

COURSE: M.Sc. IN PSYCHOLOGY

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR WRITING THE ENTRANCE TEST

B.A./B.Sc. with Psychology as major or optional subject OR M.Ed.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE

B.A./B.Sc. with Psychology as major or optional subject OR M.Ed.

However, the applicants with M.Ed. will be considered only if seats are available after considering all applicants with B. A./B.Sc with Psychology as major or optional subject.

SYLLABUS FOR THE ENTRANCE TEST

Unit 1: Introductory Psychology

Introduction: a) Definition of Psychology; b) Branches of Psychology-Basic and Applied; c) Scientific Methods of Psychology-Experimental, Naturalistic Observation, Questionnaire method; d) Psychology and its relationship with other disciplines - Sociology, Anthropology, Philosophy, Biology and Medicine.

Sensation: a) Characteristics; b) Structure and Function of Sensory Organs (5 basic senses); c) Color Blindness; d) After images.

Perception: a) Meaning of Perception; b) Laws of perceptual organization, c) illusions; d) Depth perception and ESP.

Unit 2: Emotion, Motivation and Personality

Emotion: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics and Physiological changes.

Motivation: Meaning; Biological drives (hunger, thirst and sex), Social motives (Maslow's Hierarchical Needs Theory).

Personality: a) Meaning; b) Nature and Determinants; c) Classification; d) Assessment.

Unit 3: Cognitive Processes

Introduction: a) History and current status of cognitive psychology; b) Attention-Meaning and Theories; c) Pattern Recognition-Meaning and Theories.

Learning: a) Definition; b) Theories - Trial and Error, Insight. Imitation. Classical and Operant conditioning; c) Transfer of Training.

Thinking and Reasoning: a) Thinking - Meaning and Types; b) Reasoning - Meaning and Types; c) Creativity- Measures and Factors; d) Problem Solving Approaches.

Unit 4: Memory, Intelligence and studying brain functions

Memory and Forgetting: a) Memory - Meaning, STM, LTM and Memory Improvement; b) Forgetting - Normal and Abnormal, Causes of Forgetting.

Intelligence: a) Nature and Determinants; b) Concept of IQ; c) Distribution of Intelligence; **d)** Intelligence Tests - Verbal, Non-verbal and Performance.

Methods of Investigation on how brain controls behavior: a) The stereotaxic instrument, lesions and ablations; b) Stimulation of recording from brain; c) Labeling and measurement of brain activity; d) studies involving the structure of living human brains.

Unit 5: Social Processes

Introduction: a) Definition and Scope of Social Psychology; b) Social Perception and Cognition; c) Perceiving ourselves - Self concept, Self Esteem, Self Presentation and Self Experiences.

Social Interaction and Interpersonal Attraction: a) Social Interaction- Meaning and Modes (Cooperation, competition, communication, accommodation, -assimilation); b) Interpersonal attraction - Meaning, Theories (Balance and Reward theories), Sociometry.

Group Processes: a) Group-Meaning, Group influence (Social facilitation, loafing, deindividuation, and group polarization); Group thinking; b) Leadership-Meaning, Types (Convey and Bartlett), and Functions of a Leader.

Unit 6: Applied Social Psychology and Hormones & Behavior

Attitudes and Prejudices: a) Attitudes - Meaning, Formation and Change; **b)** Prejudices - Meaning, Sources and Reduction.

Applied Social Psychology: a) Community Mental Health - Positive Mental Health, Social Medicine -(Awareness regarding Drug abuse, alcoholism and HIV); b) Tension and Conflicts: Meaning, Techniques of Conflict Resolution.

Hormones and Behavior: a) Hormones of cellular functioning - thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, the pancreas and the posterior pituitary; b) Hormones of stress.

Unit 7: Biological Processes

Introduction: a) Biological explanation of behavior; The mind-body relationship; **b)** Basic Unit of the Nervous System - Cells (Neuron and Glial Cells)- Meaning, Types and Functions; **C)** Nerve Impulse (Mention Synapse and Action Potential).

Nervous System: a) Spinal Cord, the hind brain, the mid brain, and the ventricles; b) Cerebral Cortex - Organization (Occipital, Parietal, Temporal and Frontal Lobes).

Development and Evolution of Brain: a) Development - Growth and differentiation of the vertebrate brain, axon (Path finding and competition); b) Evolution-Difficulties involved, comparison between human brains and other brains, relationship between brain size and intelligence.

Unit 8: Clinical Psychology

Introduction: a). Definitions of normality and abnormality; b) Models of Abnormality - Medical, Psychoanalytical, Behavioral, Cognitive, and Humanistic and Socio cultural; c) System of Classification: DSM and ICD.

Disorders: Anxiety, Somatoform and Dissociative Disorder (Meaning and Symptoms).

Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders: Schizophrenia and Personality Disorders (Meanings and Symptoms).

Unit 9: Assessment, Counseling and Therapy

Clinical Assessment: a) Clinical Interview b) Physical Examination c) Behavioral assessment d) Psychological Testing e) Neuropsychological Testing and f) Psycho-physiological Assessment.

Counseling and Guidance: a) Nature, situations in which counseling and guidance help.

Therapeutic Approaches: Biological- ECT, Drug and Psychosurgery; Psychological- Psychotherapy and Behavior Therapy.

Unit 10: Research Methodology and Statistics

Research methodology: Meaning of Research, Objectives. Types, Approaches and Significance of Research. Research designs: Meaning, Types, Principles and Important concepts relating to research design, Report writing - Layout of Research Report.

Relevance of Statistics: Importance of Statistics in Social Sciences with special reference to Psychology, Scale of measurement - Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scale. Data

Collection: Different Methods, Classification of Data - Class intervals; Graphical Representation (Frequency Polygon and Histogram).

Measure of Central Tendency and Variability: Measures of Central Tendency-Mean, Median and Mode (Grouped and Ungrouped data); Measures of Variability - Range, Average Deviation Quartile Deviation and Standard Deviation (Grouped and Ungrouped data)

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