

Psychology

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.