

SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope and methods.
Subject matter.
2. Methods.
Experimental methods.
Fields studies.
Clinical and case methods.
Characteristics of psychological studies.
3. Physiological Basis.
Structure and functions of the nervous system.
Structure and functions of the endocrine system.
4. Development of Behaviour.
Genetic mechanism.
Environmental factors.
Growth and maturation.
Relevant experimental studies.
5. Cognitive process (i)
Perception.
Perception Process
Perceptual Organisation.
6. Perception of form, colour, depth and time.
Perceptual constancy.
Role of motivation, social and cultural factors in perception.
Cognitive processes (II)
Learning.
Learning Process.
Learning theories : Classical Conditioning
Operant conditioning.
Cognitive theories
Perceptual learning
Learning and motivation.
Verbal Learning
Motor Learning.
7. Cognitive Process (III)
Remembering.
Measurement of remembering.
Short-term memory
Long term memory
Forgetting.
Theories of forgetting.

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| <p>8. Cognitive Processes (VI)
Thinking.
Development of thinking.
Language and Thought.
Images.
Concept Formation.
Problem solving.</p> | <p>12. Coping Behaviour.
Coping Mechanisms.
Coping with frustration and stress.
Conflicts.</p> |
| <p>9. Intelligence.
Nature of Intelligence.
Theories of Intelligence.
Measurement of Intelligence.
Intelligence and creativity.</p> | <p>13. Attitudes.
Nature of Attitudes.
Theories of attitudes.
Measurement of attitudes.
Change of attitudes.</p> |
| <p>10. Motivation.
Needs, drives and motives.
Classification of motives.
Measurement of motives.
Theories of motivation.</p> | <p>14. Communication.
Types of Communication
Communication process.
Communication network
Distortion of communication</p> |
| <p>11. Personality.
Nature of personality.
Trait and type approaches.</p> | <p>15. Applications of psychology in Industry.
Education and Community.</p> |