



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur

Indicative Syllabus for the Examination for the Post of Health Educator (Social Psychologist)

(Syllabus is only indicative. The questions can assess any aspect of knowledge, aptitude, attitude and practical skills, which is expected from a trained person to work efficiently at the advertised post. The number and sequence of questions examining any particular topic / subject may be variable.)

Basics of Health Educator (Social Psychologist) Work

1. Basic Psychology

Psychophysics and Perception

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

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

Motivation 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 behavior and curiosity.

Motivation and Emotion Physiological correlates of emotions.

- Theories of emotions: James – Lange, Canon – Bard, Schechter and Singer.
Conflicts: Sources and types.

2. Social Psychology

- Current trends in Social Psychology.
- Historical Background: Growth of social psychology, Methods of social psychology.
- Theoretical perspective: Cognitive dissonance, Social comparison, Attribution, Field Psychoanalytic, Symbolic interactions, Socio-biology.
- Social cognition.
- Person perception, impression management.
- Role of Stereotypes in person Perception types of influence process.
- Social Influence Processes:
- Leadership Attitude:
 - Nature and Characteristics, Development and change.
 - Theories of attitude change.
- Pro social behavior, aggression and violence. Nature, Characteristics, Determinants, Theories.

3. Research Methodology-1

Research Methodology

- Types of psychological research.
- Methods of Psychological Research: Experimental, Quasi – experimental, case studies, field studies and cross – cultural studies.
- Variables: Nature and types.

Techniques of Experimental manipulation control in experiment

Sources of bias. Ethical issues in psychological research,

Research Process: Consideration of research problem and hypothesis, Operationalization.

Sampling: probability and nonprobability sampling.

Research designs:

- Cross Sectional and Longitudinal Correlation, factorial, randomized block, matched group, quasi – experimental, Graceo Latin Square time series design
- Central tendencies, Dispersion, Normal Probability Curve, its properties and utility in inferential statistics, Null hypothesis, Type I and Type II errors, Levels of significance.
- Method of collecting data :
 - o Observation, Questionnaire and Interview.
 - o Test & Scales

4. Research Methodology- 2

- Experimental Design: Single Factor, Randomized block, 2X2 factorial design, repeated measures (on one factor), ANOVA: one–way and two– way: Randomized and Repeated Measure Design. ANCOVA, Post ANOVA tests.
- Measures of relationships: bi-serial, point bi-serial, tetracoric and phi, Multiple and partial Correlations.
- Regression: simple and multiple,
- Factor Analysis: Assumptions, Methods Rotation and interpretation Use of computer in psychological researches, Research report writing.

5. Psychopathology

Concept of Psychopathology, Classification systems in psychopathology: W.H.O. (ICD-10) and multiracial systems (DSM- IVTR): Evaluation of classification system.

Theoretical background, approaches to psychopathology

- (1) Psychodynamic. (2) Behavioral.
(3) Cognitive. (4) Phenomenological. (5) Biological.
(6) Socio cultural; Diagnosis – purposes of diagnosis, reducing undesirable Variability: diagnostic system.

Anxiety disorder : Panic, Phobic, OCD, Post – Traumatic, GAD, somatoform disorders, Impulse control disorder, eating disorder, Sleep disorder, dissociative: Types, symptoms and management.

Psychotic disorders: Schizophrenia, Mood disorder. Personality disorder (cluster categories and problems), types & symptoms: Types, Symptoms and management. Substance related disorders. Mental Retardation and developmental disorders.

6. Basic Psychological Processes

Learning Process: Classical conditioning: Procedure, Phenomena and related issues.

Instrumental learning: Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues.

Process, Escape Conditioning, Avoidance Conditioning, Generalization.

Reinforcement: Basic variables and schedules.

Experimental analysis of behaviour: Behaviour modification, shaping Discrimination learning, ,

Neurophysiology of learning.

Verbal learning: Methods and materials, organizational processes.

Learning theories: Hull, Tolman, Skinner.

Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning.

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

7. Cultural Psychology

• Group Dynamics and Group behaviour, Group effectiveness, and Group Cohesiveness: meanings, formation, decision making, problem solving and group level behaviours.

• Leadership: Meaning and nature, function, styles and effectiveness.

• Social issues: Poverty, Caste, gender, population issues in India, Communal tension and harmony.

• Culture and Behaviour I: Culture and Cognition and emotion. Culture and Organisation.

• Culture and Behaviour II: Culture and Health. Culture and Personality.

• Social psychology: Health, Environment and Law.

8. Psychology and Health Behaviour

Methods and Basic concepts

• Methods of Physiological psychology: Lesion and Brain Stimulation.

• Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms.

• Neural impulse: Origin, conduction and measurement.

• Sensory system: Vision and Audition.

• Human nervous system: Structure and functions.

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

• Drinking and its neural mechanism; hunger and its neural mechanism.

• Endocrine System: Chemical and glandular.

• Approach to therapy (Psychoanalytic, Biological Behavioural, Behavioural medicine and spiritual therapy).

• Mental health promotion and maintenance, present issues and trends in health psychology

9. Basic Psychiatry 1

• Disorders of consciousness, attention, motor behavior, orientation, experience of self, speech, thought, perception, emotion, and memory.

• Psychoses: Schizophrenia, affective disorders, delusional disorders and other forms of psychotic disorders – types, clinical features, etiology and management.

• Disorders of personality and behavior: Specific personality disorders; mental & behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use; habit and impulse disorders; sexual disorders and dysfunctions – types, clinical features, etiology and management.

• Organic mental disorders: Dementia, delirium and other related conditions with neurologic and systemic disorders – types, clinical features, etiology and management

10. Basic Psychiatry 2

- Behavioral, emotional and developmental disorders of childhood and adolescence: types, clinical features, etiology and management.
- Mental retardation: Classification, etiology and management.
- Neurobiology of mental disorders: Neurobiological theories of psychosis, mood disorders, suicide, anxiety disorders, substance use disorders and other emotional and behavioral syndromes.
- Therapeutic approaches: Drugs, ECT, psychosurgery, psychotherapy and behavior therapy, preventive and rehabilitative strategies- half-way home, sheltered workshop, daycare, and institutionalization.
- Consultation-liaison psychiatry: Psychiatric consultation in general hospital; primary care setting.
- Special populations/Specialties: Geriatric, terminally ill, HIV/AIDS, suicidal, abused, violent and noncooperative patients; psychiatric services in community, and following disaster/calamity.

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