

T. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NET BUREAU

Code No. : 04

Subject : **PSYCHOLOGY****SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

There will be two question papers, paper-II and paper-III (Part-A & B). Paper-II will cover 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type, True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. Paper-III will have two Parts-A and B; Paper III (A) will have 10 short essay type questions (300 words) carrying 16 marks each. In it there will be one question with internal choice from each unit (i.e., 10 questions from 10 units; Total marks will be 160). Paper-III (B) will be compulsory and there will be one question from each of the Electives. The candidate will attempt only one question (one elective only in 800 words) carrying 40 marks. Total marks of Paper-III will be 200.

PAPER - II**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

Memory and forgetting

Memory processes : Encoding, Storage, Retrieval

Stages of memory : Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term

Memory (LTM)

Episodic and Semantic memory

Theories of Forgetting : Interference, decay, retrieval

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

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

Human Abilities

Intelligence : Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants

Theories of intelligence : Spearman, Thurston, Guilford

Individual and group differences : Extent and causes

Measurement of human abilities

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

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

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
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- Exploratory behaviour and curiosity
- Physiological correlates of emotions
- Theories of emotions : James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer
- Conflicts : Sources and types

Human Abilities

- Intelligence : Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants
- Theories of intelligence : Spearman, Thurston, Guilford
- Individual and group differences : Extent and causes
- Measurement of human abilities

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Unit - IV

Cognitive strategies : Algorhythms and heuristics
Convergent and divergent thinking
Decision-making; impediments to problem - solving
Creative thinking and problem-solving
Language and thought

Unit-V

Historical antecedents of motivation from Mechanism to Cognition
Cognitive bases of motivation : Intrinsic motivation, Attribution, Competence
Measurement of motives : Issues and techniques
Cross-cultural perspectives of motivation : Achievement, Aggression
Components of emotion : Physiological, expressive and cognitive
Neural mechanism of emotion : Central and peripheral
Measurent of emotions : Physiological, expressive and cognitive measures
Current theories of emotions and facial feedback hypothesis
Stress and coping : Reactions to stress, outcomes of stress

Unit-VI

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

Unit - VII

Clinical and growth approaches to personality
Existential and humanistic theories of personality : Frankl, Rollo May, Maslow, Rogers
Personality assessment : Projective, psychometric and behavioural measures
Psychology of self :Western and Eastern perspectives, measurement of self

Unit-VIII

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

Psychological scaling : Purpose and methods
Sources of bias in psychological testing
Ethical issues in psychological testing
Application of factor analysis in standardization of tests-with important illustrations

Unit-V

Methods of Physiological psychology : Lesion and Brain Stimulation
Sleep and waking : Stages of sleep, Disorders of sleep and Physiological mechanisms of sleep and waking
Ingestive Behaviour : Drinking and its neural mechanism; hunger and its neural mechanism
Endocrine system : Chemical and glandular

PAPER - III (B)
[ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL]

Elective-I

Current trends in Social Psychology
Social cognition
Social influence
Prosocial behaviour
Applied social psychology : Health, Environment and Law

Elective-II

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

Elective-III

Human development and individual differences
Motivation and learning
Factors in educational achievement
Social psychology of education
Teacher effectiveness
Guidance in schools : Needs, organizational set up and techniques
Counselling : Process and areas

Elective-IV

- 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

Elective-V

- Psychopathology : Concepts, classification and causes : clinical diagnostics
- Common clinical disorders
- Mental retardation
- Mental Health : Intervention models and psychotherapies

SAMPLE QUESTIONS PAPER-II

1. Delayed conditioning is known as
- (A) CS begins far before the US is presented
 - (B) CR gets established but it changes
 - (C) CS elicits the CR
 - (D) CS is more powerful than CR

2. Match the items of *List-I* with *List-II*

	<i>List-I</i>				<i>List-II</i>			
A.	Needs				1.	McDougall		
B.	Instincts				2.	Allport		
C.	Sentiments				3.	Murray		
D.	Traits				4.	Freud		
(A)	A	B	C	D				
	4	1	2	3				
(B)	A	B	C	D				
	3	4	1	2				
(C)	A	B	C	D				
	2	1	3	4				
(D)	A	B	C	D				
	1	3	4	2				

(M) *nyai*
25/8/22