

Maharashtra State Eligibility Test for Lectureship

महाराष्ट्र राज्य व्याख्यातापदासाठी राज्यस्तरीय पात्रता चाचणी (सेट) परीक्षा

Conducted by University of Pune

(AS THE STATE AGENCY)

SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Subject
Code No.

13

Subject

Psychology



UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007

[13] : PSYCHOLOGY

SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

NOTE : STRUCTURE OF PAPER II AND REVISED STRUCTURE OF PAPER III PLEASE SEE PAGE NUMBER ONE.

PAPER—II

1. Perceptual Processes

Approaches to the Study of Perception : Gestalt and Physiological approaches

Perceptual Organization : Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of 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

Theories of thought processes : Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing

Concept formation : Rules and strategies

Reasoning : Deductive and inductive

Problem-solving : Types and strategies

Role of concepts in thinking

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

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Social Motives : Achievement, affiliation, approval

Exploratory behaviour and curiosity

Physiological correlates of emotions

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

Conflicts : Sources and types

6. Human Abilities

Intelligence : Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants

Theories of intelligence : Spearman, Thurston, Guilford

Individual and group differences : Extent and causes

Measurement of human abilities

7. Personality

Determinants of personality : Biological and socio-cultural

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

8. Research Methodology

Research problems, hypothesis, variables and their operationalization

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-characteristics 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

Unit—I

Signal detection theory, subliminal perception and related factors, information processing approach to perception, culture and perception, perceptual styles, Ecological perspective on perception.

Unit—II

Learning theories : Hull, Tolman, Skinner

Cognitive approaches in learning : Latent learning, observational learning

Experimental analysis of behaviour : Behaviour modification, shaping

Discrimination learning

Neurophysiology of learning

Unit—III

Models of memory : Atkinson and Shiffrin, Craik and Lockhart, Tulving

Semantic memory : Episodic, trace model and network model

Long-term memory : Retrieval cues, flashbulb memory, constructive processes in memory, eyewitness testimony, autobiographical memory

Biological basis of memory : The search for the engram, PET scan, and biochemical factors in memory

Improving memory : Strategies

Unit—IV

Cognitive strategies : Algorithms and heuristics

Convergent and divergent thinking

Decision-making; impediments to problem-solving

Creative thinking and problem-solving

Language and thought

Unit—V

Historical Antecedents of motivation from Mechanism to Cognition

Cognitive bases of motivation : Intrinsic motivation, Attribution, Competence

Measurement of motives : Issues and techniques

Cross-cultural perspectives of motivation : Achievement, Aggression

Components of emotion : Physiological, expressive and cognitive

Neural mechanism of emotion : Central and peripheral

Measurement of emotions : Physiological, expressive and cognitive measures

Current theories of emotions and facial feedback hypothesis

Stress and coping : Reactions to stress, outcomes of stress

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Unit—VI

Theories of intelligence : Cattell, Jensen, Sternberg Goleman
Creativity : Views of Torrance, Getzels, Guilford
Intelligence and creativity : Relationship
Abilities and achievement : Concept and role of emotional intelligence

Unit—VII

Clinical and growth approaches to personality
Existential and humanistic theories of personality : Frankl, Rollo May, Maslow, Rogers
Personality assessment : Projective, psychometric and behavioural measures
Psychology of self : Western and Eastern perspectives, measurement of self.

Unit—VIII

Research designs : Correlational, factorial randomized block matched group, quasi-experimental, time series design
ANOVA : Randomized and repeated
Correlational analysis : Partial, multiple and regression analysis
Factor analysis : Assumptions, methods, rotation and interpretation

Unit—IX

Psychological scaling : Purpose and methods
Sources of bias in psychological testing
Ethical issues in psychological testing
Application of factor analysis in standardization of tests-with important illustrations

Unit—X

Methods of Physiological Psychology : Lesion and Brain Stimulation
Sleep and waking : Stages of sleep, Disorders of sleep, and Physiological mechanisms of sleep and waking
Ingestive Behaviour : Drinking and its neural mechanism; hunger and its neural mechanism
Endocrine system : Chemical and glandular

PAPER—III (B) (ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL)

Elective—I

Current trends in Social Psychology
Social cognition
Social influence
Prosocial behaviour
Anti-social behaviour
Applied social psychology : Health, Environment and Law

Elective—II

Developmental processes : Nature, Principles and related concepts-maturity, experience factors in development : Biogenic, Psychogenic and Sociogenic
Stages of Development : Theories of Development : Psychoanalytic, Behaviouristic and cognitive
Various aspects of development : Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral

Elective—III

Human development and individual differences
Motivation and learning
Factors in educational achievement
Social psychology of education
Teacher effectiveness
Guidance in schools : Needs organizational set up and techniques
Counselling : Process and areas

Elective—IV

Development of industrial and organizational psychology
Selection processes in organization
Organizational training
Performance appraisal
Motivation and work
Leadership
Work environment
Organizational behaviour : Theories, socialization, effectiveness

Elective—V

Psychopathology : Concepts, classification and causes; clinical diagnostics
Common clinical disorders
Mental retardation
Mental Health : Intervention models and psychotherapies

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS
PAPER—II**

1. Delayed conditioning is known as
 - (A) CS begins far before the US is presented
 - (B) CR gets established but it changes
 - (C) CS elicits the CR
 - (D) CS is more powerful than CR
2. Match the item of *List-I* with *List-II*

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
A. Needs	1. Mcdougall
B. Instincts	2. Allport
C. Sentiments	3. Murray
D. Traits	4. Freud

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- (A) A B C D
4 1 2 3
- (B) A B C D
3 4 1 2
- (C) A B C D
2 1 3 4
- (D) A B C D
1 3 4 2

3. Mohit is a young man who strives for excellence and feels satisfied when he can master a new task. Mohit has need for
- (A) Competence
(B) Power
(C) Approval
(D) Achievement
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