

**Department of Psychology**  
**Banaras Hindu University**

**M.A. /M.Sc. Psychology Syllabus**  
**w.e.f. July, 2019**

# **M.A. /M.Sc. Psychology Syllabus**

**w.e.f. July 2019**

**(Department of Psychology)**

The students enrolled for M.A./M.Sc. course in Psychology, Department of Psychology will be offered various courses/papers (of total 80 credits) during the four semesters. The various courses/papers offered during the first two semesters (first year of the study) will be of compulsory nature that aims to equip the students to undergo higher studies in the area of psychology. In the first semester the students will be offered four compulsory theory papers (each of 4 credits; total 16 credits) and a practical course based on the theory papers (2 credits). The course during the first semester is of 18 credits (refer to the course structure for details). In the second semester there will be four compulsory papers (each of 4 credits; total 16 credits) and a minor elective paper of 2 credits in addition to compulsory practical paper (of 2 credits) based on the theory papers. The course during the second semester is of 20 credits (refer to the course structure for details).

During the last two semesters (the second year of the study) the students will have choice to select courses/papers among the available courses/papers as per their interest and requirements. In the third semester, the students will be required to choose any four theory papers (each of 4 credits) among the available courses/papers (refer to the course structure for details) if they are not opting for dissertation. Those students who will opt for dissertation will be required to select any three theory papers among the available courses/papers. During this semester students will be required to study a compulsory minor elective paper of 2 credits in addition to practical paper of 2 credits. The total credit of the course during the third semester is 20. In the last semester (IV semester) students will opt any four theory papers from the available courses/papers (each of 4 credits) in addition to the compulsory papers of practical (2 credits) and comprehensive viva-voce (4 credits). The total course credit of this semester is 22.

The specific courses offered in third and fourth semester will be announced by the Department immediately prior to that semester based on the availability of expertise, number of teachers, choices given by the students and any other relevant factor. The decision to offer elective (optional courses) in the third and fourth semester and the minimum and maximum intake in the specific courses will be taken by the departmental council of the Department of Psychology. Thus, the availability of the courses/papers during the third and fourth semesters may vary from session to session and it is not mandatory for the department to offer all courses/papers listed for these semesters.

The student opting for dissertation will be required to present the written consent of the supervisor along with tentative title within the stipulated period. If the student fails to get the supervisor's consent then he/she will be required to opt any theory paper in lieu of dissertation.

**Note:***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 of social Sciences.*

*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, Institute of Science.*

## COURSE STRUCTURE

### M.A./M.Sc. PSYCHOLOGY (w.e.f. JULY 2014)

#### FIRST SEMESTER

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credits
PSM 101	Advanced Biological Psychology	4
PSM 102	Advanced Cognitive Psychology	4
PSM 103	Advanced Research Methodology and Design	4
PSM 104	Advanced Social Psychology	4
PSM105	Practical: One practical from each of the above papers	2
		<b>Total Credits 18</b>

**Note:** All are compulsory papers

#### SECOND SEMESTER

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credits
PSM 201	Advanced Statistics	4
PSM 202	Applied Psychological Assessment	4
PSM 203	Motivation and Emotion	4
PSM 204	Psychology of Personality	4
PSM 205	Practical: One practical from each of the above papers	2
PSM 206	Minor Elective: Basic Psychological Processes	2
		<b>Total Credits 20</b>

**Note:** All are compulsory papers

*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 of Social Sciences.*

*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, Institute of Science.*

### THIRD SEMESTER

Any four papers from the available electives (without dissertation) OR any three papers (with dissertation) in addition to PSM 318 and 319.

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credits
PSM 301	Applied Social Psychology	4
PSM 302	Community Psychology	4
PSM 303	Counseling Psychology	4
PSM 304	Psychodiagnostics	4
PSM 305	Genetics, Environment and Behaviour	4
PSM 306	Health Psychology	4
PSM 307	Methods of Cognitive Neuropsychology	4
PSM 308	Military Psychology	4
PSM 309	Neuropsychology	4
PSM 310	Organizational Behaviour	4
PSM 311	Organizational Development and Change	4
PSM 312	Cognitive Aging	4
PSM 313	Psychopathology	4
PSM 314	Psychopharmacology	4
PSM 315	Psychobiology of Emotion and Health	4
PSM 316	Psychology of Adolescence	4
PSM 317	Dissertation	4
PSM 318	<b>Practical:</b> One practical from each of the opted papers (Compulsory)	2
PSM 319	<b>Minor Elective:</b> Applications of Psychology in Human Life(Compulsory)	2
PSM 320	Human Resource Management	4
PSM 321	Human Relations at Work	4
		<b>Total Credits 20</b>

## FOURTH SEMESTER

Any four papers from the available electives in addition to PSM 417 (a) and PSM 417 (b).

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Credits
PSM 401	Child and Adolescent Psychopathology	4
PSM 402	Animal Models of Human Behaviour	4
PSM 403	Cognitive Neuropsychology of Attention and Memory	4
PSM 404	Cross-Cultural Psychology	4
PSM 405	Drug and Behaviour	4
PSM 406	Environmental Psychology	4
PSM 407	Forensic Psychology	4
PSM 408	Human Factors	4
PSM 409	Neuroergonomics	4
PSM 410	Organizational Communication	4
PSM 411	Positive Psychology	4
PSM 412	Psychology of Late Adulthood	4
PSM 413	Rehabilitation Psychology	4
PSM 414	Stress Management in organizations	4
PSM 415	Therapeutic Techniques	4
PSM 416	Market Psychology	4
PSM 418	Industrial Relations	4
PSM 419	Occupational Health and Safety	4
PSM 420	Human Resource Development	4
PSM 417 (a)	<b>Practical:</b> One practical from each of the above papers (Compulsory)	2
PSM 417(b)	<b>Comprehensive Viva-Voce</b> (Compulsory)	4
	<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Grand Total Credits</b>	<b>80</b>

<b>PSM 101</b>	<b>Advanced Biological Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Biological foundation of psychology: Organization and functions of the brain and spinal cord; Genetic bases of behavior –chromosomes and genes.
2. Neurophysiology: Generation and conduction of action potential; synaptic transmission and neuromuscular transmission.
3. Endocrine glands and hormone products: Functions of different hormones. Hormonal imbalance and behaviour.
4. Sleep and circadian rhythm: Biological rhythms, states of sleep and disorders of sleep.
5. Drug and behaviour: Determinants of drug effects; drug abuse and addiction

### **Recommended Books:**

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

<b>PSM 102</b>	<b>Advanced Cognitive Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Cognitive approach to psychology: Origin and current status of cognitive psychology, assumptions and methods of cognitive psychology.
2. Attention: Concept and mechanism; Types and theories.
3. Memory Processes: working memory, semantic, episodic, procedural, eye-witness and flashbulb memory, traumatic and false memory, everyday memory; Approaches to memory-information processing & connectionist.
4. Language processes: Acquisition, Comprehension and Production; Language and thought.
5. Decision Making and problem solving: Models & theories; Human problem solving strategies- heuristics and algorithmic; expert and novice problem solvers.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Baddley, A. (1997). *Human memory: Theory and practice*. New York: Psychology Press.
2. Harley, Teror, A. (2002). *The psychology of language: From data to theory*. Taylor & Francis.
3. Smith, E.E. & Kosslyn, (2007). *Cognitive psychology: Mind and brain*. Prentice Hall.
4. Baddley, A., Eysenck, M. W., & Anderson, M. C. (2009). *Memory*. New York: Psychology Press.

<b>PSM 103</b>	<b>Advanced Research Methodology and Design</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Psychological Research: Nature and purpose; Scientific approach to Psychology; Types of research- Descriptive, exploratory and causal research; Qualitative research methods; Ethical issues.
2. Psychological research process: Formulation of research problem and hypothesis; Choosing research design; Identifying variables; Control of extraneous variables; Sampling design and data collection; Data analysis and interpretation; Reporting research (APA style).
3. Research tools for data acquisition. Observation, interview, Questionnaires and tests.
4. Experimental research designs - Randomized groups, matched groups. Factorial designs- between and within group designs; a-priory and post-hoc comparisons
5. Non-experimental research designs: correlational, quasi experimental and ex-post-facto designs. Single subject design; longitudinal and cross-sectional designs

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Breakwell, G.M., Smith, J.A., & Wright, D.B. (2012). *Research methods in psychology* (4<sup>th</sup>ed.). Sage.
2. Bridget, S. & Cathy, L. (Eds.) (2008). *Research methods in the social sciences*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publication.
3. Broota, K.D. (1992). *Experimental Design in Behavioural Research*. ND: New Age International Pub.
4. Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2000). *Research methods in education* (5<sup>th</sup>ed.). London: RoutledgeFalmer
5. Dawson, C. (2002). *The practical research methods: A user-friendly guide to mastering research techniques and projects*. UK: How to Books Ltd.
6. Elmes, D., Kantowitz, B., & Roediger, H. (2011). *Research methods in psychology* (9<sup>th</sup>ed). Cengage Learning.
7. Nestor, P.G. & Schutt, R.K. (2011). *Research methods in psychology: Investigating human behavior*. Sage
8. Winer, B.J., Brown, D.R. & Michels, K.M. (1991). *Statistical principles in experimental design*. NY: Mc Graw Hill.



<b>PSM 104</b>	<b>Advanced Social Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction: Current trends in social psychology, approaches to the study of social behavior, methodological and ethical issues.
2. Social Cognition: Heuristics and other short-cut strategies; effects of framing and anchoring; counterfactual thinking and mental simulation, affect and social cognition.
3. Social Categorization and Groups: Social identity and social comparison models, categorical differentiation and groups, group cohesiveness, group decision making. Leadership: emergence of leader, theoretical approaches to leadership, leader characteristics and effectiveness.
4. Social Influence Processes: Social norms, conformity to social norms, factors influencing conformity; compliance and its consequences; types and conditions of obedience, ethical issues.
5. Intergroup Relations: Relative deprivation, realistic conflict and social identity approaches, dynamics of intergroup behavior, structure and type of social conflicts, conflict resolution strategies.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Aronson, E., Wilson, T.D., & Akert, R.M. (2010). *Social psychology* (7<sup>th</sup>ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
2. Baron, R. A., Branscombe, N. R. & Byrne, D. (2009). *Social psychology* (12<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: Pearson Education.
3. Hayes, N. (2015). *Principles of social psychology*. New York: Psychology Press.
4. Kassin, S., Fein, S., & Markus, H.R. (2013). *Social psychology*. Canada: Cengage Learning.
5. Myer, D.G. (2012). *Social psychology* (11<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.
6. Sanderson, C.A., & Safdar, S. F. (2012). *Social psychology*. Ontario, Canada: John Wiley.
7. Taylor, S.E., Peplau, L.A., & Sears, D.O. (2006). *Social psychology* (12<sup>th</sup>ed.). New Jersey: Pearson Education.

<b>PSM 105</b>	<b>Practical</b>	<b>Credits 2</b>
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Four practical selecting one from each of the four theory papers (PSM 101, PSM 102, PSM 103, & PSM 104).

**PSM – 101**

1. Sleep disorders
2. Disturbance of circadian rhythm
3. Behavioral impact of hormonal imbalance
4. Behavioural/health impact of substance abuse/ drug addiction

**PSM – 102**

1. Semantic memory
2. Episodic memory
3. Problem solving
4. Sustained attention: Temporal and spatial uncertainty
5. Selective attention

**PSM – 103**

1. Construction of interview schedule
2. Construction of questionnaire
3. Planning a correlational study
4. Planning experimental study: Based on one way ANOVA design
5. Planning experimental study: Based on two way ANOVA design
6. Planning experimental study: Based on two way ANOVA design with repeated measure on last factor
7. Planning a quasi-experimental study
8. Planning a cross-sectional study

**PSM - 104**

1. Social perception
2. Social conformity
3. Social conflict
4. Group cohesiveness/ Group decision making
5. Leadership

<b>PSM 201</b>	<b>Advanced Statistics</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction: Inferential statistics - Parametric and nonparametric.; univariate, bivariate and multivariate statistics; Data screening and perpetration for statistical analysis
2. Analysis of group differences: Analysis of Variance- One way and factorial with two or more variables and Repeated measures, Post-hoc comparisons; Multivariate Analysis of Variance; Discriminant function analysis.
3. Exploring relationship: Multiple regression analyses -Simultaneous, hierarchical and Statistical strategies; Interpretation and tabular presentation of results.
4. Constructing and testing models: Exploratory factor analysis-Interpretation and tabular presentation of results; Confirmatory factor analysis.
5. Non-parametric statistics: Chi-Square, 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. Broota, K.D. (1992). *Experimental design in behavioural research*. ND: New Age International Pub.
2. Chadha, N. K. (1998). *Statistical methods in behavioural and Social Sciences*. ND: Relaince Pub. House.
3. Field, A. (2005). *Discovering statistics using SPSS*. London: Sage Publications
4. Meyers, L. S., Gamst, G. &Guarino, A.J. (2008). *Applied multivariate Research: Design and Interpretation*.
5. Siegel, S. (1986). *Non parametric statistics*. NY: McGraw Hill.
6. Tabachnick B.G., Fidell, L.S. (2007). *Using multivariate statistics* (5<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Prentice Hall.
7. Winer, B.J., Brown, D.R. &Michels, K.M. (1991). *Statistical principles in experimental design*. NY: Mc Graw Hill.

<b>PSM 202</b>	<b>Applied Psychological Assessment</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Psychological assessment: Nature and purpose; Assessment, evaluation and testing; Principle of assessment; ethical considerations.
2. Construction of Test/Scale: Creating test items; Rational, empirical, factor analytic, and item analytic approaches to test construction.
3. Psychometric evaluation and standardization of test: Reliability, validity, and development of norms; issues and challenges
4. Applications of psychological tests: Testing and assessment in various settings-education, counselling and guidance, clinical, organizational and developmental.
5. Issues in testing and measurement: Response bias and response set; Cross-cultural issues – test equivalence and measurement bias; Test adaptation- translation – back translation method and statistical methods.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Aiken, L. R., & Groth-Marnet, G. (2009). *Psychological testing and assessment* (12<sup>th</sup> Ed.) New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Gregory, R. J. (2011). *Psychological testing: History, principles, and applications* (6<sup>th</sup> edition). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
3. Chadha, N. K. (2009). *Applied psychometry*. New Delhi: Sage.
4. Jackson, C. (2003). *Understanding Psychological Testing*. Mumbai: Jaico Pub. House
5. Kaplan, R. M., & Saccuzzo, D. P. (2012). *Psychological testing: Principles, applications and issues* (8<sup>th</sup>ed.). New Delhi: Cengage.
6. Kline, T. J. B. (2005). *Psychological Testing*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publication
7. Matsumoto, D. & van de Vijver, F J. R. (2011). *Cross-cultural research methods in psychology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Murphy, K.R. & Davidsofer, C. O. (2005). *Psychological testing: Principles and applications* (6<sup>th</sup> Ed.). NJ: Pearson Education.

<b>PSM 203</b>	<b>Motivation and Emotion</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Motivation: Nature and properties; Origin, development and present status. Conceptual issues; response dimension.
2. Theoretical framework: Murray and Maslow, intrinsic and extrinsic framework.
3. Emotion: Conceptual and theoretical issues, Cross-cultural differences in emotional expression and experiences.
4. Self-conscious emotion: Shame, guilt, embarrassment, pride; Positive emotions - optimism and hope.
5. Emotional intelligence: Concept, dimension and assessment.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Barret, L. F., Niedenthal, P.M., & Winkielman (2005). *Emotion and consciousness*. New York: The Guilford Press.
2. Cofer, C. N., & Appley, M. H. (1964). *Motivation: Theory and Practice*. New York: Wiley
3. Carr, A. (2008). *Positive Psychology: The science of happiness and human strengths*. New Delhi: Routledge
4. Ekman, P. (2003). *Emotions revealed*. London: Weidenfield & Nicolson.
5. Lewis, M., Haviland-Johns, J. M., & Barrett, L. F. (2008). *Handbook of Emotions*. New York: The Guilford Press.
6. Kitayama, S. & Markus, H.R. (1994). *Emotion and culture empirical studies of mutual influence*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
7. Mandal, M.K. (2004). *Emotion*. New Delhi: East-West Press.

<b>PSM 204</b>	<b>Psychology of Personality</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Personality: Concept and nature; Basic issues related to study of personality. Easternperspective
2. Trait and Type approaches: Allport, Cattell, Eysenck, and Big-five model.
3. Psychodynamic and Psychosocial approaches: Freud and Erikson
4. Behaviouristic and Social Learning approaches: Skinner, Bandura and Mischel.
5. Humanistic and Phenomenological approaches: Rogers and Kelly.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Schultz, D.P. & Schultz, S.E. (2017). *Theories of Personality* (11<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning
2. Friedman, H. S. &Schustack, M. W. (2016). *Personality: Classic Theory and Modern Research*(6<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Singapore: Pearson Education.
3. Larsen,R. J., & Buss, D. M. (2013). *Personality Psychology: Domains of knowledge about human nature* (5<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.
4. Cervone, D. & Lawrence, P.A. (2013). *Personality Psychology* (12<sup>th</sup> Ed).New York: John Wiley& Sons.
5. Cloninger S.C. (2012). *Theories of Personality: Understanding Persons* (6<sup>th</sup> International Ed.). Pearson Education
6. Feist, J., Fiest, G. J., & Roberts, T.A. (2012). *Theories of Personality* (8<sup>th</sup> Ed). New York: McGraw Hill.
7. De Piano, F. & Mukherjee, A. (2002). *Religious Theories of Personality and Psychotherapy*. N.Y.: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.

<b>PSM 205</b>	<b>Practical</b>	<b>Credits 2</b>
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*Four practical selecting one from each of the four theory papers (PSM 201, PSM 202, PSM 203, & PSM 204).*

**PSM – 201: Note:** *Practical based on this theory paper involves computation and tabular presentation and interpretation of results of statistical analysis. Thus, for each practical the concerned teacher may provide data and/or output of statistical analysis or the data obtained by students for any other practical (during this semester) may be pooled and provided for statistical analysis.*

1. Data screening for univariate outliers (manual or computer based computation)
2. Data screening for multivariate outliers (using statistical software or electronic spreadsheet like MS – Excel)
3. Two-way ANOVA after testing the assumption of normality and equality of variance.
4. Post-hoc comparison (any two methods)
5. MANOVA\*
6. Discriminant function analysis \*
7. Factor analysis\*
8. Non-parametric statistics (any two from the syllabus)

*\* These practical may involve computation with help of statistical software followed by tabulation and interpretation of results OR concerned teacher may provide output of statistical analysis and ask for tabulation and interpretation of results.*

### **PSM-202**

1. Test/scale construction using factor analytic approach
2. Test/scale construction using item analytic approach
3. Test/Scale construction using empirical approach
4. Test adaptation
5. Psychometric evaluation of a test/scale
6. Psychological assessment (in any one specific setting e.g., clinical, organizational, educational etc.)

### **PSM 203**

1. Extrinsic motivation and performance
2. Intrinsic motivation and performance
3. Feedback and performance
4. Assessment of emotional intelligence
5. Individual differences in perception of facial expression of emotion
6. Individual differences in expression of facial emotion
7. Optimism and its relation with positive affect

### **PSM 204**

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.
5. Personality assessment from Indian perspective (triguna, anashakti etc.)

<b>PSM 206</b>	<b>Minor Elective: Basic Psychological Processes</b>	<b>Credits 2</b>
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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

**Recommended Books:**

1. Baron. R. A. (2006). *Psychology* (5<sup>th</sup>Ed). 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* (17<sup>th</sup> 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* (6<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New Delhi: McGraw Hill.



<b>PSM 301</b>	<b>Applied Social Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction to applied social psychology: Definition, relationship with basic social psychology, historical developments and major concerns.
2. Social psychology and health: Health belief model, health compromising behaviors; health promotion, cognitive response and dual process models of persuasive change; stress and health.
3. Social psychology and environment: Human interaction with environment, environmental hazards and challenges; environmental attitudes, risk perceptions, encouraging pro-environmental behavior.
4. Aggression and violence: Conceptual issues and theoretical explanations; determinants; interpersonal and intergroup forms of aggression, dynamics of violence, strategies for reducing aggression and violence.
5. Social psychology and consumer behavior: Economic and social-psychological approaches, meanings of money, social beliefs and value systems, consumer socialization.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Baron, R. A., Branscombe, N. R. & Byrne, D. (2009). *Social psychology* (12<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: Pearson Education.
2. Myer, D.G. (2012). *Social psychology* (11<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.
3. Semin, G., & Fiedler, K. (1996). *Applied social psychology*. London: Sage.
4. Taylor, S.E., Peplau, L.A., & Sears, D.O. (2006). *Social psychology* (12<sup>th</sup>ed.). New Jersey: Pearson Education.

<b>PSM 302</b>	<b>Community Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction to Community psychology: Definition and perspectives; Development and practice of community psychology; Ecological levels of analysis in community psychology
2. Methods of community research: Aims of community psychology research: Qualitative, quantitative; integrating qualitative and quantitative methods.
3. Understanding communities: Individuals within environments; conceptual models of ecological context; importance of context for intervention; creating and altering settings. Nature, importance and context of community, human diversity, coping and stress in context.
4. Preventing problem behaviour and promoting social competence: Concepts of prevention and promotion, risk and resiliency. Implementing prevention and promotion programmes: issues and cultural diversity in programme implementation.
5. Promoting community and social change: empowerment and citizen participation; multiple forms of power; empowerment practices and settings. Community and social change; community organizing techniques; elements of effective community change initiatives.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Kloos, B., Hill, J, Thomas, E., Wandersman, A., Elias, M., & Dalton, J. H. (2012). *Community psychology: Linking individuals and communities* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). Wadsworth, Cengage Learning: Belmont, CA, USA.
2. Naidoo, A., Pillay, J., & Bowman, B. (2007). *Community psychology*. Juta and Company Ltd.
3. Orford, J. (1992). *Community psychology: Theory and practice*. Wiley.
4. Rappaport, J. & Seidman, E. (2000). *Handbook of community psychology*. Springer Science & Business Media.
5. Rudkin, J.K. (2003). *Community psychology: Guiding principles and orienting concepts*. Prentice Hall.

<b>PSM 303</b>	<b>Counseling Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Counselling: Nature of counseling; Historical perspective; Ethical guidelines & issues in counselling.
2. Counselling approaches: Psychoanalytic; Person-centered; Existential, and Cognitive-behavioral.
3. Counsellor and the Counselee: Expectations and goals; Counsellor and counselee characteristics facilitating counseling process; Role and functions of the counselors.
4. Counselling process: External conditions and preparation; Structuring the counselling relationship; Counselling interview, Degrees of lead by the counselor; Interpreting counselee's 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. Cormier, S., & Hackney, H. L. (2014) *Counseling Strategies and Interventions* (8<sup>th</sup> International Edition). Essex: Pearson Education Ltd.
2. Gladding, S. T. (2013). *Counselling: A Comprehensive Profession*. New Delhi: Pearson Education
3. Gelso, C. J., Williams, E.N., & Fretz, B.R. (2014). *Counselling Psychology* (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed). Washington: American Psychological Association.
4. Erford, B. (2013) *Orientation to the Counseling Profession: Advocacy, Ethics, and Essential Professional Foundations* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.). London: Pearson.
5. Fouad, N. A. (Ed) (2012). *APA Handbook of Counseling Psychology*. Washington: American Psychological Association..
6. Woolfe, R., Dryden, W., & Strawbridge, S. (Eds.) (2010). *Handbook of Counselling Psychology* (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed). London: Sage Publication Ltd.
7. Gibson, R.L. & Mitchell, M.H. (2015). *Introduction to Counselling and Guidance* (7<sup>th</sup> Ed.) . New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc.

<b>PSM 304</b>	<b>Psychodiagnostics</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Psychodiagnostics: Nature and scope; Process and stages of diagnostic assessment; Differential diagnosis.
2. Clinical assessment: Definition and purpose; The art and science of interviewing, Interview and its types- intake, crisis, diagnostic interview; mental status examination; case history; Behavioural assessment – Nature, objectives, and methods used.
3. Assessment of intelligence: The Stanford-Binet Scale of intelligence – 5<sup>th</sup> ed., WAIS-IV, WISC-V; Diagnostic utility of intelligence tests – scatter analysis and other techniques.
4. Personality assessment: Psychometric and projective tests; MMPI-2, Revised Neo Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R), Rorschach, TAT, Sentence completion techniques.
5. Neuropsychological assessment: Bender-Gestalt PGI Battery of Brain Dysfunction and Wechsler Memory Scale-IV.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Goldenberg, H. (1983). *Contemporary clinical psychology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) New York: Brooks & Cole.
2. Gale, H.A. & Barran, A. R. (2004). *Essential of Stanford – Binet intelligence Scale (SB5) Assessment*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
3. Weiss, L.G., Saklofske, D.H., Holdnack, J. A. & Prifitera, A. (2016). *WISC V Assessment and Interpretation*. Elsevier, USA
4. Lichteneberger, E.O., & Kaufman, A.S. (2012). *Essentials of WAIS IV Assessment (Second Edition)*. John Wiley & Sons.
5. Prasad, D., & Verma, S.K. (1990). *Handbook of PGI Battery of Brain Dysfunction*. National Psychological corporation, Agra.
6. Morrison, J. (2007). *Diagnosis made easier*. NY: Guilford Press.
7. Neitzel, M. T., Bernstein, D. A., & Millich, R. (1998). *Introduction to clinical psychology*. (5<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Upper Saddle River, N. J.: Prentice Hall.
8. Pridmore, S. (2000). *The psychiatric interview: A guide to history taking and mental status examination*. Amsterdam: Taylor & Francis.
9. Trull, T. J. & Prinstein, M.J. (2013). *Clinical Psychology* (8<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.

<b>PSM 305</b>	<b>Genetics, Environment and Behaviour</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Nature versus nurture: Genetics, environment and cognition.
2. Methodologies for genetic association studies of cognition: Molecular genetics and bioinformatics; statistics methods; animal models.
3. Genetic approaches to individual differences: Intelligence; attention and cognitive control; cognitive aging.
4. Genetics of neuropsychiatric diseases: Genetics of dyslexia, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, intellectual disability.
5. Genetics of non-cognitive aspect of behavior: Genetics of social and criminal behavior; Genetics of personality.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Eysenck, H.J. (1982). *Personality, genetics, and behavior: Selected papers*. Praeger.
2. Goldberg, T.E., & Weinberger, D.R. (2009). *The genetics of cognitive neuroscience*. PHE: New Delhi.
3. Greenwood, P.M., & Parasuraman, R. (2012). *Nurturing the older brain and mind*. MIT, London, England.
4. Rutter, M. (2006). *Genes and behavior: Nature-Nurture interplay explained*. Wiley.
5. Wasserman, D., & Wachbroit, R. (2001). *Genetics and criminal behavior*. Cambridge University Press.

<b>PSM 306</b>	<b>Health Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Health and wellbeing: Concept and indicators, Goals of health psychology, approaches to health: bio-medical, psychological and cultural.
2. Health behavior: Behavioral factors in health, Approaches to health behavior change: cognitive, behavioral and social engineering.
3. Health problems and their cognitive representation: General and chronic health problems; causal factors and explanations; health belief systems; HIV/AIDS.
4. Stress and coping: Conceptual models, Stress born health problems; coping strategies.
5. Management of health problems: Preventive, promotive and curative aspects of health; choice of medicinal systems; patient-doctor relationship, treatment adherence, alternative medicines.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Baum, A., Revenson, T. A., & Singer, J. E. (2001). *Handbook of health psychology*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
2. Marks, F. D., Murray, M., Evans, B., & Willig, C. (2000). *Health psychology: Theory, research and practice*. New Delhi: Sage.
3. Marks, F. D., Murray, M., Evans, B., & Estacio, V. E. (2015). *Health psychology: Theory, research and practice (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.)* New Delhi: Sage.
4. Sarafino, E. P. & Smith, T.W. (2013). *Health Psychology: Biopsychosocial Interventions*. New York: Wiley Global Education.
5. Taylor, S.E. (2015). *Health Psychology (9<sup>th</sup> Ed.)*. New York: McGraw Hill Education.

<b>PSM 307</b>	<b>Methods of Cognitive Neuropsychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Experimental and cognitive Psychology methods: Neuropsychological testing, Clinical methods; Electrochemical stimulation and perturbation methods.
2. Electrophysiological methods: EEG, ERP, Transcranial magnetic stimulation and Virtual lesions; single unit recordings.
3. Neuroimaging techniques: CAT, MRI, DTI, PET, MEG and optical brain imaging. Multimethodological approaches.
4. Research design and analysis: Exploratory and hypothesis driven design; cognitive vs. stimulus-driven responses; Group comparison and experimental designs; Issues and limitations
5. Behavioural-computational Methods: Overview of computational modeling – Parallel Distributed Processing, interactionist and connectionist models; Artificial neural network model

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Constable, R.T. (2006). Challenges in fMRI and its limitations. In S.H. Faro, & F.B. Mohamed (Eds.), *Functional MRI: Basic principles and clinical applications*. New York: Springer.
2. Gazzaniga, M.S., Ivry, R.B., & Mangun, G.R. (2009). *Cognitive neuroscience: The biology of the mind* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). New York, NY, Norton & Norton.
3. Purves, D., Cabeza, R., Huettel, S.A., LaBar, K.S., Platt, M.L., & Woldroff, M.G. (2012). *Principles of cognitive neuroscience* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Sunderland, MA, USA: Sinauer Associates Inc. Publishers
4. Ulham, J.C. (2006). *Functional neuroimaging: Experimental design and analysis*. Book chapter in R. Cabeza & A. Kingstone (Eds.), *Handbook of functional neuroimaging of cognition* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., pp. 53-82). Cambridge MA: MIT Press.
5. Ward, J. (2010). *The student's guide to cognitive neuroscience*. New York: Psychology Press.

### **Recommended research article:**

1. Yarkoni, T., Poldrack, R.A., Van Essen, D.C., Wagner, T.D. (2010). Cognitive neuroscience 2.0: Building a cumulative science of human brain function. *Trends in Cognitive Science*, 14(11), 489-496.

<b>PSM 308</b>	<b>Military Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Military psychology: Nature, scope, historical perspective, contemporary issues and emerging trends in military psychology, Ethical Issues in Military Psychology.
2. Selection and Training of Military Personnel: Identifying Essential Psychological Attributes-Intelligence and Aptitude Testing; Training and Practice in Military Specialty Psychology.
3. Social and Environmental Factors in military: Conformity, compliance and obedience, Value-based Leadership, Effects of extreme environmental conditions and deprivation on military performance.
4. Health issues and Psychological interventions in military context: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Depression, and Other Psychological Consequences of Military performances; Promoting Psychosocial Health, Building Soldier Resilience, Training Hardiness for Stress Resilience.
5. Military Challenges: Countering Terrorism: Interrogating Communication Oversight; The Future of Military Psychology; Future Warfare and Mind Control

**Recommended Books:**

1. Maheshwari, N., & Kumar, V. V. (2016). *Military Psychology: Concepts, Trends and Interventions*. Sage Publications: 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. Shalit, B. (1988). *The psychology of conflict and combat*. Praeger: NY.
5. Reuven, G., Adavid, M., & S Dorff, .A.(1991), *Handbook of Military Psychology*. USA, John Wiley Sons.
6. Bowles, S. V. & Bartone, P. T. (eds.) (2017). *Handbook of Military Psychology: Clinical and Organizational Practice*. Springer International Publishing.



<b>PSM 309</b>	<b>Neuropsychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Neuropsychology: Assumptions and methods. Functional modularity, anatomical, functional architecture, and substractivity.
2. Methods of investigations: Electrophysiological- Single cell recording, EEG and ERP; Scanning and imaging –CAT, PET, MRI and fMRI
3. Neuropsychological assessment: Neuropsychological Battery; Luria Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery, Halstead-Reitan Test Battery, AIIMS neuropsychological battery.
4. Neurodegenerative disorders: Parkinson’s, Alzheimer, Huntington
5. Deficits, Recovery, Adaptation and Rehabilitation: Neuropsychological deficits in stroke, head injury, tumors, epilepsy, Brain reorganization and plasticity, spontaneous recovery.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Gazzaniga, M. S. (2002). *Cognitive neuroscience: The biology of mind* (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

<b>PSM 310</b>	<b>Organizational Behaviour</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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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. George, 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
3. Luthans, F. (2005). *Organizational behavior* (12<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.
4. Riggio, R. E. (2003). *Introduction to industrial/organizational psychology* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
5. Robbins, S., Judge, T.A., & Sanghi, S. (2009). *Organizational behavior*. (13<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

<b>PSM 311</b>	<b>Organizational Development and Change</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction to Organizational Development: Nature and scope of organizational development, Management of change.
2. Management of Organizational Development: Foundations, Process and action research.
3. Organizational Development Interventions: Team, Third-party, 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. Thornhill, A., Lewis, P. Millmore, M., & Saunders, M. (2000). *Managing Change: A human resource strategy approach*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Colenso, M. (2000). *Successful organizational change: Evolution and revolution in the organization*. New York: Financial Times Prentice Hall.
3. Nilakant, & Ramanarayan, S. (1998). *Change management: Altering mindsets in a global context*. New Delhi: Response Books.
4. Burnes, B. (2017). *Managing change* (7<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New York: Pearson
5. French, W. L., Bell, C. H., & Vohra, V. (2006). *Organisation development*. New Delhi: Pearson Education
6. McLean, G. N. (2006). *Organization Development: Principles, Processes, Performance*. San Francisco: Barret-Koehler

<b>PSM 312</b>	<b>Cognitive Aging</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Psychology of Aging: Concepts; theoretical issues. Changes in physical, cognitive, personality and social aspects.
2. Theories of aging: Biological, modernization, disengagement, activity, continuity and exchange theories.
3. Aging and cognitive processes: Executive functions and cognitive aging; Neuroplasticity, aging and cognitive functions. Aging, executive control, and attention.
4. Aging and memory: Varieties of memory aging; Memory changes and aging brain; related explanation; Autobiographical memory and the narrative self. Intervention for memory and cognitive aging.
5. Everyday problem solving and decision making: Definitional, theoretical and operational issues. Age, cognition, and functional relatedness; cognition and intelligence. Cognitive aging and everyday life. Future directions.

**Recommended Books:**

6. Birren, J.e.&Schale, K.W. (2006). Handbook of the psychology of Burlington, MA:Elsevier Academic Press.
7. Craik, F.I.M., &Tiemorthe, A. ( 2011). The handbook of aging and cognition. Psychology Press.
8. Hofer, S.M. &Alwin, D.E. (2008). Handbook of cognitive aging: Interdisciplinary perspectives. London: Sage.
9. Park, D.C. Hall, G.A. (2000). cognitive aging and everyday life. In N Charness, D.C.Park, &B.Sabel (Eds.), Aging and communication. New York: springer.
10. Schale, L.W. & Willis, S.L. (2011). Handbook of the psychology of Burlington, MA: Elsevier Academic Press.

<b>PSM 313</b>	<b>Psychopathology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Classification systems in psychopathology: ICD-10 and DSM–5; Approaches to psychopathology: Biological, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, and social constructionist.
2. Anxiety Disorders: Specific phobia, Panic, Generalized Anxiety Disorders; Obsessive-Compulsive disorders.
3. Trauma and Stress Related disorders: PTSD, Adjustment Disorder. Dissociative Disorders: Dissociative Identity Disorder, Dissociative Amnesia, Depersonalization / Derealization Disorder.
4. Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders: Schizophreniform Disorder, Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective Disorder, Catatonia.
5. Bipolar and Related Disorders: Bipolar I, Bipolar II & Cyclothymic Disorder; Depressive Disorders: Disruptive Mood dysregulation disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, Dysthymia.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. American Psychiatric Association (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders:DSM-5*. American Psychiatric Pub.
2. Barlow, D. H. & Durand, V. M. (2016). *Abnormal psychology: An integrative approach* (7<sup>nd</sup> Ed). Cengage Learning
3. Buss. A. H. (1999). *Psychopathology*. New York: John Wiley.
4. Butcher, J. N., Mineka, S., & Hooley, J. M. (2017). *Abnormal psychology*. Pearson Education India.
5. Kaplan, H. J., &Sadock, B. J. (2004). *Synopsis of comprehensive textbook of psychiatry* (10<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Baltimore: Williams &Wilkins.
6. Sarason. I. G. &Sarason, B. R. (2006). *Abnormal psychology*. (11<sup>th</sup>Ed). Delhi: Prentice Hall India.

<b>PSM 314</b>	<b>Psychopharmacology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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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, neurotransmitter receptors and second-messengers systems.
5. Techniques in behavioral pharmacology: measures of motor activity, analgesia, fear, anxiety, reward, learning and memory.

### **Recommended Books:**

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

<b>PSM 315</b>	<b>Psychobiology of Emotion and Health</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Growth and development of the nervous system: Phases of neurodevelopment, postnatal cerebral development, effects of experience, disorders of neurodevelopment; neuroplasticity and its implications for mental health.
2. Hemispheric specialization and dominance: Anatomy and physiology of hemispheric differences, Hemispheric asymmetry in stress, immunity, psychopathology, neurological and pediatric disorders.
3. Emotion: Response patterns, communication, feelings, brain areas that mediate emotion
4. Stress and health: Stress responses, consequences of prolonged stress, stress and immune system.
5. Effects of commonly abused drugs: nicotine, alcohol, marijuana, heroin and cocaine.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Andreassi, J.L. (2006). Psychophysiology: Human behavior and physiological response. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
2. Beatty, J. (2000). The human brain: Essentials of behavioral neuroscience. Sage publications, Inc.
3. Hugdahl, K. & Westerhausen, R. (2010). The two halves of the brain: Information processing in the cerebral hemispheres. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
4. Kolb, B., & Whishaw, I.Q. (2001). An introduction to brain and behavior. Worth publishers.
5. Martin, G.N. (2006). Human neuropsychology. Pearson.
6. Stirling, J. (2008). Introducing neurophysiology. Psychology Press.
7. Wood, S.J., Allen, N.B., & Pantelis, C. (2009). The neuropsychology of mental illness. Cambridge University Press.

<b>PSM 316</b>	<b>Psychology of Adolescence</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Puberty and adolescence: Concept and characteristic features; Developmental tasks
2. Physical changes: Perception and reaction of adolescents to physical changes.
3. Social development: Relationship with parents, Achieving independence from parents; Relationship with peers; Moral development: Kohlberg and Loevinger's models.
4. Personality development: Search and development of Identity, ethnic identity; Self-esteem.
5. Psychosocial problems of adolescence: Major stressors; Reaction to Stressors: depression, aggression, suicidal behaviour, and drug abuse.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Kail, R.V. & Cavanaugh, J.C. (2016). *Human Development: A Life Span View*. Boston: Cengage Learning
2. Santrock, J. (2015). *Adolescence* (16<sup>th</sup> Ed.) NY: McGraw-Hill Education
3. Shaffer, D. R., & Kipp, K. (2014). *Developmental Psychology: Childhood & Adolescence* (9<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning
4. Berk, L. E. (2013). *Development through the Lifespan*. India: Pearson Education.
5. Lerner, R. M. & Steinberg, L. (Eds.) (2009). *Handbook of Adolescent Psychology* (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.), Vols I & II. NY: John Wiley & Sons.



<b>PSM 317</b>	<b>Dissertation</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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The maximum intake for dissertation will be 20% of the actual intake in the second semester of M.A./M.Sc. psychology course. The allotment of supervisor will be done by the Departmental Council of the Department of Psychology based on merit index of the First semester examination. . Preference will be given to supervisor's consent during the allotment process. In no case more than two candidates will be allotted to a supervisor.

Students opting dissertation in this semester will be required to give their preference for this paper in the second semester and submit the title along with the written consent of the supervisor in a stipulated period. Further, the candidate will be required to submit the brief write up of the plan proposal before summer vacation. If the candidate fails to submit the written consent of the supervisor and plan proposal in the stipulated time frame then he/she will not be allowed to opt dissertation in the third semester. In such case the candidate, however, will have a choice to opt any theory paper in the third semester in lieu of dissertation.

The preliminary work for dissertation (e.g., planning the research, selecting tools, etc.) should be started preferably during the second semester in consultation with the concerned supervisor and data collection may be started after second semester examinations. The remaining work and writing of the dissertation should be completed during the third semester and the dissertation must be submitted before the commencement of theory examination of the third semester.

The dissertation work may involve laboratory research, field work, survey research, case study or any other type of psychological research. Further, it may include one large study/experiment or several studies/experiments depending on the objectives of the research. The writing of dissertation must be in accordance with the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association and should be within 60 to 80 pages including references and appendices.

The evaluation of the dissertation will be done in 100 marks (70 marks + 30 marks of sessional). The sessional component will be evaluated by the concerned supervisor .The end term evaluation (in 70 marks) will be done by a board of examiners.The end term evaluation in 70 marks will include the literary and scientific presentation of the dissertation and the performance in the viva-voce.

<b>PSM 318</b>	<b>Practical</b>	<b>Credits 2</b>
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**Any one from each of the opted electives**

<b>PSM 301 Applied Social Psychology</b>	<b>PSM 302 Community Psychology</b>	<b>PSM 303 Counseling Psychology</b>
Cognitive influence on perception	Ecological level analysis of community	Conducting counselling interviews
Environmental attitude	Assessment of stress and coping in community setting	Educational counselling at secondary level
Risk perception	Assessment/comparison of risk perception in community setting	Assessment of Academic/ career related stress
Assessment of aggression	Assessment of resilience in community setting	Group counselling in school setting.

<b>PSM 304 Psychodiagnostics</b>	<b>PSM 305 Genetics, Environment and Behaviour</b>	<b>PSM 306 Health Psychology</b>
Rorschach Test/SIS	Environment and cognition – development of cognitive map	Health belief
T.A.T.	Spatial cognition	Gender and health
NEO-FFI	Genetics and intelligence: evidence for heritability	Psychological correlates of health
Case study*	Genetic/environmental factors in criminal behavior	Pathogenic health habits

<b>PSM 307 Methods of Cognitive Neuropsychology</b>	<b>PSM 308 Military Psychology</b>	<b>PSM 309 Neuropsychology</b>
Neuropsychological testing (one case)	Vigilance and monitoring performance	Cortical arousal and vigilance performance
10-20 international system of electrode placement for EEG recording	Conformity/ compliance/ Obedience	Heart rate variability (HRV) and performance
Development of experimental protocol for EEG/ERP study	Assessment of Personality/ interest/ aptitude for military personnel selection	Hemispheric specialization and performance
Comparison of neuropsychological functioning using group comparison design	Assessment of depression/ combat stress/ post-traumatic stress in military personnel	Assessment of brain activity by Luria Nebraska
<b>PSM 310 Organizational Behaviour</b>	<b>PSM 311 Organizational Development &amp; Change</b>	<b>PSM 312 Cognitive Aging</b>
Conflict resolution/ job attitudes	Organizational Climate	Physical/cognitive changes in elderly
Job involvement	Psychological participation	Assessment of memory in elderly
Leadership/ supervision	Personal efficacy scale	Assessment of executive functions in old age
Functional social support	Organizational culture	

<b>PSM 313 Psychopathology</b>	<b>PSM 314 Psychopharmacology</b>	<b>PSM 315 Psychobiology of emotion and health</b>
Rorschach /T.A.T. / S.I.S ( 1 normal & 1 psychopathological case)	Effects of drugs on exploratory behaviour in albino rats.	Stress response
Measurement of neuroticism (2 cases)	Effects of drugs on simple learning in albino rats.	Assessment of hemispheric preference
Measurement of anxiety/depression (2 cases)	Effects of drugs in staircase test.	Stress and immune competence
DSM- IV diagnostic criteria ( 2 cases)	Effects of drugs in elevated T-maze test.	Behavioural/ cognitive/ health effects of nicotine/alcohol abuse

<b>PSM 316 Psychology of Adolescence</b>	<b>PSM 320 Human Resource Management</b>	<b>PSM 321 Human Relations at Work</b>
Assessment of self efficacy/Assessment of coping behavior	Performance appraisal	Self-Esteem at Work
Assessment of resilience /Assessment of Academic stress	Training Effectiveness	Emotional Intelligence
Assessment of moral reasoning	Work motivation	Team Development
Assessment of parent-adolescent relationship	Selection Process	Communication Effectiveness

<b>PSM 319</b>	<b>Minor Elective: Application of Psychology in Human Life</b>	<b>Credits 2</b>
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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. रस्तोगी, जी. डी. (1992). व्यावहारिकमनोविज्ञान।आगरा: हरप्रसादभार्गव।
2. सिंह, ए. पी. (2014).व्यावहारिकमनोविज्ञान।नईदिल्ली: पियरसन।
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.

<b>PSM 320</b>	<b>Human Resource Management</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Fundamentals of HRM: Foundation, nature, functions. HRM in changing environment – strategic and international human resource management; ethical issues
2. Acquisition of human resource: Planning, assessment of demand, job analysis, selection process.
3. Career management: Socialization of employees, determining training needs, methods/techniques of training and management development, evaluation of training programs; stages of career development, effective career development.
4. Performance management: Performance appraisal, system, process and methods of appraisal, distortion in appraisal, creating effective appraisal systems.
5. Reward management: Motivational perspectives, job characteristics model, rewarding productive employees; compensation administration; benefits and services; empowerment.

### **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*(2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.). New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
3. DeCenzo, D. A., & Robbins, S. P.(1999). *Human resource management* (6<sup>th</sup>Ed). 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* (7<sup>th</sup>Ed). New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
6. Dessler, G. & Varkkey (2009). *Human Resource management*, Delhi: Dorling Kindersley Pvt. Ltd. (India).

<b>PSM 321</b>	<b>Human Relations at Work</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Self-awareness at work: Human relations and self, self-esteem and self-confidence. Self-motivation and goal setting.
2. Interpersonal skills: Dealing effectively with people, Emotional intelligence, attitudes and happiness; Values and ethics; Problem solving and creativity.
3. Communication Skills: Communication in the Workplace; Specialized Tactics for Getting Along with Others in the Workplace;
4. Leadership Skills: Managing Conflict; Becoming an Effective Leader; Motivating Others and Developing Teamwork; Diversity and Cross-Cultural Competence
5. Developing Career Thrust: Getting Ahead in Your Career, Learning Strategies, Perception, Career-span Changes, Developing Good Work Habits.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Dubrien, A. J. (2017). *Human relations for career and personal success: Concepts, applications, and skills*(11<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson.
2. Hodgetts, R. M. &Hegar, K. W. (2008). *Modern human relations at work* (10<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Mason, OH: Thomson: South Western.
3. Lussier, R. N. (2018). *Human relations in organizations: Applications and skill building*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

<b>PSM 401</b>	<b>Child and Adolescent Psychopathology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction: Historical overview; Adolescent and child psychopathology in DSM classifications.
2. Risk Factors: Biological: prenatal factors, birth complications, Genetic factors, and brain injury; Psychosocial: Child maltreatment and Dysfunctional family relationships.
3. Externalizing Disorders: Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder, substance abuse.
4. Internalizing Behavior Disorders: Anxiety disorders: obsessive-compulsive disorder, specific phobia, separation anxiety, and selective mutism; Childhood depression.
5. Other Psychological Disorders: Autistic disorder; Childhood-onset Schizophrenia; Intellectual Disability; Specific learning disorders; Tourett's syndrome

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Weis, R. (2018). *Introduction to Abnormal Child and Adolescent Psychology*(3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.).Thousand Oaks:Sage Publications, Inc.
2. Wilmshurst, L. (2018). *Child and Adolescent Psychopathology: A Case Book* (4th Ed.).Thousand Oaks:Sage Publications, Inc.
3. Beauchaine, T. P. &Hinshaw, S.P. (Eds.) (2017). *Child and Adolescent Psychopathology* (3rd Ed.). N.J.: John Wiley & Sons.
4. Mash, E. J. & Wolfe, D. A. (2016).*Abnormal Child Psychology* (6<sup>th</sup> Ed.).Boston: Cengage Learning.
5. Wicks-Nelson, R. &Israel, A.C. (2016). *Abnormal Child and Adolescent Psychology: DSM-5 Update* (8<sup>th</sup>Ed.), N.Y.: Routledge Taylor &Fransis Group.
6. Wilmshurst, L. (2015). *Essentials ofChild and Adolescent Psychopathology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.).N.J.: John Wiley & Sons.

<b>PSM 402</b>	<b>Animal Models of Human Behavior</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Neurobiological techniques for assessing the CNS: Stereotaxic surgery, patch-clamp electrophysiology, radioligand binding, receptor autoradiography, radioimmunoassay, in situ hybridization.
2. Animal models of anxiety: Conflict test, social interaction test, elevated plus-maze test, conditioned test aversion, conditioned defensive burying.
3. Animal models of aggression: isolation-induced, resident-intruder, pain-elicited, brain-stimulation induced, brain-lesion induced, frustration-induced, extinction-induced, drug-induced.
4. Animal models of human neuropsychological diseases: Kindling model of epilepsy, MPTP model of Parkinson's disease, Transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease, Prepulse inhibition of startle model schizophrenia.
5. Animals model of depression: drug-induced, learned helplessness, forced swim test, maternal separation.

**Recommended books:**

1. Hedges, D., & Burchfield, C.(2006). *Mind, brain and drug*. Allyn & Bacon.
2. Papini, M.R. (2008). *Comparative psychology: Evolution and development of behavior*. Psychology Press.
3. Pearce, J.M. (2008). *Animal learning and cognition: An introduction*. Psychology Press.
4. Pierce, P.D., & Cheney, C.D. (2013). *Behavior analysis and learning*. Psychology Press.
5. Richard, G.(2005). *Psychology: The science of mind and behavior*. Hodder Arnold.



<b>PSM 403</b>	<b>Cognitive Neuropsychology of Attention and Memory</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Mechanism of attention: Attention vs. pre-attentive processing; object of attention; perceptual organization and attentional search in cognitive deficits. Control of attention and brain regions involved in attentional control; Visual and auditory spatial attention; Neural effects of attending to non-spatial stimulus attributes; Neural effects of attention across sensory modalities.
2. Disorders of attention: Confusional states; partial attention syndrome; hemispatial neglect.
3. Memory: Neural basis of memory; Declarative memory; Nature of medial temporal lobe representation, cortical regions storing semantic and episodic memory representations; Contributions of prefrontal cortex and posterior parietal cortex to encoding and retrieval; Memory consolidation.
4. Disorders of memory: Amnesia and its causes; Anterograde and retrograde amnesia; other types of memory disorders; rehabilitation of memory disorders.
5. Cognitive neuropsychology of consciousness: Cognitive theories of consciousness; forms of consciousness; neuroscience of consciousness.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Purves, D., Cabeza, R., Huettel, S.A., LaBar, K.S., Platt, M.L., & Woldroff, M.G. (2012). *Principles of cognitive neuroscience* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). Sunderland, MA, USA: Sinauer Associates Inc. Publishers.
2. Rapp, B. (2001). *The handbook of cognitive neuropsychology*. Ann Arbor, MI: Taylor & Francis.
3. Cohen, R. A. (2014). *The neuropsychology of attention* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). New York: Springer Verlag.
4. Squire, L. A. & Schacter, D.L. (2002). *Neuropsychology of memory* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). New York: Guilford Press.
5. Eichenbaum, H. (2011). *Cognitive neuroscience of memory: An introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press.

<b>PSM 404</b>	<b>Cross-Cultural Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Culture and behaviour: Concept of culture; mechanisms of cultural transmission.
2. Methods of cross-cultural psychology: Types of cross-cultural studies, etic and emic approaches; sampling and measurement issues; Translation and back translation procedures.
3. Culture and cognition: Major issues, Cultural influences on perception, memory and problem solving; everyday cognition.
4. Culture and emotion: Basic emotions, recognition and judgment of emotions, cultural display rules, cultural construction of emotional experiences.
5. Cultural change and adaptations: Acculturation framework, measurement of acculturation, psychological and socio-cultural adaptations: behavior 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. Heine, S.J. (2015). *Cultural Psychology*. New York: W.W. Norton. Co.
4. Matsumoto, D. (2001). *The handbook of culture and psychology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
5. Matsumoto, D., & Juang, L. (2013). *Culture and Psychology*. Belmont Wadsworth: Cengage.
6. Shiraev, E., & Levy, D. (2016). *Cross-cultural psychology. Cross-cultural psychology: Critical thinking and contemporary applications*. New York: Routledge.

<b>PSM 405</b>	<b>Drug and Behaviour</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Synaptic transmission and drug effects: Effect on production, storage, release, reuptake and destruction of neurotransmitters. Effect on transporters, autoreceptors and postsynaptic receptors.
2. Psychopharmacology of sleep disorders: insomnia, narcolepsy, sleep waking achedule disorder and dysfunctions associated with partial arousals.
3. Sex-specific and reproductive function related psychopharmacology.
4. Psychopharmacology of aggression: intraspecies and interspecies aggression, hormones and neurotransmitters mediating aggression, paradigms, and drug effects.
5. Effects of inhalants, gamma-hydroxybutyrate, anabolic steroids, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, phencyclidine, and ketamine.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Grilly, D.M. & Salamone, J. (2011). Drugs and behavior. Pearson education.
2. Levinthal, C.F. (2013). Drugs, behavior and modern society. Pearson Higher education.
3. Perry, P.J., Alexander, B., Liskow, B., & De Vane, C.L. (2006). Psychotropic drugs handbook. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
4. Preston, J., & Johnson, J. (2011). Clinical psychopharmacology made ridiculously simple. Medmaster Inc.
5. Stahl, S.M. (2013). Stahl's essential psychopharmacology: Neuroscientific basis and practical applications. Cambridge University Press.

<b>PSM 406</b>	<b>Environmental Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction: Nature, scope, history and focus of environmental psychology; Scientific method; models and theories of environment behavior relationship.
2. Environmental perception and cognition: environmental perception; spatial cognition; environmental values and attitudes, attachment and identity; appraisal and assessment, personal space, privacy and territoriality.
3. Environmental stress and health: Environmental stress, crowding, noise and overpopulation; effects of physical environment on health.
4. Weather and climate issues: Weather and climate, seasonality, natural and technological disasters, environmental risk perception.
5. Environmental problems and solutions: Psychology of environmental problems; sustainability, common dilemma, solution to environmental problems, sustainable design; designing more habitable environments.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Bell, P., Greene, T., Fisher, J., & Baum, A. (2001). *Environmental Psychology* (5<sup>th</sup> ed). NY: HarcourtBrace, Inc.
2. Gifford, R. (2007). *Environmental psychology: Principles and practice*. Optimal Books.
3. Winter, D. D., & Koger, S. (2004). *The Psychology of Environmental Problems* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

<b>PSM 407</b>	<b>Forensic Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Historical overview, Functions of Forensic Psychologists, Ethical Dilemma and APA's Code of Ethics for Forensic Psychologists, Applications of Forensic Psychology- Personality Profiling, Risk Assessment & Violence Prediction.
2. Psychology of Crime: Developmental Theories and Psychobiological bases of crime, Understanding the criminal personality- antisocial personality, psychopath & sociopath.
3. Psychological Investigation of Crime: Interrogation Vs Interview, Interviewing Children, Women and older persons; Scientific Lie Detection: Polygraph, Verbal & Non-Verbal Cues, Hypnosis and Narcoanalysis; Eyewitness Testimony and Expert Testimony.
4. Psychology of Violence: Domestic violence and Battered Women Syndrome, Rape Trauma Syndrome and Post traumatic Stress Disorder, Child Abuse and Bettered Child Syndrome, Victim Psychology.
5. Correctional Psychology: 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.

<b>PSM 408</b>	<b>Human Factors</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Human Factors and Ergonomics: Definition, historical overview, man-machine interface, Video Display Terminal.
2. Human Performance: Nature and aim, historical roots; Computational metaphor for human information processing: Limitations and Application
3. Human interaction with automation in various contexts: Automation definition, aircraft piloting, air-traffic control, automobiles and highway systems.
4. Human error: Approaches to human error, errors and accidents, error proneness and accident liability.
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.

<b>PSM 409</b>	<b>Neuroergonomics</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction to Neuroergonomics: Definitions & Scope; Neuroergonomics relation with other fields: Neuropsychology, Psychophysiology.
2. History of Neuroergonomics: Historical developments. Issues in Neuroergonomics: Conceptual, Theoretical and Philosophical, Guidelines and Ethical issues.
3. Adaptive automation: Nature and Adaptive Strategies, Adaptive Automation Systems: Associate system and Brain-based systems.
4. Methods of Neuroergonomics: Neuroimaging and eye movement. Modern methods of Neuroergonomics: Molecular and neurogenetics
5. Research, Application and Future prospects of Neuroergonomics: Virtual reality, neuro-engineering.

### **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. Parasuraman, R., & Rizzo, M. (2007). *Neuroergonomics: The brain at work*. New York: Oxford University Press.

<b>PSM 410</b>	<b>Organizational Communication</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Conceptual framework: Meaning and process of organizational communication, perspectives; direction of communication flow, communication barriers, ethical issues
2. External communication: Environmental scanning; management of external communication
3. Interpersonal communication: needs perspective, transactional analysis, Johari window; role of symbols, communication networks.
4. Non-verbal communication: Dimensions and functions of non-verbal communication; cultural differences in nonverbal communication.
5. Communication for organizational effectiveness: 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). Organizational Communication (5th Ed.).Bubuque Brown.
4. Lesikar, R.V. & Pettit, J. D. (1998). Business communication: Theory and applications. (6th Ed.).Illinois: Richard D. Irwin Inc.
5. Tubbs. S.L. & Moss, S. (2006). Human Communication: Principles and Contexts. (10th Ed.).McGraw Hill.



<b>PSM 411</b>	<b>Positive Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction: Objectives, historical development, Hedonic and Eudaimonic perspectives.
2. Subjective well-being: Concept and indicators, life satisfaction and happiness, determinants of happiness.
3. Strategies to enhance happiness: Enhancing pleasure and engagement; self-related processes.
4. Character strengths and virtues: Classification, assessment and nurturance; barriers in developing strengths and virtues.
5. Meeting life challenges: Sources of stress, coping strategies, promoting healthy coping strategies and life skills.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Baumgardner, S., & Crothers, M. K. (2014). *Positive Psychology*. New Delhi. Pearson Education.
2. Carr, A. (2004). *Positive psychology*. London: Routledge.
3. Compton, W.C. (2005). *Introduction to positive psychology*. Belmont: Wadsworth.
4. Linley, P.A; & Joseph, S. (2004). *Positive psychology in practice*. New York: Wiley.
5. Peterson, C; & Seligman, M.E.P. (2004). *Character strengths and virtues*. New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Snyder, C. R., & Lopez, S. J. (2012). *Handbook of positive psychology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Snyder, C.R., Lopez, S.J. & Pedrotti, J. T. (2011). *Positive Psychology: The Scientific and Practical Explorations of Human Strength*. London. Sage Publications.

<b>PSM 412</b>	<b>Psychology of Late Adulthood</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Adult development and Aging: Concept, Stages - characteristic features and developmental tasks, Physical and Biological changes.
2. Theoretical approaches: Biological theories, Erikson's Stage theory, Exchange theory, Continuity theory, Socio-environmental theory.
3. Cognition: Memory - changes in short-term, long-term & working memories, forgetting in adulthood; Intelligence - Beyond Piagetian formal operational stage; Wisdom and creativity in later life.
4. Personality and Self: Continuity vs. discontinuity issue, changes in self-structure, maintenance of self-esteem; Aging and mental health; Factors in positive ageing.
5. Social Concerns of late adulthood: Retirement, living arrangement, grand-parenting, coping with bereavement, widowhood, and loneliness.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Cavanaugh, J.C. & Blanchard-Fields, F. (2015). *Adult Development and Aging* (8<sup>th</sup> Ed.) Boston: Cengage.
2. Whitbourne, S.K. & Sliwinski, M. J. (Eds.) (2016). *The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Adulthood and Aging*. West Sussex.: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
3. Whitbourne, S.K. (2016). *The Encyclopedia of Adulthood and Aging*. N.J.: John Wiley Inc.
4. Schaie, K. W. & Willis, S. (2015). *Handbook of the Psychology Of Aging* (6<sup>th</sup> Ed). London: Academic Press.
5. Erber, J. T. (2013). *Ageing and Older Adulthood* (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed). East Sussex.: John Wiley & Sons.
6. Stuart-Hamilton, I. (2012). *The Psychology of Ageing: An Introduction* (5<sup>th</sup> Ed). London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

<b>PSM 413</b>	<b>Rehabilitation Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Rehabilitation: Nature and rationale; Models of rehabilitation psychology, disability and health; Ethical issues in rehabilitation.
2. Neuropsychological and cognitive rehabilitation: Theoretical approaches. Principles of compensation, recovery and plasticity in neurocognitive rehabilitation; Factors affecting neurocognitive rehabilitation.
3. Neurocognitive rehabilitation of persons with deficits of memory, attention and executive functions; Rehabilitation in traumatic brain injury and stroke.
4. Psychiatric rehabilitation: General principles and methods of psychiatric rehabilitation; specific interventions; role of family.
5. Neurorehabilitation strategies for neurodegenerative conditions: Neurorehabilitation in Alzheimer disease; Psychosocial and cognitive rehabilitation in the elderly.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Goldstein, L.H., & McNeil, J.E. (2004). *Clinical neuropsychology*. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.: Chichester, West Sussex, England.
2. Noggle, C.A., Dean, R.S., & Barisa, M.T. (Eds.) (2013). *Neuropsychological rehabilitation*. New York: Springer Publishing Co.
3. Pratt, C.W., Gill, K.J., Barrett, N.M., & Roberts, M.M. (2007). *Psychiatric rehabilitation* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). New York: Academic Press.
4. Stuss, D.T., Winocur, G., & Robertson, I.H. (2010). *Cognitive Neurorehabilitation: Evidence and Application* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Wilson, B.A., Gracey, F., Evas, J.J., & Bateman, A. (2009). *Neuropsychological rehabilitation. Theory, Models, Therapy, and Outcome*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Wilson, B.A., Herbert, C.M., & Shiel, A. (2003). *Behavioural approaches in neuropsychological rehabilitation*. New York: Psychology Press.

<b>PSM 414</b>	<b>Stress Management in Organizations</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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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 physical and psychological health.
4. **Individual-centered stress management techniques:** Cognitive, hypno-suggestive, behavioural and physical (yoga and aerobic exercises) interventions; Coping strategies.
5. **Organization-centered stress management:** Preventing, mitigating and moderating organizational 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* (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New Delhi: Cengage.
5. Srivastava, A. K. (1999). *Management of occupational stress: Theories and practice*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
6. Quick, J.C., Wright, T.A., Adkins, J.A., Nelson, D.A., & Jonathan, D. Quick, J.S. (2013). *Preventive stress management in organizations*. Washington, D.C., American Psychological Association.

<b>PSM 415</b>	<b>Therapeutic Techniques</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Nature of specific therapeutic variables—the client and the therapist, client- therapist relationship; Stages: initial contact, assessment, goals of treatment, implementing treatment, termination, evaluation, and follow-up. Issues in psychotherapy.
2. Psychoanalytic therapy (Freudian): Goals and assumptions; Therapeutic techniques - Free association, analysis of dreams, analysis of resistance, transference, confrontation and clarification, interpretation and working through; Role of maintaining analytic framework.
3. Behavioural and cognitive perspective: Origins; Techniques - systematic desensitization, exposure therapy, Modeling, behavioural rehearsal, contingency management, aversion therapy. Cognitive behaviour therapy- Eliss' and Beck's approach.
4. Phenomenological and Humanistic existential psychotherapy: Client-centered therapy; origins, theoretical propositions, therapeutic process, and applications; Gestalt therapy; Existential therapy.
5. Psychopharmacological therapy: Overview of psychopharmacological therapy; Indications, mode of action and major concerns in the use of neuroleptics, anxiolytics, hypnotics, antidepressants, mood stabilizers, and psychostimulants.

**Recommended Books:**

1. Corey, G. (2009). *Theory and practice of counselling and psychotherapy*. (8<sup>th</sup>Ed). 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* (5<sup>th</sup>Ed). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: 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.

<b>PSM 416</b>	<b>Market Psychology</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Marketing and Consumer behaviour-Understanding marketing process, approaches, social responsibility of business, marketing environment; identifying market segments, consumer markets and buyer behaviour; analysing competitors.
2. Advertising- objectives, forms and importance of advertising; psychological processes in advertising; the promotional mix; sales promotion and public relations; international advertising, designing effective advertising programs, ethics in advertising
3. Brand psychology-Creating brands, engaging customers and audiences, integrated market communications; marketing research
4. Public relations management: Trust and risk assessment; issues–management; implementation of issues-management program; perception of crisis, role of media; crisis prevention; communication management; public relations campaign.
5. Psychology and the media- impact of media and technology on human behaviour; media effects on society, individuals and culture, Press tours, press conference, press notes, audio-visual media, online news, internet, global media, media relations in India; opinion research,

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Sahay, Mukul. (2011). A textbook of media management. Wisdom Press: New Delhi
2. Kotler (2015). Marketing management: Analysis planning, implementation and control. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
4. Andrew A. Mitchell (1993), Advertising Exposure, Memory and Choice. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Hillsdale, NJ.
5. Eddie M. Clark, Timothy C. Brock, & David W. Stewart , (1994), Attention, Attitude and Affect in Response to Advertising. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Hillsdale, NJ.
6. Regester& Larkin (2000). The art and science of public relations. (Vol. 5).New Dehi: Crest Publishing
7. O'Shanghnessy J. & O'Shaughnessy N. J. (2003), Persuasion in Advertising. Routledge, New York.
8. Gabay, Jonathan (2015). Brand Psychology. Kogan page: London

<b>PSM 418</b>	<b>Industrial Relations</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction to industrial relations: Concept, Scope and components of industrial relations system, approaches, development of industrial relations in India. Technological change and industrial relations.
2. Grievances and discipline: Meaning nature and causes of grievances; grievances and presentation, procedure for redressal; meaning of discipline, causes of indiscipline in industry; discipline enforcement methods in India.
3. Industrial conflicts and trade unions: causes forms and resolution; mediation, conciliation, arbitration, adjudication (with reference to Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 in India). Trade unionism in India; structure and functions of trade unions; leadership issues; problems of multiple unions; employer's organization in India.
4. Collective bargaining: Principles and features; forms and process of collective bargaining; implementation of collective bargaining agreements; collective bargaining in India.
5. Workers' participation: Concept, objectives; forms and levels of participation; schemes for workers' participation in India.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Bray (2004). Industrial relations: a contemporary approach. Australia: McGraw Hills.
2. Manoria ,Manoria&Ganlear. (2003). Dynamics of industrial relations. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Monappa, A (2000). Industrial relations. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
4. Sen (2003). Industrial relations in India: Shifting paradigmms. New Delhi: Macmillan India.

<b>PSM 419</b>	<b>Occupational Health and Safety</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Occupational health and safety: Historical perspective and overview, accidents; their effect and theories.
2. Laws and regulations: The OSH act, standards and liability; workers compensation, product safety and liability.
3. The human element: Ergonomic hazards, stress and safety, safety and health training and violence in the workplace.
4. Hazard assessment, prevention and control: Mechanical, vision, extreme temperature, pressure, electrical, fire, radiation, noise and vibration; and other hazards at work.
5. Management of safety and health: Ethics and safety, promoting safety, total safety management in quality management setting, establishing safety first corporate culture.

### **Recommended Books:**

1. Alli, B. O. (2008). Fundamental principles of occupational health and safety. Geneva: International Labour Organization.
2. Erickson, P. A. (1996). Practical Guide to Occupational Health and Safety. San Diego: Academic Press.
3. Goetsch, D. L. (2015). Occupational safety and health (8<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New York: Pearson
4. Narayanan, K. T. (2015). Safety, health and environment (1<sup>st</sup> Ed.). New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
5. Rees, C. D. (2016). Occupational health and safety management (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.). Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press (Taylor and Francis Group).



<b>PSM 420</b>	<b>Human Resource Development</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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1. Introduction to Human Resource Development: Concept; Relationship between human resource management and human resource development; HRD mechanisms, processes and outcomes; HRD matrix; HRD interventions; Roles and competencies of HRD professionals; Challenges in HRD.
2. HRD Process: Assessing need for HRD; Designing and developing effective HRD programs; Implementing HRD programs; Evaluating effectiveness of HRD Programs; HRD audit; HRD culture and climate.
3. HRD Activities: Employee development activities- Approaches to employee development, action learning, assessment and development centres; Intellectual capital and HRD; HRD mechanisms for workers; Role of trade unions; Industrial relations and HRD; Influence of motivation on development activities.
4. HRD Applications and Trends: Coaching and mentoring; Career management and development; Employee counselling; Competency mapping; PCMM, Balanced Score Card, Appreciative inquiry; Integrating HRD with technology, Employer branding and other emerging trends.
5. HRD in Organisations: Selected cases covering HRD practices in government organisations, manufacturing and service industries and MNCs; International experiences of human resource development. Case studies; Lab in HRD: leadership development, Team Building, communication skill, training for individual growth

**Recommended books:**

1. Curtis, B., Hefley, W. E., Miller, S. A., *The people capability maturity model: Guidelines for improving workforce*, Pearson Education. Department of Commerce, University of Delhi 22
2. Halдар, U. K., *Human resource development*, Oxford University Press India.
3. Kaplan, R.S. & Norton, D.P. (1992). *The balanced scorecard: Measures that drive performance*. Harvard Business Review.
4. Mankin, D., *Human resource development*, Oxford University Press India.
5. Nadler, L., *Corporate human resources development*, Van Nostrand Reinhold.
6. Rao, T.V., *Future of HRD*, Macmillan Publishers India.
7. Rao, T.V., *HRD Score Card 2500: Based on HRD audit*, Response Books, SAGE Publications.
8. Rao, T.V., *Hurconomics for talent management: Making the HRD missionary business-driven*, Pearson Education.
9. Werner J. M., DeSimone, R.L., *Human resource development*, South Western.

<b>PSM 417(a)</b>	<b>Practical</b>	<b>Credits 2</b>
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**Any one from each of the opted electives**

<b>PSM 401 Child and Adolescent Psychopathology</b>	<b>PSM 402 Animal models of human behaviour</b>	<b>PSM 403 Cognitive Neuropsychology of Attention and Memory</b>	<b>PSM 404 Cross-Cultural Psychology</b>
conduct disorder (1 case)	Elevated plus maze test	Visual spatial attention	Psychological differentiation.
separation anxiety (1 case)	Isolation induced aggression in animals	Hemi-spatial neglect in brain damaged case.	Acculturative stress.
Childhood depression (1case)	Social interaction behaviour	Episodic/semantic memory deficits	Categorization
learning disability/ mental retardation (1 case)	Conflict test	Attentional disorder/deficit in children	Depth Perception

<b>PSM 405 Drug and Behaviour</b>	<b>PSM 406 Environmental Psychology</b>	<b>PSM 407 Forensic Psychology</b>	<b>PSM 408 Human Factors</b>
Effects of drugs on elevated plus-maze test in albino rats.	Environmental perception	Eye witness Testimony	Vigilance and monitoring performance
Effects of drugs on discrimination learning in albino rats.	Spatial cognition	Assessment of antisocial personality	Workload and human performance
Effects of drugs on anxiety in albino rats.	Environmental stress	Case History of Child Abuse/ domestic violence	Automation reliability and performance
Effects of drugs on acquired-fear in albino rats.	Environmental risk perception	Personality/ physiological profile of an offender	Person- computer interface

<b>PSM 409 Neuroergonomics</b>	<b>PSM 415 Therapeutic Techniques</b>	<b>PSM 411 Positive Psychology</b>	<b>PSM 412 Psychology of Late Adulthood</b>
Mental workload	Preparing hierarchy for systematic desensitization	Assessment of subjective well-being	Parenting style among adults.
Automation complacency	Assessment of negative self-thought	Assessment of psychological well-being	Self concept among adults.
Stress/fatigue and performance	Relaxation techniques (Preparing relaxation script/inducing relaxation)	Assessment of character strength/virtues	Psychological well-being/Quality of life among elderly
Sleep/circadian rhythm disturbance and performance	Use of Multi Behaviour Therapy apparatus (MBT)	Assessment of coping strategies	Assessment of cognitive functioning among elderly

<b>PSM 413 Rehabilitation Psychology</b>	<b>PSM 414 Stress Management in organization</b>	<b>PSM 410 Organizational Communication</b>	<b>PSM 416 Market Psychology</b>
Assessment of psychiatric/mental health problems in elderly	Assessment of stress	Interpersonal Communication	Buyer Behaviour
Assessment of dementia in elderly	Coping strategies	Communication barriers	Sales Promotion
Assessment of executive functioning in brain damaged/psychiatric patient	Functional job stress	Direction of communication	Branding
Assessment of cognitive functions in TBI patients	Stress resistant cognitive/behavioural patterns scale	Communication networks	Impact of Media on Consumer Behaviour

<b>PSM 418 Industrial Relations</b>	<b>PSM 419 Occupational Health and Safety</b>	<b>PSM 420 Human Resource Development</b>
Technology and Industrial Roles	Safety Culture	HRD intercultural
Grievance Redressal	Human Factors and Occupational Health	Effectiveness of HRD programs
Union Leadership	Risk Assessment	Employee Counseling
Workers Participation	First Aid Mechanism	Competency Mapping

<b>PSM 417 (b)</b>	<b>Comprehensive Viva-Voce</b>	<b>Credits 4</b>
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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.