## M. Sc Psychology - I Semester

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### Course Structure of M. Sc Psychology under CBCS

#### M. Sc Psychology - III Semester

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## Course Structure of M. Sc Psychology under CBCS

### M. Sc Psychology - IV Semester

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#### Elective Papers

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</table>
Unit – I  **Psychology as Science**

b. The Rise of Experimental Psychology, the Schools of Psychology – Contemporary Perspectives.
c. Methods of Psychology – Introspection, Observation, Survey, Case Study and Experimental.

Unit – II  **Biological Determinants**

b. Senses and Sensory Process.
c. Attention and Perceptual Process: Phenomena of Attention : Types and Factors influencing attention.
Perceptual Experiences: Perceptual Constancy, Depth Perception, Errors in Perception
Perceptual Movement
Perceptual Vigilance
Perceptual Defense
Factors Influencing Perception

Unit – III  **Learning**

b. Experimental Analysis of Learning Transfer of Training Motor and Verbal Learning : distribution of Practice : Knowledge of Results.
Unit – IV  Motivation

Motivation

a.  Basic Concepts of Motivation ; Instinct, needs, Drive, Incentive, Types of motives: Physiological, Psychological and Social Basis.
    Theories of Motivation: Instinct theories – Freud &McDougall ; Maslow ; Measurement of Motivation.

Unit-V  Emotion


References:

PAPER – II PSY 102: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit – I  Introduction
a. Definition understanding social behavior
b. Historical Origins, Relationship with other social sciences.

Unit – II  Social perception and social cognition
a. Person Perception and object perception ; Bem’s theory of self perception. Social perception ; communication; social interaction.
b. The process of attribution; Kelley’s theory of causal attribution; Major sources of bias; practical applications of attribution theory.
c. Social Cognition.
Major cognitive strategies; affect and cognition, self awareness, applications of self awareness.

Unit – III  Socialization
a. Definition and goals of socialization, socialization process; the content of socialization.
b. Social motives: Sex role identity,

Unit - IV  Agencies of Socialization, the development of self concept, self evaluation.
Theories of Moral development (Piaget & Kohlberg).

Unit – V  Attitudes
b. Attitudes scales: Likert, Thurston, Bogardas scales; Measurement: Self report and other techniques.
c. Theories of Attitude formation and change: Balance theory, cognitive dissonance theory.

References:
2. Lipp. R.A. Introduction to social psychology; words worth publishing company, Balmont, California.
3. Lamberth, Social psychology; the theoretical approach.
UNIT – I Abnormal Psychology

a. Meaning and definition of Psychological abnormality.
b. Criteria of normality and abnormality.

UNIT – II Models of Abnormality

a. Biological model; Psychodynamic model.
b. Behavioral model; Cognitive model.

UNIT – III Classification and Assessment

a. Clinical Assessment and Diagnosis.
b. Classification of Psychological Disorders – DSM IV: ICD.X.

UNIT-IV Causes of Abnormal Behavior:

a. Biological factors
b. Psycho-Social factors
c. Socio - cultural factors.

UNIT – V Approaches of Therapies

a. Biological therapy; Chemo Therapy, Electro Therapy, Brain-wace Therapy.
b. Psychosocial Approaches to therapy: Psychoanalytic Therapy, Behavior Therapy, Humanistic – existential Therapies, Interpersonal Therapy, Transactional analysis and group Therapy.
c. Socio-cultural approaches to Therapy; Current issues and trends in Treatment.

References:

Unit – I  Psychological Measurement
   a. Introduction – Levels of measurement in Psychology

Unit – II  Developments in Psychological Measurement
   c. Ethical and Professional Concerns in Testing – Ethics in the use of Psychological tests – Control in the use of Psychological tests: Sources of Psychological tests.

Unit – III  Principles of Test Construction
   c. Validity – Basic Concepts, Methods of Test Validity – General Problems.

Unit – IV  Test Development and Test Standardization Procedures
   a. Basic Steps in Test Development.
   b. Instructions in Test Administration.

Unit- V  Development of Norms
   a Types of Norms
   b Interpretation of test Scores –
   c Statistical Indices – Computers usage in Testing.

References:
Semester-I

Practical –I

General Psychology

1. The Span of Attention
2. Maze Learning
3. Habit Interference
4. Transfer of Training
5. Massed Vs. Spaced Learning
6. Eye- Hand Co-Ordination
7. Level of Aspiration
8. Neurotic Scale Questionnaire
9. Reaction Time
10. Illusions

Practical –II

Psychometry

1. The Method of average Error
2. The Method of Pair Comparison
3. The Method of Rank Order

Statistics-I

1. Calculation of the Mean for the given data
2. Calculation of the Median for the given data
3. Calculation of the Mode for the given data
4. Calculation of the Quartile Deviation for the given data
5. Calculation of the Average Deviation (or) Mean Deviation for the given data
6. Calculation of the Standard Deviation for the given data
7. Calculation of the Correlation Coefficient by using the Spearman Rank Order Method
8. Calculation of the Correlation Coefficient by using Karl Pearson Product Moment Method
9. To Construct a Frequency Polygon for the given data
10. To Construct the Histogram for the given data
SEMESTER – II  
PAPER – I PSY 201: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY  

Unit – I  History of Cognitive Psychology  


Unit – II  Biological Determinants  

Type of Memory short term memory, long term memory Sensory memory, and iconic memory Nobel processing encoding, remembering, multistory model; levels of processing, metal memory, Mnemonics. 

Unit – III  Concept Formation, Thinking and Decision making  

Nature of Concept formation; Process in concept formation – Hypothesis testing. Analytical and non – analytical strategies; Determinants of concept formation – attention and concept formation; information and concept formation. 

Thinking; Types of Thinking Decision making; Inductive reasoning, Decision making in the real worked; Decision frames, reasoning and the brain, Bay’e theorem and decision making. 

Unit – IV  Problems solving, Creativity  

Problem solving: Functional fixedness organization an insight, Syllogistic reasoning; Strategies for problem solving – means and analysis; search strategies. 

Creativity: Creative process creativity and functional fixity, Investment theory and creativity judging creativity. 

Unit–V  Intelligence  


References:  
PAPER – II: PSY 202: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit – I  Social Influence
a. Forms of social influence: Conformity; Compliance and obedience sch’s experiments on conformity; factors affecting conformity; the bases of conformity.
b. Compliance: Tactics used in compliance; ingratiation, reciprocity and multiple requests, guilt and compliance.
c. Obedience: mailgram’s Studies on destructive obedience, resisting the effects of destructive obedience, modeling as a basis for unintentional social influence.

Unit – II  Social Exchange Process
a. The nature of co-operation and competition, bargaining and negotiation, resolving interpersonal conflicts through bargaining.
b. Prosocial behavior: altruism: Characteristics influencing altruism, theories of altruism: reinforcement theory, cognitive theory: Bystander effect explanations, the characteristics of the helper and the helped.
c. Interpersonal attraction and love: determinants of attraction: physical attractiveness attitude similarity and reciprocity.
Types of love:

Unit – III  Prejudice

Unit – IV  Groups and individuals
Groups : Nature and functions : Group formation; how groups function : Role Status, Norms and cohesiveness; Groups and Task performance: Social Facilitation, Theories of Social Facilitation: Social Loafing, Decision making by groups

Unit-V  Leadership
: Definition; type of leaders; characteristics of leader; functions of a leader, theories of leadership.
References:
Unit – I  Anxiety and Mood Disorders
a. Generalized Anxiety disorder and phobias.
c. Mood disorders.
d. Suicide
e. Etiology and treatment

Unit – II  Psycho – Somatic Disorders
a. Stress – Coping and maladaptive behavior.
b. Psychosomatic disorders.
c. Eating Disorders.
d. Substance – related disorders
e. Sexual Disorders
f. Etiology and treatment

Unit-III  Psychosis
a. Nature & types of Psychosis
b. Schizophrenia and sub types.

Unit – IV  Cognitive Function
a. Cognitive disorders: Amnesic disorders
  Dementia: Delirium

Unit – V  Psychological Disorders across the Life – span
a. Personality disorders
b. Disorders of childhood, adulthood and old age.
c. Etiology and Treatment

References:
1. Irwin G. Sarason & Barbara r. Sarason Abnormal Psychology VIII edition
2. Lauren B. alloy. John H. Riskind, Margaret, J. Manos Abnormal..
PAPER – IV: PSY 204: PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

Unit – I  Intelligence and Achievements tests
   a. Definition; Binets; Scales; Wechsler Scales (WISC, WAIS); Individual Vs. Group tests; Verbal VS. performance Scales of intelligence; intelligence tests as clinic at instruments; multifactor Test Batteries.
   b. Tests of Intellectual Impairment
   c. Achievement Test – Definition; Characteristics of Achievement Tests;
   d. Achievement Tests for Special Areas.

Unit – II  Tests of Special Abilities
   a. Special Abilities – Definition of Aptitude; Motor and Manual Tests; Tests of Mechanical aptitude; Tests of Clerical aptitude; Multiple Aptitude Tests, Special Aptitude Tests – Art, Music; Evaluation of Aptitude Test.
   b. Tests of interests, Values and attitudes.

Unit – III  Personality Tests
   Self report Measures – Personality Inventories – 16F, MMPI, CPI EPI (Eysenck)

Unit-IV  Projective Tests
   Projective Tests – Thematic Apperception Test, Children Apperception Test, Rorschach Ink Blot Test, Picture Arrangement Test, Resenzweig Picture Frustration Test, CAT.

Unit – V  Other Techniques
   Situation Tests; Semantic Differential, Socio – metric methods, Psychodrama, Neuropsychological Tests as diagnostic tools

References:
M.sc Psychology
Semester-II

Practical –I

General Psychology Memory

1. Short Term Memory (STM)
2. Degree of Difficulty
3. Serial Reproduction

Concept Formation

4. Category Set in Anagram Solution
   Problem Solving / Intelligence

5. Ravaen’s Progressive Matrices (RPM)
6. Pyramid Problem
7. Colour Blindness

Practical –II

1. Teacher Attitude Scale (TAT)
2. Educational Interest Record (EIR)
3. Eysenck personality Inventory
4. Sociometry

Differential Aptitude Test (Data)

5. Verbal Reasoning
6. Numerical Ability
7. Abstract Reasoning
8. Space Relations
9. Mechanical Reasoning

Statistics-II

1. Calculation of Area under Normal Probability Curve
2. Calculation of the ‘Z’ Values from the Scores
3. Convert the z Scores into Z-Scores
4. Calculation of the Deciles for the given data
5. Calculation of the Percentile Ranks for the given data
6. Calculation of Stanines

Non-Parametric Tests

7. Chi-Square Test
8. Mann-Whintney ‘U’ Test
9. Wilcoxon-Matched Pairs Rank Test
10. Median Test
SEMESTER - III
PAPER-I PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

UNIT-I : Nature of Personality:

Issues and approaches to Personality scientific groups interested in Personality- Technological group interested in Personality- points of view within Psychology- point’s basic issues- concepts for describing Personality.

UNIT-II: Structure of Personality:

Processes of Personality Growth and development of Personality- Psychopathology and Personality- Behavioral change and Personality.

UNIT-III: Development of Personality:

Early Personality Development- patterns of personality development in early childhood and late childhood – Social learning sex typing identification frustration and aggression.

UNIT-IV: Determinants of Personality:

(a) Biological factors-Genetic and Physical factors emotional Intellectual factors-Bio-Chemistry and Personality.
(b) Social Factors- Contemporaneous Social Influences- Family, School-Educational and Vocational Influences-Social class-Cultural Evolution.
(c) Biological versus social determinants the Principle of Interaction.

UNIT-V: Assessment of Personality:

Psychometric tests and Behavioral observations- Classification of tests- Clinical versus statistical prediction- Major concepts and summary.

REFERENCES:

SEMESTER –III
Paper-II: COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

Unit -I: Introduction:
1. What is Counseling
2. Historical origins and current status
3. Counseling as a helping professions goals of counseling
4. Goals and expectancies in counseling.

Unit- II: The counseling and counselor characteristics
1. What is a counselor roles and functions.
2. Counselor attitudes and skills- portrait of an effective counselor.
3. Characteristics of counselor –Developmental determinants the client personality as a factors counselor concerns.
4. Legal and ethical considerations in counseling.

Unit- III: Counseling process-I
1. The counseling set up –influence of external conditions
2. Phases of counseling
3. Structuring the counseling relationship –Degree of head by counselor-listening

Unit- IV: Counseling process-II
1. Verbal techniques
2. Non-verbal techniques
3. Handling transference and resistance
4. Group Counseling
5. Evaluation in counseling

Unit- V: Introduction to Some Theoretical Approaches
1. Psycho analytical oriented counseling –Freud
2. Learning theory approaches –Dollard and iniller wope Rotter.

Reference Books

**Paper – III**  
**Developmental Psychology**

**Unit – I : Growth and Development :** Principles and facts of development scope of development. Early Development ; Characteristics of pre-natal development periods and Hazards – Infancy of characteristics major adjustment, hazards.

**Unit – II : Baby Hood :** Characteristics, development tasks, physical and physiological development and coordination, speech development emotional behavior – Socialization and interacts sex role, morality family relationships and personality.

**Unit – III : Early Childhood :** Characteristics, physical, physiological and skills development, development of speech and emotions, socialization and play, social grouping, personality, sex role in family relationships school adjustment.

**Unit- IV: Later Childhood:** Characteristics, physical, physiological and skills development, development of speech and emotions, socialization and play, social grouping, personality, sex role in family relationships school adjustment.

**Unit – V : Puberty Criteria :** Characteristics and causes of puberty, growth spurt, deviations, psychological efforts,

**References :**

Paper – IV (A)
School Psychology


Unit – II : FUNCTIONS OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY : Offering educational guidance at the pre-school, elementary school, secondary and higher secondary school – Offering personal counseling service – Offering vocational guidance – School psychologists and pupil – personal – Role in administration as consultant.

Unit – III : MOTIVATION : Nature of motivation as applied to education – Role of school climate and parental rearing on pupil motivation – Interests, aspirations and values of pupils.


Unit – V : DYNAMICS OF GOOD TEACHING AND PSYCHOLOGY CLASS ROOM BEHAVIOUR. Principles of good teaching, evoking curiosity – ensuring meaning and relevance, clarity and understanding, teacher as good communicator – the teacher personality, the teacher as facilitator – Principles of class room management – Application of behavior modifications, principles in handling class room behavior – Developing individual and collective responsibility – Handling the ‘Tough nuts’.

References :
SEMESTER – III
PAPER-IV (B)
ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Unit-I Fundamentals of Organizational Behavior:

1. Scope of Organizational Behavior.

2. Managerial Functions, Roles, Skills.


Unit-II Foundations of Individual Behavior:

5. Applications of Principles of Perception and Personality to Organizational Behavior.


Unit-III Theories of Motivations II – Three Needs Theory; Cognitive evaluation theory; Goal setting theory; Self Efficacy theory; Reinforcement theory.


9. Emotional Intelligence and Employee Effectiveness.

Unit-IV Foundations of Group Behavior


12. Group Processes: Cohesiveness, Conformity and Creativity; Decision Making, Group Vs Individual; Group Ethics and Group Skills; Group Decision Making Techniques; Brain Storming, Nominal Group skills; Group Decision making Techniques, Brain Storming, Nominal Group Techniques.

13. Understanding work Teams; Groups and Teams; Types of Teams – Problem Solving Teams – Self managed work teams, Cross Functional Teams, virtual Teams.

Unit – V : Leadership:

15. Traditional Theories: Behavioral Theories – Ohio State Studies, University of Michigan Studies, Blace and Mouton – Managerial Grid.


References:


M.sc Psychology

SEMESTER –III

PRACTICAL-I

Psychology of Personality

1. California Test of Personality
2. Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire
3. I-E Locus of Control
4. The A-S Reaction Study
5. State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)

Counseling Psychology

1. Study of Values
2. Marital Adjustment Inventory
3. The Bell’s Adjustment Inventory

Developmental Psychology

1. Traditional Family Ideology Scale
2. The Mooney Problem Check List.

Practical-II

School Psychology

1. Thurstone’s Interest Schedule
2. Minnesota teacher Attitude Inventory
3. Work Values Inventory
4. School Environment Inventory
5. Mental Health Analysis.

Statistics-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. An Overview of Experimentation
2. The Hypothesis
3. The Research Plan
4. Two-Matched Group Design
5. Two Randomized Group Design
KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY

M.Sc. Psychology ( Final )

IV Semester Syllabus

Paper-I: THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO PERSONALITY

UNIT-I: The meaning of theory of Personality - Contents of theories of Personality - Evolution of Personality theories - Uses of Personality theory Personality & other Psychological theories.


UNIT – III: The Behavioral and Cognitive Approaches: Skinner, Bandura, Rotter, Kelly &Michel

UNIT – IV: The Humanistic and Dispositional approaches: Maslow, Roger, Murthy, Allport, Cattell, Eysenck& Sheldon.

UNIT – V: The Eastern approaches: Abhidhamma, Indian Psychology, Eastern Psychologies and Western Personality Theories.

REFERENCES:


UNIT – I:  The Directive or Authoritarian Approach (Psychoanalytic) to Counseling –  
the Theory Process – Bordin’s Psychological Counseling – relevance of 
Psychoanalysis to Counseling.

UNIT – II: Learning Approach – Reinforcement: Dollard and Miller – Reciprocal 
Inhibition Technique – Behavioral Modification Process.

UNIT – III: Perceptual – Phenomenological Approach – Client Centered Counseling, 
Philosophy and Concept – Development of Self – Concept and Counseling 
Process.

UNIT – IV: Existential Counseling – the Basic Assumptions – The Minnesota Point of View 
– Nature of Counseling

UNIT-V: The Electric Approach – throne’s System toward an Integrated Theory of 
Counseling.

REFERENCES:


UNIT-I  **Adolescence**: Characteristics and Development Tasks of adolescents, Psychological Changes, emotional changes, sex behavior and morality, sex roles, family relationship & Personality changes.

UNIT – II:  **Adulthood**: Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Interests, Adjustment to Spouse Family, Vocation, Parenthood, Singleness.

UNIT – III:  **The Middle Year – I**: Characteristics, Developmental Tasks, Physical Changes and their Psychological Impact, Mental Changes.

UNIT – IV:  **The Middle Year – II**: Changes in Interests, Personal, Social and Vocational Adjustment: Preparation for Old Age.

UNIT – V:  **Old Age**: Characteristics, Development Tasks, Physical Changes, Psychological Changes, Adjustment to: Self, Retirement, Family and Singleness; Hazards of Old Age, The Self, Personality in Old Age.

**REFERENCES:**


1. EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

2. Improving Study Skills

2. GUIDANCE IN CHOOSING A VOCATION

1. Philosophy of Vocational Guidance, Meaning Scope and Need.
4. Theoretical View Points in Vocational Development.

3. GUIDANCE OF SPECIAL GROUPS

3. Guidance for the Under Achiever and Overachiever

4. SPECIAL AREAS-I

2. Mental and Moral Hygiene Programmes.

5. SPECIAL AREAS-II


REFERENCES:

SEMESTER – IV – PAPER – IV (B)

ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR - II

UNIT – 1. FOUNDATION OF ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

What is organizational structure
Complexity : formalization : centralization
Basic organizational concepts:
Division of labor, unity of command, authority and responsibility

UNIT – 2. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Selection practices : job analysis ; selection devices,
Training and development programmes
Skill categories; Training methods

UNIT – 3. ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE

Institutionalization : A Forerunner of Culture
What Organizational culture?
A Definition, Culture Topologies
Weak Culture, Culture Vs Formulization
How employee learn culture

UNIT – 4. WORK STRESS-I

What is stress
Understanding Stress and its Consequences
Potential Sources of Stress
Environmental Factors
Organizational Factors and Individual Factors

UNIT-5 WORK STRESS-II

Stress Consequences :Physical Symptoms, Psychological symptoms, and behavioral Symptoms.
Stress management strategies.

References :

M.sc Psychology

SEMESTER –IV

PRACTICAL-I

Psychology of Personality

1. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
2. The Guilford- Martin Inventory of Factors (GAMIN)
3. An Inventory of Factors STDCR
4. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
5. Humor Test of Personality

Counseling Psychology

1. Mental Health Analysis
2. Minnesota Counseling Inventory

Developmental Psychology

1. Intergeneration Conflict
2. Test of Behavioral Rigidity (TBR)
3. A Self-Acceptance Inventory for the Aged

PRACTICAL-II

School Psychology

1. Study- Health Inventory
2. Raven’s Coloured Progressive Matrices
3. Study Skills Inventory
4. High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ)
5. IPAT Anxiety Scale Questionnaire

Statistics-IV

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Problem
2. Variable
3. More than Two Randomized Group Design (Duncan’s Range Test)
4. More than Two Groups Design (Analysis of Variance- One Way)
5. 2*2 Factorial Design