

M. A. Psychology
Revised Syllabus
(Regular Stream)

M.A. PSYCHOLOGY

Revised regulation to be implemented from 2015-16 academic year

Pattern : Semester system
Duration : 4 Semesters in two academic years
Course pattern :

- All the papers in the first three semesters are compulsory.
- Three papers in the semester-IV are compulsory and the student will select two out of four papers as optional papers.
- The student will study a total of twenty papers with five papers per semester.

Scheme of evaluation :

- Double valuation by internal and external examiners
- Two Mid-term examinations will be conducted for 20 marks and average will be calculated
- Maximum marks for each paper – 100 (80 marks for semester end examinations + 20 marks for mid exams).
- Pass mark in theory papers – 30 marks
- Pass mark in Practical, practicum, project reports and case studies – 40 marks
- An aggregate of 40% in each semester is required for the student to be declared as passed in that semester.
- Grading system is followed which is given below:

A student will be given for each paper on the basis of the marks obtained in the respective papers. The grades will be given as follows

S. No.	Range of Marks	Grade	Grade Points
1.	> 85%	O	10.0
2.	75% - 85%	A	9.0
3.	67% - 74%	B	8.0
4.	58% - 66%	C	7.0
5.	50% - 57%	D	6.0
6.	40% - 49%	E	5.0
7.	< 39%	F (Fail)	0.0

8. Incomplete (Subsequently changed into pass I or E to O or F grade on subsequent appearance of the examination) 0.0

Calculation of SGPA as given by the Office. A copy is enclosed.

Semester Grade point Average (SGPA) will be calculated for each semester and the candidate has to secure a minimum of 5.0 SGPA for a pass in each semester.

The candidate will be declared to have passed in the course only if he/she secures 5.0 CGPA (Course Grade point Average)

Classification of successful candidates is based on CGPA as follows.

Distinction	CGPA	8.0 or more
I Class	CGPA	6.5 or more but less than 8.0
II Class	CGPA	5.5 or more but less than 6.5
Pass	CGPA	5.0 or more but less than 5.5

Paper No.	Title	Credit	Max Marks	Double valuation (Internal & External)	Internal Assessment
I Semester					
101	Principles of Psychology	4	100	80	20
102	Psychology of Life Span Development	4	100	80	20
103	Physiological Psychology	4	100	80	20
104	Psychological Testing	4	100	80	20
105	Psychological testing practicals	6	100	80	20
	Total	22	500	400	100

II Semester

201	Personality	4	100	80	20
202	Psychopathology	4	100	80	20
203	Research Methodology	4	100	80	20
204	Cognitive Psychology	4	100	80	20
205	Cognitive Psychology practicals	6	100	80	20
Total		22	500	400	100

III Semester

301	Social Psychology	4	100	80	20
302	Community Psychology	4	100	80	20
303	Counseling Psychology	4	100	80	20
304	Health Psychology	4	100	80	20
305	Case Studies	6	100	80	20
Total		22	500	400	100

IV Semester

401	Clinical Psychology	4	100	80	20
402	Organizational Behavior	4	100	80	20
403	Project	6	100	80	20

Optional papers

The student will select any two subjects from the following (404 to 407) A minimum of 6 students are necessary for a subject to be allotted.

404	Educational Psychology	4	100	80	20
405	Rehabilitation Psychology	4	100	80	20
406	Indian Psychology	4	100	80	20
407	Parapsychology	4	100	80	20
Total		22	500	400	100

Note: Records/Case studies/Project reports have to be submitted one week before the commencement of the examination failing which the student shall forfeit the allotted marks.

Semester I

Paper - 101: PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY

- I. Historical origins of psychology as a science
 1. Philosophical antecedents: classical Greek thought (Democritus, Plato, Aristotle); Continental Renaissance (Descartes); British empiricism (John Locke, James Mill and John S. Mill); Nativism (Kant)
- II. Beginnings of experimental tradition and emergence of Schools in psychology
 1. Psychophysics (Weber, Fechner, Helmholtz, Wundt) and Scaling Techniques.
 2. Emergence of schools: Structuralism, functionalism, behaviorism, Gestalt, Psychoanalysis
 3. Development of psychology in India
- III. Emotion
 1. Theories of emotion: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Cognitive theories
- IV. Motivation
 1. Theories of motivation: Freud's unconscious motivation theory, Maslow's need hierarchy theory, McClelland's achievement motivation theory
- V. Personality
 1. Psychoanalytic theories : Freud, Jung, Adler
 2. Type and trait approaches : Eysenck and Cattell
 3. Developmental approach : Erik Erikson

Recommended Books:

1. Baron, R.A. (2007). Psychology (Fifth edition) New Delhi: Pearson Prentice-Hall of India.
2. Chaplin, P., & Kraweic, T.S. (1974). System and Theories in Psychology. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
3. Marx, M.H. & Hillix, W.A. (1987). Systems and Theories in Psychology. New York: McGraw Hill.
4. Schultz, D. (1985). A History of Modern Psychology. New York: Academic Press.
5. Wolman, B.H. (1973). Handbook of Psychology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
6. Woodworth, R., & Schlosberg, (1976). Experimental Psychology. New York: Holt and Rinehart.

PAPER 101 : PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 x 20 = 60

1. Explain various theories of emotion.
2. Give a detailed account of philosophical antecedents of modern Psychology?
3. Critically evaluate Maslow's Hierarchy theory?
4. Explain in detail the psychophysical methods.
5. Write briefly about the schools of psychology you have studied, Explaining how they contribute to the understanding of human behavior.

SECTION – B

Answer any Five of the following:

5 x 4 = 20

1. Explain the concept of Collective Unconsciousness.
2. Write briefly about scaling techniques.
3. Give an account of Erik Erikson's Theory.
4. Describe Pre-independence phase in the development of psychology.
5. Explain Freud's concept of Unconscious motivation.
6. Briefly describe McClelland's achievement motivation theory.
7. Discuss the trait approach to personality?
8. What is John Locke's concept of tabula rasa.

SEMESTER I

PAPER - 102: PSYCHOLOGY OF LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT

- I. Definition, nature and evolution of the field

Research Methods : Experimental and Non-experimental (Case Studies, Observation, Interviews)

Factors influencing development : Heredity, Environment, Importance of critical periods in development

- II. Beginnings of Life : Important aspects of development in the pre-natal and post-natal period

 Development in Infancy and Toddlerhood

 Physical and motor skills

 Learning and Maturation

 Cognitive development : Piaget's theory

 Language development : Learning and nativism theories (Chomsky)
 Personality and social development : Contributions of Freud, Erikson, Bowlby

 Development in Early Childhood

 Physical and motor skills

 Cognitive development : Piagets' theory

 Language development : Development of social speech

 Personality and Social Development : Contributions of Freud, Erikson, Bandura

 Role of rearing practices : Gender roles and gender stereotyping

 Gender schema theory of Bem

III. Development in middle childhood

Physical and motor skills development

Cognitive development : Piaget's theory

Moral development : Piaget and Kohlberg

Personality and social development : Freud, Erikson and Bandura

Development of self-concept Influence of peer relationships

Development in Adolescence

Physical development and maturation

Cognitive development : Piaget

Adolescent Ego-centricism

Moral development : Kohlberg

Personality and social development :Contribution of Hall, Mead, Freud and Erikson

Identity formation

IV. Development in young adulthood

Physical development

Sensory and psychomotor functioning

Cognitive development: Schaie's stages of cognitive development

Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence

Moral development : Kohlberg's theory

Gilligan's levels of moral development in women

Personality and social development: Normative crisis model and timing-of-events Model

Intimate relationships of Marriage, Parenthood

Vocational development

Development in middle adulthood

Physical changes of Middle age

Aspects of intellectual development

Personality and social development: Jung, Erikson, Peck

Psychological developments critical to adjustment

Issues related to occupation

V. Late Adulthood : Old Age

Physical changes

Issues related to intellectual functioning

Personality and social development::Erikson,

Peck's three adjustments of late adulthood; Vaillant's factors in emotional health

Personal relationships in late life Attitudes towards death, dying and bereavement

Recommended reading:

Hurlock, E.B. (1980). Developmental Psychology: A life span Approach. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.

Papalia, D.E. & Olds, S.W. (1992). Human Development. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill

Beck, L. (2003). Child Development. New Delhi: Pearson

PAPER - 102: PSYCHOLOGY OF LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks:80

SECTION – A

Answer any THREE of the following:

3 x 20 =60

1. Explain Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development?
2. Write in detail about Research Methods used to study issues related to Life span development?
3. Give a critical account of Kolberg's theory of Moral development?
4. Describe the role of child rearing practices in the formation of gender identity?
5. Elucidate issues related to family adjustment and occupation during middle adulthood?

SECTION – B

Answer any FIVE of the following:

5 x 4 =20

1. Give a brief account of Freud's Psychosexual stages of development?
2. What are the important aspects of development in prenatal period?
3. Write briefly about Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence?
4. Describe Language development during infancy period?
5. Briefly discuss emotional health associated with late adulthood?
6. What are the contributions of Hall for the understanding of adolescent personality?
7. Discuss the aspects involved in learning?
8. Explain the physiological changes in the late adulthood?

SEMESTER-I

PAPER – 103: PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit I.

1. Introduction to physiological psychology
2. Neuron :
 - a. Anatomy
 - b. Excitatory postsynaptic influences
 - c. Inhibitory post synaptic influences
 - d. Chemical basis – neurotransmitters
 - e. Pre synaptic influences

Organization of Nervous system

1. Structure of Nervous system: Peripheral nervous system, spinal cord and brain.
2. Cerebral Hemispheres, capabilities of Right and Left hemispheres.

Unit II.

Hormones and Behavior

1. Major endocrine glands and their functions
2. Hormones of stress
3. Hormones of growth, Sexual behavior and reproduction.

Unit III.

Physiological basis of perception

1. Vision: Structure of the eye (retina, rods and cones), mechanisms for Pattern vision and color vision.
2. Audition: Structure of the ear, processing auditory information.

Physiological basis of Emotions and Learning and

Amygdala

1. Role of hypothalamus, limbic system in emotionality
2. a. Physiological changes during learning.
 - b. Role of hippocampus and cerebellum in learning.

Reference:

Levinthal, C.F.(1996). Introduction to Physiological Psychology, 3rd edition, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.

Pinel, J.P.J. (2006). Biopsychology, 6th edition. New Delhi, Pearson Education.

Morgan, T.C and Stella, E . (1950). Physiological Psychology

Schwartz, M. (1978). Physiological Psychology, New Jersey, Prentice Hall.

Bridgeman, . (1994) The Biology of the Behavior and mind, New York, Prentice Hall.

PAPER – 103: PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hours

Max.marks:80

Section – A

Answer any of three of the following.

3 × 20 = 60

1. Explain in detail the pre and post synaptic influences on neural activity and functions?
2. Describe the structure and function of the brain?
3. Give an account of the major endocrine glands and explain their functions?
4. Discuss the relationship of Hormones with stress?
5. Write about the mechanisms for pattern and color vision?

Section – B

Answer any five of the following

5 × 4 = 20

1. Give a brief account of the neurotransmitters.
2. State the functions of Right and Left hemispheres of the brain.
3. Explain the role of hormones in reproduction.
4. Function of thalamus
5. Describe the process of auditory information.
6. What is the role of hippocampus in learning.
7. Write the functions of spinal cord.
8. Discuss the hormones of stress.

Semester I

Paper - 104: Psychological Testing

I Historical development of psychological testing

Nineteenth Century to the present

Nature and use of psychological tests

Nature of a psychological test

Uses and varieties of psychological tests

Control in the use of a psychological test

Examiner and situational variables

Test-taker's perspective

Psychometry

a) Theory of test scores

True score, error score

Test score and factor theory

b) Item writing

Meaning and types of items

Difference between essay type tests and objective type tests

General guidelines for item writing

General methods of scoring objective test items

c) Response sets in test scores

Meaning and types of response sets.

Implications and elimination of response sets.

d) Item analysis

Meaning and purpose of item analysis

Item difficulty

Index of discrimination

Effectiveness of distracters or foils

Factors influencing the index of difficulty and the index of discrimination

Speed and power tests

Problems of item analysis

II. Psychometry continued

e) Reliability

Meaning of reliability

Types of reliability

Factors influencing reliability of test scores

How to improve reliability of test scores

Index of reliability

f) Validity

Meaning of validity

Types of validity

Statistical methods for calculating validity

Factors influencing validity

Relation of validity to reliability

g) Norms and test scales

Meaning of Norm-referencing and criterion referencing

Steps in developing norms

Types of norms and test scales

Attitude scale construction

- a) Method of equal-appearing intervals
- b) Method of summated ratings
- c) Method of cumulative scaling

III. Psychological Testing

a) Measurement of Intelligence

Definition, types and theories of intelligence

Seguin Form Board, Binet scales, Weschler's scales, Culture Fair Tests, Progressive Matrices

Psychological issues in ability testing

b) Measurement of Aptitude, Achievement and Interest

Aptitude and achievement

Distinction between aptitude tests and achievement tests

Types of aptitude tests: Differential Aptitude Test (DAT),

David's Battery of Differential Aptitude Test (DBDA)

Types of achievement tests: The Strong Interest Inventory (SII)

Thurston Interest Schedule

c) Measurement of personality

Meaning and purpose of personality measurement

Some representative personality inventories (16 PF, MMPI, BAI, EPQ, STAI, BDI, ASEBA, GHQ, etc)

Evaluation of personality inventories

d) Projective techniques

Nature of projective techniques

Inkblot technique

Pictorial technique

Verbal technique

Performance techniques

Evaluation of projective techniques

e) Applications of testing

Major contexts of current test use

Educational testing

Occupational testing

Test use in clinical and counseling psychology

Ethical and social consideration in testing

Ethical issues in psychological testing and assessment

User qualifications and professional competence

Protection of privacy

Confidentiality

Communicating tests results

Testing diverse populations

RECOMMENDED READING

1. Anastasi, A & Urbina S. (1997) *Psychological Testing*. New Jersey : Prentice Hall International.
2. D.Amato, M.R.(1979) *Experimental Psychology, Methodology, Psychophysics and Learning*. New Delhi:Tata Mc Graw-Hill.
3. Freeman, F.B. (1971) *Theory and Practice of Psychological Testing*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH publishing Company.
4. Gronbach, I.J. (1960) *Essentials of Psychological Testing*. New York: Harper.
5. Guilford J.P. (1954). *Psychometric methods*. New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing company Ltd.

6. Gulliksen, H (1965) Theory Mental tests. New york: John Wiley.
7. Kaplan, R.M & Saccuzzo, D.P (2007). Psychological Testing. Delhi: Cengage Learning India.
8. Kerlinger, H (1978) Foundations of Behavioural Research New Delhi: Subject Publications.
9. Nunnally, J. (1967) Psychological Measurement. New York: Mc Graw Hill.
10. Singh A.K. (2004) Tests measurements and Research Methods in Behavioural science Patna: Bharati Bhavan Publishers and Distributors.

SEMESTER - I
PAPER 104; PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hours.

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION - A

Answer any THREE of the following:

3x 20= 60

1. Describe the different types of item analysis
2. Describe the major types and uses of psychological tests
3. What is reliability? Describe the different types of reliability
4. What are norms? Why are they important? Describe any two types of norms
5. Discuss the psychological issues involved in ability testing

SECTION - B

Answer any FIVE of the following:

5 x 4 = 20

1. What is construct validity?
2. What are Speed and Power tests?
3. Method of summated ratings.
4. Confidentiality in revealing test results
5. Types of Weschler Intelligence tests
6. ASEBA
7. What is the meaning of I.Q?
8. What are the contributions of Esquirol and Seguin?

Semester I

Paper - 105: Psychological testing practicals

Part-A: At least 10 tests have to be conducted and written with a minimum of two from each unit.

I. Ability tests :

1. Ravens progressive matrices tests
2. Weschler's Adult Intelligence test
3. Weschler's Intelligence scale for children
4. Seguire Form Board

II. Aptitude and Interest tests :

1. Differential Aptitude tests
2. Thurstone Interest schedule
3. David's Battery of Differential aptitude test

III. Personality and adjustment scales :

1. **MBTI**
2. Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF)
3. Bell's Adjustment Inventory.
4. State and Trait Anxiety Inventory
5. Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory (MMPI).
6. **ASEBA** Problem checklist.

IV. Projective tests :

1. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT).
2. Rorschach Ink Blot test.
3. Rosenweig Picture Frustration test.
4. Rotter incomplete sentence blank.

Part-B: At least two practicals have to be conducted and written.

1. Educational guidance.

On the basis of scores obtained on an intelligence test, an interest test, an aptitude test, school marks and socio economic status assess the educational options of student.

2. Estimation of Deterioration Quotient.

Using WAIS determine the deterioration quotient of a person above 60 years of age. Administer PGI or Weschler memory scale on the same person and compare the results.

3. Assessing abilities of a child.

Assess abilities of a child by administering the WISC, CFIT and SPM and compare the results of the three tests.

4. Assessing the personality of a child.

Assess the personality of a child by administering a personality inventory and CAT. Compare the results of the two tests.

5. Assessing the personality of an adult.

Evaluate the personality of an adult by administering a personality inventory and TAT. Compare the results of the two tests.

6. Assessing the adjustment and problems of an adolescent.

Identify the adjustment problems of an adolescent by administering ASEBA's Youth Self Report (11-18) and Bell's adjustment inventory.

Scheme of examination:

Mid Semester examinations	: 20 Marks
Record	: 50 Marks
Administration of test and	: 10 Marks *
Interpretation of test results	
Viva voce	: 20 Marks
Total	: 100 Marks

Note:

*: The student is required to administer a test on a subject.

The student is given an answered test which he/she has to score and interpret.

RECOMMENDED READING:

1. Anastasi, A. & Urbina, S. (1997) *Psychological Testing*. New Jersey : Prentice Hall International Inc.

2. Freeman, G.B. (1971) *Theory and Practice of Psychological testing*. New Delhi : Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
3. Kaplan, R.M & Saccuzzo, D.P (2007). *Psychological Testing*. Delhi: Cengage Learning India.
4. Singh, A.K. (2004). *Test Measurements and Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences*. Patna: Bharat Bhavan Publishers and Distributors.

SEMESTER II

Paper 201: Personality

Unit – I

Psychoanalytic approach

1. Scope and concept of the study of personality
2. Introduction to the psychoanalytic Theory – Freud’s Psychoanalytic theory
3. Neo-Freudian theories – Jung, Adler, Mahler’s Object Relations object relations theory
4. The organization of personality, ego psychology; liabilities of psychoanalytic approach

Unit – II

A - Dispositional Approach

1. Introduction to the dispositional strategy. Heritable aspects of personality: Type approaches to Personality – Eysenck’s type approach.
2. Trait theories – Allport and Cattell’s trait approach
3. The concept of motive, Murray’s need theory. The need for achievement – The McClelland – Atkinson Approach; Power
4. Recent trends in trait approach – the Big Five Factor theory. Limitations of dispositional approach.

B – Phenomenological Approach

1. Introduction to Phenomenology and Phenomenological approach
2. Maslow’s hierarchical theory of Human Motivation
3. Kelly’s theory of personal constructs
4. Carl Rogers’s theory. Liabilities of phenomenological approach

Unit III

A – Behavioral and Cognitive Approach

1. Radical and Methodological behaviorism
2. Social learning theories: Miller and Dollard, Rotter and Bandura
3. Mischel’s cognitive-behavioral theory
4. Liabilities of the behavioral and cognitive approach. Introduction to personality assessment and change.

B. Issues and ethics in assessment.

Suggested Readings:

1. Liebert, R. M. & Spiegler, M.D. **Personality : Strategies and issues**. Pacific Grove California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.
2. Biscoff, L. J. (1970). **Interpreting Personality theories**. New York: Harper & Roe.
3. Hall, C. S. & Lindzey, G. (1978). **Theories of Personality**, 3rd Ed. New York: J. Wiley & Sons.
4. Hjelle, L. A. & Zeigler, D. J. (1991). **Personality Theories: Basic assumptions, research & applications**. 2nd Ed. International Student Edition. McGraw Hill, International Book Co.
5. Pervin, L.A. (1975). **Personality: Theory, assessment and research**. 2nd Ed. New York: Wiley International ed.
6. Sahakian, w. s. (1965). **Psychology of personality: Readings in theory**. Chicago: Rand Mc-Nally College Publication Co.
7. Magnusson, D., & Endler, N. S. (1977). **Personality at crossroads**, New Jersey, Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
8. Friedman, H. S. & Schstack, M.W. (2011)**Personality:Classic Theories and Modern Research** (5th Ed.). Needham Heights, M. A.:Allyn and Bacon.
9. John, O.P., Robins, R.W. & Perwin, L.A. (Eds.) (2008). **Handbook of personality theory and Research** (3rd ed) New York. Guilford Publications.
10. Schultz, D. P. & Schultz, S. E. (2009). **Theories of Personality** (9th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning
11. Mayer, J. D. (2007). **Personality: A Systems Approach**. Boston, M. A.: Allyn & Bacon

PAPER 201 – PERSONALITY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

SECTION – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3x20= 60

1. Define personality. Explain the scope and concept of psychology.
2. Write a note on ego psychology and explain its limitations
3. What are the heritable aspects of personality and briefly discuss Eyesenck's type approach?
4. Explain recent trends in trait approach.
5. Critically examine the Phenomenological approach.

SECTION – B

Answer Any Five of the following

5x4=20

1. Explain Social Learning theories of Rotter and Bandura
2. Discuss the liabilities of behavioral and cognitive approach.
3. Describe Need for Achievement.
4. Explain Mahler's Object Relations
5. Write an essay on Murray's need theory
6. Explain Carl Roger's theory
7. Give a detailed description of Personality Assessment
8. Write an essay on recent trends in trait approach

SEMESTER II

PAPER - 202: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

- I. Definition and criteria of psychological abnormality
Historical views of abnormal behavior and current trends
Theoretical perspectives: Psychodynamic, Behavioral, Cognitive, Humanistic, Classification systems: DSM and ICD

- II Causes of abnormal behavior
Biogenic : genetic defects, constitutional liabilities, hormonal and neurotransmitter imbalances, physical deprivation, brain pathology
Psychosocial : parental deprivation, pathogenic family patterns, early trauma, pathogenic interpersonal relations, severe stress
Socio-cultural : War and violence, group prejudice and discrimination, poverty and unemployment

- III Clinical picture of disorders
 - A. Disorders of childhood and adolescence : Hyperkinetic, conduct, anxiety, elimination disorders, learning, communication and coordination disorders, Autism, mental retardation

 - B. Common mental disorders : Generalized anxiety, phobias, obsessive-Compulsive, panic, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, eating disorders, dissociative disorders, somatoform, psychophysiological disorders, personality disorders, nonorganic sleep disorders, impulse control disorders.

- IV. A. Disorders related to substance use : Depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis

B. Sexual disorders : Sexual dysfunctions, paraphilias

IV A. Severe mental disorders:

Schizophrenia

Delusional disorders

Mood disorders

Organic mental disorders of dementia, delirium and due to brain damage

B. Growth of mental hospitals in India

Culture-bound syndromes in India

Eastern and Western perspectives on mental health

Recommended Books:

1. Altrocchi, J. (1980) Abnormal Behaviour. New York: Hartcount brace Jovanovich
2. American Psychiatric Association (1994). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV). Washington, D.C. APA.
3. Bootzin, R.R. & Acocella, J.R. (1994). Abnormal Psychology: Current Perspectives. New York: McGraw Hill Publishing Company.
4. Carson, R.C., Butcher, J.N. & Mineka, S. (1996). Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life. New York: Harper Collins College Publishers.
5. Cokerham, W.C. (1996). Sociology of Mental Disorders. New York: McGraw Hill International.
6. Davison, G.C. & Neale, J.M. (1990). Abnormal Psychology. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

7. Duke, M.P. & Nowicki, S. (1986). *Abnormal Psychology: A New Look*. Tokyo: CES Publishing Japan Limited.

8. Kapoor, M.(1994). *Mental Health of Indian Children*. New Delhi: Sage.

9. Sharma, S. (1990) *Mental Hospitals in India*, New Delhi: Directorate General of Health Services.

PAPER – 202: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

Answer any THREE of the following:

3 x 20 = 60

1. Define abnormality and describe some criteria used for distinguishing normal and abnormal behavior.
2. What is the role of learning in the development of abnormal behavior.
3. Delineate some psychological factors which may lead to the development or exacerbation of a medical condition.
4. Describe characteristics associated with attention-deficit and descriptive behavior disorder.
5. What are mood disorders. Differentiate between major depression and bipolar disorders.

SECTION – B

Answer any FIVE of the following:

5 x 4 = 20

1. Give a brief account of the major landmarks in the history of abnormal psychology.
2. Discuss Sigmund Freud's contribution in understanding anxiety.
3. Trace the influence of psychogenic and sociocultural factors in the development of mental illness.
4. Examine the development of obsessive compulsive personality. Describe the cognitive approach to understanding schizophrenic disorders.
5. Define mental health. Discuss the concept of mental health as understood from Eastern perspectives.
7. Describe the eating disorders evident in adolescence.
8. Explain culture bound syndromes in India.

Semester II

Paper – 203: Research Methodology

I. Basic concepts of experimental method

1. Variable

Qualitative and quantitative variables

Independent variables

Dependent variables

Extraneous variables

2. Experimental control

Independent variable control

Extraneous variable control

3. Sampling

Probability sampling methods

Non probability sampling methods

4. Problem and hypothesis

II. Methods of data collection

1. Qualitative methods

a) Observation

Purpose of observation

Types of observation

b) Interview

Types of interview

Major functions of interview

Factors affecting the uses of interviews

Advantages and disadvantages of interview

Important sources of errors in interview

c) Content analysis

Purposes of content analysis

Methods of content analysis

Evaluation of content analysis

2. Quantitative methods

a) Questionnaires

Types of questionnaires

Functions and applicability of questionnaires

b) Rating scales

Types of rating scales

(Numerical, graphical, standard, Q sort, Semantic differential, sociometry)

Errors in ratings

Methods of improving effectiveness of rating scales

3. Types of research

a) Experimental research

Laboratory experiments

Field experiments

b) Non-experimental research

Ex-post facto research

Field study

Survey research

Case studies

Ethnographic studies

III. Statistics

a) Types of scales (Ordinal, Nominal, Interval and ratio scales)

b) Graphic representation of data

c) Measures of central tendency and variability

d) Characteristics, deviations and applications of normal probability curve

e) Standard error for measures of central tendency and variability

f) Correlations -

Pearson Product moment correlation

Rank order correlation

Biserial correlation

Point biserial correlation

Tetra choric correlation

Phi coefficient

Partial correlation

Multiple correlation

g) Regression analysis

h) Factor analysis

i) Multivariate statistics

j) Non parametric statistics

Chi-square

Sign test

Median test

Sign rank test

u test
Kruskal-Wallis H test
Friedman test

IV. Designs

Between subject designs

Two randomized group designs
More than two randomized group designs
Factorial design
Matched group designs
Statistical analysis – t test, F test.

Within subject designs

Two conditions
Several conditions
Evaluation
Statistical analysis – t test, F test

Single subject designs

Paradigm of single subject experimental research
With draw designs
Reversal design
Multiple base line designs
Changing criterion designs
Data analysis
Evaluation

Quasi-experimental designs

V. Writing a research report

Structure and format
Style of writing
Evaluating a research report

Recommended reading:

1. D.Amto, M.R. (1979). Experimental Psychology, Methodology Psychophysics and Learning. New Delhi : Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
2. Garrett, H.E. (1966) Statistics in Psychology and Education. Bombay : Vakils Feefer & Simon Pvt. Ltd.

3. Guilford J.P. (1965). *Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education* (4th Edn.). New Delhi: Subject Publications.
4. Herson, M. & Barlow, D.H. (1980) *Single – Case Experimental Designs* NewDelhi : Prentice – Hall of India Limited.
5. Kerlinger, F.N. (1978) *Foundations of Behavioural Research,* New Delhi : Subject Publications.
6. Kurtz, A.K. & Mayo, S.T. (1980). *Statistical methods in Education and Psychology.* New Delhi : Narosa Publishing House.
7. Mc.Guigan, F.J. (1990) *Experimental Psychology* New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Limited.

PAPER 203 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks:80

Section – A

Answer any Three of the following

3 x 20 = 60

1. State importance of control in behavioural research. Discuss different techniques for controlling experimental variables?
2. Compare and contrast laboratory experiment and field experiment with the help of suitable examples?
3. What are different types of correlations? Discuss any two correlations methods?
4. What is meant by Factorial design. Statistically analyze it with a hypothetical example?
5. Discuss the different important designs of single subject experimental research?

Section-B

Answer any Five of the following

5 x 4 = 20

1. What is an independent variable? Differentiate between type E and type S independent variables?
2. Describe cluster sampling.
3. What are type-1 and type-2 errors?
4. Differentiate parametric tests with nonparametric tests?
5. How is matching variable selected in a matched group design?
6. Explain the importance of sampling research.

7. State two important differences between single subject research and large N research?
8. Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of two probability sampling methods?

Semester II

Paper - 204: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

- I. Definition and domain of cognitive psychology
Perception, attention, memory, language, thinking, concept formation and creativity
- II. Perception
 1. Principles of perceptual organization : figure and ground, Isomorphism, grouping, closure, proximity, similarity, contrast, pregnanz
 2. Perceptual processes : Perceptual processes : Pattern Recognition, depth perception, colour, movement, illusions
 3. Perceptual constancies : colour, shape, size
 4. Plasticity of perception : Innate or learned?
 5. Attention and reaction time
 6. Extra sensory perception
- III. Learning
 1. Work of Ebbinghaus, Pavlov, Hull, Tolman, & Skinner
 2. Verbal learning – Meaningfulness of material distribution of practice, whole vs part method, active recitation and transfer of training
- IV. Memory and forgetting

Long term and short term memory, Retroactive and Proactive Inhibition, Methods of measurement
- V. Thinking and Language
 1. Concept formation, problem solving, decision making, reasoning and Creativity.
 2. Language structure, Language development

Recommended Books:

1. Edward, E. S., & Stephen, M.K. (2007). Cognitive Psychology: Mind and Brain. New Jersey: Prentice Hall India.
2. Baron, R.A. (2007). Psychology (Fifth edition) New Delhi: Pearson Prentice-Hall of India.
3. Chaplin, P., & Kraweic, T.S. (1974). System and Theories in Psychology. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
4. Marx, M.H. & Hillix, W.A. (1987). Systems and Theories in Psychology. New York: McGraw Hill.
5. Morgan, C.T. (1965). Physiological Psychology (3rd edition) Tokyo: McGraw Hill Kogakusha.
6. Schultz, D. (1985). A History of Modern Psychology. New York: Academic Press.
7. Wolman, B.H. (1973). Handbook of Psychology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
8. Woodworth, R., & Schlosberg, (1976). Experimental Psychology. New York: Holt and Rinehart.

PAPER 204: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 x 20 = 60

1. Discuss the pioneering work of Ebbinghaus in the area of learning.
2. Explain the perceptual processes with reference to depth perception and movement.
3. What is verbal learning? Suggest some methods for economy in learning.
4. Explain in detail the factors that affect attention and reaction time.
5. Discuss the causes for forgetting.

SECTION – B

Answer any Five of the following:

5 x 4 = 20

1. Write briefly about the steps involved in creativity.
2. Explain the concepts of thinking and reasoning.
3. Write briefly about the nature of short term memory.
4. Bring out the contributions made by Pavlov in terms of learning.
5. What is extrasensory perception
6. Write briefly about plasticity of perception.
7. What do you understand by figure and ground
8. Explain Concept formation.

SEMESTER II

PAPER – 205 : COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICALS

PART-A: Experimental Psychology Practicals

At least 8 experiments have to be conducted and detailed reports of the same have to be written.

1. Perceptual constancy of size as a function of distance cues using the method of average error.
2. Effect of practice on space perception using Wiggly Blocks.
3. Assessment of extrasensory perception by telepathic, clairvoyant and precognition tests.
4. Comparison of speed for discriminative and choice reaction time.
5. Effect of muscular tension on mental work.
6. Fluctuation in efficiency of continuous work.
7. Transfer of learning and interference effects (P1 & R1) in verbal paired associated material.
8. Span of attention for unconnected letters and words vs connected letters and words
9. Retention for completed and interrupted tasks
10. Types of errors identifiable in learning tests using Peterson's Tests of Rational learning

11. Assessment of memory using recall, recognition and relearning tests, serial position effects in free immediate and delayed recall.
12. Verbal concept formation using geometrical designs.
13. Assessment of abstract concept formation using Hanfmann-Kasanin Blocks.
14. Effect of set in solving verbal and numerical problems
15. Trial and error vs insightful learning

*

Experiment 3 is compulsory

PART B : CASE REPORTS

The student has to choose at least three cases with different psychological problems, study them and write a comprehensive report of the same.

Case – study includes (a) collecting personal information. (b) Conducting interviews (c) gathering the background factors leading to the present problem (d) making valid observations with respect to grooming, speech, non-verbal communication etc. (e) inference based on the verbal reports and behavioral manifestation. The above information is integrated and written in the form of a report.

Marks:

Mid Semester examination	20 Marks
Record (Experimental Psychology Practicals)	30 Marks
Case Reports	10 Marks
Practical conduction and writing the report	20 Marks

(Experimental Psychology)

Viva voce on Experimental Psychology/
Record and case reports

20 Marks

Total:

100 Marks

III Semester

Paper - 301: Social Psychology

- I. Definition and focus of Social Psychology.
History of Social Psychology in India.

Research Methods in Social Psychology: Systematic observation, correlation Method and Experimental Method.
- II. Social Perception – Non verbal communication.
Attribution Theories – Heider, Jones, Kelley & Davis

Impression formation – Asch’s experiments

Social cognition – Effect of schemas and stereotypes

Interpersonal attraction – Friendship, Love and relationships

Social learning theories – Bandura & Rotter

Social Reinforcement theory – Newcomb
- III. Attitudes – Definition, formation and change
Theories of Attitude change

Prejudice, discrimination and deprivation

Discrimination against women and other social groups with specific reference to India

Social Influence – Conformity, Influence, Compliance, Ingratiation, Multiple requests and Obedience
- IV. Pro-social Behaviour – Helping and Intervening
Aggression – Nature, causes and control

Groups – Effect on individual performance and decision making
- V. Social Psychology in action
Leadership, job satisfaction and achievement orientation in world of work

Population Psychology – personal space, crowding and territoriality

Environmental Psychology – poverty, violence and environmental health hazards

Ethnic diversity and gender diversity

Recommended Books:

1. Baron, R.A., & Byrne, D. Social Psychology. Pearson Prentice Hall. India.
2. Berkowitz, L. (1986). A Survey of Social Psychology (3rd Edition). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
3. Brown, R. (1965). Social Psychology. New York. The Free Press.
4. Desai, N. & Krishnaraj, M. (1987). Women and Society in India. Delhi: Ajantha Publications.
5. Lindgren, H.C. (1973). An Introduction to Social Psychology. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
6. Matim, T. Social Psychology.
7. Mishra, G. Applied Social Psychology in India.
8. Sinha, D. (1981). Socialization of the Indian Child. New Delhi: Concept Publishers.
9. Sinha, D. (1986). Psychology in a Third World Country. New Delhi: Sage.

PAPER 301 ; SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks:85

SECTION – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 x 20 = 60

1. Write a brief account of causes of women's subordination.
2. Explain Newcomb's balance theory.
3. What are the aids in making decisions. Give examples.
4. Explain briefly the terms cognitive structures and cognitive processing.
5. Define socialization in the Indian context.

SECTION – B

Answer any Five of the following:

5 x 4 = 20

1. Give a detailed account of the social influence on the individual.
2. Discuss the role of decision making in the development and personal growth of the individual.
3. Examine the various determinants of interpersonal attraction.
4. Explain in detail the consequences of deprivation in the Indian socio-cultural context.
5. Highlight the current social problems in our country.
6. Explain how the environment affects human behaviour with appropriate examples.
7. Explain role theory and its impact on social psychology
8. Explain achievement orientation in world of work

SEMESTER III
Paper 302 : COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

I. INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

Community Psychology-The third mental health revolution

A Brief Historical overview of Community Psychology and factors underlying its emergence

Aims, Core Values and Principles of Community Psychology

Work Skills and Work Settings of a Community Psychologist

Methods of Community Psychology-Ecological, Epidemiological and General Systems Approach

Ethical Issues

II. DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY ORIENTATION

Community Psychology and Community Mental Health-The need for Community Mental Health Care Centres

Understanding Human Diversity in Context

Understanding the Individual within his/her environment and community

Mental Health as a complex Community Function

III. COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY IN INDIA

Community Psychology in India-The Past, the Present and Future Scope

The Sense of Community in India

Developing Multicultural Competence and sensitivity.

Vulnerable populations requiring Community Intervention- Poverty and Suicides-Farmers and Weavers, The Lower Social Strata, The Unemployed and Underemployed, Alcoholism, Delinquents and Criminals, Problems of Women-Inequality, Dowry, Sexual Harassment, The Role of Media.

IV. THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN CRISIS INTERVENTION

Prevention and Promotion-Implementing the Public Health Orientation

Mental Health Education

Crisis Intervention: developmental crises, accidental crises, life crisis-

Necessary conditions, techniques and status of crisis intervention.

Consultation and Use of Non-Professionals

Action research and advocacy for social change-Empowerment and citizen participation, Social Networks

Community Intervention in India-Present Status and Future Scope

Suggested Readings:

1. Koos,B., Hill,J., Thomas,E., Wandersman, A., Elias,M.J., & Dalton, J.H.,(2011) *Community Psychology: Linking Individuals & Communities*(3RD ed). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning.
2. Shanmugham, T.E. (1987) *Community Psychology*. Madras: Utsav Shanmugham.
3. Korchin, S.J.,(2004)*Modern Clinical Psychology: Principles of Intervention in the Clinic and Community*. New Delhi: CBS Publishers
4. Rappaport, J & Seidman,E (2000) *Handbook of Community Psychology*. NewYork: Plenum Publishers
5. Duncan, N., Bowman, B., Naidoo, A., Pillay, J., & Roos, V. (2007). *Community psychology: Analysis, context and action*. Cape Town: University of Cape Town
6. Rudkin, J, K. (2003). *Community Psychology: Guiding Principles and Orientation Concepts*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Paper -302: Community Psychology

Model Question Paper

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks:80

Section – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 X 20 =

60

1. What were the factors that contributed to the emergence of community psychology?
2. How is mental health affected by community issues? Explain.
3. Describe the Prevention approach of Community psychology.
4. Discuss the present status and future scope of community psychology in India
5. What are the various techniques of crisis intervention?

Section – B

Answer any Five of the following:

5 X 4 = 20

1. Elucidate the core principles of the field of Community Psychology
2. Discuss the ethical issues involved in the field of Community Psychology.
3. Explain the role of media in community intervention.
4. What are the various work skills of a community psychologist?
5. Discuss the General Systems Approach as a method of Community Psychology
6. Briefly elucidate on the sense of community in India

7. Elucidate on the various factors involved in the use of non-professionals in community psychology.
8. Why is community psychology referred to as the 'third mental health revolution'? Explain.

Semester III

PAPER – 303 : COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY

- I. Definition and nature of Counselling Psychology
Roots of Counselling Psychology
Goals of Counselling
Roles and functions of counsellor: Characteristics of an effective counsellor
Confidentiality and Ethics in Counselling
Theoretical perspectives: Psychodynamic, Cognitive-behavioral and Humanistic, Yoga, Meditation, Jacobson's Relaxation Technique, Neurobiofeedback, Pet Therapy
- II. Methods of securing client information; Case History, Psycho diagnosis Use of Tests, DSM-V, ICD X
Process of Counselling
Nature and Characteristics of the Counselling Process
Steps in Counselling Process
Relationship techniques: Rapport building, Reflection of Feeling, Acceptance, Silence, Reassurance, Listening, Empathy
Special Relationship problems: Transference, Countertransference, Resistance
Interpretation Techniques: Nature and Types of Interpretation

III. Behavioral Interview

- a) The Behavioral Interview
Functions and Characteristics of the Behavioral Interview

The Interview structure
Tactics of Behavioral Interviewing
Handling Obstructionistic Client Behaviors
Common Errors in Interviewing
Validity of the Interview
- b) Interviewing Skills
Attending Behavior
Nonverbal Behavior
Open-ended and Closed-ended questions
Summarizing

IV. Behavioral Assessment

a) Self-Monitoring in Behavioral Assessment
Applicability
Methods of Recording Self-Monitored Data
Reactive Effects of Self-Monitoring
b) Psychophysiological Measurement in Behavioral Assessment
Applicability and Functions of Psychophysiological Measurement.

- V Family and child Counselling
Counselling for Stress and burnout
Marriage, couple and family counselling and counselling women
Counseling elderly, counseling for special groups- terminally ill, HIV,
AIDS, counseling for prison inmates.
Personality disorders- bipolar, schizophrenia
School counseling- children, teenage, adolescents.
Career counseling.

Recommended reading:

Brammer, L.M., Abrego, P.J. & Shostrom, E.L. (1993). *Therapeutic Counselling and Psychotherapy*. London: Prentice Hall.

Woolfe, R & Dryden, W. (1996). *Handbook of Counselling Psychology*. New Delhi: SAGE

Anastasi, A. & Urbina, S. (1997) *Psychological Testing*. New Jersey : Prentice Hall International Inc
Anastasi, A. & Urbina, S. (1997) *Psychological Testing*. New Jersey : Prentice Hall International Inc

Geldard, K. & Geldard, D. (1997) *Counselling Children: A Practical Introduction*. London: SAGE.

Bergin, A.E. & Garfield, S.L. (Eds.) (1994). *Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behaviour Change*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Bhatnagar, A. & Gupta, N. (1999). *Guidance and Counselling: A Theoretical Perspective*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Gilbert, P. (1992). *Counselling for Depression*. London: SAGE.

Hallam, R. (1992). *Counselling for Anxiety Problems*. London: SAGE.

Krumboltz, J.D. & Thorensen, C.E. (Eds.) (1969). Behavioral Counselling: Cases and Techniques. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Lee, C. (1998). Women's Health. London: Sage.

Schloss, P.J., Smith, M.A. & Schloss, C.N. (1995). Instructional Methods for Adolescents with Learning and Behavior Problems. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Paper 303: Counselling Psychology

Model Question Paper

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks:80

Section – A

Answer any three of the following:

3 X 20 = 60

1. Trace the roots of counseling psychology?
2. Describe the various steps in the counseling process?
3. What are the transference and counter transference feelings?
4. Describe the nature of interpretation and the various types of interpretation techniques in counseling?
5. What is career counseling?

Section – B

Answer any five of the following:

5 X 4 = 20

1. Examine various relationship techniques used for the establishment and progress of a counseling relationship?
2. What types of adjustment problems do adolescents typically face? How would you counsel them?
3. Describe cognitive behavioral techniques and their application with regard to any three specific psychological problems of your choice?
4. What are the various aspects to be considered by a counselor while planning an educational programme for the mentally retarded?
5. Explain how cognitive behavioral techniques can be applied to alleviate depression?
6. Write an account about the nature of human's problems and how they can be counseled?
7. Write a short note on family counseling.
8. Write a short note on counseling for depression.

SEMESTER III

PAPER – 304: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

- I. The Mind-Body Relationship:
 - A historical review
 - Concept of Psychological health in India.
 - The development of changed outlook in nature of health and illness.
 - Methodological Developments.
 - Emergence of Behavioral Medicine
 - Scope of Health Psychology.

- II. Stress:
 - The modern concept
 - Stressors: Environmental, social, Psychosocial, Developmental and extreme stressors.
 - Mediating variables: Physiological, Psychological responses.
 - Stress and illness
 - Control and Learned Helplessness.
 - Control and Stress.

- III. Psychophysiological Disorders major forms:
 - Asthma
 - Headaches
 - Neurodermititis
 - Peptic Ulcer.
 - Insomnia.
 - Cardio-vascular Disorders.
 - Coronary Heart disease.
 - Hypertension.

- IV. Immune System defective disorders:
 - Cancer
 - Aids.
 - Appetitive Behaviours:
 - Obesity
 - Alcoholism
 - Smoking
 - Behavioral explanations.
 - Other stress related disorders:
 - Diabetes

Arthritis
Sexual dysfunctions
Infertility.
Speech disorders.
Sports Injury

- V. Pain and Pain Management Techniques:
- Physiology of Pain.
 - Gate – control theory.
 - Psychological influences on pain perception.
 - Specific pain treatment methods.
 - Medical Settings and Patient Behaviour:
 - Compliance with medical treatments.
 - Hospitalization
 - Coping with chronic illness
 - Complementary Health-Care systems in India.

Recommended Books:

1. Bakhtaveer, M.S., Rajyadaksha, M.S. (1999). New Biology and Genetic Diseases. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Dimatteo, M. R. & Martin, L.R. (2007). Health Psychology. New Delhi, Pearson Education Inc., & Dorling Kindersley Publishing, Inc.
3. Davidson, P.O. & Davidson, S.M. (1980). Behavioral Medicine: Changing Health Lifestyles. New York. Brunner/Mazel.
4. Gatchel, R.J., Baun, A. & Krantz, D.S. (1989). An Introduction to Health Psychology. Singapore: McGraw Hill.
5. Goleman, D. & Gurin, j. (1993). Mind-Body Medicine. New York: Consumer Reports Books.

6. Pomerlau, O.V. & Brady, J.P. Behavioral Medicine Theory and Practice. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkin's Company.

Paper - 304 : Health Psychology

Model Question Paper

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks:80

Section – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 X

20 = 60

1. Write briefly about the psychosocial and developmental stressors.
2. Explain insomnia with reference to adult psychiatric problems.
3. Explain the etiological criteria for alcoholism and smoking behavior.
4. Briefly outline the salient features of Gate-Control Theory.
5. What are the methods of coping with chronic illness?

Section – B

Answer any five of the following:

5 X 4 = 25

1. Trace the emergence of behavioural medicine and elucidate its scope.
2. What are the different forms of psychophysiological disorders?
3. Explain the major immune defective disorders with reference to etiology.
4. 'Learned helplessness is associated with reduced motivation, emotional disturbances and cognitive impairment'. Explain.
5. Elaborate and analyze the pain treatment methods.
6. Analyze the relationship between loss of control and stress.
7. Analyze the status of psychological health in India.
8. Explain complementary health-care systems in India.

Paper- 305 : Case studies

Individual case studies. Five clients with problems (children, adolescents or adults) have to be diagnosed and the necessary counseling should be provided. The case report should include a description of the diagnosis and the intervention. Observation reports, verbatim and psychological test results are also to be included in the report.

One of the five cases should compulsorily deal with community psychology.

SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Internal Assessment : 20 marks

Record : 60 Marks

Viva voce : 20 Marks

Total :100 Marks

SEMESTER IV

Paper 401: CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Basic Concepts

Nature and scope of clinical psychology

Body-mind relationship

Psycho-neuro-immunology

New directions in clinical psychology – spirituality, etc.

Research strategies.

Diagnostic Process

Cultural and social aspects of mental illness

Differential diagnosis using decision trees

Problem identification, definition and analysis of the problem, specification of change of goals, relationship establishment, implementing techniques and procedures for change, recording and termination.

Behavioural assessment, analysis and formulations.

Intervention Techniques

Behaviour therapy – systematic desensitization, modelling, assertiveness training, contingency management, operant methods in self-control, extinction procedure, aversive conditioning, cognitive methods, novel uses and applications.

Client-centered therapy

Rational-emotive therapy

Other Techniques

Hypnosis- clinical behaviour and hypnotisability, hypnotisability as related to physical symptoms, as unrelated to physical symptoms, therapeutic failures.

Family therapy – conceptual frame, the clinical home visit, space and action in family therapy, the family crisis.

Marriage therapy for couples

Social skills training

Occupational therapy, Group therapy and Psychodrama

Treatment Methods for Childhood and Adolescent disorders

Play therapy, graphic and plastic material: Essential conditions, process symbolism and evaluation.

Mental retardation – behavioural and emotional problems

Communication disorders – articulation, phonation, language, prosodic

Pervasive developmental disorder – Autism

Attention deficit and disruptive disorders – hyperkinetic children

Elimination disorders – enuresis and encopresis

Conduct disorders – noncompliant, coercive behaviour, aggression and violence, non-attendance. Psychopathic behaviour.

Stress-related Disorders and Treatment Methods

Somatoform disorders – conversion, pain and hypochondriasis

Sexual and gender identity disorders

Eating disorders – anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, obesity

Ethical Issues

Perspectives, decision making, incompetent and unethical behaviour, marketing therapeutic services, ethics in group work, issues in deviance, diagnosis and assessment, value problems, individual conduct.

Problems in psychotherapy – the suspicious patient, the suicidal patient, the patient with somatic symptoms, the patient not ready for behaviour therapy, the distressed parent of the disabled child, the silent patient in the group.

Recommended Reading

1. Achenbach, T.M. (1974) *Developmental psychopathology*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
2. Bellack, A.S., Hersen, M., & Kazdin, A.E. (1982). (Eds.). *International Handbook of Behaviour Modification and Therapy*. New York: Plenum Press.
3. Bergin, a.E., & Garfield, S.L. (1994). *Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behavioural Change*.
4. Bloch, D.A. (1973) *Techniques of family psychotherapy: A primer*. New York: Grune and Stratton.
5. Bychowski, G & Despert , J.L. *Specialized techniques in psychotherapy*. New York: Basic Books.
6. Carkhuff, R.R. & Berenson, B.G. (1967). *Beyond counseling and psychotherapy*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
7. Davidson, P.O. & Davidson, S.N. (1980). *Behavioural medicine: Changing health lifestyles*.
8. Foulkes, S.H. & Anthony, E.J. (1973) *Group psychotherapy training*. Middlesex: Penguin Books.
9. Goleman, D. & Gurin, J. (1993). *Mind-body medicine*. New York: Consumer Reports Books.
10. Haworth, M.R. *Child psychotherapy*. New York: Basic Books Inc.
11. Klopfer, W.G & Reed, M.R. (1974) *Problems in psychotherapy*. New York: John Wiley
12. Korchin, S.J. (1986). *Clinical psychology*. New York: Basic Books.
13. Lachman, S.J. *Psychosomatic disorders*. New York: John Wiley and sons.

14. Lazarus, A.A., Rubin, R.D. & Frank, C.M. (1969) *Advances in behaviour therapy*.
15. Liberman, R.P. (1972) *A guide to behavioural analysis and therapy*. New York: Pergamon Press.
16. Masters, W.H., Hohnson, V.E. & Kolody, R.C. (1992) *Masters and Johnson: On sex and human loving*. Bombay: Jaico Publishing House.
17. Moustkas, C.E. *Psychotherapy with children*. New York: Harper and Row.
18. Phillips, E.L. (1977) *Counseling and psychotherapy: A behavioural approach*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
19. Pommerlau, O.V and Brady, J.P. (1990) *Behavioural medicine: Theory and practice*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Co.
20. Rimm, D.C & Masters, J.C. (1963) *Behaviour therapy: Techniques and empirical findings*. New York: Academic Press.
21. Rubin, J.A. *Child art therapy*. New York: Van Nostrand.
22. Stewart, L. (1992). *Eric Berne*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
23. Thompson, T & Dockers III, W.S. (1975) *Application of behavioural modification*. New York: Academic Press.
24. Thorne, B. (1992). *Carl Rogers*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
25. Van Hoose, W.H. & Kottler, J.A. (1977) *Ethical and legal issues in counselling and psychotherapy*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
26. Weishaar, M.E. (1992). *Aaron T. Beck*. Thousand Oaks. Sage
27. West, J. & Spike, P. (1988). *Clinical psychology in action: A collection of case studies*. London: Butterworth Co.

**Paper 401: Clinical Psychology
Model Question Paper**

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 80

Section – A

Answer any Three of the following.

3 x 20 =

60

1. Explain the process of using decision trees in making a diagnosis.
2. Why would you consider a pain disorder as related to stress and how would you treat such a disorder?
3. Critically evaluate the use of hypnosis in the treatment of disorders. Where are they likely to be more useful?
4. What are some ethical issues confronting the practitioner in a therapeutic setup in our country?
5. Discuss what is meant by psycho-neuro- immunology in the light of recent research.

Section – B

Answer any Five of the following.

5 x 4 = 20

1. Discuss the new direction in clinical psychology.
2. What is aversive conditioning?
3. What are some of the behavioural problems of mental retardedness?
4. What are some of the techniques employed in group therapy?
5. How is obesity related to stress?
6. What kind of treatment package would be suitable for autistic children?

7. Discuss eating disorders?

8. What are the common substance use disorders in our country?

Semester IV
Paper -402 : Industrial and Organizational Psychology

Description and History of I/O psychology

Definition, Nature and Scope of I/O psychology.
The role and functions of an I/O psychologist.
Perspectives on the nature of human work.
Historical observations.
Indian concept of work.
Emerging perspectives on human work.

Group dynamics

Nature and importance of groups. Group structure (Norms, roles, status, size, composition, cohesiveness). Group decision making

Performance Appraisal

Developing job criteria (job analysis, determining performance criteria).
Measurement and evaluation of criteria (Purpose, varieties of job performance data,). Employee comparison procedures. Rating procedures. 360 degree assessment and feedback

Selection, Placement and Training

Principles and methods of selection. PIE model. Theory of placement.
Nature and significance of training. Training methods and techniques;

Leadership and Motivation

Theories of leadership (Trait, Behavioral or Style, Contingency theories, Functional Approach). Recent perspectives. Leadership in the Indian context. Content theories of motivation (Maslow, Alderfer, Herzberg and McClelland)
Concepts of Motivation : Process theories of motivation (Equity, Expectance and Goal theory) Application: Motivating by job design, Employee involvement, Using Rewards

Organizational Change, Development and Effectiveness

Significance of change, Resistance to change, Individual and organizational resistance. Overcoming resistance of change. Approaches to managing organizational change. Contemporary change issues for today' s managers and Performance Management

Personnel Effectiveness

Interpersonal and Organizational Communication.

Coping with conflict and Stress

Employee counseling

Alcoholism and Absenteeism

Time management

Leadership training

Decision making and Team building

References:

- Berry, L.M. Psychology at work. (2nd ed.) 1998, McGraw Hill, Boston.
Lawley F.J. The Psychology of Work Behavior. 1989, Books/Cole Publishing Company, California.
- Rollinson, D., Broadfield, A., and Edwards, D.J. Organizational Behavior and Analysis (An Integrated Approach). 1998, Addison-Wesley, Harlow, England.
- Bernardin, H.J. and Russell, J.E. Human Resources Management – An Experiential Approach. 1998, Irwin-McGraw Hill, Boston.
- Saal, F.E., Knight, P.A. Industrial and Organizational Psychology – Sciences and Practices. 199 , Brooks Publishing Company, California.
- Marvin, B., Dunnette, T. and Leatter, M.H.,. Handbook of I/O Psychology (4 vols.). 199 , Jayco Publishing House, Calcutta.
- Moorhead, G., and Griffin, R.W. Organizational Behavior. 1989, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
- Luthans, F. Organizational Behavior. 1992, McGraw-Hill Inc. New York.
- Davis, K. Human Behavior at Work. 1994. Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. New Delhi.
- Tiffin, J., and McCormick, E.J. Industrial Psychology, 1965, Prentice-Hall India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Robbins, S.P. Organizational Behavior - Concepts, Controversies and Applications. 1993, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Lewis, J.A., and Lewis, M.D. Counseling programs for employees in the Workplace. 1986 Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, California.
- Gordon, J.R. A diagnostic approach to Organizational Behavior. 1991. Allyn and Bacon, Boston.
- Kavita Singh (2007) Counselling Skills for Managers Prentice –Hall of India Pvt Ltd New Delhi

Paper - 402: Industrial and Organizational Psychology
Model Question Paper

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks: 80

Section – A

Answer any THREE of the following:

3 X 20 = 60

1. What are the different approaches to study of behavior at work? Discuss?
2. Explain about the ethics of manager in work situation?
3. What is scientific management? How Hawthorne studies helps to understand work behavior?
4. Explain about the emergence of international management by giving more emphasis on cross cultural aspects?
5. Describe the applications of models in I/O psychology?

Section – B

Answer any FIVE of the following:
= 20

5 X 4

1. What are the historical observations about work?
2. Describe the characteristics of organizations?
3. What is the role of Psychologist in industry?
4. Write about the use of research designs in I/O psychology?
5. What are the organizational challenges present in Indian scenario?
6. Explain the importance of groups?
7. How inferential statistics used in Industrial research?
8. Discuss about the contemporary organizational challenges in Indian Industrial scenario?

Semester IV

Paper – 403 : Project

The student shall have to undertake a research project with a sample of at least 50 subjects. The project report should include an introduction to the topic, review of related literature, the methodology adopted (sample, tools, design and analysis of data) and the results of the project.

Scheme of evaluation:

Internal assessment	20 marks
Project report	60 marks
Viva-voce	25 marks
Total	100 marks

Semester IV

Paper - 404: Educational Psychology

1. Nature and scope of Educational Psychology

Contributions of Psychology to education

2. Cognitive development

Piaget's theory of Cognitive development. Vygotsky's sociocultural Perspective. Language development in the school years. Dialects, bilingualism. Intelligence tests (WISC III and WPPSI-R)

3. Personal, social and emotional development

Erikson's theory. Understanding ourselves and others. Self-concept and Self-esteem. Kohlberg's stages of moral development. Moral behavior. Socialization. Family, peers and teachers

4. Learner differences, learning needs and disorders

Cognitive and learning styles.

Mild and severe leaning disabilities. Students with health impairments. Deaf and hard of hearing, Low vision and blindness. Hyperactive and Attention disorders. Gifted and talented children

Communication disorders Speech and language disorders

Oppositional-Defiant and Conduct disorders

School phobia

5. Culture and community

Socioeconomic status. Low expectations. Low self-esteem. Learned helplessness. Peer and home environment influences

Gender-role identity. Gender differences in the classroom

6. Interventions to improve Academic problems

Academic productivity

Homework completion

Reading performance

Mathematics performance

Written language

Social studies and science performance

7. Interventions to modify behavior and enhance social competence

Inappropriate behaviour in classroom

Special classes and less structured situations

Verbal and physical aggression

Cooperative behavior

Recommended reading

Woolfolk, A. (2004). Educational Psychology (9th Ed.). Pearson Education, Delhi

Boucher, R. (1999). Students in Discord. Greenwood Press, Connecticut

Rathvon, N. (1999). Effective School Interventions, The Guilford Press. New York

Kaufman, A.S. and Lichtenberger, E.O. (2000) Essentials of WISC III and WPPSI-R Assessment. John Wiley and Sons, New York

PAPER –404 : EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 85

SECTION – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 x 20=60

1. Write the effects of bilingualism on language development.
2. Describe the role of peers on socialization.
3. What are the factors that contribute to school phobia.
4. What is learned helplessness.
5. Examine the relationship between socio-economic status and academic performance.

SECTION – B

Answer any Five of the following:

5X4=20

1. Describe the role of Psychology in Education.
2. Describe the nature of language development in schools with special reference to India.
3. Evaluate Kohlberg's theory of moral development.
4. What are oppositional defiant and conduct disorders. Discuss the interrelation strategies.
5. Describe interventions to improve written language and mathematical performance.
6. Describe intervention to modify inappropriate behaviour in class rooms.

7. What is Dyslexic disorder?
8. Describe verbal and physical aggression.

Semester IV

Paper – 405 : REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGY

I. Nature and Scope of Rehabilitation psychology

Definition, historical perspective, scope and methods
Functions of Rehabilitation Psychology: General functions and special functions
History and Philosophy of Disability Rehabilitation
Goals and objectives of rehabilitation
Multi-disciplinary approach to rehabilitation: Biological, medical, psychological, educational and social aspects

II. Disabilities

Disability - Concept and definitions
Classification of various disabilities, Incidence and prevalence
Types of disabilities: Visual impairment, Hearing and speech impairment, Locomotor disability,
Mental retardation, Cerebral palsy, Autism , Mental illness
Learning disabilities, Multiple handicaps
Etiological factors; pre-natal, natal and post-natal, chromosomal aberrations and genetic errors
Prevention of disabilities

III Personality Development of Disabled Persons

Factors influencing personality development of disabled individuals
Life span development of people with disabilities
Assessment of personality of disabled individuals

IV Intervention

Screening and early identification of people with developmental disabilities.
Social, Psychological Perspective in Rehabilitation Psychology.
Early intervention: definition, assessment and strategies for intervention.

Intervention packages for various disabilities.

Services and programmes for disabled individuals and their families in India

Special education: – aims, objectives and functions, Emerging trends in special education

Educational assessment and evaluation for persons with disabilities

Educational technology for disabled

V. Psychological Intervention

Planning Intervention: Psychoanalytic Approach, Learning Theories and Strategies, Planning and Designing, Learning Situations, Counselling Strategies.

Therapeutic services and Restorative techniques.

Designing Training Programmes for Professionals: Training Need

Analysis, Implementation of Training Programmes

Monitory and Impact Studies.

VI. Organization & Management

Evolution of Non-Government Organizations

Background Characteristics of Organization

Capacity Building of Non-Government Organizations

Recommended Readings:

Bolton B., 1987. Handbook of Measurement and Evaluation in Rehabilitation, Second Edition. Paul H. Brookes, Baltimore, London.

Brown Roy I., & E. Anne Hughson, 1987. Behavioural and Social Rehabilitation and Training. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Chadha N.K. & Nath S., 1993. Issue and Trends in Rehabilitation Research. Friends Publication, Delhi.

Gokhale S.D., 1987. Rehabilitation: Attitude and Reality. Rehabilitation Coordination India. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.

Golden C.J., 1984. Current Topics in Rehabilitation Psychology. Grune & Stratton, London.

Nirbhay N.Singh, 1998. Comprehensive Clinical Psychology: Application in Diverse Populations, Volume 9. Elsevier Science, Pergamon.

Alan Hilton & Ravic Ringlaben, 1998. Best and Promising Practices in Developmental Disabilities. Pro-Ed, Texas.

Ali Baquer & Anjali Sharma, 1997. Disability: Challenges Vs Responses. Concerned Action Now, New Delhi.

Gerald Hales, 1996. Beyond Disability: Towards an Enabling Society. SAGE Publications, New Delhi.

John Swain, Vic Finkelstein, Sally French & Mike Oliver, 1994. Disabling Barriers – Enabling Environments. SAGE Publications, New Delhi.

Jose Murickan & Georgekutty, 1995. Persons with Disabilities in Society. Kerala Federation of the Blind, Trivandrum.

Kundu, C.L., 2000. Status of Disability in India – 2000. Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi.

Mark L. Batshaw, M.D., 2000. Children with Disabilities, Fourth Edition. Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.

Michael Floyd, 1993. Information Technology Training for People with Disabilities, Disability and Rehabilitation Series 4. Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London.

Pandey, R.S., & Advani, L., 1995. Perspectives in Disability and Rehabilitation. Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

Rakesh Agarwal, Lal Advani & Rajinder Raina. Handbook on Disability Rehabilitation. Viba Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

Evans, P. & Verma V. (Eds), 1990. Special Education: Past, Present and Future. The Falmer Press.

Evans, R.C. & MC Laughlin P.J., 1993. Recent Advances in Special Education and Rehabilitation. Andover Medical Publishers, Boston.

Robert A. Paton & James McCalman, 2000. Change Management: A Guide to Effective Implementation. Response Books, New Delhi.

Edward Zigler & Dianne Bennett-Gates, 1999. Personality Development in Individuals with Mental Retardation. Cambridge University Press.

Kundu C.L. 1994. Personality Development. -Indian Studies. Sterling Publication, Delhi.

PAPER 405: REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks:80

SECTION – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 x 20 = 60

1. Describe the functions of rehabilitation psychology.
2. Define the concept of disability.
3. Identify the major factors influencing the personality of disabled individuals.
4. What are the aims and objectives of special education.
5. What is meant by training need analysis?

SECTION – B

Answer any Five of the following:

5 x 4 = 20

1. Discuss the multidisciplinary approach to rehabilitation.
2. Prevention of disabilities is better than management of disabilities. Discuss.
3. Describe the life-span development of person with one type of disability.
4. Discuss social, Psychological perspectives of Rehabilitation Psychology.
5. Discuss the counselling strategies appropriate a rehabilitation of person with hearing and speech impairment.

6. Discuss the role of Psychologists in a non-government organization.
7. What is capacity building.
8. Discuss Training Need Analysis.

Semester IV

Paper - 406 - INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY

1. a. Introduction to Indian Psychology: Assumptive base of Indian Psychology. Scope and substance of Indian Psychology, Methods of study, Psychological thought in Ancient India.

b. Indian thought and tradition: Indian Psyche, Indian psychology a myth or reality, origins of sruti and smriti, content of Vedas, systems and schools of Indian Psychology, asu, prana, and manas, Atman and Jiva, models in Indian thought.

2. a. Yoga psychology: Theory and applications

b. Patanjali yoga sutras and sidhis – Basic concepts

c. Yoga psychology and Samkhya Metaphysic

3. Transpersonal Psychology in Bhagavat Gita. Identity and existence, self knowledge, conflict and wisdom, ksetra, Ksetrajna and Ego, Karma and Sanyasa, work, renunciation and yoga, work as meditation, three definitions of yoga (i. sthitha prajna and freedom, ii. Work and freedom, iii. Yoga and happiness).

4. Psychology in the advaita Vedanta: concept of manas, ahamkara, buddhi and citta, person and personality, self realization.

5. a. Jain Psychology: Jain Conscious reality, consciousness and conscious attentiveness, concept of self, cognition, concept of mind, body mind interaction.

b. Buddhist Psychology: Thought (citta), mind (mano), consciousness (vinnana), varieties of knowing – sensory knowing (sanna), extraordinary

knowing (abhinna), holistic knowing (parinna), and Insight knowing (panna).

Recommended Readings:

Tart C. T. (1992). *Transpersonal psychologies.*(2nd Ed.). New York ; Harper Collins.

Rao, K.R., Paranjpe, A.C. & Dalal, A.K. (2008). *Handbook of Indian Psychology.* New Delhi: Cambridge University Press India Pvt. Ltd.

Kuppuswamy, B. (1985). *Elements of Ancient Indian Psychology,* New Delhi-110 002: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., t, Ansari Road. (Paper back edition available)

Vyas R. N. (1984). *From Consciousness to Super Consciousness: Fundamentals of Indian Philosophical Psychology,* New Delhi-110 002: Cosmo Publications, 24-B, Ansari Road, Daryaganj. (Paper back edition available)

Ajaya, S. (1983). *Psychotherapy east and west: A unifying paradigm.* Honesdale, Pennsylvania: The Himalayan International Institute of Yoga Science and Philosophy.

Vrinte, J. (1996). *The quest for the inner man – Transpersonal psychotherapy and integral sadhana.* Pondicherry, India: Sri Mira Trust.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Sinha J. (1985). *Indian Psychology Vol. 1 Cognition,; Vol.2 Emotion; and Will; Vol.3 Epistemology of Perception.* New Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.

Dalal, A.S. (2001). *A greater Psychology: An Introduction to the Psychological Thought of Sri Aurobindo,* Pondicherry: Sri Aurobindo Ashram Publication Department.

Misra G. & Mohanty, A.K.(2001). *Perspective on indigenous psychology.* New Delhi: Sage.

Kim U. & Berry, I.W.(1993). *Indigenous psychologies: Research and experience in cultural context*. New Delhi, India: Sage.

Cortright, B. (2000). *Psychotherapy and Spirit: Theory and practice in transpersonal psychotherapy*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Paranjpe A.C.(1998). *Self and Identity in modern psychology and Indian thought*. New York: Plenum Press.

Paranjpe A.C.(1994). *Theoretical psychology. Meeting of east and west*. New York: Plenum Press.

Rama, S. Ballentine, R., Ajaya, S. (1976). *Yoga and psychotherapy*. Honesdale, Pennsylvania: The Himalayan International Institute of Yoga Science and Philosophy.

Chaudhury, H. (1992). Yoga Psychology. In C.T. Tart (Ed.). *Transpersonal psychologies*. (2nd Ed.). New York: Harper Collins.

Akhilananda, Swami. *Hindu Psychology*. London, Routledge, 1947.

Paper - 406 - Indian Psychology

Model Question Paper

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks : 80

Section – A

Answer any Three of the following:

3 X 20 = 60

1. Discuss Indian thought and tradition of Indian Psychology.
2. Describe Psychology in the advaita Vedanta.
3. Write in detail about Buddhist psychology
4. Give an account of Patanjali's yoga sutras.
5. Expound the concept of Bhagavat Gita

Section – B

Answer any Five of the following:

5 X 4 = 20

1. Briefly describe the theory of yoga psychology.
2. Give an account of the content of Vedas.
3. Write about the advaita psychology
4. Discuss the Jain concept of consciousness
5. Define yoga with reference to work.
6. What is holistic knowing from Buddhist perspective?
7. Explain the concept of Budhhi and citta in Buddhist psychology.
8. Describe the systems and schools of Indian Psychology.

Semester – IV
Paper - 407 : Parapsychology

- I. Introduction and Evidence of Psi.
Historical background and the beginnings of scientific research.
Spontaneous phenomena.
Problems of method.
Some basic test procedures
Some crucial laboratory experiments.

- II. Variables in Psi.
Subject variables
Target variables
Experimental variables.

- III. The psychology of Psi
The unconscious nature of Psi
The bidirectionality of Psi
The position effects.

- IV. Explaining Psi
“Physical” theories
Field theories
Projection Hypothesis
Theories of precognition

- V. Parapsychology and the nature of man
The nature of Psi
The mind body problem
Freedom of will
The problem of survival

- VI. Application of Psi

Recommended Reading

1. Beloff, J.(1974). New directions in parapsychology. London: Elek Science.
2. Krippner, S. (1979) Advances in Para psychological research. Vols, 1&2. Plenum press.
3. Murphy, G (1961) Challenge of psychical research. New york: Harper & Row.
4. Pratt, J.G. (1973) ESP research today: A study of developments in parapsychology since 1960. New Jersey: The Scarecrow Press.
5. Rao, K.R.(1966). Experimental parapsychology: A review and interpretations. Springfied: Charles C. Thomas.
6. Rhine, J.B. & Pratt, J.G. (1957) Parapsychology : Frontier science of the mind. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas.
7. Rhine, J.B. (1964) New world of the mind. New York: Sloane and Associates.
8. ----- (1964) Extrasensory perceptions. Boston: Bruce Humphries.
9. Rhine, Louisa, E. (1961) Hidden channels of the mind. New York: Sloane and Associates.
10. ----- (1967) ESP in life and lab: Training hidden channels. New York: Macmillan company.
11. ----- (1970) Mind over matter: Psychokinesis. London: Macmillan.
12. ----- (1975) Psi: What is it? New York: Harper & Row
13. Rogo, S. (1975) Parapsychology: A century of enquiry. Taplinger Publishing company.
14. Roll, W.G. (1972) The poltergeist. New York: Signet Classics.
15. Schmeidler, Gertrude, R. (1969) Extrasensory perception. New York: Atherton Press.
16. Ullman, M. & Krippner, S. (1973). Dream telepathy: Experiments in nocturnal ESP. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
17. Wolman, B.J. (1977). Handbook of parapsychology. New York: Van Nostrand.

Paper- 407 : Parapsychology

Model question paper

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Section – A

3 x 20 = 60

Answer any Three of the following.

1. Why is parapsychology a scientific discipline?
2. Briefly write about the basic test procedure in parapsychology?
3. What are the physical and psychological aspects of target variables in Psi tests?
4. Write a short note on the unconscious nature of Psi?
5. Explain briefly the PMIR model?

Section – B

Answer any Five of the following.

5 x 4 = 20

1. Describe the ganzfeld technique.
2. Critically examine the nature of spontaneous phenomena as evidence of paranormal events?
3. What are the chief methodological problems in parapsychology?
4. Elucidate the characteristics of Psi?
5. Evaluate the status of experimenter variables in Psi tests?
6. 'Freedom of will' is an essential element of the nature of man as of parapsychology. Substantiate.
7. Explain the relationship between personality variables and ESP with research findings?
8. Explain position effects.