

SYLLABUS IN PSYCHOLOGY

- Meaning and Development of Psychology, Definition of Psychology, Psychology as a science, the subject matter of Psychology, Development of Psychology as a modern discipline.
- Methods of studying Psychology: Observational method, Experimental method and Correlational method.
- Structure and functions of Neurons, Structure and functions of the Brain
- Perception: Organizing Principles of Perception, Constancies and Illusion.
- Learning: Classical Conditioning- Its nature and basic principles, Operant Conditioning - Its nature and basic principles, Observational Learning and its basic principles.
- Memory: The Information Processing Approach, Sensory Register, Short Term Memory (STM), Long Term Memory (LTM).
Forgetting: Nature and Theories; Problem Solving, Steps in Problem Solving.
- Motivation: Nature and types of motivation.
Emotion: Nature, Physiology and Expressions of emotion.
- Intelligence: Nature and measurement of Intelligence, Creativity and Intelligence.
Personality: Freud's theory of Personality, Types and Trait Theories.
- Meaning and Concept of Life Span Human Development, Piaget's Theory of Cognitive development.
- Changing conceptions of Psychological Disorders (DSM-IV).
Psychological disorders: Anxiety disorders, Schizophrenia, Mood disorders, Somatoform disorder.
- Attitude, Prejudice and Discrimination: Meaning and Nature.
- Basics of Statistics:
 - (i) Descriptive and Inferential Statistics, Population and Sample, Statistic and Parameter, Scales of Measurement- Normal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio.
Parametric and Nonparametric Statistics, Uses and misuses of Statistics
 - (ii) Frequency distribution, Graphic Presentation of data, Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Variability, Standard Scores.
- Objective Type and Essay type testing: Advantages and Limitations, Standardized tests: Advantages and Disadvantages of Standardized tests for use in Classroom Assessment.
