1. Basics of Psychology
   a) Definition, Development of Psychology (Old Concept to Modern Concept), Characteristics of Psychology as a Basic Science.
   b) Schools of Psychology: Structural, Functional, Psychodynamic, Behaviouristic, Gestalt and Humanistic Approach.
   c) Methods of Psychology; Observation, Introspection, Experimental, Questionnaire, Survey, Case Study, Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal.
   d) Branches of Psychology, Fields and Scope.

2. Biological Bases of Behaviour
   a) Physiological Psychology – Concept and Importance.
   b) Cell-Structure, Types and Components.
   c) Neuron-Structure, Types and Function, Synapses and Synaptic Transmission.
   d) Nervous System- CNS (With Special Reference to Brain and Spinal Cord), ANS and PNS-Their Types and Functions.
   f) Endocrine System- Structure, Functions and Abnormalities of Major Glands-Pituitary, Thymus, Adrenals, Pancreas, Pineal and Gonads.

3. Sensation, Perception, and Attention
   a) Sensory Processes, Attribute and Types (Special, Muscular and Organic), Measurement of Sensation-Weber-Fechner Law, Signal Detection Theory; Psycho-Physical Methods.
   b) Perceptual Processes: Determinants; Perception of Form, Space and Movement; Perceptual Organisation-Concept and Principles; Perceptual Disorganisation-Types and Causes.
   c) Attention-Nature, Characteristics and Types; Factors Influencing Attention- Subjective, Objective and Physiological.

4. Memory and Thinking
   a) Encoding, Storage, Retrieval Processes, Types of Memory, Economic Methods of Memorisation.
   b) Forgetting-Nature and Causes, Curve of Forgetting.

5. Emotion, Motivation and Personality
   c) Personality: Concept and Characteristics, Trait and Type Approaches, Assessment of Personality.

6. Human Development
   a) Scope and Method, Principles of Development, Determinants-Psychogenic, Biogenic and Sociogenic; Concept of Growth and Maturation.

7. Educational Psychology

a) Nature Scope and Methods of Educational Psychology.
c) Backwardness (Mental Retardation, Learning Disability) and Giftedness-Identification, Causes and Rehabilitation.

8. Social and Organisational Psychology

a) Social Psychology: Nature, Origin and Development; Social Psychology in Indian Context, Social Influence and Forms (Imitation, Conformity, Compliance and Obedience); Social Cognition; Social Attitude (Formation, Change and Measurement).
b) Group: Classification, Structure and Function; Crowd and Mob Behaviour; Prejudice; Stereotype and Discrimination-Origin and Management.
c) Leadership: Characteristics, Types and Functions; Leadership Training.
d) Organisational Psychology: Origin, Scope and Importance.
e) Organisational Environment: Physical, Temporal and Psychological-Their Influence on Output; Organisational Climate and its Impact on Work.
f) Stress in Work Place: Causes, Effects and Management; Concept of Health Psychology.

9. Abnormal Psychology

a) Historical Perspective, Concept of Normality and Abnormality, Concept of Adjustment, Maladjustment (Causes, Symptoms and Forms).
b) Classification of Mental Disorder with Special Reference to ICD and DSM.
c) Mental Disorder: Symptoms, Causes and Treatment of Anxiety-disorder (GAD, Phobia, and OCD), Conversion, Mood Disorder (Depression- Unipolar and Bipolar, Dysthymia), Schizophrenia, Delusional Disorder.
d) Psychotherapy and Counselling: Approaches, Techniques and Implications.

10. Psychological Research and Analysis

a) Experimental Research Design- Meaning and Purpose, Concept of Variables, Hypothesis- Concept and Types, Concept of Randomisation and Matching.
c) Correlation- Concept and Types; Inferential Statistics- Concept of t-Test, Chi-Square.
d) Construction and Standardisation of Psychological Test; Concept of Item Analysis; Detail Study of Reliability and Validity; Establishment of Norm.

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