



**TEACHERS' RECRUITMENT BOARD, TRIPURA (TRBT)**  
 EDUCATION (SCHOOL) DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF TRIPURA  
 SYLLABUS: PSYCHOLOGY (MCQs OF 150 MARKS): 2016  
 SELECTION TEST FOR POST GRADUATE TEACHER (STPGT)

### 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.
- e) Neural Impulse-Action and Resting Potential, Neural Impulse Cycle, Neurotransmitters-Their Role on Behaviour.
- 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.
- c) Thinking Process-Concept Formation, Cognitive Map, Problem Solving and Reasoning, Creativity-Nature, Characteristics, Theories and Measurement.

### 5. Emotion, Motivation and Personality

- a) Emotion: Nature and Expressions, Theories of Emotion-James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, McDougall and Activation Theory.
- b) Motivation: Concept, Biogenic and Sociogenic Motives, Theories of Motivation-Maslow, Weiner, McClelland.
- 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.

- b) Stages of Development- Prenatal and Postnatal (Up-to Adolescence). Adolescence-Needs and Problems, Identity Development, Identity Crisis.
- c) Domains of Development: Cognitive, Language, Personality, Social and Moral Development. Theories of Development-Freud, Piaget, Erikson, Bandura and Kohlberg.

## 7. Educational Psychology

- a) Nature Scope and Methods of Educational Psychology.
- b) Intelligence: Nature Types and Determinants. Theories-Spearman, Guilford, Thorndike, Thurstone, Gardner and Sternberg. Measurement of Intelligence-Verbal and Non Verbal Test of Intelligence. Concept of EQ, SQ and IQ. Educational Implication of Intelligence. Aptitude-Relation between Intelligence and Aptitude. Assessment of Aptitude.
- c) Backwardness (Mental Retardation, Learning Disability) and Giftedness-Identification, Causes and Rehabilitation.
- d) Learning Processes: Concepts and Factors - Affecting, Theories of Learning-Trial and Error, Classical and Operant Conditioning, Insightful Learning, Transfer of Learning.

## 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.
- b) Statistics in Psychology: Basic Statistics, Frequency Distribution and Its Graphical Representation, Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Variability, Normal Probability Curve- Concept and Characteristics, Deviation From Normal Probability Curve (Skewness and Kurtosis), Application of Normal Probability Curve.
- 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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