

RADHA GOVIND UNIVERSITY
RAMGARH, JHARKHAND



SYLLABUS FOR MASTER OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

RADHA GOVIND UNIVERSITY
RAMGARH, JHARKHAND

SYLLABUS FOR M.A.
PSYCHOLOGY



SEMESTER-I

Paper	Subject code	Nature of the course	No. of credits	Teaching per week (in hours)	Minimum teaching required
I	PSY F 01	Foundation of Psychology	5	5	60
II	PSY C 02	Research Methodology	5	5	60
III	PSY C 03	Social Psychology	5	5	60
IV	PSYC/ P 04	Practical	5	5	60/120

PSY F 01- FOUNDATION OF PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

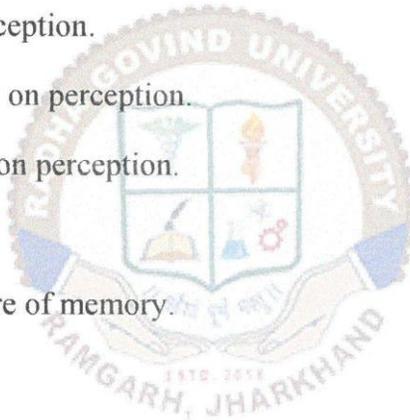
Unit I: Perceptual Processes:

- (a) Perceptual organization:
Theories of perceptual organization.
- (b) Gestalt view on perception.
- (c) Behaviouristic view on perception.
- (d) Physiological view on perception.

Unit II: Memory:

- (a) Definition and nature of memory.
- (b) Models of memory.
- (c) Structural model of memory,
- (d) Information processing model- STM, LTM, iconic and echoic memory.
- (e) Levels of processing model:
Encoding,
Storing
Retrieval memory training.

Unit III: Thinking:



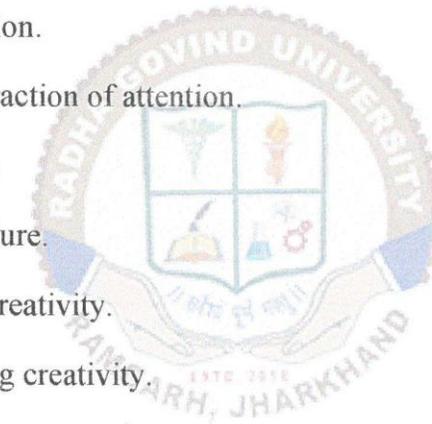
- (a) Nature and type
- (b) Thinking and imagination.
- (c) Theories of thinking.
- (d) Role of set in thinking.

Unit IV: Attention:

- (a) Meaning, characteristic and types of attention.
- (b) Determinants of attention.
- (c) Sustained attention.
- (d) Theories of attention.
- (e) Function and distraction of attention.

Unit V: Creativity:

- (a) Definition and nature.
- (b) Measurement of creativity.
- (c) Factors influencing creativity.
- (d) Aspects of creativity.



SUGGESTED READINGS

Baron, R.A. (2002). Psychology. Delhi: Pearson Education Asia.

Galotti, K.M. (1999). Cognitive Psychology in and outside Laboratory. Mumbai: Thomson Asia.

Hewes, M. B. (1990). The psychology of Human Cognition. New York: Pargamon Press.

Matlin, M. W. (1995). Cognition (III edition). Bengluru: Prism Books Pvt. Ltd.

Read, S. K. (1998). Cognition: Theory and Application. California: Academic Books.

Westen, D. (1998). Psychology. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Rahman, A.R. (1998). – Samanya Manvigyan: Vishay Evam Vyakhya: Patna: Motilal Banarsidas. (In Hindi)

Singh, A.K. (2002). Sangyanatamak Manovigyan. Patna: Motilal Banarsi Das. (In Hindi)



PSY C 02 RESEARCH MYTHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit I: Introduction:

- (a) Meaning, objective, types, limitations and important of research.
- (b) Stages of research.
- (c) Hypothesis: Meaning criteria and process of formulating hypothesis.
- (d) Types of Hypothesis: Directional, non directional and null hypothesis.

Unit II: Research Design:

- (a) Meaning, purpose and types of research design
- (b) Experimental Design and non-experimental design.
- (c) Advantages and disadvantages of experimental design.
- (d) Variable: Meaning, types,
- (c) Techniques of controlling extraneous variables - elimination, constancy, balancing, counterbalancing, randomization.

Unit III: Sampling:

- (a) Meaning.
- (b) Types of sample :
Probability sample - Random sample, stratifies, sample cluster sample.

Non- probability sample - Quota, accidental, purposive systematic snowball,
Dense sample.

- (c) Sampling error.

Unit IV: Interview and Questionnaire:

- (a) Meaning and types of interview.
- (b) Sources of bias in interview.
- (c) Questionnaire - Definition, types, merits and demerits.
- (d) Characteristics of good and usable questionnaire.

Unit V: Construction of a psychological test.

- (a) Nature.
- (b) Characteristics
- (c) Steps involved in the constructions of a Psychological test.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Ahuja, R. (2002). Research Methods. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

Broota, K. D. (1992). Experimental Designs in Behavioral Research; New Delhi: Willey Eastern.

Kerlinger, F.M. (1973). Foundations of Behavioral Researches New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston Inc.

Lindzey, G. and E. Aronson (1975). The Handbook of Social Psychology, Vol. II. New Delhi: Amerind Pub. Co. Ltd.

Mohisn. SM (1985). Research Methods in Behavioral Research. New Delhi: Wiley.

Moser, C.A and G. Kalton (1971) – Survey Methods in Social Investigation. New York: Heniman Educational Books.

Arun Kumar Singh (1997). Tests, Measures and Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences. Patna: Bharti Bhawan. (In Hindi).

Suleman, M. (1999). Method in Psychology, Sociology and Education. Patna: General Book Agency. (In Hindi).



PSY C 03 SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit I: Historical background.

- (a) Development of Social Psychology.
- (b) Status of Social Psychology in India.
- (c) Modern trends in Social Psychology.

Unit II: Person perception:

- (a) Nature and determinates.
- (b) Social Perception- Nature and group affiliation.
- (c) Perceptual defense.
- (d) Perceptual accentuation.
- (e) Subliminal perception.

Unit III: Altruism:

- (a) Pro-social behaviour-
Nature.
Internal factors.
- (b) Characteristics of the helper and the helped.
- (c) Ways of increasing pro-social behaviour.

Unit IV: Prejudice:

- (a) Nature and development.
- (b) Theories.
- (c) Development of prejudice in Indian children.
- (d) Reduction of prejudice.

Unit V: Attitude:

- (a) Nature and definition of attitude.
- (b) Development and formation of attitude.
- (c) Theories of attitude organization.

Fastinzer's cognitive dissonance theory.

Rosenberg's Affective cognitive theory.

Kellman's Three process theory.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Aronson, R., Ellswarth, P., Carlsmity, J. M and Gonzales (1990) Meshods in Research in Social Psychology. New York: Mc Graw Hill.

Baron, R. A. and Byrne, D (2000). Social Psychology. New Delhi: Printice Hall.

Farr, R.M. (1996). The Roots of Modern Social Psychology. Oxford: Blackwell.

Hassan, M.K. (1981) – Prejudice in Indian Youth. New Delhi: Classical.

Hewit, J.P. (1986). Self and Society: A symbolic interactions social psychology. Boston; Allyn and Bacon.

Panday, J. (Ed.) (1980). Perspectives on Experimental Social Psychology in India. New York: Concept.

Pandey , J. (Ed.) (1998). Psychology in India: The state of the art. Basic and Applied Social Psychology. (Vol. II). New Delhi: Sage.

Secord and Backman (1978). Social Psychology. New York : Mc Graw Hill.

Alam and Razaque (2012). Social Dimension of Human Behavior. New Delhi: Manak Publication.

Triandis, H. (1995). Culture and Social Psychology. New York: Mc Graw Hill.

Singh, A.K (2002). Samaj Manovigyan ki Roop Rekha. Patna: Motilal Banarsidas (in Hindi).

Suleman, M.K. (1991). Adhunik Samaj Manovigyan. Patna: Shukla Book Depot (in Hindi).



PSY C/P 04 PRACTICAL

Time: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 50+10+10

Fifty marks for conduction of experiments and ten marks for viva-voce and ten marks for practical books.

Four questions will be set, in which candidates will have to answer two questions.

Unit I: Psychophysics:

- (a) Measurement of D.L. for lifted weights and visual lengths.
- (b) Verification of Weber's Law for lifted weights and visual length.

By using the methods:

- (a) Method of limits.
- (b) Method of constant stimuli.

Unit II: Perception:

Perception of time:

- (a) Filled and unfilled conditions.
- (b) Short and long interval.

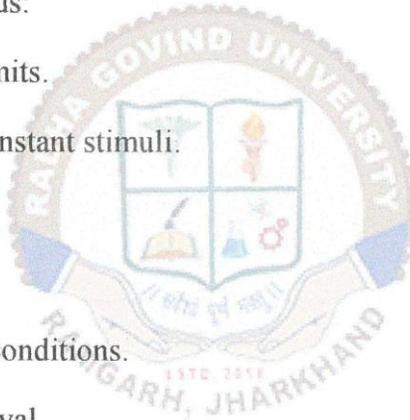
Unit III: Learning:

- (a) Incidental versus intentional learning.
- (b) Serial position effect on learning.

Unit IV: Forgetting:

- (a) Testing the phenomenon of retroactive inhibition.
- (b) Testing the phenomenon of proactive inhibition.

Unit V: Work and Fatigue:



- (a) Fatigue and physical work.
- (b) Fatigue and mental work.
- (c) Effect of rest pause on physical work or muscular work.

SUGGESTED READINGS

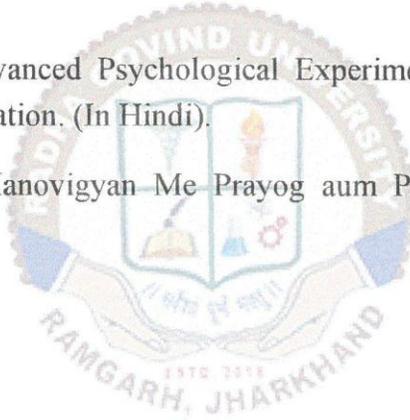
Mohsin, SM (1998). Experiments in Psychology. Patna: Motilal Banarsidas.

Postman and Egan (1964). Experimental Psychology. New York: Harper and Bros.

Woodworth and Scholsberg (1960). Experimental Psychology. New York: Ronal Press.

Singh A. K. (2006). Advanced Psychological Experiments and Testing. Patna: Motilal Banarsidas Publication, (In Hindi).

Suleman, M . (1996). Manovigyan Me Prayog aum Parikshan. Patna: Motilal Banarisidas. (In Hindi).



SEMESTER-II

Paper	Subject code	Nature of the course	No.of Credits	Teaching per week in hours	Minimum teaching required
V	PSY S 05 A	Counseling	5	5	60
	PSY S 05 B	Viva-voce			
VI	PSY C 06	Abnormal Psychology	5	5	60
VII	PSY C 07	Organizational Psychology	5	5	60
VIII	PSY C/P 08	Practical	5	5	60/120

PSY S 05 A COUNSELING

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 35

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit I: Counseling:

- (a) Nature, Scope and goals.
- (b) Historical development.
- (c) Current status
- (d) Counseling as a help in different profession.

Unit II: Techniques of counselling: Theory, goals, method, advantages and limitations.

- (a) Psychodynamic approach: Freud, Jung, Adler.
- (b) Neo-Freudian: Erik Erikson, Karen Horney.
- (c) Humanistic approach: Abraham Maslow.
- (d) Phenomenological: Carl Rogers.

Unit III: Counseling Application

- (a) Child and adolescents counseling.
- (b) Family counseling.
- (c) Career counseling.
- (d) Crisis intervention counseling.

Unit IV: Ethical Dimension of counseling.

- (a) Legal consideration in counseling.
- (b) Ethical consideration in counseling.

Unit V: Indian approach to counseling.

- (a) Yoga.
- (b) Mediation in counseling.

SUGGESTED READING

Alam, Shah (2009). The Theory and Practice of Counselling. New Delhi: Global Vision Private Ltd.

Belkin, G.S. (1988). Introduction to Counselling. W . G.: Brown Publishers.

Ben, Ard, Jr. (Ed) (1977). Counselling and Psychotherapy: Classics on Theories and Issues. New York: Science and Behaviour Books Co.

Brammer, L. M. and Shostrom, B. L. (1977). Therapeutic Psychology: Fundamental of Counselling Psychology (3rd Ed). Englowood Clifts: Prentice Hall.

Modden, G. R. (1988). Legal Issues in Social Work: Counselling and Mental health. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication.

Nelson, J (1982). The Theory and Practice of Counselling Psychology. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Udupa, K. N. (1985). Stress and its Management by Yoga. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Das.

Windy, D. (1985). Counselling in Action. New York: Sage Publication.

Yalom, I. D. (1980). Existential psychotherapy. New York: Basic Books.

PSY S 05 B

Full Marks: 35

A viva-voce shall be conducted involving two members of the Department. The presence of Head of the Department is necessary and Head will nominate another teacher.



Unit IV: Schizophrenic disorder:

- (a) Meaning and definition.
- (b) Symptoms.
- (c) Clinical features.
- (d) Etiology and management.

Unit V: Mood disorders:

- (a) Meaning and definition.
- (b) Types.
- (c) Symptoms.
- (d) Etiology and management.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Oltman TF and Emery RE (1995) Abnormal psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hill of India Pvt. Ltd.

Kisker, G.W (1985). Disorganized personality. New Delhi: Mc Graw Hill.

Adams. HE and Sutkar, P.B (1984) Comprehensive Hand Book of Psychopathology.

Gmer , R.J (1998). Fundamentals of Abnormal Psychology. Newyork:WH Frenchman and Co.

Razaque, Sadique at al. (2012). New Horizons in Stress Management. New Delhi: Ayushman publication-Private Limited

Singh A.K. (2002). Adhunik Asamnaya Manovigyan. Patna Motilal:Banarsidas.

Q.G. Alam and Srivastava, A. (2012). Apsamanya Manovigyan. Azamgarh:Motilal Banarisidas.

PSY C 07 ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

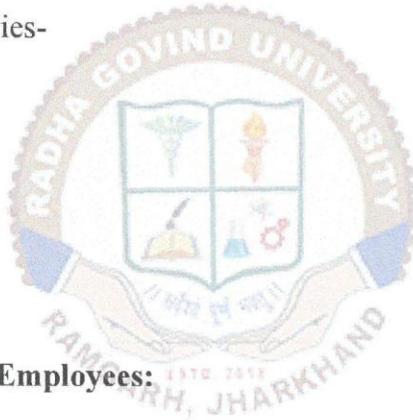
Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit I: Organizational Psychology:

- (a) Nature.
- (b) Structure and Theories-
 - Classical.
 - Neoclassical.
 - Modern.
- (c) Current status.



Unit II: Problem of Employees:

- (a) Employer- employees relationship
- (b) Style of supervision.
- (c) Role of a supervisor.
- (d) Traits of a good supervisor.
- (e) Training of a supervisor.

Unit III: Communication:

- (a) Meaning and nature of communication.

- (b) Types of communication.
- (c) Barriers to communication and
- (d) Measures of effective communication.

Unit IV: Job Satisfaction and Incentive:

- (a) Concept and determinants.
- (b) Theories of job satisfaction: Maslow, Vroom, Herzberg, Stogdill.
- (c) Measurement of job satisfaction.
- (d) Methods to improve job satisfaction.

Unit V: Organizational culture:

- (a) Meaning.
- (b) Characteristics.
- (c) Creating and sustaining culture.
- (d) Learning culture in organization.



SUGGESTED READING

Blum and Naylor (1968). Industrial Psychology: Its theoretical Social Foundation. Tokyo: Whether Hill.

Dunnette, MD (1976). Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology. Chincgo: Rand Mc Nally.

Mohanty, S (1983). Text Book of Industrial and Organization Psychology. New York: Oxford and IBH Publishing Company.

Robbins, SP (2001). Organizational Behaviour. (IX edition). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

Schein, E.H. (1997). Organizational Psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.



PSY C/P 08- PRACTICAL

Time: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 50+10+10

Fifty marks for conduction of testing and ten marks for viva-voce and ten marks for practical books.

Four questions will be set, in which candidates will have to answer two questions

Unit I: Personality Tests:

- (a) Rorschach Test.
- (b) Thematic Apperception Test.
- (b) Jung's Word Association Test.
- (c) Eysenck's Personality Inventory.

Unit II: Intelligence Tests:

- (a) Weschler's Intelligence Scale (Adult).
- (b) Jalota's group test of mental ability.
- (c) Chatterjee's NLTVI (Non-Language test of verbal intelligence).

SUGGESTED READINGS

Anastasi, A (1968). Psychological Testing. New York: Mc Millan.

Cronbach, L.J. (1970). Essentials of Psychological Testing. New York: Harper and Row.

Ciminevo, et. al. (1986). Handbook of Behavioral Assessments. New York: Willey.

Freeman, F.S. (1962). Theroy and Practice of Psychological Testing. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston (Indian edition).

Singh A. K. (2006). Advanced Psychological Experiments and Testing. Patna: Motilal Banaridas. (In Hindi).

Md. Suleman (2010). Manovaiganik Prayog avm parikhshan Patna: Motilal Banaridas. (In Hindi).



SEMESTER-III

Paper	Subject code	Nature of the course	No. of credits	Teaching per week in hrs	Minimum teaching required
IX	PSY A 09	Health Psychology	5	5	60
X	PSY C 10	Statistics	5	5	60
XI	PSY C 11	Educational psychology	5	5	60
XII	PSY C/P 12	Practical	5	5	60/120

PSY E 9 HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit I: Introduction: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention:

- (a) Definition, models of health behavior, scope and application of health psychology
- (b) Neuroendocrine and neurotransmitter model of stress.
- (c) Behavioral risk factor: Smoking, drug and alcohol use, unsafe sexual behaviour, diet, sedentary life style.

Unit II: Stress and personality and social support as psycho-Linkage of ill health:

- (a) Cardio-vascular disorders.
- (b) Cancer.
- (c) AIDS/HIV.
- (d) Diabetes mellitus.
- (e) Pain.

Unit III: Maintaining health:

- (a) Biological.

- (b) Socio-Cultural.
- (c) Psychological.
- (e) Economic.
- (f) Spiritually-oriented interventions.

Unit IV: Mental Hygiene:

- (a) Aspects of mental hygiene.
- (b) Aims and objectives of mental hygiene.
- (c) Scope of mental hygiene.
- (d) Symptoms of mentally healthy person.
- (e) Mental hygiene of mentally healthy person.

Unit V: Communicable Diseases: Definition, types, characteristics, etiology and treatment.

- (a) Tuberculosis.
- (b) Gonorrhoea.
- (c) Syphilis.
- (d) Common cold.

SUGGESTED READING

Aboud, F.E (1998). Health Psychology in Global Perspectives. Thousand oaks, C.A:sage.

Brannan, L and Feist, J. (1996). Health Psychology: An Introduction to Behaviour and Health. Pacific Groove: Books cole.

Broome, A.K. and Llewellyn, S. (1995). Health psychology. London: Champan and Hall.

Camic, P and Knights (Eds.) (1988) Clinical Hand Book of Health Psychology. Scattle: Hogiefe and Huber.

Chopra, C. and Payne, R. (Eds.) (1991). Personality and Stress: Individual Difference in Stress Process. Chichester: Wiley.

Friedman, G. (Ed.) (1999). Psychology: Perspectives on stress and health. New Delhi: Concept.

Pestonjee, D.M. (1991). Stress and Coping: The Indian Experience. New Delhi: Sage.

Razaque, S. et al (2010). New Horizon in Stress Management. New Delhi: Ayushman Publication House.

Sarafino, E.P (1994). Health Psychology: Bio-psycho-social Interaction. New York: Wiley.

Speiberger, C.D. and Siason, I.g.(Eds.) (1996). Stress and Emotions. Anxiety. Anger and Curiosity, Vol. 16, Washington, D.C.: Taylor and Frances.

Tunks, E and Bellismo, A. (1991). Behavioral Medicine: Concepts and Procedures, Pergamon Press: USA

Weinman, J, Johnston, M and Molloy, G. (2006). Health Psychology, Vol 1 to Vol 4,. Sage publications: Great Britain

PSY C 10 STATISTICS

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) covering two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit 1: Introduction

- (a) Meaning, type and application of statistics in psychology.
- (b) Difference between parametric and non-parametric statistics.
- (c) Measurement in psychology:
 - (i) Meaning.
 - (ii) Level of measurement.
 - (iii) Use of measurement.
- (d) Difference between psychological and physical measurement.

Unit II: The Normal Distribution:

- (a) Nature and properties.
- (b) Application of normal distribution curve.

Deviations from normality.

- (c) Skewness and its type.
- (d) Kurtosis and its type.

Unit III: Measurement of co-efficient of correlation:

- a) Nature.
- b) Type.
- c) Utility of correlation.
- d) Methods of computation of correlation.
 - i. Pearson's product moment correlation.
 - ii. Biserial correlation method.
 - iii. Point biserial correlation method.

Unit IV: Hypothesis testing and making inferences:

- a) Significance of mean difference.
- b) Computation of t- value (correlated and uncontrolled.)
- c) Interpretation of t- value.
- d) Level of significance.

Unit V: Non-parametric statistics:

- (a) Assumptions and Calculations.
- (b) Man Whitney U-test.
- (c) Kendall Coefficient of Concordance.

(d) Friedman's Two way Analysis of Variance.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Chadha, N . K and Sehgal, P. R. L. (1984). Statistical Methods in Psychology. New York: EEP.

Freeman FS (1976). Theory and Practice Of Psychological Testing. New Delhi: Oxford BH Pub Co.

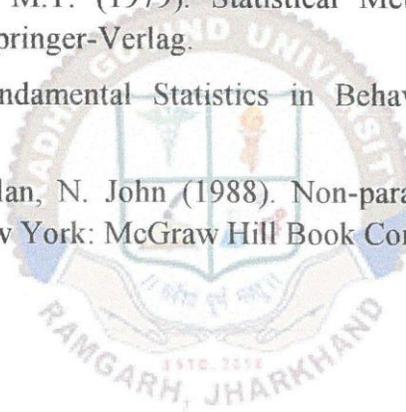
Garrett, HE (1991). Statistics in Psychology and Educations. Bombay: Allied Pacific Pvt. Ltd.

Guilford, JP (1987). Psychometric Methods. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Kurtz, A.K, and Mayo, M.T. (1979). Statistical Methods in Education and Psychology. New York: Springer-Verlag.

Mohsin, SM (1992). Fundamental Statistics in Behavioural Science. Patna: Motilal Banarsidas.

Sidney, Sigel and Costellan, N. John (1988). Non-parametric Statistics for the Behavioural Sciences. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.



PSY C 11 EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) covering two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit I: Concept of Education:

- (a) Definition and aims.
- (b) Scope of educational psychology.
- (c) Significance.
- (d) Limitations of Education.

Unit II: Class room teaching:

- (a) Special plans of students grouping for classroom teaching.
- (b) The problem of individual differences.
- (c) Different plans and their psychological aspects.
- (d) Heterogeneous group. Inter class grouping, individual instruction, Homogenous grouping.

Unit III: Education for exceptional children.

- (a) Meaning and characteristics of exceptional children.
- (b) Advantage and disadvantages of labeling exceptional children. Gifted children education.
- (c) Adjustment of gifted and talented children.

Unit IV: Educational for Special Children.

- (a) Adjustment and education of children with attention deficit disorder (ADD).
- (b) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
- (c) Adjustment and education of children with hearing impairment.

Unit V: Educational Technology and Programmed Training:

- (a) Meaning and importance of educational technology.
- (b) Meaning of programmed learning.
- (c) Skinner's view points towards programmed learning.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Divesta and Thompson (1985). Educational Psychology. New York Appleton Centry.

Fraudsem, AN (1961). Educational Psychology. New York Mc Graw Hill.

Lindgren, H. (1976). Educational Psychology in the classroom. Hong Kog: John Wiley.

Rao, S. Narayan (2002). Educational Psychology. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited Publishers.

S. S Chauhan (1984). Advanced Educational Psychology. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

Skinner, CE (2002). Educational Psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Ltd.

PSY C/P 12 : PRACTICAL

Time: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 50+10+10

Fifty marks for conduction of testing and ten marks for viva-voce and ten marks for practical books.

Four questions will be set, in which candidates will have to answer two questions

UNIT I. Retroactive Inhibition:

- (a) As a function of similarity between original learning and interpolated learning.
- (b) As a function of the strength of the original learning and interpolated learning.

UNIT II. Motivation:

- (a) Zeigarnik Effect.
- (b) Level of Aspiration.

UNIT III. Reaction Time:

- (a) Simple and Complex RT.
- (b) Choice and Discriminative RT.

UNIT IV. Work and Fatigue:

- (a) Pneumography – measurement of bodily change due to emotion.
- (b) Mental work and Ergograph.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Collins and Drever (1976). *A First Laboratory Guide to Psychology*. New York : Academic Press.

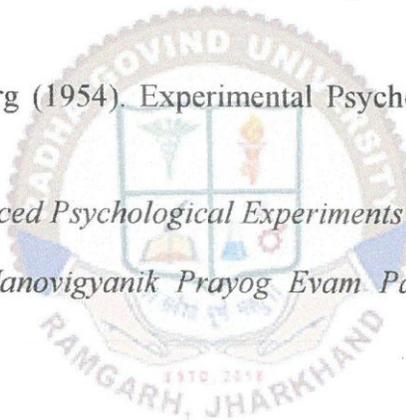
Postman, L and Egan JP (1949). *Experimental Psychology: An Introduction*. New York: Harper and Row.

Underwood, B. J. (1949). *Experimental Psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century – Crofts.

Woodnorth and Scholsberg (1954). *Experimental Psychology*. New York : Hall, Rinchart and Winston Inc.

Singh, A.K. (2006). Advanced Psychological Experiments and Testing (In Hindi)

Suleman, M. (2005). Manovigyanik Prayog Evam Parikshan. Patna: Motilal Banarsidas. (In Hindi)



SEMESTER- IV

Paper	Subject code	Nature of the course	No. of credits	Teaching per week (in hrs)	Minimum teaching required
XIII	PSY E 13	Environmental Psychology	5	5	60
XIV	PSY E 14	Clinical Psychology	5	5	60
XV	PSY E 15	Personality Theories	5	5	60
XVI	PSY D 16	Dissertation	5	5	60/120

PSYE 13- ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit 1: Introduction

- (a) Definition and scope.
- (b) Methods.
- (c) Method: Survey research, Field studies, Experimental method.

Unit II: Theoretical Approach:

Environmental behaviour theories

- (a) Environmental load theory,
- (b) Behavioural constraint theory
- (c) Environmental Stress theory.

Unit III: Social issues in environmental psychology:

Crowding:

- (a) Nature of crowding.
- (b) Theories of crowding.
- (c) Effect of crowding on human behaviour.

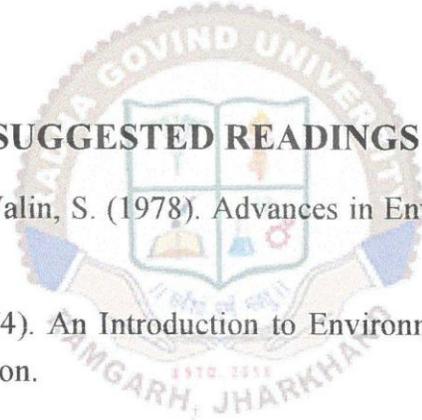
Unit IV: Environmental stress and management:

Environmental stress:

- (a) Nature and characteristics.
- (b) Natural hazards.
- (c) Man-made hazards.
- (d) Technological hazards.

Unit V: Pollution: Nature, types and factors, Psychological and physical consequences and management.

- (a) Noise Pollution.
- (b) Air Pollution.
- (c) Water Pollution.



SUGGESTED READINGS

Bann, A, Singer, J. and Valin, S. (1978). *Advances in Environmental Psychology*. New York: Eribaum.

Ittelson, W.H. et al. (1974). *An Introduction to Environmental Psychology*. New York: Rinehart and Winston.

Jain, Udai (1985). *The Psychological Consequence of Crowding* New York: Sage.

Stokols, D. and Altman (1987). *Handbook of Environmental Psychology*. (Eds). New York: Wiley.

Stokols, D. (Ed) (1977). *Perspectives on Environment and Behaviour*. New York: Sage.

PSY E 14 CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit- I: Foundation of Clinical Psychology:

- (a) Concept, aims of clinical psychology.
- (b) Application of clinical Psychology
- (c) Current status of clinical psychology

Unit II: Clinical Psychologists in Action:

- (a) Roles in child guidance clinic.
- (b) Industrial and vocational guidance clinics.
- (c) Educational institutions and mental hospitals.
- (d) Penal institutions.

Unit III: Psycho-diagnosis:

- (a) Meaning and types of psychodiagnosis.
- (b) Meaning and nature of clinical interview.
- (c) Types of clinical interview.
- (d) Meaning and types of psychological tests.

Unit IV: Clinical Assessment:

- (a) Meaning and nature of clinical assessment.
- (b) Components and process of clinical assessment.
- (c) Stages and techniques of clinical assessment.

Unit V: Psychotherapies:

- (a) Freudian Psychoanalytic Therapy: Meaning, goal, method, merits and limitations of Freudian psychoanalytic therapy.
- (b) Cognitive Therapy: Beck cognitive therapy, Rational emotive therapy: Meaning, goal, method, merits and limitations.
- (d) Behaviour Therapy: Meaning and techniques of behavior therapy: Systematic desensitization, aversion, flooding, contingency management; merits and limitations.
- (e) Group Therapy: Meaning, method, types, merits and limitations.
- (f) Shock Therapy: Meaning, method, merits and limitations.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Alam, Shah (2009). Basics of Guidance and Counselling. New Delhi: Global Vision Publishing House.

Beinstein, Douglas A and Neitzel, Michael T (1987). Introduction to Clinical Psychology. New York: Academic Press.

Kaplan, H. I. and Sadock, B. J. (1988). Comparative Test Book of Psychiatry, (5th edition). Baltimore : W. Wilkins.

Krochin, Shelden, J (1982). Modern Clinical Psychology. New Delhi : CBS Publication.

Wolpe, R and W Dryden (ed.) (1996). Hand Book of Counselling Psychology. New Delhi: Sage

Wolberg, L. R. (1988). The Techniques of Psychotherapy (IV ed.). Vol. I and Vol. II. Philadelphia : Grune and Stratton Inc.

Hassan, S (2000). Naidanik Manovigyan. Patna: Motilal Banarsidas. (In Hindi)



PSY E 15 PERSONLITY THEORIES

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

Usually nine questions of equal value will be set, out of which students shall have to answer five questions. Q No. 1 will be compulsory consisting of seven very short answer type questions (each of two marks) conversing two entire syllabus and the candidates are required to give their answers in maximum 50 words.

Unit- I: Personality:

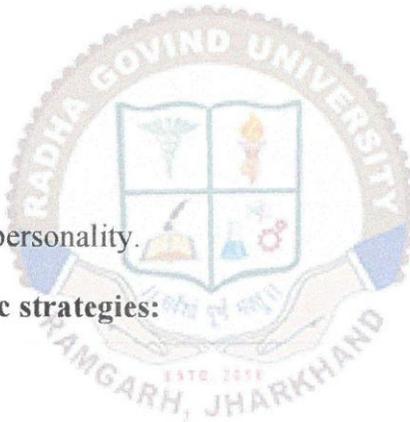
- (a) Concept.
- (b) Approaches
 - Ideographic
 - Nomothetic.
- (c) Types and trait.
- (d) Indian approach to personality.

Unit- II: Psychoanalytic strategies:

- (a) Freud.
- (b) Adler.
- (c) Jung.

Unit- III: The dispositional strategy:

- (a) Murray's need theory.
- (b) Mc Clelland- Atkinson approach to personality.



Unit- IV: The Phenomenological Strategy:

- (a) Maslow need hierarchy theory.
- (b) Lewin's field theory

Unit-V Determinates of personality:

- (a) Biological
- (b) Socio-cultural
- (c) Economic.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Bisoff, L.J (1970). Interpreting Personality Theories. New York: Harper and Roe.

Hall C.S and G. Lindzey (1978). Theories of Personalities (III Ed.) New York: J Wiley and Sons.

Hjelle L.A and Zeigler D.J (1991). Personality Theories : Basic Assumptions, Research and Applications (2nd ed). International Students Edition.

Srivastava Ramji, et al. (2012). Personality Psychology. Agamgarh: Motilal Banarsidas. (Hindi version).

Singh, A.K. (2007). Vyaktitva ka Manovigyan. Patna: Motilal Banarsidas.

PSY D 16: DISSERTATION

Students will be allotted problems from different fields of psychology. The students will have to work under the supervision of a teacher of the department. They will have to select a problem in consultation with their supervisor. Sample size should not be less than 60 and two scales should be administered on the sample. The data collected data will have to be analyzed and interpreted the light of aims and objectives formulated earlier. The students will be required to submit electronically typed two copies of hardbound dissertation along with the raw data on week before the examination.

Evaluation will be made by two external examiners and internal examiner at the time of viva-voce examination. The date of viva-voce examination will be announced with the date of practical examinations.

