 Visual Images

- 5.2.1 Visual Imagery and Learning
- 5.2.2 Evidence for Image in Performing Cognitive Tasks
- 5.2.3 Limitations of Images

5.3 Categorization

- 5.3.1 Concept Identification
- 5.3.2 Natural Categories
- 5.3.3 Categories Novel Patterns

References

1. Cohen, G. (1977). The Psychology of cognition. Academic Press. Inc.
2. Crider, A.B. Goethals G. R. Kavanaugh, R. D., and Solomon P. R. (1982). Psychology. Scott, Foresman & Company.
3. Dodd, D.H. (1980). Cognition. Allyn & Becon, Inc.

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Psy 206: Social Work

No. of Credits 4 (1 Unit)

1. Social Work and Psychology

- 1.1 Social Work meaning and Philosophy
- 1.2 The relationship between Social Work and Psychology
- 1.3 Use of Social Work in Psychology

2. Social Work related concepts and their relevancy to Psychology

- 2.1 Social welfare
- 2.2 Social change
- 2.3 Social problem
- 2.4 Social development
- 2.5 Social security

3. Knowledge base and historical foundation of Social Work

- 3.1 Social Work as a Profession
- 3.2 Principles of Social Work
- 3.3 Values of Social Work
- 3.4 Code of ethics of professional Social Work and relevancy to Psychology

4. Theories and Approaches related to Social Work

- 4.1 Role theory
- 4.2 Client-centered theory
- 4.3 Participatory approach
- 4.4 Life model approach
- 4.4 The application of these theories and approaches in Psychology

5. Social Work Methods

- 5.1 Basic methods
 - 5.1.1 Social case work
 - 5.1.2 Social group work
 - 5.1.3 Community social work
- 5.2 Auxiliary methods
 - 5.2.1 Social work research
 - 5.2.2 Social welfare administration
 - 5.2.3 Social action

6. Social Case Work

- 6.1 Meaning and scope of social case work
- 6.2 Objectives
- 6.3 Principles
- 6.4 Steps of social case work (Psycho-social study, diagnosis, treatment, evaluation and follow-up)
- 6.5 Rapport
- 6.6 Importance of rapport in the practice of Psychology
- 6.7 Field of social case work in Bangladesh
- 6.8 Application of social case work in Psychology

7. Social Group Work

- 7.1 Meaning of social group work
- 7.2 Objectives
- 7.3 Principles
- 7.4 Types of social group
- 7.5 Leader and leadership: Types of leadership
- 7.6 Scope of social group work in Bangladesh
- 7.7 Application of social group work in Psychology

8. Community Social Work

- 8.1 Meaning of community social work
- 8.2 Principles of community social work
- 8.3 Strategies of community social work

9. Some Government Social Welfare Programs in Bangladesh

- 9.1 Medical Social Work
- 9.2 Women welfare
- 9.3 Correctional service

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2. Badlock, Peter, (1974). **Community Work and Social Work**, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
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