

# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## NET BUREAU

Code No. : 04

**Subject : PSYCHOLOGY**

### SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Note :

There will be two question papers, paper-II and paper-III (Part-A & B). Paper-II will cover 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. Paper-III will have two Parts-A and B; Paper III (A) will have 10 short essay type questions (300 words) carrying 16 marks each. In it there will be one question with internal choice from each unit (i.e., 10 questions from 10 units; Total marks will be 160). Paper-III (B) will be compulsory and there will be one question from each of the Electives. The candidate will attempt only one question (one elective only in 800 words) carrying 40 marks. Total marks of Paper-III will be 200.

#### PAPER - II

1. **Perceptual Processes**

Approaches to the Study of Perception : Gestalt and physiological approaches  
Perceptual Organization : Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organization  
Perceptual Constancy : Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion; Perception of Depth and Movements.  
Role of motivation and learning in perception

2. **Learning Process**

Classical conditioning : Procedure, Phenomena and related issues  
Instrumental learning : Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues  
Reinforcement : Basic variables and schedules  
Verbal learning : Methods and materials. organizational processes

3. **Memory and forgetting**

Memory processes : Encoding, Storage, Retrieval  
Stages of memory : Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term Memory (LTM)  
Episodic and Semantic memory  
Theories of Forgetting : Interference, decay, retrieval

4. **Thinking and Problem Solving**

Theories of thought processes : Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing  
Concept formation : Rules and strategies  
Reasoning : Deductive and inductive  
Problem-solving : Type and strategies  
Role of concepts in thinking

5. **Motivation and Emotion**

Basic motivational concepts : Instincts, needs, drives, incentives, motivational cycle  
Approaches to the study of motivation : Psychoanalytical, ethological, S-R Cognitive, humanistic  
Biological Motives : Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex  
Social Motives : Achievement, affiliation, approval  
Exploratory behaviour and curiosity  
Physiological correlates of emotions  
Theories of emotions : James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer  
Conflicts : Sources and types

6. **Human Abilities**

Intelligence : Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants  
Theories of intelligence : Spearman, Thurston, Guilford  
Individual and group differences : Extent and causes  
Measurement of human abilities

7. **Personality**

Determinants of personality : Biological and socio-cultural  
Approaches to the study of personality : Psychoanalytic, neo-freudian, social learning, trait and type, cognitive  
Personality assessment : Psychometric and projective tests  
Self-concept : Origin and development

8. **Research Methodology**

Research problems, hypothesis, variables and their operationalization  
Types of psychological research  
Methods of psychological research : Experimental, Quasi-experimental, case studies, field studies and cross-cultural studies.  
Methods of data collection : Observation, interview, questionnaire, tests and scales.  
Non-parametric tests

9. **Measurement and testing**  
Test construction : Item writing, item analysis  
test standardization : Reliability, validity and norms  
Types of tests : Intelligence, aptitude, personality - characteristics and important examples  
Attitude scales and interest inventories  
Educational measurement and evaluation
10. **Biological Basis of Behaviour**  
Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms  
Neural impulse : Origin, conduction and measurement  
Sensory system : Vision and Audition.  
Human nervous system : Structure and functions

**PAPER - III (A)**

**[CORE GROUP]**

**Unit-I**

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

**Unit-II**

Learning theories : Hull, Tolman, Skinner  
Cognitive approaches in learning : Latent learning, observational learning  
Experimental analysis of behaviour : Behaviour modification, shaping Discrimination learning  
Neurophysiology of learning

**Unit - II**

Models of memory : Atkinson and Shiffrin, Craik and Lockhart, Tulving  
Semantic memory : Episodic, trace model and network model  
Long-term memory : Retrieval cues, flashbulb memory, constructive processes in memory, eyewitness testimony, autobiographical memory  
Biological basis of memory : The search for the engram, PET scan, and biochemical factors in memory  
Improving memory : Strategies

#### **Unit - IV**

Cognitive strategies : Algorithms and heuristics  
Convergent and divergent thinking  
Decision-making; impediments to problem - solving  
Creative thinking and problem-solving  
Language and thought

#### **Unit-V**

Historical antecedents of motivation from Mechanism to Cognition  
Cognitive bases of motivation : Intrinsic motivation, Attribution, Competence  
Measurement of motives : Issues and techniques  
Cross-cultural perspectives of motivation : Achievement, Aggression  
Components of emotion : Physiological, expressive and cognitive  
Neural mechanism of emotion : Central and peripheral  
Measurement of emotions : Physiological, expressive and cognitive measures  
Current theories of emotions and facial feedback hypothesis  
Stress and coping : Reactions to stress, outcomes of stress

#### **Unit-VI**

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

#### **Unit - VII**

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

#### **Unit-VIII**

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

## **Unit-IX**

Psychological scaling : Purpose and methods

Sources of bias in psychological testing

Ethical issues in psychological testing

Application of factor analysis in standardization of tests-with important illustrations

## **Unit-X**

Methods of Physiological psychology : Lesion and Brain Stimulation

Sleep and waking : Stages of sleep, Disorders of sleep and Physiological mechanisms of sleep and waking

Ingestive Behaviour : Drinking and its neural mechanism; hunger and its neural mechanism

Endocrine system : Chemical and glandular

## **PAPER - III (B)** **[ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL]**

### **Elective-I**

Current trends in Social Psychology

Social cognition

Social influence

Prosocial behaviour

Applied social psychology : Health, Environment and Law

### **Elective-II**

Development processes : Nature, Principles and related

concepts - maturity, experience factors in development : Biogenic, Psychogenic and Sociogenic

Stages of Development : Theories of Development : Psychoanalytic, Behaviouristic and cognitive

Various aspects of development : Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral

### **Elective-III**

Human development and individual differences

Motivation and learning

Factors in educational achievement

Social psychology of education

Teacher effectiveness

Guidance in schools : Needs, organizational set up and techniques

Counselling : Process and areas

#### Elective-IV

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

#### Elective-V

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

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS PAPER-II

1. Delayed conditioning is known as
- (A) CS begins far before the US is presented
  - (B) CR gets established but it changes
  - (C) CS elicits the CR
  - (D) CS is more powerful than CR

2. Match the items of *List-I* with *List-II*

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

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

**PAPER-III (A)**

1. How would you measure job satisfaction ?

**Or**

Explain the concept of time and motion study.

**PAPER-III (B)**

11. Define short-term memory and indicate its processes and functions.

**Or**

Discuss the causes, symptoms and treatment of general anxiety disorder.

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