

Faculty of Social Sciences  
TEST SYLLABUS -- M.A. (Psychology)

- 1. Psychology:** Nature and definitions; Fields: Basic and Applied, Methods: Experimental, Introspection and Observation. Variables: concept and types; Techniques to control confounding variables: Randomizations, Elimination and Double blind technique.
- 2. Psychophysics:** Basic concept of psychophysics, sensitivity, stimulus and differential threshold, point of subjective equality (PSE). Methods: method of limits, method of constant stimuli, method of average error. Signal Detection Theory: Sensitivity Vs Response criteria.
- 3. Biopsychological basis of behavior:** Receptor and Effector mechanisms; Neural conduction mechanism; neurons, synapses, reflexes and the nerve impulse. Structure and Functions of Autonomic nervous system and Central nervous system. Structure and function of Brain and Nervous system, Method of research in biopsychology: Lesion Studies, Stimulation Methods, Recording Methods, Imaging Methods and Genetic Studies. Mechanism of nerve Conduction: Polarization (Resting Potential), Depolarization (Action Potential) and Repolarization. Methods of investigating the Brain: Golgi Stain, Nissl Stain, Wada Technique, X-Ray, CT scan, Angiography, EEG, PET, MRI, TMS. Endocrine System: Thyroid, Adrenal, Pituitary, Pancreas, thymus and Pineal.
- 4. Cognition:** Sensory-perceptual Process: Concept of sensation and perception; Classification and attributes of sensation; Principals of perceptual organizations; Visual depth perception, Attention: Selective Attention and Sustained Attention; Factors and Theories of attention: Filter Theory and Attenuation theory, Emotion: Concept and Theories of Emotion: James-Lange theory and Cannon Bard Theory.
- 5. Social Perception:** Perceiving oneself: self-concept, self-esteem and self-presentation. Perceiving others: Forming impressions, Role of verbal and nonverbal cues. Attribution: understanding the causes of others behavior; Attributional biases, Attitude and Prejudices: Nature and determinants of attitude. Nature of prejudice and Discrimination: origin and control. Group processes and Leadership: Nature and Function of Group; Task performance: Social facilitation and Social loafing; Conformity; factors affecting conformity, Group cohesiveness; Leadership: definition, nature and function of Leadership, Types and qualities of Leadership. Theories of Leadership: Trait, situational and Interactional approach.
- 6. Nature and Criteria of Abnormality:** Nature and criteria of abnormal behavior, Causes of Abnormal Behaviour: Biological, Psychological and Social. Approaches to study of abnormal behavior: Freud-level of consciousness, structure of personality, Psycho-sexual development. Defense mechanism. Jung- Personal and Collective unconsciousness, personality types. Adler-Striving for security, style of life.

- 7. Psychological Disorders:** Obsessive compulsive disorder: Clinical picture and etiology; anxiety disorder: Symptoms and etiology; somatic symptoms and related disorder: Illness Anxiety Disorder, Conversion disorder: diagnostic criteria and etiology; Depressive disorder: Diagnostic criteria and etiology; Bipolar and related disorder: general characteristics and etiology; Schizophrenia: clinical symptoms and etiology; Autism: clinical picture and causal factor
- 8. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics:** Classification and tabulation of data: frequency distribution; Measures of central tendency and variability: computation of mean, median mode. Standard deviation and variance. Graphical presentation of data. Correlation: meaning, assumption and types. Normal probability curve: nature, meaning, properties and uses, deviation from normal probability curve. Population and sampling: nature and types.
- 9. Learning:** Nature, Types and measurement of learning, Theories of Learning: Classical conditioning, Basic Processes-Extinction, Spontaneous recovery, generalization and discrimination. Application of Classical conditioning: Phobias, drug dependence and taste aversion. Instrumental Conditioning: Operant conditioning, Avoidance conditioning and Escape conditioning. Transfer of Training: Methods: Specific and non-specific Transfer.
- 10. Memory and Forgetting:** Information processing model of memory, Forgetting: concept and Theories of forgetting: Decay theory, Interference theory, Two factor theory of forgetting: response competition and unlearning with experimental evidences, Motivation theory of forgetting: repression with experimental studies. Techniques for improving memory: Study habits, Mnemonic devices.
- 11. Measurement:** Nature and significance of measurement, Distinction between assessment and measurement. Levels of measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio. Scaling Techniques -Likert scale, Semantic differential scale, Thurstone scale and Guttman scale.
- 12. Psychological Tests:** Definition of Psychological test, Brief history of Psychological testing, Standardization of tests: Reliability- concept of reliability and methods for determining reliability-Test-Retest, Parallel forms; Internal consistency- Split-half, Cronbach alpha. Validity: concept of validity and its types: Face validity, content validity, criterion-related validity and construct validity. Factors influencing Reliability and Validity. Classification of test. Test administration. Applications of testing: assessment in educational, occupational, clinical and counseling setup.
- 13. Personality:** Nature and definitions of personality: Western and Eastern perspective. Personality as a set of traits and as types. Nature-Nurture Controversy: Biological basis of Personality: Role of genes and endocrine glands. Environmental factors. Role of social and cultural environments: early social experiences and impact of parenting style. Major theoretical approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytic approach (Freud's view), New Freudian approach: (Jung, Horney's views), Trait Approach (Allport's view, Costa MacCrae

Five factor theory), Type Approach: (Sheldon Jung), Social learning Approach (Bandura, Rotter & Mischel), Humanistic Approach (Maslow, May).

- 14. Organizational Behavior:** Motivation: Concept, process and characteristics of motivation, Biological and Social motives, Theories of Motivation: Maslow's need hierarchy theory and Two-Factor theory, Frustration and conflict of motives. Fatigue: Determinants of Fatigue: Physiological, Psychological and Industrial Fatigue. Causes of Fatigue; controlling fatigue effects. Stress: Types and Its management.
- 15. Counselling Psychology:** Historical development, Concept of guidance, Directive, Nondirective and Eclectic type, Behaviouristic and Humanistic approach, Mental health counselling, career planning, Ethics in Counselling.
- 16. Educational Counselling:** Nature and development, inclusive education, theories of learning, Piaget theory of development, Need of special education; gifted and challenged, Specific Learning disabilities: clinical picture and causal factors, Abuse types and factors, Problems and remedies of education in India.
- 17. Communication Skills:** Verbal and Nonverbal communication, Principles and Process of communication. Different styles of communication. Technology, Culture and Communication, Psychological barriers in effective communication.