

155. Psychology

1. Statistics in Psychology

Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion; Characteristics of a Distribution- Skewness and Kurtosis; Meaning of Probability; Normal Distribution-Characteristics and Applications; Methods of Sampling-Probabilistic and Non Probabilistic sampling; Sampling Distribution; Sampling error and non-sampling error; Hypothesis-meaning and types; Type I and Type II errors; Procedure for testing of Hypothesis; Test of Significance (large sample and small sample) - for single mean and differences of mean; Test of Significance for single proportion and differences of proportion. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) one way ANOVA and two way ANOVA; Linear Correlation – Product moment and Rank correlation. Special correlations - Biserial Correlation, and Point Biserial correlation; Partial correlation and Multiple correlation. Simple Regression and Multiple regression. Interpretation of regression coefficients. Non Parametric Statistics – Chi Square test, Sign test, and Median test. Analysis of Covariance.

2. Social Psychology

Nature and scope of Social Psychology, levels of social behaviour, mechanisms of social and interaction. Brief introduction to concepts and application of S-R theory, field theory and role theory. Social perception, theories of attribution social attitudes, their formation and development. Theories of attitude changes. Prejudice and methods of reducing prejudice. Types of group processes - cohesiveness conformities dynamic, Prosocial behaviour, Leadership, leadership styles and effectiveness. Decision making. Emotional intelligence and interpersonal relations. Applications of Social Psychology - Rural development - human factors in rural development attitudinal basis of rural development factors in acceptance of innovative practices. Social Psychological basis of education. Social factors in academic achievement, Cognitive functioning and intelligence Psychological basis of poverty and Deprivation, studies of Disadvantaged groups, method of alleviating poverty, Educational problems of students from Disadvantaged sectors. Environmental Psychology- Concepts and issues of attitudes, awareness and information of environmental pollution. Steps in protecting environment and reducing less pollution.

3. Cognitive Psychology

Historical origin of cognitive psychology, methods in cognitive psychology, paradigm of cognitive psychology, attention, models of attention, models of memory, Retrieval failure, Retrieval through ministration, models of semantic memory, problem solving in reasoning, application of cognitive psychology.

4. Personality

Eriksson, Big-Five factor theory, Rogers self theory, projective techniques

5. Psychological Testing

Meaning of raw score, true score, error score and z score; Meaning of Measurement, Scales of measurement; Meaning of Psychological test, Classification of Psychological test. Applications of Psychological testing; Steps in the construction and Standardization of a

Psychological test. Requisites of a good Psychological test. Characteristics of a speed test and power test. Item Analysis – meaning and purpose of Item analysis, Item difficulty, Item discriminative Index, Problems of Item Analysis. Item characteristics curve; Reliability Method of establishing reliability- Internal consistency and Temporal consistency. Factors influencing reliability of test scores. Methods of improving reliability of test scores; Validity: types of validity - content validity, Criterion related validity and Construct validity; Methods for calculating validity, Factors influencing validity, Relationship between reliability and validity; Norms: types of norms and methods of establishing norms.

6. Experimental Design

Meaning of Experiment, and Experimental Design; Advantages and disadvantages of experimental designs, Types of Experimental design: Completely randomized design, Randomized Block design, Factorial design, Latin square design; Internal validity and external validity of experimental designs, factors that influence the internal validity and external validity of experimental designs; Meaning of confounding, Types of confounding, Methods of controlling extraneous variables in Experimental design. Concomitant Variation; Single case experimental designs; Ex-post-facto research designs; Non experimental designs; Advantages and Disadvantages of Experimental designs over Non Experimental designs; Types of Non experimental designs – Quasi experimental designs, Co relational designs, Contrast designs, and Case study designs

7. Experimental Psychology:

Different concepts used in Experimental Psychology(including variables & operational definitions); Lab Report writing as per APA Guidelines(including Citations); Introduction to other Guidelines and style Manuals; Techniques of Experimental Control; Application of Research Designs and interpretation of research problems/studies .

8. Counselling Psychology:

Nature and definition of Counselling, characteristics of an effective counsellor, Goals of Counselling. Theoretical Approaches to Counselling- Psychoanalytic, behavioristic, humanistic and RET

Counsellor Skills- Stage I, Stage II and Stage III.

9. Life Span Development

Life span perspective of Human Development, Genetic & environment influences, Hazards of Development, Development of language – Chomsky, Cognitive Development in Childhood & Adolescent, Moral Development – Kohlberg, Piaget, Adjustment in Adolescence, Challenges of Social life, Juvenile Delinquency – Alcohol & Drug abuse, AIDS, Role overload, gender role conflicts, Decliner in cognitive functioning – Fluid vs Crystallized Intelligence, Decline in memory, Dimensions of Personality changes in the Aged.