PSYCHOLOGY

SYLLABUS

Perceptual Processes

Approaches to the Study of Perception: Gestalt and physiological approaches, Perceptual Organization: Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organization, Perceptual Constancy: Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion; Perception of Depth and Movements, Role of motivation and learning in perception

Learning Process

Classical conditioning: Procedure, Phenomena and related issues Instrumental learning: Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues Reinforcement: Basic variables and schedules Verbal learning: Methods and materials, organizational processes

Memory and forgetting

Memory processes: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval, Stages of memory: Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term, Memory (LTM), Episodic and Semantic memory, Theories of Forgetting: Interference, decay, retrieval

Thinking and Problem Solving

Theories of thought processes: Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing Concept formation: Rules and strategies, Reasoning: Deductive and inductive, Problem-solving: Type and strategies, Role of concepts in thinking

Motivation and Emotion

Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, needs, drives, incentives, motivational cycle Approaches to the study of motivation: Psychoanalytical, ethological, S-R Cognitive, humanistic, Biological Motives: Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex, Social Motives: Achievement, affiliation, approval exploratory behaviour and curiosity Physiological correlates of emotions, Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer Conflicts: Sources and types
Human Abilities

Intelligence: Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants Theories of intelligence: Spearman, Thurston, Guilford Individual and group differences: Extent and causes Measurement of human abilities

Personality

Determinants of personality: Biological and socio-cultural, Approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytic, neo-freudian, social, learning, trait and type, cognitive, Personality assessment: Psychometric and projective tests Self-concept: Origin and development

Research Methodology

Research problems, hypothesis, variables and their operationalization Types of psychological research, Methods of psychological research: Experimental, Quasi-experimental, case studies, field studies and cross-cultural studies, Methods of data collection: Observation, interview, questionnaire/tests and scales. Non-parametric tests

Measurement and testing

Test construction: Item writing, item analysis test standardization: Reliability, validity and norms, Types of tests: Intelligence, aptitude, personality - characteristics and important examples, Attitude scales and interest inventories _ Educational measurement and evaluation

Biological Basis of Behaviour

Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms Neural impulse: Origin, conduction and measurement Sensory system: Vision and Audition Human nervous system: Structure and functions.

- Signal detection theory, subliminal perception and related factors, information processing approach to perception, culture and perception, perceptual styles. Ecological perspective on perception.


• Cognitive strategies: Algorhythms and heuristics, Convergent and divergent thinking, Decision-making; impediments to problem-solving. Creative thinking and problem-solving, Language and thought


• Theories of intelligence: Cattell, Jensen, Sternberg Goleman Creativity: Views of Torrance, Getzels, Guilford Intelligence and creativity: Relationship, Abilities and achievement: Concept and role of emotional intelligence

• Clinical and growth approaches to personality, Existential and humanistic theories of personality: Frankl, Rollo May, Maslow, Rogers, Personality assessment: Projective, psychometric and behavioural measures Psychology of self: Western and Eastern perspectives, measurement of self
• Research designs: Correlational, factorial, randomized block, matched group, quasi-experimental, time series design, ANOVA: Randomized and repeated, Correlational analysis: Partial, multiple and regression analysis Factor analysis: Assumptions, methods, rotation and interpretation

• Psychological scaling: Purpose and methods, Sources of bias in psychological testing Ethical issues in psychological testing, Application of factor analysis in standardization of tests—with important illustrations

• Methods of Physiological psychology: Lesion and Brain Stimulation, Sleep and waking: Stages of sleep, Disorders of sleep and Physiological mechanisms of sleep and waking, Ingestive Behaviour: Drinking and its neural mechanism; hunger and its neural mechanism, Endocrine system: Chemical and glandular


• Development processes: Nature, Principles and related, concepts - maturity, experience factors in development: Biogenic, Psychogenic and Sociogenic, Stages of Development: Theories of Development: Psychoanalytic, Behaviouristic and cognitive, various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral

• Human development and individual differences Motivation and learning P Factors in educational achievement Social psychology of education Teacher effectiveness, Guidance in schools: Needs, organizational set up and techniques counselling: Process and areas

• Development of industrial and organizational psychology, Selection processes in organization, Organizational training, Performance appraisal, Motivation and work, Leadership, Work environment, Organizational behaviour: Theories, socialization, effectiveness

• Psychopathology: Concepts, classification and causes: clinical diagnostics Common clinical disorders, Mental retardation, Mental Health: Intervention models and psychotherapies