

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE – 641 046



M.Phil. / Ph.D. PSYCHOLOGY
[From October 2011 batch onwards]

PART- I RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

PAPER II- ADVANCED GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER III: Optional Papers

- 1. Advanced Counseling Perspective**
- 2. Perspectives in Cyber Psychology /Cyberspace**
- 3. Psychotherapeutics**
- 4. Industrial and Organizational Psychology**
- 5. Advance Psychopathology and Mental Hygiene**
- 6. Perspectives on Disability & Rehabilitation**
- 7. Advance Military Psychology**
- 8. Behaviour Modification**

PAPER I- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT I:

Science is a way of thinking- Common methods of acquiring Knowledge- Emerging modern science-The Science of Psychology-Basic assumptions of science-Observation and Interference. **Scientific Research:** Meaning and Characteristics of Scientific Research. Phases in Research. Types of Research – Experimental and Non-Experimental.

Research Problems: Characteristics, Sources of stating a problem, Types of Problems. **Hypotheses:** Meaning and Characteristics of good hypothesis, types of hypothesis, types of errors. **Reliability:** Types, Factors influencing reliability. **Validity:** Types and Threat to validity. **Research Ethics:** Ethical guides for human research, Ethical principles in research with animals, Ethics in reporting research.

Sampling: Meaning and types of sampling- Factors influencing decision to sample- Methods of drawing random samples – Probability sampling techniques, Non-probability sampling techniques. Requisites of good sampling method. Common advantages of sampling methods. Sampling Distribution and Sampling errors.

UNIT II: Descriptive Research

Observational Research: Classification – Participant Observation, Structured Observation, Field Experiments. Sampling Techniques- Time, Even and Situation Sampling. Analysis of Observational Data. Strengths and Weakness of Observational Method. **Survey Method:** Steps in Survey Research. Survey Methods – Personal Interview, Mail Survey, Telephonic interview, Internet Survey. Strengths and Weakness of Survey Method.

Qualitative Research Designs: What is Qualitative Research? Reasons to use qualitative research. Case Study Method. Ethnography. Focus Groups. Phenomenological Research. Grounded Theory Research Strategy.

UNIT III: Experimental Research

Basic principles of experimental design – Replication, Randomization and Locus Control. **Between-groups Design:** Two Randomized Groups Design, More than two Randomized Group Design, Matched Group Design. **Within-groups design** – Characteristics, Comparison of Within groups Design and Between group design. Pre experimental design. True experimental design. Quasi experimental design. Ex-post factor design.

Single Subject Experimental Research: Meaning, origin and General Procedure of single subject experimental research. Basic design of single subject experimental research. Data collection strategies. Evaluating data of single subject experimental research. Strength and weakness of single subject experimental research. Comparison between single subject research and large research.

UNIT IV: Data Analysis

Quantitative Analysis: Basic assumptions underlying use of Parametric and Non-parametric Statistical tests. Non-parametric Statistics: Chi-square, Mann-Whitney U test, Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test. Students t' test. Correlation. Regression analysis. ANOVA and MANOVA. Factor Analysis. Advantages and Disadvantages of quantitative analysis.

Qualitative Analysis: Interpretative phenomenological analysis. Narrative Method. Grounded theory approach. Content Analysis. Discourse analysis. Ethnographic analysis. Advantages and disadvantages of qualitative analysis.

UNIT V: Test Construction and Writing Research Report

Test Construction: Meaning of test in psychology - Classification of test - Characteristic of good test - General steps of test construction - Uses and limitations of psychological test- Ethical issues in psychological testing.

Research Report: Structure of research report: Title page-Abstract-Introduction-Objectives-Literature survey-Methodology-Results-Reporting statistics-Presenting data in tables and figures-Discussion-References-appendixes Author note-Foot notes-Order of manuscript pages.

Oral Presentation of Research Report: Oral presentation-Principles of effective oral presentation. Writing research Proposals: Introduction-Method-Expected results and statistical treatment-References-Appendix-A sample research report.

REFERENCES:

GRAZIAND A.M & RAULIN M.L (1989). **RESEARCH METHODS** – a process of inquiry. Karper & Row Pub. New York.

KERLINGER, F. N. (1966): **FOUNDATIONS OF BEHAVIOURAL RESEARCH**. (Third edition) Prism Books Pvt.Ltd, Bangalore.

KOTHARI, C. R. (1998): **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – METHODS & TECHNIQUE** (22nd reprint) Wishwa Prakashan - New Delhi.

SINGH A.K (1997). **TESTES MEASUREMENT AND RESEARCH METHODS IN BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE**. Bharathi bhavan. Patna.

SHAUGHNESSY J.J & ZECHEISTER E.B (1997). **RESEARCH METHOD IN PSYCHOLOGY**. (4th edition). Mc.GrawHill. Inc, New York.

PART- II ADVANCED GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT I: Nature of Psychology, Sensation and Perception

Psychology – Early Foundations: Structuralism – Functionalism – Behaviorism – Gestalt psychology. **Perspectives in Psychology:** The Biological – The Behavioral Perspective - The Cognitive Perspective – The Psychoanalysis Perspective – The Psychoanalytic Perspective and the Subjectivist.

The New Millennium Psychology: Cognitive Neuroscience – Evolutionary psychology – Cultural Psychology and Positive Psychology.

Sensation and perception: Characteristics - Thresholds – Seeing light – Patterns – Color - Kinesthesia and Vestibular sense. Perception: Organization – Learning and Perception – Attention – Processes and Extra sensory perception.

UNIT II: Learning, Memory and Forgetting

Perspectives on Learning: Classical and Operant/Instrumental Conditioning – Learning and Cognition – Observational Learning – Learning and the Brain: Habituation and Sensitization – Learning and Motivation: Arousal – Incentives – Intrinsic. Optimizing Learning: Programmed Learning and Automated Instructions.

Memory: Three Stages of Memory - Two Influential Model (One) The atkinson and Shiffrin Model – (Two) Neural Network Model – Sensory Memory: Sperling’s Experiments – Working Memory: Encoding – Current Conceptions of Working Memory – Storage – Chunking.

Forgetting: Retroactive and Proactive interference – Retrieval inhibition – Emotional factors in Forgetting – Motivated Forgetting – Implicit Memory: Amnesia – Childhood Amnesia - Steps for Improving Memory.

UNIT III: Motivation, Emotion and Stress

Motivation: Physiological Basis of Motivation – A Current Status of Motivation – Drive and Homeostasis – Needs and Incentives – Types of Motivation: Primary – Secondary – Achievements – Affiliation – Competency – Power – Attitude – Socialization – Incentive – Fear – Change – Intrinsic – Extrinsic – Conscious and Unconscious Motivation.

Emotion: Types of Emotions – Negative Emotions – Philosophical and Contemporary use on Emotions – Theories of Emotions.

Stress: Nature – Eustress – Distress - Stressors – Theories of Stress – Effects of Stress – Management of Stress.

UNIT IV: Cognition, Abilities and Personality

Cognition: Individual Differences – Thinking and Reasoning – Concept Formation - **Nature of Intelligence** - Theories of Intelligence – Emotional Intelligence. Creativity: Generating the Extraordinary - Nature – Barriers in Creativity - Steps in Creativity and Problem Solving.

Personality: Various Approaches – The Psychoanalytic – The Behaviorist – The Cognitive – The Humanistic – The Evolutionary – The Genetics – Assessments of Personality.

UNIT V: Perspectives on Indian Psychology

Nature of Indian Psychology - Consciousness: Nature – Characteristics - States – Levels of Consciousness.

Yoga: Nature - Types of yoga – Paths of yoga – Patanjali Yoga Sutras. Meditation: Nature – Types of Meditation and Need.

Integral Psychology – Concepts and Models of Being – Probabilistic Orientation: Nature and the Factors.

REFERENCE:

Baron. R.A. (2002) Psychology, New Delhi, Pearson Education, 5th Edition.

Dalal, A.S. (2001). A Greater Psychology – An introduction to the psychological thought of Sri Aurobindo. NY: Jeremy P. Tarcher & Putnam.

Lahey Benjamin., B. (2003) Psychology. New York: McGraw Hill.

Narayanan, S. and Annalakshmi, N. The Probabilistic Orientation (2001). In Matthijs Cornelisen. (Etd). Consciousness and its Transformation. Pondicherry: SAICE.

Nolen-Hoeksema, Fredrickson, Loftus, and Wagenaar (2009). Atkinson Hilgard's Psychology: An Introduction New Delhi: Cengage Learning India Pvt Ltd.

Ragunath Safaya (1996). Indian Psychology. New Delhi: Munshiram Manohar Lal publication.

Sri Aurobindo (1965): Integral Yoga, Aurobindo Ashram publication, Pondicherry.

PAPER III: SPECIAL PAPERS

1. ADVANCED COUNSELLING PERSPECTIVES

UNIT I: Basic Foundation for Counselling

Counseling and helping – communication skills – mind skills – Pre-counseling – Listening skills – understanding skills – Helping Process.

Psychoanalytic Counselling - nature of people- level of awareness- theory of counselling methods- shortcomings Behavioural Counselling- developers of behavioural counselling- the nature of people- theory of counselling- counselling methods. Client-Centered Counselling - the nature of man- the structure of personality- personality development process of counselling.

Reality Therapy: History- nature of man- theory of personality- personality development- the counselling process.

UNIT II: Techniques Used in Counselling

Yoga: Introduction- History-the current course of Indian philosophy- eighteen significant thesis characterizing Indian Philosophy

Major Concepts: Bhavadgita- Spirit- three principles of creation- consciousness- karma-subconscious tendencies - karma yoga- Janna Yoga – Bhakti yoga.

Schools of yoga- - Kundalini yoga- Raja yoga - Purna Yoga - Hatha Yoga - Jnana Yoga - Mantra Yoga - Tantra Yoga

Dynamics of Schools of Yoga: Stages of psychological growth and obstacles- student-house holderforestdweller- renunciant-ignorance-egoism- desire and aversion

Zen Buddhism: Major concepts- impermanence- selflessness- dissatisfaction- the 4 noble truths-Zen meditation-enlightenment – Arhat and Bodhi Sattiva

Dynamics of Zen Buddhism: Psychological growth and obstacles- greed-hate- delusion-pride

Structure of Buddhism: The Four Noble Truths - *Dukkha*: the problem of life - Cause of *Dukkha*, the problem – Cessation of *Dukkha*, the problem - Method of Ceasing *Dukkha*, the problem.

UNIT III: Integral Counselling

Definition and Scope- nature of consciousness- yoga and Psychology

Mapping out of Integral Personality: Our ordinary make up our fuller personality

Principal domains of consciousness- integration and harmonization of personality-transformation of nature.

Sri Aurobindo's Five parts of integral being: The mind-the vital the physical consciousness- the subconscient- the psyche being.

Yoga, Science and Man: The individual- the universal –the transcendent health and happiness.

Integral psychotherapy: Introduction- approach- Stand point- growth.

UNIT IV: Holistic Counselling

Patanjali's Exoteric yoga principles: Yama- Niyama- Asana- Pranayama- Prathayahara - Patanjali's Esoteric - yoga principles: Dharana- Dyana- Samadhi.

Shivanandha's views on meditation: Place- Seclusion- Time- Preparation- Progress- power of silence reasons of failure

Asanas for holistic health: Surya Namaskara- Padmasana- Sukhasana- Sarvanghasana- Mathyasana-Dhanuvarasana- Yoganidrasana

UNIT V: Counselling in Family Setting

Toward a developmental psychology of the family-social systems and social sciences- an emerging view of interaction-the concept of system in development psychology-obstacles to a psychology of family.

Therapeutic approach - History of Family Therapy - Process of Family Therapy - Couple and Marriage Enrichment and Therapy - Behavioral and Cognitive-Behavioral Family Therapies - Ethical, Legal, and Professional Issues in Family Therapy.

Family counselling technique- sculpting, role playing, the effective handling of silences-confrontation teaching via questioning- recapitulating- recapitulation via summarizing- clarification and reflection of affect- video taping

REFERENCES

Alan.S.G. (2008). *Clinical Handbook of Couple Therapy*. New York: Guilford Press.

Clarkson.B (2000). *Counseling Psychology*. New York. Routledge.

Gilliland, B.E. & James R.K. (1998). *Theories and Strategies in Counseling and Psychotherapy* (4thEdn). New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Indrajeeth.A. (2007). *Skills Training For Counseling*. :New York. Francesca

Indrajeeth.A. & Sundaram.G (2008). *Principles and Practice of Guidance and Counseling*: New Delhi: Aviska Publishers

Ivey.A.F., Ivey M.B. & Simek Morgan.I (1993). *Counseling and Psychotherapy: A Multi Cultural Perspective* (III edition). Boston. Allyn and Bacon

Mary Vishal., (2008). *Guidance and Counseling*. NewDelhi: S. Chand and Company

Michael P. Nichols, Richard C. Schwartz. (2004). *The Essentials of Family Therapy*. Michigan. Pearson/ Allyn and Bacon.

Palmers. S (2000). *Handbook of Counseling*. New York. Routledge

Richard Nelson Jones, (2008). *Practical Counseling and Helping Skills*. New Delhi, Sage Publications.

Sri Aurbidino (1998). *The Synthesis of Yoga*. Vol 21. Pondichery. Sri Aurobindo Asharam Trust Press.

Sri Aurbidino (1995). *Letters on Yoga*. Vol 22. Pondichery. Sri Aurobindo Asharam Trust Press

Samuel T. Gladding (2010). *Family Therapy: History, Theory, and Practice (5Ed)*. Pearson Education Publication.

Stephen Palmer.(2005).*Hand Book of Counseling*.London:Routledge.Taylor and Francis Group.

Sivananda (Swami.); Patañjali (1950). *Raja Yoga: theory and practice*. Yoga Vedanta Forest University, Divine Life Society

Swami Sivanada. (.). *Health and Hatha Yoga Vol 4*. Sivanda Nagar.Divine Life Society Press.

Vasantha.R. Patri. (2005). *Counseling Psychology* . (PB.edition) Delhi. Tarun Offset printers.

SPECIAL PAPERS

2. PERSPECTIVES IN CYBERPSYCHOLOGY/CYBERSPACE

UNIT I: Introduction to Cyber Psychology

Fundamentals of Cyber Psychology -Importance, Implications and Historical perspectives - Web Pages- Email Groups- MUD Multiple User Domain- Social networking - Communities- Chat Rooms-Instant messaging- Message boards-Weblogs, forums, discussion groups, news groups.

Theoretical Approaches in Cyber Psychology -Models and metaphors – Theory and Methods; Theory of control at the human computer interface; Personality Types in Cyberspace.

UNIT II: The Psychology of Cyberspace Relationships

Individual's differences – People, performance and personality- The initiation and development of online relationship - Group Dynamics in Cyberspace; - The Internet Regression/Deviant Behavior in Online Communities -Motivation and Emotion at the Human-Computer Interface- Interpersonal relationships in cyberspace.

UNIT III: The Internet Abuse

Internet addiction – types of addicts – Causes of addiction – Pathological compute use – Work place addiction symptoms – Children addiction symptoms - The internet addiction recovery intervention and treatment.

UNIT IV: Abnormal behavior and cyber therapies

Internet depression – internet addiction – internet anxiety – internet stress - The emergence of e-therapy in mental health intervention through virtual environments – Virtual reality therapy – online and computer mediated psychotherapy- Psychological Application on the Internet – Myths of internet of based counseling.

UNIT V: Artificial Intelligence

Applications: Artificial Intelligence – Components of artificial intelligence – Symbolic Artificial Intelligence – Advanced research in Artificial Intelligence - Can Machines Think? Turing Test- Chinese Room- Can Computer is creative? Can computers process emotional Intelligence? Consciousness in AI - Media – Games – Entertainment and Education - Robotics and Computer Vision- Artificial Life.

REFERENCES:

Azy Barak (1999). Psychological applications on the internet (internet article)
<http://construct.haifa.ac.il/~azy/app-r.htm>

Eyal Reingold & Johnathan Nightingale (1999). Artificial intelligence tutorial review, canada. internet resource- white paper (www.psych.utoronto.ca/reingold)

John Suler (2000). The psychology of cyber space (hypertext book) USA.Rider University.

Kent Norman (2008). Cyber psychology: an introduction to human-computer interaction, Cambridge University of press.

AZY BARAK (2008). PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CYBERSPACE: THEORY, RESEARCH, APPLICATIONS. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, NEW YORK.

Giuseppe Riva & Giuseppe Riva (2001). Towards cyber psychology: Mind, Cognition and Society in the Internet Age. IOS Press, Netherlands.

SPECIAL PAPERS

3. PSYCHOTHRAPEUTICS

UNIT I: Introduction to the Field of Psychotherapy

Definition- nature and scope of Psychotherapy- The role of Psychotherapy on values- Conflicts and psychotherapy- Techniques of developing therapeutic goals- nature of value conflicts- Conflict resolution techniques- the roles and functions of therapist.

Ethical issues involved in Psychotherapy- Ethical Decision making- Confidentiality

UNIT II: The Clinical Interview

Introduction- Nature of goals- Patient-therapist relationship- Evaluation and Assessment- Treatment Contract- Conduct of Interview- Communicating Understanding- Interference with Communication- Resistance- Transference- Counter transference- Final Phase of Psychotherapy- Termination

UNIT III: Psychoanalytical Therapy Alderian Therapy and Existential Therapy

Clinical issues in Psychoanalytical therapy- nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist- Research Applications

Clinical issues in Alderian therapy- nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist - Research Applications

Clinical issues in Existential therapy- nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist- Research Applications

UNIT IV: Rogerian Therapy and Gestalt Therapy

Clinical issues in Rogerian therapy- nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist- Evolution of the person- Research Applications

Clinical issues in Gestalt therapy- nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist- Research Applications

UNIT V: Other Therapies and Research in Psychotherapy

Clinical issues in Reality therapy - nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist- Research Applications-

Clinical issues in Behavior therapy- nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist- Research- Applications

Clinical issues in Cognitive Behavior Therapy - nature and concept - Goals of therapy- Techniques and procedures- Interpretation of the therapist- Research Applications

REFERENCES:

Irving B. Weiner and Robert F. Bornstein (2008). Principles of Psychotherapy, U.S.A, John Wiley and Sons.

Gerald Corey, (2001) Theory and Practice of Counseling and Psychotherapy, 6th Edition, California, Wadsworth, Brooks/Cole.

SPECIAL PAPERS

4. INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT I: Introduction, Personnel Selection

Definition of the Industrial psychology – Nature – Scope. The Role of Psychologist in the Industry – the Brief history of Industrial and Organizational psychology. Management Functions- Roles-Skills. Challenges and Opportunities for Organizational Behaviour. **Job analysis:** Techniques – Uses, **Job Evaluation:** Methods – uses. **Human resource Planning:** Objectives, Importance and Process. **Recruitment:** sources - methods. **Selection** – Selection Practices – Application Blank – Interview: Types, Conduction- Errors. Psychological tests: Types – Merits and Demerits.

UNIT II: Training, Performance Appraisal, Motivation and Job Satisfaction

Training and Development: Importance – Objectives – Psychological Principles of Training – Training and Development methods – Individualizing Formal Training to fit the Employees' Learning Style - Evaluation Effectiveness. **Performance Appraisal:** Purposes of Performance Evaluation- Methods of Performance Evaluation-Suggesting for Improving Performance Evaluations-Performance Appraisal in India. **Motivation:** Meaning- Theories of work motivation – Motivation techniques – Motivating by Job Design-Using Rewards to Motivate Employees. **Job satisfaction:** Measuring Job Satisfaction- Job Satisfaction and Productivity – Causes of Job Satisfaction – The Impact of Satisfied and Dissatisfied Employees on the Work Place.

UNIT III: Human Engineering, Stress and Personnel Counselling

Human engineering: Scientific Management – Motion and Time study – Contribution.
Work-Environment: Environmental and Atmospheric conditions affecting Human Performance. **Accident:** Meaning- Causes – Consequences. **Work Stress and Management-** Need for Counseling- Objectives – Forms of Counseling – Counseling process – Counseling techniques.

UNIT IV: Groups and Leadership

Group – Stages of Group Development- Group Properties Group decision making – Types of Teams. **Leadership:** Trait Theories-Behaviour Theories-Contingency Theories-Leader Member Exchange Theory. **Interpersonal Behaviour:** Nature of Interpersonal Behaviour – Transactional Analysis – Levels of Self Awareness. **Communication** - Functions – Communication Process-Direction of Communication-Interpersonal Communication-Organizational Communication Choice of Communication Channel- Barriers to Effective Communication. **Power - politics – conflict and Negotiation.**

UNIT V: Organizational Dynamics

What Is Organizational culture- Creating and Sustaining Culture- Creating Ethical and Positive Organizational Culture- Spirituality and Organizational Culture- Organizational Change- Planned Change- Resistance to Change- Approaches to managing Organizational Change- Creating a Culture for Change- Organizational Change in Indian Businesses.

REFERENCES:

Robins, Stephen P. Judge, & Timothy A, (2009) Organizational Behaviour, New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

Ghosh, P. H. & Ghorpade, M. B. (1997) Industrial Psychology, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House.

Fred Luthans (2001). Organizational Behaviour, New Delhi. MC- Graw Hill International Edition.

Prasad, L.M. (2003) Organizational Behaviour (3rd edition), New Delhi. Sultan Chand & sons.

Schults, D.P. and Schultz, S.E (1990). Psychology and Industry Today. NY. Macmillan Publishing Co.

Cooper, C., Dewe, P. & O'Driscoll, M (2001). Organizational Stress. ND. Sage Publications.

Dunnett, M. D. & Hough, L. M. (1990). Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, CA. Consulting Psychologists Press.

Parker, S. & Wall, T. (1998) Job and Work Design. ND. Sage Publications

SPECIAL PAPERS

5. ADVANCE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HYGIENE

UNIT I: Models, Methods and Classification

Abnormality – Definition. Models of abnormal behavior: Biological - Psychodynamic-Behavioral- Humanistic - Interpersonal. Methods of studying abnormal behavior.

Classification: History of Classification system in Psychiatry. DSM: History of development, Features, Current version. ICD: History of development, Features and Current Version.

UNIT II: Psychosomatic Disorders, Adjustment Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, Somatoform Disorders, Dissociative Disorders

Psychosomatic Disorders – Clinical features, Etiology and Treatment.
Adjustment Disorders - Nature, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment
Anxiety Disorders – Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Somatoform Disorders - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Difference between Somatoform disorders, Factitious disorders and Malingering.
Dissociative Disorders – Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.

UNIT III: Substance Related Disorders, Sexual Dysfunction, Paraphilias, Sleep Disorders

Substance Related Disorders - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Sexual Dysfunctions - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Paraphilias – Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment. Gender identity disorders – Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Sleep Disorders - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.

UNIT IV: Schizophrenia, Mood Disorders, Cognitive Disorders, Personality Disorders

Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Mood Disorders – Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Cognitive Disorders - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.
Personality Disorders – Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.

UNIT V: Disorders Usually First Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence

Mental Retardation – Classification, Etiology, Management.

Learning Disorders - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.

Pervasive Developmental Disorders: Types – Clinical Features – Causes- Treatment.

Attention-deficit and disruptive behavior disorders - Types – Clinical Features – Causes- Treatment.

Elimination disorders - Classification, Clinical Features, Etiology, and Treatment.

UNIT V: Mental Hygiene

Mental Hygiene – Mental Health Movement – Types of Prevention – Levels – Situation – Focused and Competency Focused – Site of Prevention – family – School – Community – Legal and Ethical issues in Clinical Psychology – Criminal responsibility – Civil responsibility – Marriage – Adoption – Witness -Testamentary Capacity – transfer of Property – Contract – Indian Lunacy Act 1912 – Mental Health Act.

REFERENCES:

D.S.M. IV AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION (1995) **DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL OF MENTAL ILLNESS**, (4th edition) Washington, American Psychiatric Press.

IRWIN G SARASON AND BARBARA R SARASON, (2002); Abnormal **PSYCHOLOGY – THE PROBLEM OF MALADAPTIVE BAEHAVIOUR** (10th Edition) Delhi; Pearson Education (Singapore) Pvt.Ltd.

KAPLAN HJ, AND SADOCK BJ, (1998) **SYNOPSIS OF PSYCHIATRY** (8th Edition) New Delhi: B.I. Waverly Pvt. Ltd.

NIRAJ AHUJA (2002); **A SHORT TEXT BOOK OF PSYCHIATRY** (5th Edition) New Delhi, Japee Brothers.

ROBERT C CARSON, JAMES N BUTHER AND SUSAN MINEKA. (1996). **ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND MODERN LIFE**, 10thedition. New York; Harper Collins College Publishers.

SPECIAL PAPERS

6. PERSPECTIVES ON DISABILITY & REHABILITATION

OBJECTIVES

1. To learn about the nature, types & characteristics of various types of disabilities and the methods of treatment and remediation for the disabilities.
2. To learn about different government schemes, policies and legislations for persons with disabilities.
3. To understand the process involved in rehabilitation and special education.

UNIT I: Introduction:

Meaning of disability and impairment - Problems of Labeling and Classifying disabled - Nature and needs of persons with disabilities - Government schemes and policies - Legislations: Mental Health Act - PD Act - RCI Act - National Trust Act (Salient features).

UNIT 2: Hearing, Speech and Visual disabilities:

Definition, nature, types and characteristics of Hearing, Speech and Visual disabilities - Assessment and Evaluation – Treatment and Remediation.

UNIT 3: Mental Retardation, Autism and Learning disabilities:

Definition, nature, types and characteristics of Mental Retardation, Autism and Learning disabilities - Assessment and Evaluation – Treatment and Remediation.

UNIT 4: Orthopaedic, Neuromuscular disability and Multiple Disabilities:

Definition, nature, types and characteristics of Orthopaedic and neuromuscular disability and Multiple Disabilities - Assessment and Evaluation – Treatment and Remediation.

UNIT 5: Rehabilitation Psychology and Special education:

Rehabilitation: Definition, historical perspective - scope and methods. - Role of psychologist in disability rehabilitation - psychological needs of caregivers. Special Education: Definition, historical perspective - scope and methods.

REFERENCES:

Venkatesan S. (2004), Children with Developmental Disabilities, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Lewis, V. (2003), 2nd Ed., Development and Disability, Blackwell Publishers, U.K.

William L. Heward and Michael D. Orlansky (1988) Exceptional Children (3rd Ed), Ohio: Merrill Publication.

Martin Henley et al (1996) Teaching students with mild disabilities:, Boston: Allan & Bacon publication.

Kundu.C.L., (2003). Status of Disability in India. Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi.

Karnath, Prathiba, Rozario. Joe, (2003). Learning Disabilities in India. London : Sage Publications.

J.W. Lerner & W.F. Kline, (2006). Learning Disability and Related Disorders. 10th Ed. Boston: Houghton Milton Company.

Government of India (1995). The persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights, and Full Participation) Act, New Delhi: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Government of India (1999). The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, New Delhi: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

SPECIAL PAPERS

7. ADVANCED MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT I: Selection, Classification and Placement in Military Services:

Ability tests: Individual Tests- Tests for Special Populations- Group Testing- Nature of Intelligence- Psychological Issues in Ability Testing. **Personality tests:** Self Report Personality Inventories- Measuring Interest and Attitudes- Projective Techniques- Other Assessment techniques. Psychological Assessment and Military Personnel Management- Assessment of Complex Skills and Personality Characteristics in Military Services- Military officers Selection- Pilot selection- spatial ability and orientation of pilots- Selection of Air Traffic Control Cadets.

UNIT II: Individual and Group Behaviour:

Morale, Cohesion and Esprit de corps-Cultural and Societal Factors in Military Organizations-Combat Stress Reactions-Non-combatant stress in Soldiers: Manifestations, Measurement, and Coping Strategies-Personality factors in Military Psychology-Interpersonal Relations for Group Effectiveness- Women's Role in the Military.

UNIT III: Leadership

Its nature and Impact in Groups- Communication Structures- Models of Leadership-Gender Factors- Theories of Leadership- Leadership styles- Types of Power- Group Structures-Leadership in Military Performance: Optional Leadership in Small army Units- Leadership in battle and Garrison- A frame work for understanding the differences and preparing for both- Executive Leadership.

UNIT IV: Psychological Operations

Psychological warfare: history, functions of psychological warfare, definition of psychological warfare, Propaganda and Active Measures-Hostage negotiation: Issues and Applications- Psychology during emergency (Hijacking, Cyclone, Flood & Earthquake etc.) - Cyber Warfare-Insurgency-Terrorism. - Religious Terrorism - Ideological Terrorism - Nuclear Terrorism.

UNIT V: Environmental Factors & Stress

Effects of Hot and Cold Environments on Military Performance-Effects of High Terrestrial altitude on Military Performance-Sustained Military performance in continuous operations: Combatant Fatigue, Rest and sleep needs-The effects of Motion Induced sickness on Military Performance-Military performance in Acoustic Noise Environments-Effects of Atmospheric Mix and Toxic Fumes on Military performance-Military performance in sustained acceleration and vibration environments-Radiological Factors and their effects on Military performance-Underwater behaviour: Diving- Submarine. Nature of stress – Environmental Stressors- Types of Stress- Responding to Stress- Potential Effects of Stress- Psychological Problems and Disorders- Psychosomatic Illnesses – Stress Coping Strategies. Non Combat Stress among Soldiers- Manifestations- Measurement- Coping up. Combat Stress Reactions.

REFERENCES:

ANASTASIA. & URBINA.S. (2003). **PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING**, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.,

REFUVEN HALL & DAVID MANGELSDROFF.A. (1991). **HANDBOOK OF MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY**, USA, John Wiley sons.

FRANCIS.M.A. (2002). The Application of Human Factors to Personnel Licensing – Internet.

BARON.R.S & BRYNE.D. (2000). **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN INTERACTION**, Boston, Allyn and Bacon.

DONALD, et.,al.(1999). **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**, UK, Oxford University Press.

NEW STRESS. J.W. & DAVIS.K. (1993), **ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR: Human Behavior at Work**, New York, McGraw-Hill.

REUVEN GAL and ADAVID MANGEL SDORFF.A. (1991), **HANDBOOK OF MILITARY Psychology**, USA, John Wiley Sons.

SPECIAL PAPERS

8. BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION

UNIT I: Introduction to Behaviour Modification:

Human Behavior: Meaning - Behavior Modification: Meaning - Characteristics - Historical Roots - Areas of Application: Developmental Disabilities - Mental illness - Education - Rehabilitation - Community - Business, Industry, and Human Services - Self Management-Child Management – Sports.

UNIT II: Basic Principles of Behaviour Modification:

Reinforcement: Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Reinforcement- Schedules of Reinforcement – Extinction: Factors Influencing Extinction – Punishment: Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Punishment - Stimulus Control: Discrimination and Generalization - Shaping - Modelling.

UNIT III: Measurement of Behaviour and Behaviour Change:

Target Behaviour: Definition - Observing and Recording Behaviour- - The Logistic of Recording - The Observer- Principles and methods of Recording - Recording Instrument – Graphing Behaviour and Measuring Change.

UNIT IV: Behaviour Modification Techniques:

Systematic Desensitization Process- Application- Basic Techniques: JPMR - REBT- Aversive techniques - Flooding- Modeling- Shaping- Prompting - Fading- Chaining- Token Economy- Time Out.

UNIT V: Management of Bio-psychosocial Issues:

Management of Anxiety – Stress - Obesity - Phobia - Stuttering and Stammering- - Cognitive Behaviour Modification: Cognitive Therapy- Cognitive Restructuring- Self Management methods. Risk Factor Modification - Lifestyle Management - Interventions for Chronic Illness.

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Wolpe.J., (1972). The Practice of Behavior Therapy. NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.
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