**M.A. / M.Sc. PSYCHOLOGY**

**DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT COURSES AND CREDITS IN VARIOUS SEMESTERS**

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|  | **ISemester** |  |
| **Paper No** | **Title of the paper** | **Credits**  |
| PSM 101 | Attention and Perceptual Processes | 4 |
| PSM 102 | Research Methods and Experimental Designs | 4 |
| PSM 103 | Advanced Physiological Psychology | 4 |
| PSM 104 | Applied Social Psychology | 4 |
| PSM 105 | Practical | 3 |
| **Total**  | **19** |
| **II Semester**  |
| PSM 201 | Language, Memory and Thinking | 4 |
| PSM 202 | Non-experimental & Correlational Methods | 4 |
| PSM 203 | Psychobiology. | 4 |
| PSM 204 | Psychopathology/ Organizational Behaviour/ Child Development/ Comparative Psychology | 3 |
| PSM 205  | Practical  | 3 |
| PSM 206M  | Minor Elective: Basic Psychological Processes | 2 |
| **Total**  | **20** |
| **III Semester** |
| PSM 301 | Applied Psychological Assessment | 4 |
| PSM 302 | Affective Processes | 4 |
| PSM 303 | Diagnostic Techniques / Human Resource management/ Psychology of Adolescence | 3 |
| PSM 304 | Cross-cultural Psychology / Organizational Development & Change / Child Psychopathology / Psychopharmacology | 3 |
| PSM 305 (a) | Practical | 3 |
| PSM 305 (b)  | Internship Training / Research Study / Field Study  | 2 |
| PSM 306 M  | Minor Elective : Applications of Psychology in Human Life  | 2 |
| **Total**  | **21** |
| **IV Semester**  |
| PSM 401 | Psychology of Personality  | 4 |
| PSM 402 | Therapeutic techniques / Stress-Management in Organizations / Psychology of Adulthood & Ageing/ Military Psychology | 3 |
| PSM 403 | Neuropsychology / Health Psychology / Organizational Communication / Psychology of Sports/ Forensic Psychology  | 3 |
| PSM 404 | Drugs and Behaviour / Counselling / Human Factors/ Psychology of Rehabilitation  | 3 |
| PSM 405 (a) | Practical | 3 |
| PSM 405(b)  | Comprehensive viva-voce | 4 |
|  | **Total** | **20** |
|  | **Grand Total**  | **80** |

 ***M.A. Psychology students will opt for 2 minor electives of 2 credits each in Semester II, & III with at least one from the other Department of the Faculty.***

***M.Sc. Psychology students will opt for 2 minor electives of 2 credits each in Semester II, & III with at least one from the other Departments of the Faculty of Science.***

***M.A./ M.Sc. (Psychology) – I Semester***

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| **PSM 101** | **Attention and Perceptual Processes** | **Credits 4** |

1. Cognitive approach: Origin and current status.
2. Attention: Concept and mechanism; selective attention: Bottleneck theories, capacity model and automaticity. Divided attention.
3. Sustained attention: Psychological factors, theories and applications.
4. Perception: Perceptual organization; figure-ground segregation, Gestalt approach; object recognition - theories of object recognition. Constancy and illusion. Space, time and movement perception.
5. Perceptual development: Nature-nurture controversy; pre-exposure, deprivation and enrichment. Culture and perception. Perceptual style; ecological perspective of perception.
6. Cognitive and motivational influences on perception: Instruction, target identification and perceptual defense, perception without awareness.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Reed, K. S. (2010). *Cognition: Theories and applications*. Belmont: Wadsworth.
2. Mattlin, M. W. (2008). *Cognition*. (7th Ed.). CA: John Wiley & Sons.
3. Schiffman, H. R. (2000). *Sensation and perception: An integrated approach*. New York: John Wiley.
4. Solso, R. L. (2004). *Cognitive psychology* (6th Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
5. Kathleen, M. Galotti (2008). *Cognitive psychology: Perception, attention and memory*. New Delhi: Cengage.

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| **PSM 102** | **Research Methods and Experimental Design** | **Credits 4** |

1. Scientific approach in psychology; Problem and hypothesis- special features, origin and sources.

2. Variables: Types-independent, dependent, extraneous, criterion and predictor variables, Operational definition, manipulation of independent variables, control of extraneous variables, measurement of dependent/criterion variables and threats to validity.

3. Sampling: Meaning and purpose. Types: Probability and non-probability based sampling. Factors influencing sampling decisions: Size, accessibility and cost.

4. Research designs: Meaning, characteristics and purpose. Criteria of good research design. Types: experimental, correlational, and ex-post-facto designs.

5. Between groups designs: randomized groups, matched groups, multilevel, factorial designs; Within group designs: repeated measures, multifactor designs

6. Statistics: Testing of hypotheses, substantive and null hypotheses. Analysis of variance: One way ANOVA and factorial ANOVA with two or more variables. Repeated measure ANOVA. Post-hoc comparisons: Tukey, Duncan, and Newman-Keuls.

**Recommended Books:**

* 1. Broota, K. D. (1989). *Experimental designs in behavioural research*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
	2. Gliner, J.A. Morgan, G. A., & Leech, N. L. (2009). Research methods in applied settings (2nd Ed.). New York: Routlege, Kegan & Paul.
	3. Gravetter, F. J. & Forzano, L. B. (2006). *Research Methods for behavioural sciences*. Singapore: Thomson-Wadsworth.
	4. Heiman, G. W. (1995). *Research methods in psychology*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.
	5. Keppel, G. & Wickens, T. (2004). *Design and analysis* (4thEd).UK: Pearson Education.

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| **PSM 103** | **Advanced Physiological Psychology**  | **Credits 4** |

1. Organization and functions of the central nervous system: spinal cord and brain.
2. Hemispheric dominance, language lateralization and localization, role of commissural fibres.
3. Methods of studying the brain : Transcranial magnetic stimulation, computerized tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, functional magnetic resonance imaging, and magnetic resonance spectroscopy.
4. Neurophysiology: Resting membrane potential, generation and conduction of action potential, excitability cycle.
5. Chemical transmission: Synaptic transmission and neuromuscular transmission.
6. Endocrine and pheromone communication: Hormone products and effects of endocrine glands- pituitary, adrenal, pancreas, thyroid, parathyroid, pineal and gonads; pheromonal communication.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Barrett, K.E., Barman, S.M., Boitano, S., & Brooks, H.L.(2012). *Ganong’s Review of Medical Physiology*. Tata McGrawHill Education.
2. Pinel, J.P.J. (2013). *Biopsychology*. NJ: Pearson Education Inc.
3. Carlson, N. (2013). *Physiology of behavior*. NJ: Pearson Education Inc.
4. Toates, F. (2011). *Biological Psychology*. NJ: Pearson Education Inc.
5. Hall, J.E. (2011). Guyton & Hall *Textbook of Medical Physiology. Elsevier.*
6. Kalat, J.W. (2012). Biological Psychology. CA: Wardsworth/Thomson Learning.
7. Kolb, B. & Whinshaw, I.Q. (2013). *An introduction to brain and behavior*. New York: Worth Publishers.
8. Wickens, A. (2009). *Introduction to biopsychology*. New Jersey : Prentice Hall.

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| **PSM 104** | **Applied Social Psychology** | **Credits 4**  |

1. Present trends in applied social psychology: Approaches and main concerns.
2. Social disadvantage and deprivation: Disadvantaged groups, indicators and measurement, psychological consequences, remedial and intervention programmes.
3. Environmental issues: Noise, pollution and atmospheric conditions; density and crowding; environmental challenges, health hazards, and environmental management.
4. Health and well-being: Conceptual issues, bio-psycho-social models of health, health compromising behaviors; psychosocial correlates of health and well-being, health promotion and intervention programmes.
5. Aggression and violence: Conceptual issues and theoretical explanations; determinants; interpersonal and intergroup forms of aggression; strategies for reducing aggression and violence.
6. Prejudice and discrimination: Concept and nature; intergroup conflicts, social identity, and prejudice reduction.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Baron, R. A., Byrne, D. & Branscombe, N. R. (2006). *Social psychology*. New York : Pearson
2. Brown, J. D. (2006). *Social Psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill
3. Misra, G. (Ed.) (1990). *Applied social psychology in India*. New Delhi: Sage.
4. Mohanty, A. K., & Misra, G. (2000). *Psychology of poverty and disadvantage*. New Delhi: Concept.
5. Semin, G., & Fiedler, K. (1996). *Applied social psychology*. London: Sage.
6. Myer,D.G.(2012).*Social psychology*,(11th ed.)New York:McGraw-Hill

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| **PSM 104** | **PRACTICALS** | **Credits 3**  |

**Any six of the following experiments:**

1. Geometric illusion - perspective.
2. Signal detectability.
3. Selective attention.
4. Sustained attention: Temporal and spatial uncertainty.
5. Target recovery by backward masking.
6. Depth perception.
7. Perceptual defense.
8. Chronometric analysis of perceptual vigilance.
9. Cognitive influence on perception.
10. Perceptual differentiation.
11. Gender stereotype.
12. Perception of environment.

***M.A./ M.Sc. (Psychology) – II Semester***

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| **PSM 201** | **Language, Memory and Thinking** | **Credits 4** |

1. Language structure: Properties of language, grammar and linguistics; Chomsky’s theory; surface and deep structure, neurology of language.
2. Language comprehension: Speech perception; comprehension of words and sentences; discourses and pragmatics. Language and thought.
3. Language acquisition and cognitive development: Conceptual basis; stages in language development, theory of mind.
4. Memory storage systems: Sensory, short-term and long-term; encoding and retrieval. Working memory. Approaches to memory: Information processing and connectionist approach; implicit and explicit memory. Semantic, episodic, and procedural memory.
5. Reasoning and decision making: Logic and formal reasoning, factors affecting reasoning. Natural reasoning: Heuristics and decision making.
6. Problem solving: Types of problem: Well- and ill-defined, routine and non-routine problems. Problem solving: Algorithmic and heuristic strategies. Newell-Simon theory.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Best, J. B. (1999). *Cognitive psychology* (5th Ed.). Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole.
2. Matlin, M. W. (2008). *Cognition* (7th Ed.). CA: John Wiley & Sons.
3. Solso, R. L. (2004). *Cognitive psychology* (6th Ed). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
4. Riegler, B. R., & Riegler, G. R. (2008). *Cognitive psychology: Applying the science of the mind* (2nd Ed.). New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley.
5. Sternberg, R. J. (2009). *Cognitive psychology* (4th Ed.). Wadworth, Cengage Learning.

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| **PSM 202** | **Non-Experimental and Correlational Methods** | **Credits 4** |

1. Qualitative and quantitative perspectives; non-experimental/correlational research: Cross-sectional and longitudinal designs.
2. Quasi experimental designs: Single case experiments; one group, non-equivalent control group and time series designs.
3. Qualitative methods: Case study, active interviewing, discourse analysis, narrative analysis and ethnographic methodology.
4. Multivariate analyses: Nature; multiple regression analyses: simultaneous, hierarchical and step-wise regression analyses. Interpretation and tabular presentation of results.
5. Factor analysis: Extraction and rotation of factors, principle component analysis. Discriminant function analysis. Interpretation and tabular presentation of results.
6. Non-parametric statistics: Chi-Square Test, Median test, Wilcoxon test, Mann-Whitney U-test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov one- and two-sample tests, Kruskal-Wallis H test, Friedman two-way analysis of variance, Kendall's coefficient of concordance.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Breakwell, G. M., Hammond, S., & Fife-Schaw, C. (2000). *Research methods in psychology* (2nd Ed.). London: Sage Publications.
2. Dler, E. S. & Clark, R. (2006). *Invitation to social research*. New Delhi: Cengage Wadsworth.
3. Howell, D. C. (2010). *Statistical methods for psychology*. Belmont: CA: Cengage Wadsworth.
4. Howitt, D. & Cramer, D. (2007). *Introduction to research methods in psychology* (2ndEd.). Singapore: Pearson Education
5. Silverman, D. (2005). *Doing qualitative research: A practical guide to research methods*. London: Sage Publications.
6. Siegel, S & Castellan, N.J. (Jr) (1998). Nonparametric Statistics for the behavioural sciences (2nd Ed.). Singapore: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

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| **PSM 203** | **Psychobiology** | **Credits 4** |

1. Causes and effects of brain damage: brain tumours, cerebrovascular disorders, head injuries, and infections.
2. Psychobiological perspectives of neuropsychological diseases: Multiple sclerosis, Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, Huntington’s disease, and Epilepsies.
3. Psychobiology of sleep: Events of REM and nREM sleep; sleep cycles; sleep deprivation; sleep disorders.
4. Principles of drug action: Determinants of drug effects and responsiveness to drugs.
5. Effects of commonly abused drugs: nicotine, alcohol, heroin, marijuana, and cocaine.
6. Stress and health: Stress responses, stress and immune system, stress and brain.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Kolb, B., and Whishaw, I.Q. (2009). *Fundamentals of human neuropsychology*. New York: Worth publishers
2. Beatty, J. (2000). The human brain: *Essentials of behavioral neuroscience*. CA: Sage publications, Inc.
3. Meyer, J.S., and Quenzer, L.F. (2005). Psychopharmacology: *Drugs, the brain, and behavior*. MA: Sinauer Associates, Inc.
4. Rosenzweig, M.R., Breedlove, S.M., & Watson, N.V. *Biological Psychology*.MA: Sinauer.
5. Andreassi, J.L. (2006). *Psychophysiology: Human behavior and physiological response*. NJ : Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
6. Stirling, J. (2008). *Introducing neuropsychology*. New York: Psychology Press.
7. Martin, G.N. (2006). *Human Neuropsychology*. Pearson.

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| **PSM 204** | **Psychopathology**  | **Credits 3** |

1. Classification systems in psychopathology: ICD 10, DSM–IV-TR and recent revisions; Approaches to psychopathology: Biological, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, and socio-cultural.
2. Anxiety disorders: Symptoms and etiology of generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.
3. Somatoform and dissociative disorders: Symptoms and etiology of somatization, hypochondriasis, pain disorder and conversion disorder. Dissociative disorders: Multiple personality and fugue.
4. Psychotic disorders: Symptoms and etiology of schizophrenia and delusional disorders; mood disorders.
5. Cognitive impairments: Approaches and etiology of delirium, dementia and amnestic syndromes, dementia of the Alzheimer’s type, pre-senile dementia, Pick’s disease, Huntington’s chorea.

**Recommended Books**:

1. Barlow, D. H. & Durand, V. M. (1999). *Abnormal psychology: An integrative approach* (2nd Ed). Pacific Grove: Brooks/Cole.
2. Buss. A. H. (1999). *Psychopathology*. New York: John Wiley.
3. Carson, R. C., Butcher, J. N., & Mineka, S. (2001). *Abnormal psychology and modern life* (11th Ed.). New York. Allyn and Bacon
4. Kaplan, H. J., & Sadock, B. J. (2004). *Synopsis of comprehensive textbook of psychiatry* (10th Ed.)*.* Baltimore: Williams & Wlkins.
5. Sarason. I. G. & Sarason, B. R. (2006). *Abnormal psychology*. (11thEd). Delhi: Prentice Hall India

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| **PSM 204** | **Organizational Behaviour**  | **Credits 3** |

1. Introduction: Historical developments in OB, the organizational system; structural characteristics of organizations; organizational designs; challenges and opportunities for organizational behaviour

2. Leadership: Trait, behavioural, contingency, and contemporary theories; leadership styles and skills, contemporary issues in leadership

3. Power and politics in organizations: Bases of power and power tactics. Politics: Power in action, factors related with political behavior.

4. Conflict and negotiation: Intra-individual, interpersonal, and inter-group conflicts; conflict process; Negotiation strategies and process.

5. Organizational culture: Nature and types; developing and maintaining organizational culture and customer responsive culture; promoting ethics in organizational culture.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Goorge, J. M. & Jones, G. R. (2005). *Understanding and managing organizational behavior* (4th Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
2. Hellriegel, D., & Slown, J. W. (2004). *Organizational behavior*. South Western: Thompson

## Luthans, F. (2005). Organizational behavior (12th Ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.

1. Riggio, R. E. (2003). *Introduction to industrial/organizational psychology* (4th Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
2. Robbins, S., Judge, T.A., & Sanghi, S. (2009). *Organizational behavior*. (13th Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

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| **PSM 204** | **Child Development**  | **Credits 3** |

1. Concept of development: Principles of growth, maturation and development; developmental stages.
2. Prenatal development: Stages and factors affecting development.
3. The neonate: Physical characteristics, reflexes, sensory and motor capacities.
4. Development during infancy: Physical and motor development; sensory and perceptual development; language, emotional and social development.
5. Development during childhood: Cognitive, social, emotional and moral; emergence and development of self.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Berk, L. E. (2008). *Child development*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Hurlock, J. B. (1997). *Child psychology*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
3. Santrock, J. W. (1999). *Life-span development*. New York: McGraw Hill.
4. Seifert K. L., & Hoffnung R. J. (1991). *Child and adolescent development*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.
5. Shaffer, D. R. (1996). *Developmental psychology*. California: Brooks Cole.
6. Feldman,R.S. (2012).*Child development*(6th ed.): Pearson

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| **PSM 204** | **Comparative Psychology**  | **Credits 3** |

1. Methods of comparative psychology: Paradigms for the assessment of species- specific and common behaviours; conditioning paradigms, semi-natural animal learning paradigms.

2. Assessment of drug effects: Pharmacological and behavioural perspectives.

1. Prenatal and postnatal development of brain.
2. Life-span development of the brain and behaviour.
3. Animal models of anxiety, depression and aggression.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Alcock, J. A. (2001). *Animal behavior: An evolutionary approach* (7th Ed.). Sunderland, M. A: Sinauer.
2. Hedges, D., & Burchfield, C. (2006). *Mind, brain and drug*. New York: Allyn & Bacon
3. Papini, M. R. (2008). *Comparative psychology in the twentieth century*. Stroudsburg, PA: Hutchinson Ross.
4. Pearce, J. M. (2008). *Animal learning and cognition*. London: Psychology Press.
5. Richard, G. (2005). *Psychology: The science of mind and behaviour*. Hodder Arnold.

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| **PSM 205**  | **Practical** | **Credits 3** |

**Practicals Based on Core papers ( PSM 201, PSM 202, PSM 203):**

**Any Five of the following:**

1. Planning of a correlational study.
2. Semantic differential technique
3. Q-sort methodology.
4. Interview schedule.
5. Case study.
6. Short-term memory
7. Levels of processing
8. Episodic memory
9. Semantic memory.
10. Problem solving.

**Practicals Based on Elective Papers (PSM 204)**

 **(Any ONE from the opted elective)**

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|  | **Psychopathology** | **Organizational Behaviour** | **Child Development** | **Comparative Psychology** |
|  | Rorschach /T.A.T. / S.I.S ( 1 normal & 1 psychopathological case)  | Conflict resolution/ job attitudes | Raven’s Progressive Matrices. | Maze- learning  |
|  | Measurement of neuroticism (2 cases) | Job involvement  | Psychomotor learning. | Reasoning behaviour |
|  | Measurement of anxiety/depression (2 cases) | Leadership/ supervision | Emotional control. | Discrimination learning |
|  | DSM- IV diagnostic criteria ( 2 cases) | Functional social support | Gessell’s / Bailey’s scale for assessment of growth in infants.  | Level of activity |

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| **PSM 206M**  | **Minor Elective: Basic Psychological Processes** | **Credits 2** |

1. Psychology: Nature, scope, and methods.
2. Cognitive Process: Attention, perception and. memory
3. Affective Processes: Motivation and Emotion-Nature and types.
4. Individual Differences: Intelligence and Personality

**Books recommended:**

1. Baron. R. A. (2006). *Psychology* (5thEd). New Delhi: Pearson Education
2. Ciccarelli, S. K., & Meyer, G. E. (2009). *Psychology*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
3. Gerrig, R. J., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2006). *Psychology and life* (17th Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
4. Coon, D., & Mitterer, J. O. (2007). *Introduction to psychology: Gateway to mind and behavior*. New Delhi: Cengage.
5. Feldman, R. (2004). *Understanding psychology* (6th Ed.). New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

***M.A./ M.Sc. (Psychology) – III Semester***

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| **PSM 301** | **Applied Psychological Assessment** | **Credits 4** |

1. Meaning and purpose of psychological assessment: Principles of assessment; ethical considerations.
2. Developing assessment tools: Interview schedules, questionnaires, index and rating scales.
3. Administration of instruments. Quantification of data: Categorization, coding and scoring of data; reliability of categories, codes and scores.
4. Analysis of data: Qualitative and quantitative methods.
5. Interpretation of data: Evaluation, judgment, and biases.
6. Research report: Steps involved in writing a research report.

**Recommended Books**:

1. Babbie, E. (2004). *The practice of social research*. Singapore: Thomson Asia.
2. Fowler, F. J. Jr. (2002). *Survey research methods*. Thousands Oaks: Sage.
3. Henry, G. T. (1995). *Graphing data.* Newbury Park: Sage.
4. Holstein, J. A. & Gubrium, F. (1995). *Active* *interview*. London: Sage.
5. Leung, F. T. L. & Austin, J. T. (1996). *The psychological research handbook*. London: Sage.

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| **PSM 302** | **Affective Processes** | **Credits 4** |

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| 1. | Affective processes: Nature and properties; origin, development and present status. Ethologist’s contribution. |
| 2. | Motivation: Conceptual issues; response dimension. Homeostasis. |
| 3. | Theoretical framework: Murray and Maslow, intrinsic and extrinsic framework. Techniques of assessment: Unobtrusive, self- report and projective. |
| 4. | Emotion: Conceptual and theoretical issues, differences in emotional expression, genetics, culture and personality. |
| 5. | Biological and neurophysiological approaches to emotion: Emotional network in the brain, psychophysiology of emotion. |
| 6. | Emotional intelligence: Framework, assessment and application. |

**Recommended Books:**

1. Forgas, J. P. (Ed.) (2001). *Feeling and thinking: The role of affect in social cognition*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
2. Lewis, M., & Haviland-Jones, J. M. (2000). *Handbook of emotions*. New York: Guilford Press.
3. Singh, D (2003). *Emotional intelligence at work*. New Delhi: Sage
4. Strongman, K. T. (2003). *The psychology of emotion.* (5th Ed.) West Sussex: John Wiley Sons Ltd.
5. Weiner, B. (1998). *Human motivation*. Newbury Park: Sage.

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| **PSM 303** | **Diagnostic Techniques** | **Credits 3** |

1. Psychodiagnostics: Nature and scope. Differential diagnosis. Behavioural assessment.
2. Clinical interview: Nature and types, intake, diagnostic and crisis interviewing; Phases of Clinical interview; Mental status examination.
3. Intelligence testing; Standford–Binet (4th Ed.). WAIS-IV scales.
4. Personality testing: Psychometric & Projective tests-MMPI-2 and NEO PI-R, TAT and Rorschach.

5. Neuropsychological testing: Bender-Gestalt and Wechsler Memory Scale-III.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Goldenberg, H. (1983). *Contemporary clinical psychology* (2nd Ed.) New York: Brooks & Cole.
2. Morrison, J. (2007). *Diagnosis made easier*. NY: Guilford Press.
3. Neitzel, M. T., Bernstein, D. A., & Millich, R. (1998). *Introduction to clinical psychology*. (5th Ed.). Upper Saddle River, N. J.: Prentice Hall.
4. Pridmore, S. (2000). *The psychiatric interview: A guide to history taking and mental status examination*. Amesterdam: Taylor & Francis.
5. Kahn, T. C., & Giffen, M. B. (1960). *Psychological techniques in diagnosis and evaluation*. Oxford: Pergmon Press.

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| **PSM 303** | **Human Resource Management** | **Credits 3**  |

1. Fundamentals of HRM: Foundation, nature, functions. HRM in changing environment.
2. Acquisition of human resource: Planning, assessment of demand, job analysis, selection process.
3. Training and development: Socialization of employees, determining training needs, methods/techniques of training and development, evaluation of training programs.
4. Performance appraisal: Performance appraisal system, process and methods of appraisal, distortion in appraisal, creating effective appraisal systems.
5. Motivation and reward management: Theoretical perspectives, establishing pay structure, incentives and compensational plans.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Beardwell, I & Holden, L. (1996). *Human resource management: A contemporary perspective.* New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
2. Bhatia, S. K., & Singh, N. (2000). *Principal techniques of personnel management/ human resource management*(2nd Ed.). New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
3. DeCenzo, D. A., & Robbins, S. P.(1999). *Human resource management* (6thEd). New York: John Wiley.
4. Dwivedi, R. S. (1997). *Managing human resources: Personnel management in Indian enterprises*. New Delhi: Galgotia Publishing Company.
5. Hersey, P. Blanchard, K. H. & Johnson, D. E. (1996). *Management of organizational behavior*: *Utilizing human resource* (7thEd). New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
6. Dessler, G. & Varkkey (2009). Human Resource management, Delhi: Dorling Kindersley Pvt. Ltd. (India).

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| **PSM 303** | **Psychology of Adolescence** | **Credits 3** |

1. Puberty and adolescence: Concept and characteristic features; developmental tasks; myths about adolescents.
2. Physical changes: perception and reaction to physical changes.
3. Social development: Achieving independence from parents; parenting; parent-peer relationship; morality: Kohlberg and Loevinger’s models.
4. Personality development: Identity and self esteem; search for identity, ethnic identity and self esteem.
5. Psychosocial problems of adolescence: Major stressors; depression, suicidal behaviour, drug abuse.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Berk, L. E. (2013*). Development through the lifespan.* India: Pearson Education.
2. Kail, R.V. & Cavanaugh, J.C. (2007). *Human development: A life span view*. Wadsworth: Cengage
3. Lerner, R. M. & Steinberg, L. (2009). *Handbook of adolescent psychology*, Vols I & II. NY: John Wiley & Sons.
4. Santrock, J. (2011). *Adolescence*(14th Ed.) NY: McGraw-Hill Higher Education.
5. Shaffer, D. R. (1996). *Developmental psychology and adolescence*. California: Brooks & Cole.

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| **PSM 304** | **Cross-Cultural Psychology** | **Credits 3** |

* 1. Culture and behaviour: Concept of culture; cultural relativity and universality; mechanisms of cultural transmission.
	2. Methodology of cross-cultural psychology: Etic and emic approaches; comparability and equivalence; universals; sampling and measurement issues; back translation and decentering.
	3. Culture and cognition: Theoretical positions, contemporary issues; cultural influences on perception, categorization, learning, memory and problem solving; everyday cognition.
	4. Culture and emotion: Recognition and judgment of emotions and emotional expressions; subjective emotional experiences.
	5. Cultural change and adaptations: Enculturation and acculturation processes, acculturation strategies; behaviour shifts and acculturative stress.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Berry, J. W, Poortinga, Y. H., Segall, M. H., & Dasen, P. R. (2002). *Cross-cultural psychology: Research and application*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
2. Berry, J. W. et al. (Eds.). (1997). *Handbook of' cross-cultural psychology* (2nd Ed.) (Vol 1-3), Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
3. Matsumoto, D. (2001). *The handbook of culture and psychology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
4. Segall, M. H., Dasen, P. R., Berry, J. W., & Poortinga, Y. H. (1999). *Human behaviour in global perspective*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
5. Shiraev, E., & Levy, D. (2012). *Cross-cultural psychology*: *contemporary* *applications*.(5th ed.) Delhi: Pearson Education.

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| **PSM 304** | **Organizational Development & Change** | **Credits 3** |

1. Introduction to organizational development: Nature and characteristics, historical development; Process of management of change.

2. Management of organizational development: Foundations, process and action research.

3. Organizational development interventions: Team, third-party, and training experiences.

4. Management of change: Organizational structure, organizational culture, employee relations and involvement strategies.

5. Evaluating change and future of organizational development.

**Recommended Books:**

1. French, W. L. & Bell, C. H. (2006). *Organisation Development* (6thed.*).* New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. French, W. L., Bell, C. H., &Zawacki, R. A. (2005). Organization development and transformation: Managing effective change (6th Ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.
3. Cummings, T. G. & Worley, C. G. (2009). Theory of Organization Development and Change (8thed). New Delhi: Cengage.
4. Senior, B., & Fleming, J. (2009). Organizational change (3rd ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
5. Thornhill, A., Lewis, P. Millmore, M., & Saunders, M. (2000). *Managing Change: A human resource strategy approach*(1st ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

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| **PSM 304** | **Child Psychopathology** | **Credits 3** |

1. Childhood psychopathology: Historical overview; classification of child and adolescent psychopathology; Models: Medical, behavioural, psychodynamic, interpersonal and cognitive.
2. Symptomatic disorders: Enuresis, encopresis, somnambulism, tics and Tourett’s syndrome.
3. Externalizing disorders:  Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder; Internalizing Disorders: Anxiety disorders; obsessive-compulsive disorder, and phobic reactions; separation anxiety, selective mutism.
4. Childhood depression, Autism and childhood schizophrenia: Symptoms and causes.
5. Mental retardation and learning disabilities: Classification, symptoms and causes.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Herbert, M. (2006). *Clinical child and adolescent psychology: From theory to practice*, (3d Ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.
2. Mash, E. J. & Wolfe, D. A. (2008). *Abnormal child psychology* (4th Ed.). New Delhi: Cengage Learning.
3. Phares, V. (2007). *Understanding abnormal child psychology* (2nd Ed). New York: John Wiley & Sons.
4. Weis, R. (2008). ***Introduction to abnormal child and adolescent psychology*. Thousand Oaks:** Sage Publications, Inc.
5. Wicks-Nelson, R. & Israel, A. C. (2008). *Abnormal child and adolescent psychology* (7th Ed).
6. Mash, E.J. & Barkeley, R.A. (Eds) (2003). Child *Psychopathology*, NY: Guilford Publications Inc.
7. [Wicks-Nelson](http://www.pearsoned.co.uk/bookshop/Results.asp?iCurPage=1&Type=1&Author=Rita+Wicks%2DNelson&Download=1&SearchTerm=Rita+Wicks%2DNelson), R. & Allen, I. (2013) . *Abnormal Child and Adolescent Psychology* (8th International Ed.), Pearsons.

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| **PSM 304** | **Psychopharmacology** | **Credits 3** |

1. Principles of psychopharmacology: pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics.
2. Classification of psychoactive drugs and their effects.
3. Techniques in neuropharmacology: Microdialysis, autoradiography, immunocytochemistry, and in-situ hybridization.
4. Chemical signaling by neurotransmitters and hormones.
5. Techniques in behavioral pharmacology: Measures of motor activity, analgesia, fear, anxiety, and reward.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Meyer, J.S. & Quenzer, L.F. (2013). *Psychopharmacology : Drugs, The brain and behavior*. MA: Sinauer Associates, Inc.
2. Mckim, W.A. & Hancock, S. (2012). *Drugs and behavior: Introduction to behavioral pharmacology*. Pearson.
3. Ettinger, R.H. (2010). *Psychopharmacology.* NJ: Pearson education, Inc.
4. Bloom, F.E., Iverson, S.D., Roth, R.H., & Iversen, L.L. (2008). *Introduction to neuropsychopharmacology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Julien, R.M., Advokat, C.D. & Comaty, J.E. (2011). *A primer of drug action*. New York: Worth Publisher.

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| **PSM 305 (a)** | **Practical** | **Credits 3** |

**Practicals based on Core Papers (PSM 301 & PSM 302)**

**Applied Psychological Assessment (**Any **ONE** of the following**)**

1. Construction of interview schedules
2. Construction of questionnaires
3. Construction of rating scales
4. Conducting surveys

**Affective Processes (**Any **ONE** of the following**)**

1. Extrinsic motivation and performance
2. Intrinsic motivation and performance
3. Feedback and performance
4. Assessment of emotional intelligence

**Practicals Based on Elective Paper PSM 303 (Any ONE from the opted elective)**

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|  | **Diagnostic Techniques** | **Human Resource Management** | **Psychology of Adolescence** |
|  | Rorschach Test/SIS\* | Performance appraisal | Assessment of self efficacy/Assessment of coping behavior |
|  | T.A.T.\*  | Job analysis/Job evalution | Assessment of resilience /Assessment of Academic stress |
|  | NEO-FFI\* | Work motivation | Assessment of moral reasoning  |
|  | Case study\*  | Unionism | Assessment of parent-adolescent relationship |

\* **1 normal & 1 psychopathological case**

**Practicals Based on Elective Paper PSM 304 (Any ONE from the opted elective)**

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|  | **Cross-cultural Psychology** | **OD & Change** | **Child Psychopathology** | **Psychopharmacology** |
|  | Psychological differentiation. | Organizational climate | conduct disorder(1 case) | Effects of drugs on exploratory behaviour in albino rats. |
|  | Acculturative stress. | Psychological participation | separation anxiety(1 case) | Effects of drugs on simple learning in albino rats.  |
|  | Categorization  | Personal efficacy scale | Childhood depression (1case) | Effects of drugs in staircase test.  |
|  | Depth Perception | Organizational culture | learning disability/mental retardation (1 case) | Effects of drugs in elevated T-maze test. |

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| **PSM 305 (b)**  | **Internship Training / Research Study / Field Study** | **Credits 2** |

**A candidate may choose any ONE of the options from the following which has to be conducted during the summer vacation preceding the Semester-III under the Supervision of the Faculty Members assigned as the Supervisor in the beginning of the Semester-II.**

* 1. **Internship Training**
1. This will involve spending 3 weeks of training/ Internship at any reputed Institution/ Organization where practical training associated with the area of opted specialization may be available as per the advice of the supervisor allotted to him/her.
2. The candidate will be expected to produce a certificate from the Institution/ Organization to the effect that he/she has served the mandatory period of training/ Internship in the concerned institution and to prepare and submit a Training/ Internship Report at the end of IIIrd Semester.

**OR**

* 1. **Research Study**
1. This will involve planning and conducting an experimental research study on a small sample within the area of the opted specialization under the supervision of the Supervisor allotted to him/her.
2. The candidate will be expected to report his/her findings in the form of a dissertation following the APA pattern and submit it at the end of IIIrd Semester.

**OR**

**(c) Field Study**

1. This will involve planning and conducting a Field study on a small sample within the area of the opted specialization under the supervision of the Supervisor allotted to him/her.
2. The candidate will be expected to report his/her findings in the form of a dissertation following the APA pattern and submit it at the end of IIIrd Semester.

The report/ dissertation submitted prior to IIIrd Semester Examinations will be examined by a duly appointed Board of Examiners consisting of three members and will be evaluated on the basis of the submitted report/ dissertation and viva-voce at the time of presentation which will be held at the end of Semester-III Examinations.

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| **PSM 306 M**  | **Minor Elective : Applications of Psychology in Human Life** | **Credits 2** |

1. Applied psychology: nature and scope.
2. Mental health and well-being: Concept and indicators; techniques for improving mental health and well-being.
3. Stress: Concept, stress disorders, coping strategies
4. Psychological Interventions for Social problems: Prejudice, social conflicts, crime & delinquency, drug addiction

**Books Recommended:**

1. Rastogi, G. D. (1992). Vyavaharik manovigyan. Agra: Har Prasad Bhargava.
2. Singh, A. P. (1995). Vyavaharik monovigyan. Varanasi: Abhishek publications.

3. Anastasi, A. (1979). Fields of applied psychology. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

4. Goldstein, A. P., & Krasner, B. (1987). Modern applied psychology. Elmford, New York: Pergmon Press.

5. McCormick, E.J., & Ilgen, D. (1980). Industrial psychology. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall.

***M.A./ M.Sc. (Psychology) – IV Semester***

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| PSM 401 | Psychology of Personality | Credits 4 |

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1. Personality: Concept and nature; Basic issues related to study of personality.

2. Determinants of personality: Biological- physiological and genetic; Environmental–socialization, society and culture

3. Trait and type approaches: Allport, Cattell, Eysenck, and Big-five models.

4. Psychodynamic and psychosocial approaches: Freud and Erikson

5. Behaviouristic and social learning approaches: Skinner, Bandura and Mischel.

6. Humanistic and phenomenological approaches: Rogers and Kelly.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Feist, J. & Fiest, G. J. (2009). Theories of personality. New York: McGraw Hill.

2. Friedman, H. S. &Schustack, M. W. (2003). Personality: Classic theory and modern research (2ndEd). Singapore: Pearson Education.

3. Funder. D. C. (2007). The personality puzzle (4thEd). New York: Norton College Books.

4. Hall, G. C., Lindzey, G., & Campbell, J. C. (1998). Theories of personality, (4thEd). New York: Wiley.

5. Larsen, R. J., & Buss, D. M. (2010). Personality Psychology: Domains of knowledge about human nature. New York: McGraw Hill.

6. Cloninger S.C. (2012).Theories of Personality:Understanding Persons (6th Edition).Pearson Education

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| **PSM 402** | **Therapeutic Techniques** | **Credits 3** |

1. Psychotherapy: Nature and goals; the client-therapist relationship; stages of psychotherapy.
2. Psychopharmacological therapy: Overview of major psychotropic drug classes.
3. Psychodynamic therapy: Freudian psychoanalysis
4. Behavior therapy: Guided exposure, systematic desensitization, eye movement desensitization and reprocessing, aversion therapy, assertion training, modelling, biofeedback.
5. Cognitive behaviour therapy: Beck’s cognitive therapy, rational emotive behaviour therapy; Humanistic-interpersonal therapy: Person-centred therapy.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Corey, G. (2009). *Theory and practice of counselling and psychotherapy*. (8thEd). Belmont, C.A: Brooks/Cole.
2. Culari, S. (1998). (Ed.) *Foundations of clinical psychology*. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
3. Neitzel, M.T., Bernstein, D.A. & Millich, R. (1998). *Introduction to clinical psychology* (5thEd). Upper Saddle River, New Jersy: Prentice Hall.
4. Page, A.C. & Stritzke, W.G.K. (2006). *Clinical Psychology for trainees: Foundations of science informed practice*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
5. Planate, T.J. (2005). *Contemporary clinical psychology*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.

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| **PSM 402** | **Stress-Management in Organizations** | **Credits 3** |

1. Stress**:** Concept, different perspectives, and symptoms; framework of stress; Occupational stress, P-E fit model of job stress.
2. Causes of occupational stress**:** Personal characteristics, organizational structure, properties of work and work setting, job roles.
3. Effects of occupational stress**:** Effect on job behavior, job satisfaction, performance, absenteeism. Effects on employee’s physical and psychological health.
4. Individual-centered stress management techniques**:** Cognitive, hypnosuggestive, behavioural and physical (yoga and aerobic exercises) interventions; Coping strategies.
5. Organization-centered stress management interventions: Preventing, mitigating and moderating stress at organizational level.

**Recommended Books**:

1. Matteson, M. T. & Ivancevich, J. M. (1987). *Controlling work stress-Effective human resources and management strategies*. San Francisco: Josey Bass
2. Pestonjee, D. M. (1992). *Stress and coping*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Ross, R. R. & Altmair, E. M. (1994). *Interventions in occupational stress*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Schafer, W. (2000). *Stress management* (4th Ed.). New Delhi: Cengage.
5. Srivastava, A. K. (1999). *Management of occupational stress: Theories and practice.* New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

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| **PSM 402** | **Psychology of Adulthood & Ageing** | **Credits 3** |

1. Adulthood and Aging: Concept, stages, developmental tasks and changes in physical, cognitive, personality and social aspects during various stages.
2. Theoretical approaches: Biological theories, Erikson’s Stage theory, role theory, activity vs. disengagement theories, exchange theory, continuity theory, socio-environmental theory and Indian theory of Ashramas.
3. Concerns of adulthood: Choosing a career, marriage, family, parenting, midlife crisis,

work and pre-retirement planning.

1. Concerns of the aged: Retirement, living arrangement, grand parenting, coping with

bereavement and death, and loneliness.

1. Positive ageing: Factors leading to positive mental health in adulthood, longevity and

successful aging.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Bee, H., &Bjorklund, B. R. (2003). Journey of adulthood (5th Ed.)Prentice Hall.

2. Birren, J. E., &Schaie, K. W. (2006). Handbook of the psychology of aging (6thEd). London: Elsevier Academic Press.

3. Hofer, S. M., &Alwin, D. E. (2008). Handbook of cognitive aging: Interdisciplinary perspectives. London: Sage.

4. Hurlock, J. B. (1997). Developmental psychology: The life span perspective. New York: McGraw Hill Co.

5. Wills, S. L. & Martin, M. (2005). Middle adulthood: A lifespan perspective.New York: Sage.

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| **PSM 402** | **Military Psychology** | **Credits 3** |

1. Military psychology: Nature, scope, historical perspective, contemporary issues and emerging trends in military psychology.
2. Selection and Training of Military Personnel: Psychological assessment of psychomotor and spatial abilities, interest, aptitudes, and personality; Training: analyzing training needs, types and methods of training, evaluation and monitoring.
3. Social Factors in military: Effective leadership, leadership and subordination-Conformity, compliance and obedience, maintaining interpersonal relations, group cohesion, morale and motivation.
4. Human factors in Military Organizations: human errors, safety and accidents, ergonomics and system design; Vigilance, Complacency.
5. Environmental factors and Health Issues: effects of extreme environmental conditions and deprivation on military performance; Mental health issues in military: depression, alcoholism, substance abuse, suicide, combat stress, post-traumatic stress, coping with stress.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Anastasi, A., & Urbina, S. (2003). *Psychological testing*. Prentice Hall: New Delhi.
2. Hall, R., & Mangelsdroff, D. (1991). *Handbook of military psychology*. John Wiley: USA.
3. Kennedy, C.H., & Zillmer, E.A. (2006). Military psychology: Clinical and operational applications. Guilford: New York, USA.
4. Ramachandran, K. (in press). Handbook of military psychology. Delhi: DIPR.
5. Shalit, B. (1988). The psychology of conflict and combat. Praeger: NY.
6. Reuven, G., Adavid, M., & S Dorff, .A.(1991),Handbook of Military Psychology, USA, John Wiley Sons.

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| **PSM 403** | **Neuropsychology** | **Credits 3** |

1. Neuropsychology: Assumptions and methods. Functional modularity, anatomical, functional architecture, and substractivity.

2. Organization of the Brain: Cerebral cortex and its lobes; Hemispheres and related structures. Plasticity.

3. Mapping the structure and function of brain: Electrophysiological methods; Static and functional neuroimaging techniques.

4. Neurology of cognition: Neurological basis of attention and consciousness; vigilance and cortical arousal.

5. Neuropsychological assessment: Neuropsychological Battery; Luria Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery, Halstead-Reitan Test Battery, NIMHANS Neuropsychological Test Battery, AIIMS neurological battery.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Gazzaniga, M. S. (2002). *Cognitive neuroscience: The biology of mind* (2nd Ed.). New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
2. Kolb, B., Whisaw, I. Q. (1990). *Fundamentals of neuropsychology*. New York: Freeman, W.H.
3. Naatanen, R. (1992). *Attention and brain function*. Hillsdale: LEA.
4. Parsuraman, R. (1998 ). *Attentive brain.* London: MIT Press.
5. Rapp, B. (Ed.) (2001). *The handbook of cognitive neuropsychology*. Chestnut Street: Psychology Press.

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| **PSM 403** | **Health Psychology** | **Credits 3** |

1. Health: Concept and models; medical and bio-psycho-social models of health; cross–cultural perspectives on health. Methods of study.
2. Health problems and their cognitive representation: General and chronic health problems; causal explanations; health belief systems.
3. Health behaviour: Developmental, sociocultural and economic factors in health; gender and health.
4. Stress and coping: Conceptual models of stress; Stress born health problems; Coping with stress and coping strategies.
5. Management of health related problems: Preventive, promotive and curative aspects of health, choice of medicinal systems.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Baum, A., Gatchel, R. J., & Krantz, D. S. (1997). *An introduction to health psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill.
2. Baum, A., Revenson, T. A., & Singer, J. E. (2001). *Handbook of health psychology*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
3. Dimatteo, M. R., & Martin, L. R. (2002). *Health psychology*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
4. Marks, D.F., Murray, M., Evans, B., & Willig, C. Woodall, C. & Sykes, C.M. (2008). *Health psychology: Theory, research and practice*. (Indian Edition). New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Radley, M. (1994). *Health psychology: Bio-psycho-social interaction*. New York: John Wiley.

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| **PSM 403** | **Organizational Communication** | **Credits 3** |

1. Conceptual framework: Meaning and process of communication, perspectives; direction of communication flow, communication barriers.
2. External communication: Environmental scanning; management of external communication
3. Interpersonal communication: needs perspective, transactional analysis, Johari window; role of symbols, media and information technology, choosing among media; communication networks.
4. Non-verbal communication: Dimensions and functions of non-verbal communication; cultural differences in nonverbal communication.
5. Communication for organizational effectiveness: Persuasion and influence, counselling, listening, orientation and feedback, conducting effective interviews, effective oral presentations.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Andrews, P. H. & Herschel, R. T. (1997). *Organizational communication*. (1st Ed.). New Delhi: A.I.T.B.S. Publishers.
2. Fisher, D. (2003*). Communication in organizations* (2nd Ed.). Bombay: Jaico Books.
3. Godhaber, G. M. (1990). *Organinzational Communication* (5th Ed.). Bubuque Brown.
4. Lesikar, R.V. & Pettit, J. D. (1998). *Business communication: Theory and applications. (6th Ed.)*. IIinois: Richard D. Irwin Inc.
5. Tubbs. S.L. & Moss, S. (2006). *Human Communication: Principles and Contexts*. (10th Ed.). McGraw Hill.

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| **PSM 403** | **Psychology of Sports** | **Credits 3** |

1. Sports psychology: Nature and scope; history and current status; role of sports psychologist.
2. Growth and development of sports persons: critical periods; stages of psychomotor development of athletes.
3. Cognitive processes in sports: Attention, perception, Learning, and decision making.
4. Motivation and emotion in sports: Motivational techniques, emotions and sports performance, stress, anxiety, arousal and aggression in sports.

5. Personality and Psychosocial dimensions of sports: Personality traits of outstanding sports persons, sports as a social experience, team cohesiveness, leadership and communication in sports team, role of spectators.

**Recommended Books:**

* 1. LeUnes, A. (2008). *Sport psychology* (4th Ed.). New York: Psychology Press.
	2. Mohan, J. & Sehgal, M. (2004*). Sport psychology: Current perspectives*. New Delhi: Friends Publishers
	3. Murphy, E. (1995). *Advances in sports psychology*. Illinois: Human Kinetics.
	4. Sahani, S. P. ( 2001). *Handbook of sports psychology*. New Delhi
	5. Sandhu, G. S. (1992). *Psychology in sports: A contemporary perspective*, New Delhi: Friends.

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| **PSM 403** | **Forensic Psychology** | **Credits 3** |

1. Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Historical overview, Functions of Forensic Psychologists, Psychology and law.
2. Psychology of Crime: Developmental Theories and Psychobiological bases of crime, Risk Assessment & Violence Prediction, Eyewitness Testimony and Expert Testimony.
3. Psychological Investigation of Crime: Scientific Lie Detection: Polygraph, Verbal & Non-Verbal Cues, Hypnosis and Narcoanalysis, Behavioural Analysis; Understanding the criminal personality- antisocial personality, psychopath & sociopath; Personality Profiling
4. Psychology of Violence: Workplace and domestic violence, Child Abuse, Victim Psychology
5. Correctional Psychology: Recognizing the suffering: Rape Trauma Syndrome and Post traumatic Stress Disorder, Coping with criminal victimization, rehabilitation of victim and offender

**Recommended Books:**

1. Bartol, C. R. & Bartol, A. M. (2004). *Introduction to Forensic Psychology.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
2. Brown, J. M., & Campbell, E. A. (Eds.) (2010). *The Cambridge Handbook of Forensic Psychology*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.
3. Costanzo, M. & Krauss, D. (2010). *Legal and Forensic Psychology*.  New York: Worth Publishers.
4. G., Hollin, C., & Bull, R. (Eds.) (2008). *Forensic Psychology*. Chichester, England: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
5. Huss Matthew T. (2009). *Forensic psychology: Research, clinical practice, and applications.* West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.
6. Joanna R. Adler, Jacqueline M Gray (Eds) (2010) *Forensic Psychology*, N.Y.: William Publishing,
7. Towl, Graham J., & Crighton, David A. (Eds) (2010) *Forensic psychology*, West Sussex: N.J. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
8. Weiner, Irving B. & Hess, Allen K. (Eds) (2006) *Handbook of Forensic Psychology*, N.J. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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| **PSM 404** | **Drugs and Behaviour** | **Credits 3** |

1. Psychopharmacology of synaptic transmission.
2. Psychopharmacology of sleep disorders: insomnia, narcolepsy, sleep waking schedule disorder and dysfunctions associated with partial arousals.
3. Sex-specific and reproductive function related psychopharmacology.
4. Psychopharmacology of aggression: Models of aggression, hormones and neurotransmitters mediating aggression, drug effects.
5. Psychopharmacological effects of inhalants, gamma-hydroxybutyrate and anabolic steroids; LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, phencyclidine, and ketamine.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Stahl, S.M. (2013). *Stahl’s essential psychopharmacology: Neuroscientific basis and practical applications*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Levinthal, C.F. (2013). *Drugs, behavior and modern society*. Pearson Higher Education.
3. Grilly, D.M. & Salamone, J. (2011). *Drugs, brain and behavior*. Pearson education.
4. Perry, P.J., Alexander,B., Liskow,B., De Vane, C.L. (2006). *Psychotropic drugs handbook*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
5. Preston, J., & Johnson, J. (2011). *Clinical psychopharmacology made ridiculously simple*. Medmaster Inc.
6. Cooper, J.R., Bloom, F.E., & Roth, R.H. (2003). *The biochemical basis of neuropharmacology.* London : Oxford University Press.

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| **PSM 404** | **Counselling** | **Credits 3** |

1. Counselling: Historical perspective. Educational, developmental, and preventive models; ethical issues in counselling.
2. Counseller and the Counselee: Expectations and goals; characteristics of counselee and counselors; role and functions of the counselors.
3. Counselling approaches: Psychoanalytic, person-centered, existential, and cognitive-behavioral approaches.
4. Counselling process: External conditions and preparation; structuring the counselling relationship; counselling interview and degrees of lead by the counselor; nonverbal behavior.
5. Areas of counselling: Educational, career, marital and gerontological; stress management oriented counselling; Counselling for terminal disease patients:cancer and HIV /AIDS.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Gelso, C. J., & Fretz, B .R. (1995). *Counselling psychology*. Bangalore: Prism Books Pvt. Ltd.
2. Gibson. R. L. & Mitchell, M. H. (2005). *Introduction to counselling and guidance* (6thEd). Pearson Education.
3. Locke, D. C.,Myers, J. E., & Herr, E. L.(Eds.) (2001). *The handbook of counselling*. Thousands Oaks, CA: Sage Publication Inc.
4. Patri, V. R. (2008). *Conselling psychology*. New Delhi: Authors Press.
5. Woolfe, R., Dryden, W., & Strawbridge, S. (Eds.) (2003). *Handbook of counselling psychology* (2ndEd). London: Sage Publication Ltd.
6. John Mc.Leod.(2009).*Introduction to counselling.*(4th ed.)Open University Press.

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| **PSM 404** | **Human Factors** | **Credits 3** |

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| 1. | Human Factors: Definition, historical overview, models of human information processing. |
| 2. | Person-computer interface: Video display terminal, interface design; Human interaction with automation in various contexts: Automation definition, aircraft piloting, air-traffic control, automobiles and highway systems. |
| 3. | Human error: The man-machine interface; approaches to human error, errors and accidents, error proneness and accident liability. |
| 4. | Human factors and health care: The promise of human factors in the medical devices, designing of www for older adults. |
| 5. | Human performance in relation to automation: Monitoring performance, trust, situation awareness, mental workload. |

**Recommended Books:**

1. Matthews, G., Davies, D. R., Westerman, S. J., &. Stammers, R. B. (2000). *Human performance.* Sussex*,* UK: Psychology Press.
2. Nickerson, R. S. (1992). *Looking ahead: Human factors challenges in a changing world*. Hillsdale: LEA.
3. Senders, J. W., & Moray, N. P. (1991). *Human* *error: Cause, prediction, and reduction*. Hillsdale: LEA.
4. Sheridan, T. B. (2002). *Humans and automation*. CA: John Wiley.
5. Singh, I. L., & Parasuraman, R. (1998). *Human cognition*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

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| **PSM 404** | **Psychology of Rehabilitation** | **Credits 3** |

1. Rehabilitation: Definition, nature and rationale. Models of rehabilitation.
2. Disability: Concept of impairment, disability and handicap. Classification of disabilities; RCI and NSSO.
3. Assessment of disabilities: Purpose and goals of assessment and evaluation; Norm-referenced, criterion-referenced and functional assessment, Psychological tests as assessment tools.
4. Rehabilitation techniques: Types of rehabilitative intervention-person and environment focused interventions for rehabilitation in community and work settings. Behavioural therapeutic approaches to rehabilitation
5. Rehabilitation services: Setting and perspectives; Types of rehabilitation; Ethical issue in rehabilitation.

**Recommended Books**:

1. Advani, S. L., Ghate, P. Goel, H. C., & Reddy, V. R. L. (2002). *Foundation course on education of children with disability*. Hyderabad: G. Guru Publications.
2. Hill, R. D., Backman, L., & Neely, A. S. (2000). *Cognitive rehabilitation in old age*. Oxford University Press.
3. Kundu, C. L. (2000). *Status of disability in India*. New Delhi: Rehabilitation Council of India.
4. Pandey, R. S. & Advani, L (1995). *Perspectives in disability and rehabilitation.* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
5. Stromer, D. C., & Prout (Eds.) (1995). *Counselling and psychotherapy for persons with mental retardation and borderline intelligence*. Vermont: Clinical Psychology Publishing Co.

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| **PSM 405 (a)** | **Practicals** | **Credits 3** |

**Practicals based on Core Papers (PSM 401)**

**Personality**

**Any ONE of the following:**

1. Personality assessment using any projective test
2. Assessment of Self & Ideal Self using Semantic differential
3. NEO PI–R (FFI) test
4. Cattell’s 16 P.F.

**Practicals Based on Elective Paper PSM 402 (Any ONE from the opted elective)**

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|  | **Therapeutic techniques** | **Stress-Management in Organizations** | **Psychology of Adulthood & Ageing** | **Military Psychology** |
| 1 | Preparing hierarchy for systematic desensitization  | Assessment of stress  | Parenting style among adults. | Vigilance and monitoring performance |
| 2 | Biofeedback  | Coping strategies | Self concept among adults. | Conformity/ compliance/ Obedience |
| 3 | Relaxation techniques (Preparing relaxation script/inducing relaxation) | Functional job stress | Psychological well-being/Quality of life among elderly | Assessment of Personality/ interest/ aptitude for military personnel selection |
| 4 | Use of Multi Behaviour Therapy apparatus (MBT)  | Stress resistant cognitive/ behavioural patterns scale | Assessment of cognitive functioning among elderly | Assessment of depression/ combat stress/ post-traumatic stress in military personnel |

**Practicals Based on Elective Paper PSM 403(Any ONE from the opted elective)**

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|  | **Neuropsychology** | **Health Psychology** | **Organizational Communication** | **Psychology of Sports** | **Forensic Psychology** |
| 1 | Cortical arousal and vigilance performance | Health belief | Interpersonal Communication | Sports competitive anxiety test | Eye witness Testimony  |
| 2 | Heart rate variability (HRV) and performance  | Gender and health | Communication barriers | Biofeedback | Assessment of antisocial personality |
| 3 | Hemispheric specialization and performance | Psychological correlates of health | Direction of communication  | Reaction time/design making time | Case History of Child Abuse/ domestic violence  |
| 4 | Assessment of brain activity by Luria Nebraska | Pathogenic health habits | Communication networks | Personality test  | Personality/ physiological profile of an offender |

**Practicals Based on Elective Paper PSM 404 (Any ONE from the opted elective)**

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|  | **Drugs and Behaviour** | **Counselling** | **Human Factors** | **Psychology of Rehabilitation** |
| 1 | Effects of drugs on elevated plus-maze test in albino rats.  | Conducting counselling interviews  | Vigilance and monitoring performance | Assessment of social anxiety in orthopedically challenged persons. |
| 2 | Effects of drugs on discrimination learning in albino rats. | Educational counselling at secondary level  | Workload and human performance | Assessment of self-esteem in visually challenged  |
| 3 | Effects of drugs on anxiety in albino rats.  | Assessment of Academic/ career related stress  | Automation reliability and performance  | Assessment of paranoid thought content in hearing impaired  |
| 4 | Effects of drugs on acquired-fear in albino rats. | Group counselling in school setting. | Person- computer interface  | Family based intervention / Assessment of cognitive functions in TBI patients  |

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| **PSM 405(b)**  | **Comprehensive Viva-Voce** | **Credits4** |

A Comprehensive Viva-Voce examination will be conducted by a duly appointed External Examiner on the basis of syllabus covered during all the four semesters of the M.A./ M.Sc. (Psychology) Course along with Semester-IV Examinations.