Foundations of Psychology:

1. The Scope of psychology: Place of Psychology in the family of social and behavioural sciences.


3. The nature, origin and developments of human behaviour. Heredity and environment. Cultural factors and behaviour, the process of socialization, Concept of National Character.


7. Thinking: Problem solving, concept formation, Strategies of concept formation, Information processing, Creative thinking, Convergent and Divergent thinking, Development of thinking in children, theories.


10. Personality: The Concept of personality. Trait and type approaches, Factorial and dimensional approaches, Theories of personality; Freud, Allport, Murray, Cattell, Social learning theories and Field Theory. The Indian approach to
personality the concept of gunas. Measurement of personality; Questionnaires Rating Scales, Psychometric Tests; Protective Tests; Observation method.


12. Attitudes and values: Structure of attitudes, Formation of Attitudes. Theories of attitudes, Attitude measurement, Types of attitude scales, Theories of attitude change, Values, Types of values, Motivational properties of values, Measurement of values.

13. Recent trends: Psychology and the Computer; Cybernetic model of behaviour, simulation studies in psychology, Study of consciousness; Sleep, dream, meditation and hypnotic trance; drug induced changes, Sensory deprivation, Human problems in aviation and space flight.


**PAPER II**

Psychology: Issues and Applications

1. Individual Difference:

2. Psychological Disorders

3. Therapeutic Approaches:

4. Application of psychology to Organisational and Industrial Problems
5. Small Groups
   The concept of small group. Properties of groups. Group at work. Theories of
   Interpersonal relations.

6. Social Change
   Characteristics of social change. Psychological basis of change. Steps in the
   change process. Resistance to change. Factors contributing to resistance. Planning
   for change. The Concept of change-proneness.

7. Psychology and the Learning Process:
   The Learner, School as an agent of socialization. Problems relating to adolescents
   in learning situations. Gifted and retarded children and problems related to their training.

8. Disadvantaged Groups
   Types: Social, Cultural and economic, Psychological consequences of
   disadvantage. Concept of deprivation. Educating the disadvantaged groups. Problems
   of motivating the disadvantaged groups.

   Prejudice and personality. Steps to achieve social integration.

    The nature of achievement motivation. Motivating people for achievement. Promotion
    of entrepreneurship. The Entrepreneur Syndrome. Technological change and its impact
    on human behaviour.

    Psychological factors in information management. Information overload.
    Psychological basis of effective communication. Mass media and their role in social
    change. Impact of television. Psychological basis of effective advertising.

12. Problems of Contemporary Society: