

## PET Home Science 2020: Core Areas for Human Development

### Core Area 1: **Developmental Science & Life Span Psychology** 30%

#### Developmental Science

- Key shifts in the field; models and theories; principles and goals of development
- Gene-environment contributions to human development: nonshared environment, gene-environment interaction model, gene-environment correlation model, animal research; debunking myths related to gene-environment contributions
- Applications for integrated development involving the cognitive, language, emotional, social, personality, self, and gender domains

#### Life Span Psychology

- Child Development: Theoretical perspectives & substantive content relating to cognitive, language, emotional, social, personality, and self domains
- Adolescent Development: Theoretical perspectives & substantive content relating to cognitive, moral, language, emotional, social, personality, and self domains
- Development in Adulthood: Theoretical perspectives & substantive content relating to cognitive, moral, social, personality, self, and health domains

### Core Area 2: **Counselling/Psychotherapy/Psychological Testing** 25%

#### Counselling/Psychotherapy

- Key notions relevant to professional counselling; micro skills of counselling
- Major counselling/psychotherapy models and approaches

#### Psychological Testing

- Characteristics of psychological tests, their construction and standardization, ethics in the use of psychological tests
- Psychological tests measuring: Developmental status of infants/toddlers, intelligence, learning disabilities, creativity, personality, self-concept/self-esteem, and vocational interests

### Core Area 3: **Education** 20%

#### Early Childhood Care and Education

- Key influences: Indians and non-Indians whose work has played a key role for the ECCE sector
- Exemplary Indian and non-Indian models/approaches of early childhood education
- Curriculum planning

#### Education: School and Higher/Tertiary Education

- Exemplary Indian and non-Indian school models/approaches

- Issues in school and higher/tertiary education

**Core Area 4: Family Studies 15%**

- Key theoretical perspectives and models relevant to family studies
- Marriage and the family: marital satisfaction and marital stability; characteristics of high-quality marital relationships; gender roles
- Contemporary alternative family patterns and relationships: dual career families; singlehood; divorce, single-parent families, stepfamilies
- Parent-child relationships; gendered parenting
- Intergenerational relationships; family caregiving

**Core Area 5: Human Exceptionality & Psychological Disorders 10%**

Human Exceptionality

- Key notions relevant to human exceptionality
- Distinguishing between different types of human exceptionality and related interventions/strategies; high-incidence and low-incidence disabilities; giftedness

Psychological Disorders

- Key notions relevant to psychological disorders
- Diagnostic criteria and treatment of psychological disorders: Schizophrenia, MDD, OCD, OCPD, STPD, AVPD, NPD, ASPD, substance use disorder