

**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**(Subject Code-37)**

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**1. 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.

**2. 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.

**3. 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.

**4. 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.

**5. 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.

**6. 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

**7. Measurement and Testing :**

UGC NET Test Construction : Item writing, item analysis.  
UGC NET 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.

**8. 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.

**9. Models of memory : Atkinson and Shiffrin, Craik and Lockhart, Tulving**

**Semantic memory :** Episodic, trace model and network model.

**Long-term memory :** Retrieval cues, flashbulb memory, constructive processes in memory, eyewitness testimony, autobiographical memory.

**Biological basis of memory :** The search for the engram, PET scan, and biochemical factors in memory.

**Improving memory :** Strategies.

**10. 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.

**11. 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.

**12. Current trends in Social Psychology.**

Social cognition.

Social influence.

Prosocial behaviour.

Applied social psychology : Health, Environment and Law.

**13. 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.

**14. 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.

**15. Psychopathology : Concepts, classification and causes : clinical diagnostics.**

Common clinical disorders.

Mental Retardation.

Mental Health : Intervention models and psychotherapies.