

**PSYCHOLOGY ( CODE NO. 21 )****PAPER-I****Foundations of psychology****1. Introduction and methods of Psychology**

- (1) Psychology as a Science:
- (2) Definitions, relation to other social and natural sciences.
- (3) Methods, Observation, Experiment, Clinical and Case Study, Interview, Questionnaire, Survey and Content analysis.

**2. Physiological bases of behaviour**

- (1) Receptor, affecter and adjustor system. Genetic bases of behaviour, hormones - their role in physical growth, emotional activity and personality make-up.
- (2) Structure and functions of C.N.S. Autonomic nervous system.
- (3) Sensation - visual, auditory and skin senses: Structure and function.

**3. Development of human behaviour**

Nature and principles of development. Critical periods of life span development. Socialization - role of family, peers, school, culture and media in socialization. Gender role and self-development. Moral and social development.

**4. Attention and perception**

**Attention** - selective attention (models); signal detection and vigilance. Psychophysics - Concept of threshold, method : average error, limits, constant stimuli. Psychometric methods - Ranking, rating & paired comparison. Perception - Definition & concept of perception. Laws of perceptual organization. Perceptual defense. Distance perception - monocular & binocular perception. Factors affecting perception.

**5. Learning**

Concept and theories of learning (Pavlov, Skinner, Hull, Tolman). The processes of acquisition, extinction, discrimination and generalization. Programmed learning, schedules of reinforcement. Learning through models. Verbal learning - methods & materials, determinants.

**6. Memory**

Encoding, storage and retrieval. Factors influencing retention and forgetting. Theories of forgetting. STM and LTM, retroactive and proactive inhibition. Reminiscence.

### **7. Thinking and problem solving**

Concept formation processes. Problem solving - approaches : factors affecting creative thinking.

### **8. Intelligence and creativity**

Concept and definition of intelligence. Theories of intelligence (Spearman, Thurstone, Guilford) Measurement of intelligence and aptitude, Concept of I.Q. and multiple intelligence. Measurement of creativity and relationship between creativity and intelligence.

### **9. Motivation & Emotion**

Nature and kinds of motives. Physiological basis of motivation - Hunger & Thurst. Theories of motivation - drive reduction and need hierarchy modal.

**Emotion** - Types & theories of emotions, physiological correlates and their measurement.

### **10. Personality**

Concept and definition of personality. Theories of personality Freud, Adler, Jung, Sullivan, Allport, Lewin, Erickson. Determinants of personality. Personality assessment - projective tests, personality inventories, situational tests.

### **11. Social behaviour**

**Attitudes** - Theories of attitude-change and measurement of attitudes. Social perception, impression formation, attribution theory and interpersonal attraction. Group dynamics - conformity, group cohesiveness and leadership.

## **PSYCHOLOGY (CODE NO. 21)**

### **PAPER - II**

#### **Applications of Psychology**

### **1. Psychological Measurement and Individual Differences**

Characteristics & construction of Psychological test. Types of Psychological test (Intelligence, Personality, Interest, Aptitude), uses & limitation of psychological test.

## **2. Educational Psychology**

Learning processes in class room. Teacher effectiveness. Motivation for scholastic achievement. Classroom management. Achievement test. Problems of Exceptional children.

## **3. Organizational and Industrial Psychology**

Personnel selection & Training. Job attitudes and job satisfaction. Industrial safety and accidents.

Organizational climate. Organizational leadership. Organizational development. Communication & Decision making.

## **4. Psychopathology & Clinical Psychology**

Mental disorders - Symptoms & causal factors. Diagnostic procedures. Therapeutic Approaches: Psychodynamic Therapies. Behaviour Therapies. Client Centered Therapy. Cognitive therapies. Biofeedback therapy.

## **5. Counselling & Community Psychology**

Need & principles of guidance & counselling. Counselling approaches (Directive, Non-directive, Rational - Emotive, Behaviour Counselling) Organizing guidance programmes in schools and colleges, Types of intervention in community psychology, primary, secondary & tertiary prevention programmes.

## **6. Health Psychology**

Models of health.

Health damaging and health promoting life styles & behavior. Cardio - vascular disease & diabetes. Nature, types, causes and consequences of stress. Coping behaviour and stress management relaxation technique.

## **7. Other Applications of Psychology**

Sports psychology - improving performance of sports. Exercising & physical fitness. Environmental psychology - Effects of noise and pollution, effects of crowding & population density, effect of sensory deprivation.