

Psychology - Paper II

Unit-1

General Psychology :

Learning : Fundamental theories : Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull. Classical conditioning: Tolman theory of learning, cognitive approaches in learning : latent learning, observational learning, Verbal learning and Discrimination learning.

Motivation : Approaches to the study of motivation : Psychoanalytical, Ethological, S-R, cognitive and Humanistic.

Intelligence : Spearman; Thurstone; Jensen; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg; Gleman; Das. Kar & Parrila

Creativity : Guilford, Relationship between Intelligence and creativity.

Unit-2

Cognitive Psychology:

Memory and Forgetting

Memory problem : Encoding, storage Retrieval stages of memory : Sensory memory, Short-term and long term memory (Declarative – Episodic and Semantic; Procedural)

Perception : Approaches to study of perception : Gestalt and physiological approaches, perceptual organisation : Gestalt, Figure and Ground, law of organisation, Role of motivation and learning in perception, Illusions and Hallucination. Culture and Perception Ecological perspective on perception. Signal detection theory: Assumptions and applications

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Unit 3 –

Research Methodology Statistics

Research : Meaning Purpose, and Dimensions.'

Research problems, Variables and Operational Definitions, Hypothesis, Sampling.

Ethics in conducting and reporting research

Paradigms of research: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed methods approach

Methods of research: Observation, Survey [Interview, Questionnaires], Experimental, Quasi-experimental, Field studies, Cross-Cultural Studies, Phenomenology, Grounded theory, Focus groups, Narratives, Case studies, Ethnography

Test construction: item writing and item analysis

Unit 4 –

Statistics

Statistics in Psychology; Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion. Normal Probability Curve. Parametric [t-test] and Non-parametric tests [Sign Test, Wilcoxon Signed rank test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Fredman]. Power analysis. Effect size.

Correlational Analysis: Correlation [Product Moment, Rank Order], Partial correlation, multiple correlation. test of null hypothesis, test of normal distribution hypothesis or testing Goodness of Fit, Uses of Chi-square

Correlation – Testing the significance of r


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Special Correlation Methods: Biserial, Point biserial, tetrachoric, phi coefficient.

Regression: Simple linear regression, Multiple regression and Slipwise regression analysis.

Chi-square test : Assumption of chi-square test, test of null-hypothesis and test of normal distraction hypothesis or testing Goodness of Fit.

Normal Probability curve Notice and characteristics.

Incentive Stratifies – t-test (Unconsulated, consulted and matched)

Factor analysis – assumptions, types, Exploratory Factor analysis using Principal component Analysis (PCA)

Using statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) : Data Entry and Analysis of data General awareness of R-Programming and AMOS.

Chir-square – test of null hypothesis, test of normal distribution hypothesis or testing Goodness of Fit, Uses of Chi-square

Unit 5

Psychometrics or Psychological testing

Applications of psychological testing in various settings: Clinical, Organizational and business, Education, Counseling, Military, Career guidance.

Types of tests



Test construction : Item writing, item analysis

Test standardization : Reliability, validity and Norms

Areas of Testing : Intelligence, creativity, neuropsychological tests, aptitude, Personality assessment, interest inventories.

Attitude scales – Semantic differential, Staples, Likert scale.

Computer-based psychological testing.

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