

28. PSYCHOLOGY

DETAILS OF SYLLABUS

Unit – I General

1. Perception: Approaches to study of perception; Gestalt and physiological approaches – Perceptual constancy; size, shape and brightness – Perception of depth and movement, Psychophysics, subliminal perception, perceptual defense, signal detection.
2. Learning: Nature of learning – learning and maturation, Scope of learning, process of learning – types of learning – Observational learning, Classical and Operant conditioning, Cognitive learning, Theories of learning, Pavlov, Watson and Guthrie, Thorndike, Hull, B.F. Skinner, Gestalt, Lewin and Tolman. Transfer of learning.
3. Intelligence: Meaning and definition, Vernon's classifications, Freeman's classification, types of intelligence. Structure of intellect model, Theories of intelligence, Development of intelligence, Measurement of intelligence – Individual, group tests, verbal, non-verbal, and performance tests, Culture free tests, concept of IQ, Multiple intelligences.
4. Emotion: Emotions different – kinds – Emotional development – Emotional maturity, Factors influencing emotional development – Theories related with emotion – methods for the training of emotions – Emotional intelligence.
5. Memory: Kinds of memory, sensory memory, STM, LTM, Semantic and procedural memory, Neural and physiological basis of memory, Assessment of memory, mnemonics, theories of forgetting, Theories of forgetting: Interference, decay and retrieval; Ebbinghaus's works on memory, memory disorders.
6. Thinking, Reasoning and problem solving: Meaning and nature of thinking, Tools or instruments of thinking, kinds of thinking, training for thinking (How to think correctly) Theory and definition of Reasoning, kinds of Reasoning meaning and definition of Problem solving, Scientific methods of problem solving, Insightful learning, Cognitive styles.
7. Motivation: Meaning definition – characteristics of motivated behaviour biological basis of motivation, biological basis of motivation, social motivation; Achievement, Affiliation, Approval, power, homeostasis, drive theories, instincts, self actualization, psychoanalytic theories, need theory of Murray, measurement of motivation – psychoanalytic theories, need theory of Murray, measurement of motivation.
8. Personality – Definition, Structure of personality – Determinants of personality – Biological and socio cultural- Theories of personality – Psychoanalytic, Humanistic, Ego Psychologists, Field theory, Assessment of Personality interview, situational tests or behavioural tests, Rating scales, personality inventory projective Techniques.

Unit II – Research Methodology

1. Research: Nature, objective, types, methods, scientific method, research problem hypothesis. Variables
2. Methods of Psychological research: Experimental quasi – experimental, case studies, field studies, cross – cultural studies.
3. Methods of data collection: Observation, interview, questionnaires, tests and scales, non parametric tests
4. Measurement and testing: Nature of measurement, Levels of measurement, Test construction; item writing, item analysis test standardization; reliability, validity and norms, types of tests; intelligence, aptitude, personality – characteristics and important examples.

Unit – III – Abnormal Psychology

1. Abnormal behaviour – popular views, meaning, causes and treatment, need for classification, classification systems – ICD, DSM
2. Pattern of Abnormal behaviour – Stress and adjustment disorders, anxiety based disorders (Neuroses) Personality disorders, Psychological factors and physical illness, Mood disorders and suicide, Schizophrenia and delusional (Paranoid) disorders, substance – use and other addictive disorders, sexual disorders and variants, organic mental disorders and mental retardation, disorders of childhood – Hyperactivity, Conduct disorder, delinquent behaviour, anxiety disorders of childhood and adolescence.

Unit IV – Social Psychology

1. Definition – Focus of Social Psychology, origin and development, Methods of Social Psychology.
2. Social Perception: Non-verbal communication – Attribution, Attribution theories, Attribution errors, Impression formation, Impression management – tactics.
3. Social cognition – Schemas – self fulfilling prophecy, Heuristics, Priming automatic processing sources of error in social cognition: Automatic vigilance, optimistic bias, counter factual thinking, magical thinking, illusory correlation regression fallacy, affect in social cognition.
4. Attitudes – Definition, nature, components, functions, Attitude formation and change, attitude and behaviour, persuasion, resistance to persuasion, cognitive dissonance.
5. Prejudice – Nature, Prejudice and discrimination, stereotypes, role of media in maintaining stereotypes and prejudice, origins of prejudice, role of prejudice in communal issues.