



- Terrorism- Religious - Fundamentalism- Environment and Climate Change- Human Rights- Problems of Democratic Transition (Arab Spring) - Maritime Security and Cyber Security

Module 9. Emerging World Order

- Post-cold War Developments and the Changing role of USA and China

Module 10. India in International Relations

- India as a Rising Power- Basic Features, Strategies and New orientations of Foreign Policy- Relationship with Neighbors and Big powers- USA, China and Russia.

Unit VI

Public Administration

Module 1. Introduction to Public Administration

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Public Administration-Evolution of Public Administration- New Public Administration-New Public and Private Management

Module 2. Theories of Administration

- Scientific Management - Classical - Bureaucratic - Human Relations - Decision Making

Module 3. Approaches to Public Administration

- Structural- Functional - Behavioural - Systems - Public Choice - Ecological

Module 4. Contemporary Discourse in Public Administration

- Entrepreneurial Government- Theories of Governance - Concept of People's Participation in Administration- Development Policy and Administration

Module 5. Personnel Administration

- Recruitment- Training- Promotion- Discipline- Morale-
- Employer- Employee Relationship
- UPSC-Structures, Powers and Functions

Module 6. Principles of Organization

- Line and Staff- Unity of Command- Hierarchy - Span of Control-Centralization and Decentralization-Types of Organization- Formal and Informal Forms of Organization- Department-Public Corporation and Board

Module 7. Bureaucracy

- Theories, Types and Role- Max Weber and his Critics- Civil Servant-Minister relationship

Module 8. Financial administration

- Principles of Budget- Types of Budget- Budgetary Process- Audit- Control over Finance with Special Reference to India.

Module 9. Good governance

- Transparency and Accountability- Right to Information, ICT and Good Governance - Grievances and Redressal institutions: Ombudsman- Lokpal and lokayukta

26. Psychology

Unit I

Cognitive Processes

Module 1. Attention

- Consciousness and attention: Preconscious processing; Controlled and Automatic processes
- Functions of attention: Signal detection, Vigilance, Selective attention, Divided attention, Sustained attention and Alternating attention
- Models of attention: Selection models of attention (Early filtertheory, Attenuated filtertheory, Late filter theory, Multimode theory); Capacity model (Attention resources theory, Multiple resource model).
- Physiological basis of attention

Module 2. Perception

- Nature of perception: Perceptual organization and constancies; Depth perception; Viewer, Person and Landmark centered approaches to form perception



- Bottom up approach: Direct perception; Template and Prototype theory; Feature theory
- Top down approach and Computational theory
- Physiological basis of perception

Module 3. Memory and Forgetting

- Models of memory: Atkinson-Shiffrin model, Levels of processing model, Nature of memory model, Working Memory model, PDP or connectionist model
- Why we forget: Consolidation theory, Interference theory, Decay theory, Cue dependent forgetting, Displacement theory, Repression, Amnesia.
- Testing memory: Components of memory tests; WMS and PGI memory test
- Physiological basis of memory

Module 4 . Intelligence and Creativity

- Traditional theories: Two factor theory (Spearman and Cattell); Multifactor theory; Hierarchical model; Primary mental abilities or Group factor theory; Structure of intellect model
- Contemporary theories: Triarchic theory; Multiple intelligence theory; Emotional intelligence theory; PASS model
- Nature of creativity; Divergent and Convergent thinking; Little c and Big C; Stages of creative thinking; Types of Creative contributions

Module 5 . Thinking

- Problem solving: Types of problem; Approaches to problem solving; Types of heuristics, Reproductive and productive problem solving; Obstacles to problem solving
- Decision making: Classical or rational man theory; Subjective expected utility theory; Bounded rationality; Elimination by aspects; Biases and heuristics
- Reasoning: Deductive reasoning (Conditional – Types or Propositional calculus and Errors), Syllogistic – Linear, Conditional and Errors); Inductive reasoning

Unit II Motivation, Emotion and Learning

Module 1. Biological aspects of motivation

- Instinct theory and Ethology; Homeostasis and arousal theory; Biological needs and drive reduction

Module 2. Psychological aspects of motivation

- Locus of control and motivation; John Hollands theory of motivation; Psychoanalytic theory and unconscious motivation; Activation theory, Theories of Erikson, Murray, and Maslow, Motivation in behaviouristic theory

Module 3. Social aspects of motivation

- Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation; Level of aspiration; Social needs; Knowledge of result; Prestige suggestion; Humanistic model; Frustration aggression model

Module 4. Motivation and emotion

- Types of emotion, Theories of emotion (James-Lange theory, Cannon-Bard theory, Schachter-Singer theory, Cognitive mediational theory, Facial feedback theory); Stress and coping. The concept of cortical arousal and ARAS; Biological basis of motivation and emotion

Module 5. Motivation and learning

- Motivation in learning: Self efficacy; Zone of proximal development; Discovery learning; Gagne's theory
- Learning by association: Classical conditioning; One shot learning; Conditioned emotional reaction
- Learning as effect of behaviour: Operant conditioning; Connectionism; Systematic behaviour theory or mathematical model
- Cognitive theories of learning: Latent learning; Insight learning; Expectancy theory
- Verbal learning
- Neurological basis of learning and memory



Unit III

Psychometry and Research Methodology

Module 1. Psychological Measurement

- Qualitative Vs. quantitative approach in the study of behavior
- Scales of measurement : Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, and Ratio Scales
- Classification of Psychological tests : Individual and group tests, Speed and Power tests, Verbal and Non-verbal tests, Paper and pencil tests and Performance tests, Culture free and culture fair
- Psychometric assessment
 - Intelligence tests: The Stanford-Binet Tests, The Wechsler Scales
 - Aptitude tests: Tests of special abilities, Differential aptitude tests
 - Achievement test : General achievement batteries, Special achievement test
 - Tests of Creativity : Guilford, Torrance
 - Personality test : Interviews, observation, Situational tests, Self-reports, inventories, questionnaires, rating scales, forced choice methods, check-lists, Q-sorts, Semantic differential, sociometry, content analysis, projective techniques

Module 2 . Test Construction

- Test conceptualization : Item preparation, Item analysis, Estimation of reliability, validity, and norms, Preparation of test manual
- Reliability: Concept, reliability estimate, types: test-re-test, parallel forms, split -half, other methods of estimating internal consistency, inter-scorer reliability, purpose of reliability co-efficient
- Validity : Concept, types: face, content, criterion, construct, convergent, divergent, relationship between validity to reliability
- Norms : Meaning of norm-referencing and criterion referencing Steps in developing norms
- Types: age-equivalent norms, grade-equivalent norms, percentile norms, standard score norms

Module 3. Quantitative research methods

- Nature of quantitative data
- The concept of variance : Partitioning of variance, controlling error variance through research designs
- Different kinds of quantitative research methods : Experimental research methods-Characteristic features of experimental research methods Between group designs : Two group designs, ANOVA designs, Factorial designs Within group designs,
- Quasi-Experimental research methods, Time series, equivalent time-samples, non-equivalent control group designs, counterbalanced design, separate-sample pretest-posttest design, matched -up, design, longitudinal design, cross-sectional design, cohort design.
- Ex-post-facto research : Correlational design, criterion-group design - Non-experimental designs : Observational research, Archival research, Case study research
- Small N designs : Advantages and disadvantages of small N designs, Different kinds of small N designs

Module 4. Qualitative Research Methods

- Nature of qualitative data
- Different kinds of qualitative research : Action research, Case study research, Ethnography, Grounded theory, Phenomenology. Historical research
- Techniques to collect qualitative data : Interview, Narrative and metaphor, Observation, Focus group discussion
- Techniques to analyze qualitative data : Hermeneutics, Semiotics

Module 5. Sampling and Data Processing

- Different sampling techniques - Probability sampling methods, Non-probability sampling methods
- Data processing - Tabulation and coding, Statistical analysis of the data, Estimating differences among the groups : t-tests, Anova, Manova, Discriminant analysis, non-



parametric methods. Estimating relationships among variables : Pearson r, Rank correlation, Multiple correlations, Factor Analyses.

Unit IV

Personality and Social Psychology

Module 1. Describing Personality

- Philosophical perspectives, personality research: True experiments, Quasi experiments, Correlational studies, Case and epidemiological studies, Personality assessment: objective methods, projective methods, behavioural assessment methods.

Module 2. Perspectives of personality

- Biological and evolutionary perspective : Social Darwinism and Eugenics. The genetic dimension of evolution, Contributions of Darwin , Lamarck, Mendel, Evolutionary Psychology : Natural selection of psychological mechanisms, Genes and behavior, Eysenck's Model of nervous system temperament
- Psychodynamic perspective : Classical Psychoanalysis: Sigmund Freud, Neo-analytic theories: Carl Jung, Alfred Adler, Karen Horney, Eric Fromm, Harry Stack Sullivan, Erik Erikson, Henry Murray's Personology, Object relations and attachment theories: Margaret Mahler, Bowlby, Melanie Klein, Heinz Kohut, Winnicott, Otto Kernberg.
- Behavioural Perspective: Dollard & Miller, B.F. Skinner
- Trait Perspective : G.W. Allport, R. B. Cattell
- Cognitive and social cognitive perspective: Lewin's Field theory, Kelley's Personal Construct Theory, Rotter's locus of control approach , Bandura's Social Cognitive learning theory
- Humanistic Existential Perspective: Carl Rogers, Rollo May, Victor Frankl, Abraham Maslow
- Eastern Perspective: Yoga, The Bhagavad Gita, Sufism, Buddhism, Jainism, Taoism

Module 3. Social perception

- Social self : Sources of self-knowledge, Aspects of self-knowledge: self-schemas, self-discrepancies, Self-regulation, The self-concept, Self-esteem, Self-presentation
- Perceiving persons : Impression formation and impression management , Attribution: attribution theories, attribution biases, culture and attribution, motivational biases, Information integration
- Confirmation biases: Perseverance of beliefs, confirmatory hypothesis testing, the self-fulfilling prophecy
- Stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination : Nature and origin-social categories and intergroup conflict, social identity theory, culture and social identity, culture and socialization, how stereotypes distort perceptions and resist change, automatic stereotype activation, prejudice : origin, sources, targets and consequences, Reducing stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination, intergroup contact, intergroup friendships and extended contact

Module 4. Social Influence

- Attitudes: Measurement, formation, attitudes and behavior, persuasion by communication, persuasion by our own actions, role playing, cognitive dissonance theory, changing attitudes
- Conformity : Classical studies, compliance, obedience: Milgram's research, social impact theory
- Groups: fundamentals of groups, individuals in groups, social facilitation, social loafing, group performance, brain storming, group polarization, group think, escalation effects
- Conflict: Mixed motives and social dilemmas, conflict escalation and reduction, negotiation.

Module 5. Social relations

- Need to belong, the initial attraction, close relationships, interdependent relationships, romantic relationships
- Pro-social behaviour, evolutionary and motivational factors, situational influence,



bystander effect, time pressure, location and helping, culture, moods, pro-social media effects, role models and social norms

- Altruistic personality, interpersonal influences: perceived characteristic of the person in need, gender and helping
- Aggression-culture, gender and individual difference, causes of human aggression, the frustration-aggression hypothesis, negative affect, prevention and control of aggression

Unit V Psychopathology

Module 1. Diagnosis and classification of Mental disorders:

- DSM & ICD classifications.
- case taking practices- MSE, MMSE, clinical interview, case study, common signs and symptoms of mental disorders.

Module 2. Neurodevelopmental disorders:

- Intellectual disabilities, pervasive and specific developmental disorders, communication disorders, autism spectrum disorders, specific learning disorders, behavioural and emotional disorders with onset in childhood and adolescence.

Module 3. Major Mental Disorders

- Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders- schizophrenia, schizo-typal, delusional, and other non-psychotic disorders, affective disorders- bipolar - depressive disorders

Module 4.

- Personality disorders, sexual dysfunctions, gender dysphoria, mental and behavioural disorders due to psycho active substance use

Module 5.

- Anxiety disorders, dissociative disorders, trauma - stress related, somatoform disorders, obsessive - compulsive related disorders.

Module 6.

- Neurocognitive disorders organic mental disorders, vascular dementia, amnesic disorder, delirium, personality and

behavioural disorders due to known physiological conditions, unspecified organic mental disorders.

Unit VI Applied Psychology

Module 1. Psychology in Organizational Setting

- Approaches to organizational behaviour - Training for Organizational Managers - Sensitivity training, Cultural diversity training, protection against sexual harassment training, 360 degree feedback, Mentoring, Organizational Counseling - Chronic absentees, accident prone employee, alcoholism and drug addition, indiscipline employees.

Module 2. Psychology in School Setting

- Approaches to Behavioral Management - Reality Model, Decisive discipline, Assertive Discipline - Class room management - Dealing with problem behavior, Communication strategies, Positive behaviors support - School counseling - Therapeutic intervention - Home & School, Psychosocial implication of disabilities, Special education.

Module 3. Psychology in clinical setting

- Psychodynamic Psychotherapies - Supportive Psychotherapies, Crisis intervention, Hypnosis, Group Therapies
- Behaviour Therapies - Relaxation and Systematic Desensitization - Progressive muscular relaxation, Guided - Somato - Psychic relaxation, Assertive training, Modeling, Contingency Management, Response elimination and Extinction procedure, punishment and aversion procedures, applied behavior analysis.
- CBT, Beck cognitive Therapy, RET, Biofeedback, Stress inoculation.

Module 4. Psychology of health and well-being

- Bio-psychosocial approaches - Promotion of psychological, social and physical well being,



health related beliefs and attitudes, health enhancing behavior, health compromising behaviour, Type A and Type B personalities, Psycho-neuro-immunology, Pain & its management

Module 5. Emerging trends in Psychology

- Sports -Personality profile of athletes – Team cohesion – Combating drug abuse in Sports Persons
- Forensic – Biological evidence: DNA finger printing, Brain mapping; Detection of deception; Interrogation, Polygraph, Narcoanalysis
- Environmental Psychology – Psychological roots of Environmental Psychology – Climate and well being – Pollution and its effect on human being – Disaster management

27. Russian

Unit I Russian Grammar

Module 1.

- The Noun – Gender, number, declensions

Module 2.

- The Pronouns

Module 3.

- The Adjectives

Module 4.

- Use of Cases with and without prepositions

Module 5.

- The Verb – aspects of verbs, verbs of motion and actions with and without prefixes

Module 6.

- The Participles, The verbal adverbs

Module 7.

- Active and passive voice

Module 8.

- Compound and complex sentences

Module 9.

- Direct and Indirect Speech

Unit II Modern Russian Language: Phonetics and Lexicology

Module 1.

- Sound system of Russian, Classification of Russian Sounds, Change of Sounds

Module 2.

- Stress and types of intonations

Module 3.

- Russian Vowels, Classification of Vowels, Reduction of Vowels

Module 4.

- The Russian Consonants: Classification, Palatalized and Non-Palatalized consonants, Voiced & Voiceless Consonants, Assimilation rules, voicing and devoicing of consonants, regressive palatalization

Module 5.

- Russian vocabulary and phraseology

Module 6.

- Synonym, Polysemy, Homonymy,

Unit III Morphology and Syntax

Module 1.

- Parts of speech in Russian

Module 2.

- Syntax as a subject of study, Syntax of the word combination

Module 3. Types of sentences

- Simple sentence: Affirmative, Declarative, Exclamatory sentences
- Compound Sentences and Complex Sentences
- Direct and Indirect Sentences

Unit IV Russian Cultural History

Module 1.

- Geographical features of Russia

Module 2.

- The Slav people, Kievan Rus