

41. M.A. PSYCHOLOGY

Part – A (40 Marks)

1. Introduction: Historical Foundations of Psychology; Nature, Goals and Fields of Psychology (Pure and Applied); Schools of Psychology: Structuralism, Functionalism, Psychoanalysis, Behaviorism and Gestalt; Contemporary Approaches to Psychology: Cognitive Approach, Humanistic Approach and Existential Approach; Methods of Psychology-Experimental method, observation method, case study method and 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) Harmonal 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: Attention and perception; Factors influencing attention ; Types of attention; Principles of perceptual organization; perception of space; perception of Movement; Perceptual constancies and Illusions. **4. Motivation:** Types of motives: Physiological and psycho social motives; unconscious motivation; Maslow’s theory of motivation. **5. Emotion:** Development of emotions; Physiological basis of emotions; Theories of emotions-James-Lange, Cannon-Bard and Schachter-Singer. **6. Learning:** Concept of Learning Curve; Theories of learning: Classical conditioning and operant conditioning; Cognitive learning (Sign learning, Learning by Insight) and Observation Learning; Motivation and learning; Efficient Methods of Learning; Transfer of training. **7. Memory and Forgetting:** Types of memory; Information processing model of memory; Curve of forgetting; Theories of forgetting; Methods of improving memory. **8. Thinking:** Types of thinking; Theories: Bruner and Sullivan; Reasoning: Inductive and Deductive; Problem-solving: Types; Problem solving strategies; Creativity: sages of 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: Spearman, Thurstone, Thorndike, Sternberg, Guilford and Gardener; measurement of Intelligence.

Part – B (60 Marks)

1. Personality: Nature of personality, factors influencing personality, Approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytic, Behavioristic, Humanistic and Trait and Type approach; Personality assessment. **2. Psychology of Adjustment:** Dynamics of Adjustment: Conflict, Frustration and Anxiety; Defense Mechanisms. **3. Abnormal Behaviour:** Generalized Anxiety Disorder; Obsessive and compulsive disorder; Phobias; Dissociative Identity disorder; conversion disorders; PTSD; Schizophrenia, Bipolar disorder, Personality disorders; ADHD, Autism spectrum disorder, Alzheimer, Parkinson and Delirium. **4. Altered states of consciousness:** Stages of Sleep; Dreams; Hypnosis; Meditation; Drug induced states. **5. Statistics:** Characteristics and Applications of Normal Probability curve; Deviation from normality: Skewness and Kurtosis; Measures of Central tendency; Measures of variability; Coefficient of Correlation; Types of correlation; computation of correlation: Spearman and Product moment correlation; chi square. **6. Social Perception:** Theories of Attribution; Errors in Attribution; Techniques of Impression Management; Types of Communication; Communication patterns: Circle, Wheel, Chain and Y patterns; Rumors and Propaganda. **7. Attitude:** Nature and Definition; Distinctive Features of Attitudes, Formation of Attitudes: Classical and Operant Conditioning, Social Learning Theory; Attitude Change: Balance Theory, Cognitive Dissonance, Self- Perception and Psychological Reactance; Measurement of Attitudes: Likert Method of Summated Ratings, Bogardus Method of Social Distance, Thurstone’s Equal Appearing Intervals Method, Osgood and Tannenbum’s Semantic Differential Scale. **8. Prejudice and Discrimination:** Causes of Prejudice; Techniques of Reducing Prejudice. **9. Pro-Social Behaviour:** Difference between Pro-social Behaviour and Altruism; Concept of Bystander Effect; Steps in Pro-social Behaviour; Factors influencing Pro-social Behaviours- Situational & Personal factors (Self interest, moral integrity and moral hypocrisy), Emotional and Dispositional factors. **10. Aggression:** Nature and Concept of Aggression; Determinants of Human Aggression – Social (frustration, Provocation, displaced aggression, media violence and heightened arousal, Personal (Type A and Type B, Narcissism and Gender differences), and Situational Factors (Alcohol consumption, High Temperatures). **11. Groups:** Nature, Types, and Structure of a Group: Status, Position, Roles and Norms; Functions of a Group; Groups and Individual Performance: Social Facilitation, Social Loafing; Decision Making by Groups: Polarisation, Risky Shift, Group think. **12. Group Dynamics:** Conformity, Compliance, Obedience, Cooperation, Competition and Cohesiveness. **13. Leadership:** Nature of Leadership, Traits of a Leader; Types of Leaders – Autocratic, Democratic and Charismatic Leaders; Classic Studies on Leadership. **14. Issues, Challenges and Problems in Adolescence:** Risk Behaviours: Teenage Pregnancy, Addiction to Technology, Substance abuse, Juvenile delinquency, Obesity and eating disorders, Depression and suicide.