

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ (ಕೆ-ಸೆಟ್)  
KARNATAKA STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (K-SET)  
FOR LECTUERSHIP

Subject: **PSYCHOLOGY**

Subject Code: **15**

**Note:**

There will be two question papers, Paper-II and Paper-III. Paper II will have 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. All the 50 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet. Paper III contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) of **two (2)** marks each. All the 75 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet

**SYLLABUS  
PAPER—II**

**1. Perceptual Processes**

Approaches to the Study of Perception : Gestalt and Physiological approaches

Perceptual Organization : Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organization

Perceptual Constancy : Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion; Perception of Depth and Movements

Role of motivation and learning in perception

**2. Learning Process**

Classical conditioning : Procedure, Phenomena and related issues

Instrumental learning : Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues

Reinforcement : Basic variables and schedules

Verbal learning : Methods and materials, organizational processes

**3. Memory and Forgetting**

Memory Processes : Encoding storage Retrieval

Stages of memory : Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term Memory (LTM)

Episodic and Semantic memory

Theories of Forgetting : Interference, decay, retrieval

#### **4. Thinking and Problem Solving**

Theories of thought processes : Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing

Concept formation : Rules and strategies

Reasoning : Deductive and inductive

Problem-solving : Types and strategies

Role of concepts in thinking

#### **5. Motivation and Emotion**

Basic motivational concepts : Instincts, needs, drives, incentives, motivational cycle

Approaches to the study of motivation : Psychoanalytical, ethological, S-R, Cognitive, humanistic

Biological Motives : Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex

Social Motives : Achievement, affiliation, approval

Exploratory behaviour and curiosity

Physiological correlates of emotions

Theories of emotions : James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer

Conflicts : Sources and types

#### **6. Human Abilities**

Intelligence : Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants

Theories of intelligence : Spearman, Thurston, Guilford

Individual and group differences : Extent and causes

Measurement of human abilities

#### **7. Personality**

Determinants of personality : Biological and socio-cultural

Approaches to the study of personality : Psychoanalytic, neo-freudian, social learning, trait and type, cognitive

personality assessment : Psychometric and projective tests

Self-concept : Origin and development

#### **8. Research Methodology**

Research problems, hypothesis, variables and their operationalization

Types of psychological research

Methods of psychological research : Experimental, Quasi-experimental. case studies. field studies, and cross-cultural studies.

Methods of data collection : Observation, interview, questionnaire, tests and scales.

Non-parametric tests

## **9. Measurement and Testing**

Test construction : Item writing, item-analysis

Test standardization : Reliability, validity and norms

Types of tests : Intelligence, aptitude, personality-characteristics and important examples

Attitude scales and interest inventories

Educational measurement and evaluation

## **10. Biological Basis of Behaviour**

Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms

Neural impulse : Origin, conduction and measurement

Sensory System : Vision and Audition

Human nervous system : Structure and functions

## **PAPER—III (CORE GROUP)**

### **Unit—I**

Signal detection theory, subliminal perception and related factors, information processing approach to perception, culture and perception, perceptual styles, Ecological perspective on perception.

### **Unit—II**

Learning theories : Hull, Tolman, Skinner

Cognitive approaches in learning : Latent learning, observational learning

Experimental analysis of behaviour : Behaviour modification, shaping

Discrimination learning

Neurophysiology of learning

### **Unit—III**

Models of memory : Atkinson and Shiffrin, Craik and Lockhart, Tulving

Semantic memory : Episodic, trace model and network model

Long-term memory : Retrieval cues, flashbulb memory, constructive processes in memory, eyewitness testimony, autobiographical memory

Biological basis of memory : The search for the engram, PET scan, and biochemical factors in memory

Improving memory : Strategies

#### **Unit—IV**

Cognitive strategies : Algorithms and heuristics

Convergent and divergent thinking

Decision-making; impediments to problem-solving

Creative thinking and problem-solving language and thought

#### **Unit—V**

Historical Antecedents of motivation from Mechanism to Cognition

Cognitive bases of motivation : Intrinsic motivation, Attribution, Competence

Measurement of motives : Issues and techniques

Cross-cultural perspectives of motivation : Achievement, Aggression

Components of emotion : Physiological, expressive and cognitive

Neural mechanism of emotion : Central and peripheral

Measurement of emotions : Physiological, expressive and cognitive measures

Current theories of emotions and facial feedback hypothesis

Stress and coping : Reactions to stress, outcomes of stress

#### **Unit—VI**

Theories of intelligence : Cattell, Jensen, Sternberg Goleman

Creativity : Views of Torrance, Getzels, Guilford

Intelligence and creativity : Relationship

Abilities and achievement : Concept and role of emotional intelligence

#### **Unit—VII**

Clinical and growth approaches to personality

Existential and humanistic theories of personality : Frankl, Rollo May, Maslow, Rogers

Personality assessment : Projective, psychometric and behavioural measures

Psychology of self : Western and Eastern perspectives, measurement of self.

### **Unit—VIII**

Research designs : Correlational, factorial randomized block matched group, quasi - experimental, time series design

ANOVA : Randomized and repeated

Correlational analysis : Partial, multiple and regression analysis

Factor analysis : Assumptions, methods, rotation and interpretation

### **Unit—IX**

Psychological scaling : Purpose and methods

Sources of bias in psychological testing

Ethical issues in psychological testing

Application of factor analysis in standardization of tests-with important illustrations

### **Unit—X**

Methods of Physiological Psychology : Lesion and Brain Stimulation

Sleep and waking : Stages of sleep, Disorders of sleep, and Physiological mechanisms of sleep and waking

Ingestive Behaviour : Drinking and its neural mechanism; hunger and its neural mechanism

Endocrine system : Chemical and glandular

## **PAPER—III**

### **(ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL)**

#### **Elective—I**

Current trends in Social Psychology

Social cognition

Social influence

Prosocial behaviour

Applied social psychology : Health, Environment and Law

#### **Elective—II**

Developmental processes : Nature, Principles and related

concepts-maturity, experience factors in development : Biogenic, Psychogenic and Sociogenic

Stages of Development : Theories of Development : Psychoanalytic, Behaviouristic and cognitive

Various aspects of development : Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral

**Elective—III**

Human development and individual differences

Motivation and learning

Factors in educational achievement

Social psychology of education

Teacher effectiveness

Guidance in schools : Needs organizational set up and techniques

Counselling : Process and areas

**Elective—IV**

Development of industrial and organizational psychology

Selection processes in organization

Organizational training

Performance appraisal

Motivation and work

Leadership

Work environment

Organizational behaviour : Theories, socialization, effectiveness

**Elective—V**

Psychopathology : Concepts, classification and causes; clinical diagnostics

Common clinical disorders

Mental retardation

Mental Health : Intervention models and psychotherapies