

M.J.P. ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY

Syllabus of M.A. Psychology

M.A. (Previous) w.e.f. Session 2010-2011

For taking admission in M.A. Psychology the candidate must be graduate with Psychology as one subject in BA III and must have 45% marks in graduate degree. 20% out stream (only B.Sc practical subjects) candidates may also be allowed for admission in MA Psychology but preparing merit for admission 5% marks will be lessened.

There would be four theory papers each carrying 100 marks and one practical paper of 100 marks.

Paper No.	Course	Marks
I	Research Methodology and Psychological Statistics	100
II	Cognitive Processes (Experimental Psychology)	100
III	Personality Theories	100
IV	Social and Cultural Psychology	100
V	Practical	100

MA (Final) Psychology

w.e.f. session 2011-2012

There would be four theory papers each carrying 100 marks in which two papers will be compulsory. The candidate has to select two papers from optional group either from group A or group B or group C. There would be a practical of 100 marks. This course consists of two parts each carrying 50 marks. Part 'A' will consist of practical training in research tools and techniques. Part 'B' will consist project report based on fieldwork.

VI Psychological Assessment and Measurement 100

VII Life span Developmental Psychology 100

Optional course VIII & IX. Any one group of the following 'A', 'B' & 'C' groups.

Group 'A' (Clinical Psychology)	
VIII (A)-Psychopathology	100
IX (A)- Clinical and Community Intervention	100
Group 'B' (Health Psychology)	
VIII (B)- Health Psychology	100
IX (B) - Stress, Coping and Health Management	
Group 'C' (Physiological & Comparative Psychology)	
VIII(C)-Physiology Psychology	100
IX(C)- Comparative Psychology	100
X-Practical (part 'A'- practical & part 'B'-project).	100
Part 'A'	
Practical Conduction / Tests Administration	25 Marks
Viva Voce	15 Marks
Record Book	10 Marks
	Total - 50 Marks
Part 'B'- Project	
Project Presentation (Seminar)-	20 Marks
Evaluation of Project	30 Marks
	Total- 50 Marks

Research Methodology & Statistics

1. **Introduction:** Meaning, Significance and nature of science, types of research and research report writing.
2. **Research problem and Hypothesis.**
3. **Variables:** Meaning and types, Controls in experiment.
4. **Research Techniques and Sampling:** Observation Method, Experimental Method, Questionnaire, Interview as tools of data collection. Probability and Non, probability sampling techniques. Normal probability curve, Deviation from NPC- Skewness and Kurtosis, Application of NPC, Binominal distribution.
5. **Research Design:** Nature, Purpose and characteristics of good research design. Randomized group design, between group design: single factor two-group designs, single factor multiple group design, within group design and factorial design.
6. **Quasi- Experimental design:** one-group designs, Nonequivalent control group design, interrupted time series design, multiple time series design.
7. **Statistical Analysis;** Significance of difference between means of Independent and dependent group. One way and two way ANOVA for separate group.
8. **Nonparametric statistics:** Nature and assumptions, Chi-square, Mann-Whitney U-Test, Wilcoxon matched-pairs test, Kruskal Wallis H-test, Friedman two- way ANOVA.
9. **Correlation and Regression :** Concept and significance, product- moment method, Biserial, point Biserial correlation, tetra choric, coefficient of concordance (W), multiple correlation (three variable problem), single regression (bi-variate) Multiple regression (Linear, stepwise)
10. Familiarization with computer, uses of computer in Psychology, familiarization

with software packages of statistics and their applications.

Books Recommended :

1. Broota, K.D. (1992) Experimental designs in Behavioral research, New Delhi; Willey Easton.
2. Cook, T.D. & Campbell, D.T. (1976). Quasi Experimentation.
3. Edwards, A.L. (1976). Experimental designs in psychological Research. New York: Kolt.
4. Garrett, H.E. (1979). Statistics in psychology and Education. Bombay. Vakilla, Feffer & Simons LTD
5. Jones, R.A. (1985). Research Methods in the Social Behavioural science. Sunderland, Mass: Sinauer Assoc.
6. Kidder, L.H. (1981) Research methods in social sciences. Tokyo: Holt Saunders.
7. Kerlinger, F.N. (1982). Foundations of Behavioural Research. Delhi: Surjeet publication.
8. Nation, J.R. (1997). Research Methods. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
9. Siegel, D (1994). Non-parametric statistics. New York. MC Graw Hill.
10. Singh, A.K. (2002). Research methods in Psychology, sociology and education. Delhi. Motilal Banarsi Das.
11. Winer, B.J. (1971). Statistical principles in Experimental Design. New York. MC Graw Hill.

Tripathi, L.B :- Manovigyan anusandhan vidhiyan

Kapil, H.K :- Anusandhan vidhiyan

Kapil, H.K. :- Sankhyiki ke mool tatva

Tripathi, L.B. :- Uchch stariya sankhyiki

M.A. (Prev.)

Paper II

M. M. 100

Cognitive Processes (Experimental Psychology)

1. **Introduction** to cognitive Psychology, historical origin and contemporary cognitive psychology, method of research
2. **Attentional processes**; selective attention and its theories, divided attention and resource allocation, biological basis.
3. **Perceptual processes** : Nature of perception, approaches to perception, Gestalt information processing, "signal detection, Psychology and Ecological approach and other factors. Perceptual constancy perceptual defence.
4. **Memory System, Basic memory processes**: Encoding, storage and retrieval; Sensory memory: Nature iconic and echoic memory. Short term Vs Long term memory; Nature, content capacity and forgetting; Models of memory; Atkinson and Shiffrin Model, level of processing model and determinants of memory.
5. **Episodic Vs Semantic memory** : Encoding, organization and retrieval in LTM. Flash bulb memory, Eye witness testimony, Construction and reconstruction. Feature comparison model and hierarchical network model, Amnesia.
6. **Concept and Categorization**: Meaning of concept formation, Structure of categorization, attributes and rules, Proto types and Basic level categories, Processes in concept formation and cognitive maps.
7. **Learning Process**: Cognitive approaches to Learning: Latent and observational learning and Effects of reinforcement in learning and theories of learning.
8. **Thinking and Problem Solving**: Classical problem and general methods of solution, generate & Test Technique, means and ends analysis working backward, back tracking, reasoning by analogy. Block to problem solving,

mental set, using incomplete or incorrect representation, Lack of problem-Specific knowledge or expertise. The problem- space hypothesis, expert system finding.

9. **Creativity:** Nature and measurements, factors affecting creativity.
10. **Decision Making: Algorithms and Heuristics :** Representativeness, availability anchoring and adjustment, the framing effect and over confidence in decision.

Books Recommended :-

1. Ronald T. Kellogg (1995).Cognitive Psychology.
2. Michael G. Wessells (1982).Cognitive Psychology.
3. E. Bruce Goldstein (1996).Sensation and Perception
4. Arthur W. Staats. (1968).Learning, Language and Cognition
5. Dr. A.K. Singh.Uchchtar samanya manovigyan-
6. Galott: K.M. Mumbai Thompsm- Asia.Cognitive Psychology- In and outside laboratory
7. Hewes, M.B.- The Psychology of Human cognition. New York: Pergamon

M.A. (Prev.)

Paper III

M. M. 100

Personality Theories

1. **Introduction:** meaning scientific study of personality and its assessment, personality change.
2. **Development of Personality:** Meaning and process of personality development, Theoretical explanation of personality development.
3. **Psychoanalytic approach:** Freud, Jung and Adlers approach to personality.
4. **Neo-analytic approach:** Personality theory of Erichfromm Karen Homey and Erikson.
5. **Trait theory:** All-port and cattell's theory of personality.
6. **Type theory:** Jung's and Eysenck's theory of personality.
7. **Humanistic approach:** Maslow' s self actualizaton theory and Roger's self theory of personality.
8. **Cognitive and behavioural approach :** Kelly;s theory of personal constructs, Bandura's social cognitive theory.
9. Social learning theory of Millar and Dolard.

Books Recommended :-

1. Liebert, R.M. & Personality: Strategies and issues. Pacific Grove, California: Brooks/Code Publishing Company.
2. Biscoff, L.J.(1970). Interpreting personality theories. New York: Harper & Roe
3. Hall cs & Lindzey g (1978) Theories of personality 3rd Ed. New York J. Wiley & Sons.
4. Hjelle, L.A.. & zeigler DJ. (1991) Personality theories: Basic assumption research & applications. 2nd Ed. International student Edition. McGraw Hill International Book Co.

5. Pervin, LA (1975) Personality theory assessment and research 2nd Ed. New York Wiley international ed.
6. Sahakian WS (1965) Psychology of personality Readings in theory Chicago Rand Mc-Nally College Publication co.
7. Magnusson, D. & Endler, N.S. (1977) Personlity at crossroads. New jersey, Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
8. Singh, A.K. Vyaktitva Manovigyan, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi.

Social Psychology & Cultural Psychology

1. Nature and problems of social psychology, methods of studying social psychology-observation, experimental, questionnaire, Sociometric methods, cross-cultural and co relational approach.
2. Theoretical perspective-Role theories, Attribution and social identity.
3. Understanding relationship and group processes: -
 - (a) Interpersonal attraction, determination, measures and theories,
 - (b) Group dynamics, meaning of group dynamics,
 - (c) Meaning of group cohesiveness, factors influencing group cohesiveness, measurement of group cohesiveness
4. Prosocial Behaviour: Altruism, cooperation & helping, personal, situational and socio- cultural determinants, Bystander effect. Theoretical explanation of prosocial behaviour.
5. Aggression and violence: Nature of aggression, theories of Aggression, violence, violence in home and street; prejudice, concept and techniques of reduction.
6. Social cognition and influence process:-
 - (a) person perception and social cognition, conformity: it's meaning, determinants, & theories,
 - (b) Attitude change-theories.
7. Leadership style and effectiveness, theories of leadership.
8. Applied social psychology: Problem of social change, Gender issues, Population issues, Poverty.
9. Cultural Psychology: Definition, Cultural cognition, Justice and morality, Cultural values.
10. Cultural Learning: Cultural ideas: Enculturation and Socialization, Child Rearing, Parenting and family.

Books Recommended :-

1. Baron, A.R. and Byrne, D. (2000) social psychology. Prentice Hall of India.
2. Billing, M, (1976) Social psychology and Inter group relations. NY: Academic press.
3. Deaux Dane and Weightsman (1993) Social psychology in 90's Books Cole, Publishing company, U.S.A.
4. Myers, D.G. (1993) Social psychology, MC Graw Hill Inc.
5. Farr, R.M. (1996) The roots of modern social psychology, oxford: Blackwell
Lindsey, G. & Aronson, E(Eds) 1985 The handbook of social psychology. NV: Random house.
6. Misra, G. (1990) Applied Social Psychology in India. ND: sage.
7. Berry, J.W. Poortinga, Y.H. , Segall, M.H.R. Dasen, P.R.(1992) Cross Cultural Psychology : Research and Applications. Cambridge: Cambridge University press.
8. Dr. R.N. Singh: Adhunic samagic manovigyan, Vinod book mandir, Agra.
9. Dr. Arun Kumar Singh :-Samaz manovigyan ki roop rekha, Motilal Banarsi Das, Patna.

M.A. (Prev.)

Practicals

M. M. 100

Note : Each student shall be required to conduct and write any 10 out of the following practicals.

1. Personality perception
2. Retroactive inhibition.
3. Concept formation.
4. Problem solving.
5. Interpersonal judgment.
6. Study of parent child relationship.
7. Altruism.
8. Distortion in memory.
9. Perceptual defense/ perceptual vigilance.
10. Leadership style.
11. Conformity.
12. Measurement of Aggression.
13. Social life Adjustment inventory.
14. Cooperation and Competition.
15. Reaction time (Simple and complex).

Books Recommended :-

1. Mohsin, S.M., Experiments in Psychology, Orient Longman.
2. Postman & Egan, Experimental Psychology.
3. Wood words & Scholesberg., Experimental Psychology
4. Singh A.K. मनोविज्ञान में प्रयोग और परीक्षण
5. M. Rajamanickam, contemporary fields of Psychology and Experiment.

Psychological Assessment and Measurement

1. Psychological Assessment: Nature, purpose, scope, difficulties in psychological assessment,
2. Types of Psychological test: Group, verbal, performance tests.
3. Principles of test construction: steps, Item analysis, validity, reliability, factor analysis, scores, cross validation.
4. Measurement and scaling techniques. Psychological measurement, scales of measurement, important scaling techniques, Rating, Ranking and paired comparison, familiarity of Thurston, Likert and Guttman scale.
5. Assessment of general abilities. Individual and group test of intelligence Stanford Binnel and weschsler's scales, Some Indian tests for measuring intelligence tests, creativity tests.
6. Assessment of special Abilities: Aptitude multiple aptitudes tests.
7. Assessment of personality: Psychometric and projective techniques, familiarity with MMPI, EPI, IGPF, TAT, PF, Rorschach test and some Indian tests for measuring personality.
8. Application of testing: educational testing, occupational testing, tests in clinical and counseling settings.
9. Social and ethical considerations in testing: ethical issues, social issues-testing cultural minorities Psychological issues, Biases in mental testing.

Books Recommended :-

1. Anastas, A(1988). Psychological testing. New Yotk. MacMilla.
2. Freeman, F.S. (1972). Theory and practical of Psychological testing. New Delhi; Oxford & IBH.
3. Singh, A.K. ,Tests, Measurement and Research Method in behavioral sciences.
4. महेश भार्गव – मनोविज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र तथा शिक्षा में मूल्यांकन एवं मापन
5. Ciminero, A.R. (Eds.)(1986). Handbook of behavioral assessment. New York. John Wiley.

M.A. (Final)

Paper VII

M. M. 100

Life span Developmental Psychology

1. **Introduction:** nature, scope and methods of development psychology, theories of development.
2. **Foundations of human development:** biological factors in human development, culture and social factors in human development. The nature-nurture debate in human development.
3. **Context for human development:** socialization measuring R& factors, role of family, peer and school; media / socialization Ecological.
4. **Cognitive Development:** Nature & approaches- Piaget, vyogotsky; information processing perspective; language development.
5. **Self and identity:** emergence of self, development of personal identity, physical and sexual maturation.
6. **Moral and social development:** emotional, development of morality & self control, development of gender differences and gender roles.
7. **Development concerns during Adulthood:** Marriage family and work.
8. **Problem of aging :** Physical and mental changes in during old age, psychological problems of old age, dementia and delirium, learning the adjustment during old age.
9. **Developmental disabilities :** Visual impairment, hearing impairment mental retardation, slow learner, reading, writing and arithmetic disorder.
10. **Developmental psychopathologies :** Behavioral problems during childhood and adolescence, learning disabilities, dyslexia, MR, Autism, attention deficit disorder.

Book Recommended :-

1. Berk, L.E. (1989). child Development. Allyn & Bacon
2. Brodzinsky, D.M., Gormly A.V.& Anibron, S.R(1986).Life Span Human Development New Delhi CBS Publisher
3. Santraock J.W (1999). Life span Development New York Me Graw Hill.
4. Heatherington, E.M.& porks, R.D.(1986) Child psychology. New york Me Graw Hill
5. Hurlock, E.B. Development Psychology
6. Lal, J.N. ekuo fodkl dk euksfoKku
7. Singh, R.N. fodklkRed euksfoKku
8. Srivastava, A.K. (1998) Child Development: An Indian Perspective. New Delhi: N C E R T

M.A. (Final)

Group A (Clinical Psychology)

M. M. 100

VIII A - Psychopathology

1. **Introduction and classification:** Historical Background, Nature and meaning of Psychology, W.H.O. classification (ICD-10), multiaxial system (DSM IV-R).
2. **Approaches of Psychopathology:**
 - (i) Psychodynamic
 - (ii) Behavioral
 - (iii) Cognitive
 - (iv) Phenomenological,
 - (v) Biological and
 - (vi) Socio cultural approach.
3. **Theories and models of anxiety disorder:** Panic, Phobic, OCD, post traumatic, GAD, somatoform disorder, dissociative disorder.
4. Schizophrenia, schizopremiform, schizoaffective, delusional, brief psychotic disorder.
5. **Mood disorder :** depressive- unipolar and bipolar disorder.
6. **Psycho physiological disorder:** theories: personality disposition, CHD, Asthmatis, allergy, eczema, Itching, rheumatoid, arthritis, peptic ulser, dia betese and menstrual disorder.
7. **Disorders of personality:** Adjustment disorder, impulse control disorder, substance related disorder, eating disorder, sleep disorders, sexual and identity disorders.
8. **Organic mental disorder:** changing view of brain function and dysfunction, neuropathological consideration, common syndromes.
9. **Mental retardation:** levels of retardation, problems of assessment.
10. **Developmental psychopathology:** internalizing -anxiety disorder, depression obsessive-compulsive behavior.
11. **Externalizing disorder :** conduct disorder, attention deficit hyper activity disorders.

Book Recommended :-

1. Adams. H.e & sutker P.B (1984). Comprehensive handbook of psychopathology. New york-peenum press.
2. Diagnostic & (D S M-IV). Washington, DC: APA punlication.
3. Carson, RC, Butcher, JN and mineka. 5. (2000). Abnormal psychology and modern life (11 ed.), Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
4. Comer, RJ (1997). Abnormal Psychology (2nd Ed) New Youth : worth freeman.
5. Ballack, AS & Hersen, (1984). Research methods in clinical Psychology. New York.
6. Dowson, JH & Gtounds AT. (1995). Personality disorders recognition and clinical management. Cambridge university press.
7. Trull, TJ and phrase, EJ (2001) clinical psychology: concept, methods and profession. Belmont: Wads worth.
8. Sameroff, TJ ;Lemis m and miller, SM.(2000) hand book of developmental psychopathology (2nd ed.) new york kurwer.
9. Singh, AK (2002) आधुनिक असामान्य मनोविज्ञान- मोती लाल बनारसी दास

Clinical and Community Interventions

1. **Therapeutic interventions:** Nature, goals and course of intervention, objectives and approaches, distinction between psychological and other orientations (helping, case work, counseling and educational approaches)
2. **Basic psychotherapeutic techniques:** Guidance, reassurance persuasion, confession and catharsis, externalization of interests. Common feature of introversions.
3. **Therapeutic relationship:** the helping process, the counselor as a person and as a professional, counselor characteristics and values.
4. **Issues faced by the therapists:** dealing with anxiety, disclosing one self, and understanding silence, dealing with demanding and committed clients, accepting slow results, learning our limits, transference and counter transference, establishing realistic goals.
5. **Skills of a therapist:** Listening, leading summarizing, confronting, interpreting and informing, crisis intervention, competence building, primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.
6. **Ethical issues in psychotherapy:** therapist responsibility, client therapist relationship; ethical issues: special reference to marital and family therapy, group work and cross cultural perspective.
7. **Types of therapy:** supportive therapies: Milieu therapy, inspirational group therapy, creative art therapy and structural integration; Reductive therapies: behavior therapy (operant, wolpian and modeling procedures; cognitive approach: Ellis, Meichenbaum, beck, client centered psychology and stages of therapy; reductive group therapy: mechanism of group psychotherapy with a focus on group processes types:- including psychodrama, group therapy and reconstructive therapies.
8. **Psychoanalysis:** psychoanalytic psychotherapy.

9. **Existential analysis:** gestalt therapy: Transactional analysis; yoga, meditation, biofeedback and others; extra therapeutic healing aids, spontaneous cure; placebo defect. India traditions of healing. The place of mental illness in Indian cosmology.
10. **Counseling basic features;** counseling relationship and counseling process, training in social skills. Programmer for social problems, life skills training, social skills training and anger control. Social skills training and anger control. Juvenile offenders in an institutional setting, parents as mediators in social skills training of children, social skills for women and elderly; programmer for severely in paired.

Book Recommended :-

1. Ajaysa, S. (1989). Psychotherapy: East and West. Himalayan International Institute for Yoga scientific and philosophy, Pennsylvania.
2. Abate, L. & Milan, MA Ed (1985) Handbook of social skills training and research. New York; John Wiley & Sons.
3. Corey, G. (1986) Theory & Practical of counseling Psychology. Monterey, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.
4. Hackny, H.L. & Comier, LS (1996) the professional counselor. New York; Allyn & Bacon.
5. Woolber g, L.R. (1998) . The techniques of psychotherapy. Barcour Brace: Grune & Stratton.
6. Dattilio, F.M. & Kleeefeld, J. (1997). Introducing and building social skills. American guidance Service, MH.
7. Donohue, W.A. & Kolt, R. (1992). Managing interpersonal conflict. New Delhi: Sage.
8. Ekhiott, S.N. & gresgan, FM. (1977). Social skills intervention guide.. pragmatic language skills through social skills teaching. American Guisance Service, MN.
9. Lezak, M.D. (1978) Neuro-psychological assessment. Oxford University.
10. Wolberg, R.B, (1980). Group and family therapy. New York: Burnert! Mazel publishers.s
11. Singh, A.K., -Naidanik Manovigyan, Motilal Banarsidas.

M.A. (Final)

Group 'B' (Health Psychology)

M. M. 100

VIII B-Health Psychology

1. **Introduction to Health Psychology:** Nature, brief history, scope and its interdisciplinary and social-cultural contexts, mind- body relationship.
2. **The system of the body:** the nervous, the endocrine system the cardiovascular system the respiratory system the immune system, the digestive system.
3. **Models of health:** personality-all port, roger maslow bio- Psychosocial perspectives, Eastern approaches Zen Buddhism concept of sthita prajna (bhagvad gita), Behavioural referents of the concept of Anasakti, health and well being: yoga and meditation, pranayama, mudra bundhas, pratyahar dharma; health related beliefs.
4. **Health inequalities:** Health differentials, the haves versus have not: the impact of poverty on health, gender and health work and health population and health.
5. **Health compromising behaviour:** Health behaviour, unhealthy diet, obesity drug and Alcohol use, smoking, unprotected sexual behaviour and sedentary life style.
6. **Health enhancing behaviour:** Healthy diet weight control exercise, meditation, accident prevention development of health habits, and cognitive- Behavioural approaches to health behaviour change.
7. **Dimensions of ill health:** cardioi- vascular disorders-coronary heart disease, hypertension, helping people to come out of trauma.
8. **Conditions/Resources promoting and maintaining health:** biological, socio-cultural, psychological, Psychological, economic and spiritually oriented interventions.

Book Recommended :-

1. Taylor, S. Health Psychology. Mc Graw Hill.
2. MORRISON, V. & BENNETT . Psychology. Pearson publication./U.K.
3. Friedman, H.S. & Silver, R.C.(ed). Foundations of Health Psychology. Oxford University Press/USA.
4. Marks, .F. & Murray, M. Health Psychology: Theory, Research & Practice. Sage publication.

Stress, Coping and Health

1. **The nature of stress and health:** Conceptualization of stress-eastern/western, models of stress, sources/types of stress: life events stress, worksite / organizational / executive stress, examination stress.
2. **Stress and health related consequences:** psychological, emotional, behavioural and cognitive consequences. Anxiety, anger and depression as emotional vital signs of mental health: their nature and management.
3. **Stress, health and disease:** physiology of stress-autonomic nervous system, moderators of stress -personality, gender, socio-economic status, age (retirement), stress and culture.
4. **Social resources:** social/family/peer/supervisory support and their appraisals as moderators of the relationship of stress and health /well-being.
5. **Managing/coping with stress:** coping styles/strategies, self-management via increasing self awareness, yogic meditation, Buddhist vipassana, relaxation techniques, bio-feedback, assertiveness training, cognitive - behavioural methods, time management, health and lifestyle intervention, coping with organizational role stress, coping with mergers, coping with burnout, dealing with dual-career relationship.

Book Recommended :-

1. Agarwal, R(2006) Stress in life and work. Response Books /Sage pub.
2. Pestonjee,D.M.(2006) Stress and Coping. The Indian Experience, Sage pub.
3. Mishra,G.(1999).(Edi) Psychological Perspective of Stress and Health. New Delhi. Concept publishing company.
5. Palmer, S & Dryen, W (1996) Counseling for Stress Problem Sage pub
6. Loyallo, WR (2005) Stress and Health Sage pub.

M.A. (Final)

Group C (Physiological & Comparative Psychology)

M. M. 100

VIIIC-Physiological Psychology

1. **Human Evolution** : Manimaluan radiations; Primate radiation; Australopithicines; Homo; Evolution of the human brain.
2. **Human brain damage and animal models** : Causes of brain damage; Neuropsychological diseases; Animal models of human neuropsychological disease.
3. **The Visual System** : Retina and translation of light into neural signals; From retina to primary visual cortex; Seeing edges; seeing colour.
4. **Perception, Consciousness and Attention** : Principles of sensory system organization; Cortical mechanism of vision; Audition; Touch and pain; Smell and taste; Selective attention.
5. **Sensor motor system** : Principles of sensorimotor system. Sensorimotor association cortex; Primary and secondary motor cortex; Sensorimotor pathways, circuits and programs.
6. **Eating and Drinking** : Digestion and energy flow; Theories of hunger and eating; Physiological research on hunger and hunger, Thirst, drinking and fluid regulation; Disorders of consumption.
7. **Hormones and sex** : The neuroendocrine system; Hormones and sexual development; effects of gonadal hormones; hypothalamus and sexual behavior; Sexual orientation, hormones and the brain
8. **Drug Addiction and Reward Circuits** : Principles of drug addiction; Commonly abused drugs; biopsychological theories addiction; Reward circuits in the brain; Neural mechanisms of addiction
9. **Neuroplasticity** : Phases of neural development; experience and learning; neural degeneration; therapeutic implication of neuroplasticity.

10. Biopsychology of Stress and Illness : Biopsychology of emotion; fear, Defense and aggression; Stress and psychosomatic disorders; Depression and mania; Anxiety.

Book Recommended :-

1. N. Carison.(f2000)Psychology. Physiology of behaviour. Allyn & Bacon.
2. J.P.J Pinel (2000). Biopsychology. Allyn and Bacon.
3. W.R. Hendee (ed)(1997). The Perception of Visual information. Springer-verlag.
4. Mana.(1994). Biopsychology 4" Ed. Aiiyn & Bacon.
5. S.Green.(1994). Principles of Biopsychology. Psychology press.

Comparative Psychology

1. **Introduction** : Nature and scope; Approaches and methods; comparative psychology; design features in animal behaviour.
2. **Instincts and Innate Behaviour** : Fixed action patterns; Deprivation experiments physiological characteristics of maps.
3. **Innate Releasing Mechanisms and Development** : Nature of IIRM; key stimuli and releasers.
4. **Phylogeny and Behavioural Development** : Concepts of homology; analogies
5. **Ontogeny and Behavioural Development** : Embryology; mature vs. nature controversy. Epigenesis; early experience.
6. **Primate learning in Comparative Perspective**
7. **Biological Clocks** : Biorhythms; General circadian rhythms; control, mechanism and significance of circadian rhythms.
8. **Hormones and Behaviour** : Vertebrate endocrine system; Activational and organization effects; Endocrine environment-behaviour interactions.
9. **Orientation** : Emitted energy; Spatial Orientation.
10. **Navigation and Homing** : Celestial cues; star orientation in birds; Experience in navigation; Goal recognition.

Book Recommended :-

1. Alcock, J.(1997), Learning behaviour; an evolutionary approach 6th edition. Dinauer associates.
2. Catania A.C.(1997). Learning prentice Hall.
3. Drickanier, L.C. Vessey,SH and Nfiekle,D.(1995) Animal behavioral ecology. Blackwell scientific inc.
4. Maler,R(1997) Comprartive animal behaviour: An evolutionary and ecological approach Allyn & Bacon
5. Malin, T, Birch,A and Hayward,S.(1996). Comparative Psychology. Maacmillan.

M.A. (Final)

X

M. M. 100

(Practical & Projects)

Part A- practical

Each student is required the administration of any five of the following tests-

1. TAT
2. Rorschach Test
3. P.F. Study
4. Security- Insecurity Test
5. Stress/ Life events Inventory
6. Aptitude Test
7. WAIS
8. Health Questionnaire

Part 'B'- Project

Project Presentation (Seminar)	20 Marks
Evaluation of Project	30 Marks
Total	50 Marks

Each student will select a topic related to his/ her optional group of M.A. (F) papers with the help and supervision of faculty member, design a field study and present the findings of the project in the form of seminar before his/ her fellow students and faculty members. Every student is also expected to have the knowledge of computer and Internet while preparing the project.

Books Recommended:-

6. Anastas;, A(1988). Psychological testing. New York. MacMilla.
7. Freeman, F.S. (1972). Theory and practical of Psychological testing. New Delhi; Oxford & IBH.
8. Singh, A.K. ,Tests, Measurement and Research Method in behavioral sciences.
9. महेश भार्गव – मनोविज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र तथा शिक्षा में मूल्यांकन एवं मापन
10. Ciminero, A.R. (Eds.)(1986). Handbook of Behavioural assessment. New York. John Wiley.