

**ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION: HYDERABAD**

**NOTIFICATION NO.25/2016, Dt.23/12/2016**

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST IN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE, NELLORE  
(GENERAL RECRUITMENT)**

**EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:**

Applicants must possess the qualifications from a recognized University as detailed below or equivalent thereto, subject to various specifications in the relevant service rules and as per the indent received from the Department as on the date of notification.

Sl. No	Name of the Post	Educational Qualifications
01	Clinical Psychologist in Government Medical College Nellore.	i) Must possess a M.A psychology degree of a University in India established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or Provincial Act or a State Act or an Institution recognized by the University Grants Commission or an equivalent qualification. ii) Must possess a P.G. Diploma in Medical and Social Psychology from a recognized Institution.

**SCHEME AND SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST IN  
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE: NELLORE**

WRITTEN (OBJECTIVE TYPE) EXAMINATION				
PAPER-I	GENERAL STUDIES & MENTAL ABILITY	150 Marks	150 Minutes	150 Questions
PAPER-II	PSYCHOLOGY	300 Marks	150 Minutes	150 Questions
TOTAL 450 MARKS				
<b><u>Negative Marks:</u> As per G.O.Ms. No.235, Finance (HR-I, Plg &amp; Policy) Dept., Dt. 06/12/2016, for each wrong answer will be penalized with 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the marks prescribed for the question.</b>				

**Syllabus**

**PAPER-I**

**GENERAL STUDIES AND MENTAL ABILITY**

1. Events of national and international importance.
2. Current affairs- international, national and regional.
3. General Science and it applications to the day to day life Contemporary developments in Science & Technology and Information Technology
4. Social- economic and political history of modern India with emphases on Indian national movement.
5. Indian polity and governance: constitutional issues, public policy, reforms and e-governance initiatives.
6. Economic development in India since independence.
7. Geography of India with focus on Andhra Pradesh.
8. Disaster management: vulnerability profile, prevention and mitigation strategies, Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in the assessment of Disaster
9. Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection
10. Logical reasoning, analytical ability and data interpretation.
11. Data Analysis:  
Tabulation of data  
Visual representation of data  
Basic data analysis (Summary Statistics such as mean and variance coefficient of variation etc.,) and Interpretation
12. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and its Administrative, Economic, Social, Cultural, Political, and legal implications/problems, including

- a). Loss of capital city, challenges in building new capital and its Financial implications.
- b). Division and rebuilding of common Institutions.
- c). Division of employees, their relocation and nativity issues.
- d). Effect of bifurcation on commerce and entrepreneurs.
- e). Implications to financial resources of state government.
- f). Task of post-bifurcation infrastructure development and opportunities for investments.
- g). Socioeconomic, cultural and demographic impact of bifurcation.
- h). Impact of bifurcation on river water sharing and consequential issues.
- i). AP REORGANISATION ACT, 2014 on AP and the arbitrariness of certain provisions.

## **PAPER-II** **PSYCHOLOGY**

### **Unit I – Human Development**

Development Process – Nature, Principles and related concepts – maturation, experience

Factors in development: Biogenic, Psychogenic, sociogenic

Stages of development

Theories of development – Psychoanalytic, behavioristic and cognitive

Aspects of development – sensorimotor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral

### **Unit II – Perceptual Process**

Sensation, Attention and Perception

Approaches to the study of perception – Gestalt and physiological approaches

Perceptual organization – Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organization

Perceptual Constancies – Size, Shape and Brightness. Illusion, Perception of depth and movement .

Perceptual vigilance and perceptual defence. Role of motivation and learning in perception

### **Unit III – Learning**

Definition of learning: Role of maturation and experience in learning

Classical conditioning: Procedure, Phenomena and related issues

Operant conditioning: Phenomena, Paradigms and related issues

Reinforcement: Basic variables and schedules

Theories of learning – Hull, Tolman, Skinner and Bandura

Verbal learning – Methods and materials, organizational processes

Application of learning principles – behavior modification, shaping, discrimination learning

### **Unit IV – Memory and Forgetting**

Memory processes – encoding, storage and retrieval

Sensory, short term and long term memories

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

Types of memory – Semantic, Iconic, Episodic, Flashbulb, Autobiographical and Eyewitness

Biological bases of memory – Engram, PET scan, biochemical factors in memory

Measurement of memory – recall, recognition and relearning

Improving memory – strategies

Theories of Forgetting – Decay, Interference, Motivated

Organization of long term memory – contribution of Ebbinghaus, Bartlett and Tulving

### **Unit V – Thinking, Creativity and Problem Solving**

Nature, types and tools of thinking

Theories of thought processes – Associationism, Gestalt, Information Processing

Concept formation – Rules and Strategies

Nature and stages in creative thinking

Measurement of creativity

Problem solving –stages, types and strategies. Algorithms and Heuristics

Barriers to problem solving

#### **Unit VI – Motivation and Emotion**

Basic motivational concepts – Instincts, Needs, Drives, Incentives, motivational cycle

Approaches to study of motivation – Psychoanalytic, ethological, S-R, Cognitive and Humanistic

Types of motives – biological, psychological and social. Meta needs

Cross cultural perspectives of Achievement motivation

Nature and components of emotions

Neural mechanisms of emotions

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

Measurement of emotions – Physiological, expressive and cognitive measures

#### **Unit VII – Human Abilities**

Nature of intelligence. Determinants of intelligence – biological, social and environmental

Theories of intelligence – Spearman, Thurstone, Guilford, Sternberg, Gardner

Individual and group differences: Extent and Causes

Intelligence and creativity relationship

Ability, Aptitude and Achievement

Measurement of intelligence

#### **Unit VIII – Personality**

Definition, nature and significance

Determinants of personality – biological, psychological and sociocultural

Theoretical approaches to study personality – psychoanalytic, neo-Freudian, trait and type, cognitive, humanistic, existential, transpersonal and Indian

Personality assessment – psychometric, projective and behavioural measures

#### **Unit IX – Research Methodology**

Research problem, hypothesis, variables and their operationalization

Types of psychological research – exploratory, confirmatory, cross-sectional, longitudinal, ex-post facto, qualitative and quantitative

Methods of research – observational, experimental, field, survey, case-study

Sampling – need for sampling, types of sampling – probabilistic and non-probabilistic

Research designs – co relational, randomized, matched, time series, trend analysis, factorial

ANOVA, ANCOVA, MANOVA, MANCOVA, Regression, factor analysis

#### **Unit X – Psychological Measurement and Testing**

Physical and Psychological measurement

Psychological scaling – purpose and methods

Psychological testing – historical origins, definition and significance of psychological tests

Steps in test construction

Requisites of a standardized psychological test

Types and application of psychological tests

Sources of bias in psychological testing and ethical issues in psychological testing

#### **Unit XI – Social Psychology**

Definition, nature and methods of research in social psychology

Social processes – social cognition, social influence, prosocial behavior and aggression

Attitudes – nature, change and measurement

Prejudice – causes and amelioration

#### **Unit XII – Psychopathology**

Concept of mental illness and mental health

Approaches to understand psychological disorders – psychoanalytic, behavioristic, cognitive, humanistic and existential

Classification of psychological disorders - DSM IV and ICD

Determinants of psychological disorders – biological, psychological and sociocultural

Therapies – Psychoanalytic, Behaviouristic, Cognitive, client-centred and RET

#### **Unit XIII – Organizational Behavior**

Historical background

Role of psychology in personnel selection

Training and performance appraisal

Motivation at work – concepts and theories

Leadership – definition, characteristics and theories of leadership

Groups – nature, properties and functions, development, dynamics

Concepts of organizational culture, effectiveness and development

**Unit XIV – Health Psychology**

Concept of health: Illness-Wellness continuum. Current perspectives – bio psychosocial and lifespan

Factors determining health and health behavior – genetic, psychological, sociocultural

Stress and coping – concepts, sources, models of stress (Lazarus and Selye). Stress management techniques

Acute and Chronic illness – nature and management

Health promotion

**Unit XV – Counselling**

Definition goals and objectives of counselling. Characteristics of an effective counsellor

Counselling process, counsellor skills and types of counselling

Approaches to counselling – humanistic, existential, client-centred, cognitive and eclectic

Counselling for special areas – educational, vocational, marital, family

Ethics in counselling

Sd/-  
Secretary