

JIIT NOIDA

Syllabus for PGET for Admission in M. Sc (Psychology)

Schools of Psychology: Major theoretical approaches and historical developments in psychology. Early Schools of Psychology, Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviorism; Psychoanalysis, Humanistic Psychology; Cognitive Psychology: Mental processes such as memory, perception, and problem-solving. Evolutionary Psychology perspective, Contemporary Integrative Approaches in psychology.

Biological Bases of Behavior: Structure and function of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system. Neurons and Neurotransmission, Brain Structure and Function, The Endocrine System; Genetics and Behavior, genetic factors influence psychological traits and behavior. Neuroplasticity; Methods in Biological Psychology, including brain imaging techniques like fMRI and EEG.

Learning and Memory: Introduction to Learning and Memory; Theories of Learning: Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning, and Observational Learning. Cognitive Approaches to Learning and the role of Motivation and Emotion. Models of Memory, Encoding, Storage, and Retrieval. Types of Memory and Forgetting. Memory Development Across the Lifespan, Memory Disorders; Strategies to Enhance Learning and Memory.

Emotions and Motivation: Theories of Emotion, including the James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer, and Lazarus theories; Biological Bases of Emotion, Types and Components of Emotions, Cultural and Social Influences on Emotion; Theories of Motivation, Biological and Psychological Motives, Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Motivation, Goal Setting and Self-Regulation, Impact of Emotion on Decision Making and Behavior. Emotion Regulation Strategies.

Intelligence: Definitions and Historical Perspectives on Intelligence: Theories of Intelligence; Emotional Intelligence; Biological and Environmental Influences on Intelligence; Intelligence Testing; Test Reliability, Validity, and Standardization; Cultural Bias in Testing, IQ Scores and Their Interpretation, and Intellectual Disabilities and Giftedness. Contemporary Issues and Applications of Intelligence.

Personality: Definitions and Approaches to Personality; Theories of Personality, including Psychoanalytic Theory (Freud), Neo-Freudian Approaches (Jung, Adler, Horney), Trait Theories (Allport, Cattell, Eysenck, Big Five), and Humanistic Theories (Rogers and Maslow). Behavioral and Social Learning Theories (Skinner, Bandura) and Cognitive Theories of personality; Biological and Genetic Influences on Personality, Cultural and Environmental Factors. Personality Assessment Methods, Personality Disorders, Stability and Change in Personality Over Time, and Applications of Personality.

Psychological Testing: Introduction to Psychological Testing, Types of Psychological Tests, Principles of Test Construction, Reliability, Validity, and Standardization. Test Administration and Scoring Ethical and Legal Issues in Testing, Cultural and Diversity Considerations Test Norms and Interpretation of Scores, Computerized and Online Testing Applications of Psychological Testing.

Life-Span Development: Theories of Development, Prenatal Development, Infancy and Early Childhood, Middle and Late Childhood, Adolescence Early Adulthood Middle Adulthood Gender and Cultural Influences, Developmental Transitions, and Lifespan Health and Well-being.

Abnormal and Clinical Psychology: Concepts of Normality and Abnormality, Historical Perspectives on Mental Illness. Classification Systems, Assessment and Diagnosis, Major Psychological Disorders, Somatic Symptom and Related Disorders, Dissociative Disorders, and Substance-Related Disorders. Key Theoretical Models—biological, psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral, humanistic, and sociocultural. Psychological Assessment Tools interviews, observation, and standardized tests. Therapeutic Approaches, such as psychotherapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), psychopharmacology, and crisis intervention. Ethical and Legal Issues, Cultural Considerations, and Prevention and Community Mental Health.

Statistics: Introduction to Statistics; Types of Data, Scales of Measurement, and Data Organization, Descriptive Statistics; Probability Concepts and The Normal Distribution: Inferential Statistics, t-tests, ANOVA, Chi-square tests, and Correlation and Regression Analysis. Effect Size, Power Analysis, and Assumptions in Statistical Testing. Interpreting Results. Ethical issues in data handling and reporting in psychological research.