

PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGY:

1. Perceptual Process

Approaches to the Study of perception: Gestalt and Psychological approaches.

Perceptual Organization: Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws and 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

3. 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

4. Thinking and Problem Solving

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Theories of thought processes: Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing

Concept formation: Rules and strategies

Reasoning: Deductive and inductive.

5. **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

Explanatory behaviour and curiosity

Physiological correlates of emotions

Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer.

6. **Human Abilities**

Intelligence: Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants

Theories of intelligence: Spearman, Thurston, Guilford

Individual and group differences: Extent and causes

7. **Personality**

Determinants of personality: Biological and socio-culture

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

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8. Research Methodology

Research problems, hypothesis, variables and their operationazation

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.

9. Measurement and Testing

Test construction: Item writing, item analysis

Test standardization: Reliability, validity and norms

Types of tests: Intelligence, aptitude, personality – characteristic and important examples.

Attitude scales and interest inventories

Educational measurement and evaluation

10. Biological Basis of Behaviour

Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms

Neural impulse: Origin, conduction and measurement

Sensory system: Vision and Audition

Human nervous system: Structure and functions