

## **28. PSYCHOLOGY**

### **Part – A (40 Marks)**

1. Introduction: The Nature of Modern Psychology-psychological conception of Man-Branches of Psychology. Methods of Psychology-Experimental method, observation of method, case study method; survey method. 2. Biological basis of behaviour: (a) Nervous system and its organization – The structure of neuron-Central nervous system-Brain and Spinal Cord-Localization of Brain functions-Autonomic nervous systems (b) Hormonal basis of behaviour-The major endocrine glands and their functions; Mechanisms of heredity-Chromosomes and genes. Influence of heredity and environment on behaviour. 3. Sensation and perception (a) Sensory processes – vision, audition, Chemical senses, sense of equilibrium and kinesthetic sense (b) Perceptual processes: Principles of perceptual organization-Attention and perception-perception of space, perception of Movement-Perceptual constancies Illusions. 4. Motivation: Psychological motives-psycho social motives – unconscious motivation – Maslow's theory of motivation. 5. Emotion: Primary emotions-Development of emotions – Psychological changes in emotion-Theories of emotions-James-Lange, Cannon-Bard and Schachter. 6. Learning: Conditioning-Classical conditioning and operant conditioning-Cognitive learning-Motivation and learning-Transfer of training. 7. Memory and Forgetting: Kinds of retention-Retrieval process-Nature of forgetting-Improving memory. 8. Thinking: Concept formation-Reasoning: problem-solving-creative thinking. 9. Development of Behaviour: Principles of development-stages in development-developmental tasks. 10. Intelligence and Aptitude: Nature of Intelligence-Measurement of intelligence-Distribution of Intelligence-genetic basis of Intelligence-Theories of Intelligence-Sp; earman, Thurstone-Guilford-Aptitude-Aptitude tests.

### **Part – B (60 Marks)**

1. Personality: Approaches to the study of personality-Psychoanalytic – Behavioristic –Humanistic-Trait factor approach – Personality assessment. 2. Psychology of Adjustment: Dynamics of Adjustment-Conflict-Frustration-Anxiety - Defense Mechanisms. 3. Abnormal Behaviour: Neurotic Reactions: Anxiety reactions-Obsessive and compulsive reactions Phobias – Dissociative reactions conversion reactions - Neurotic Depression. 4. Abnormal Behaviour, Psychotic reactions: Schizophrenia, Manic-depressive Psychosis, organic and toxic psychosis. 5. Applications of Psychology-Educational Psychology, Clinical, organizational Psychology. 6. Altered states of consciousness: Sleeping and dreaming-Hypnosis-Meditation –Drug induced states. 7. Elementary Statistics: Frequency distribution-Measures of Central tendency-Measures of variability-Coefficient of Correlation. 8. Nature of scope of Social psychology, Relation to General Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology, Methods of Social Psychology. 9. Socialization: Some common features of all Societies-The Transformation of non-social neonate into social adult; problems involved in Socialization. 10. Social norms, roles and status: Features of Social norms – formation of norms. Social role-Features-Social status, Social perception. 11. Communication: Nature of Communication-Communication-process-Communication among animals, Mass media communication. 12. Social motivation and Social incentives. Social drives, Need for affection. Dependences, aggression, self assertion, achievement motive, Social incentives-Rewards and punishment. 13. Social attitudes: Importance of social attitudes-Distinctive features of social attitudes-Formation of attitude, Measurement; method of equal appearing intervals-Likert method of summated ratings-Method of social distance. 14. Public Opinion: Basis steps in opinion formation-Gauging public opinion-Analysis of editorials: letters to the editors etc. 15. Propagandas propaganda and education; propaganda and suggestion, techniques of propaganda. 16. Prejudice: Stereotypes and social distance-Growth of Prejudice; Methods of reducing prejudice. 17. Collective behaviour: Crowds; Blumer's classification-Brown's classification-a Mobs and audience. Characteristic of Mob behaviour-varying thresholds of mob behaviour, kinds of mobs. Audience, other mass phenomena Rumours and mass hysteria. 18. Kinds and formation of groups. Kind of groups: Primary and Secondary, formal and informal, In groups and out-groups. Memberships groups and reference groups. Essential properties of small information groups. Group dynamics. 19. Leadership Types of leaders. An experimental study of leadership-Important kinds of leadership-Authoritative and democratic leadership; Theories of leadership-Trait theories, Behavioristic Theories; Contingency theories.