

SYLLABUS FOR Ph.D ENTRANCE EXAMINATION-2024

SUBJECT: PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER -1: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT-1: Introduction to Research: Research- Meaning, types and importance; Variables-meaning and types; Problem- meaning and significance in Research; Hypothesis- meaning and types; Review of literature, Criteria for good Research, steps involved in Research and ethical considerations.

UNIT-2: Research Design: Meaning, purpose and types, Experimental Research designs and Non-Experimental Research Designs, developmental Research designs, Quasi experimental research designs, Action Research, Evaluation research and Triangulation method.

UNIT- 3: Methods of Data Collection: Qualitative methods- observation, interview, focussed group discussion, simulative and situational study methods and projective techniques; Quantitative methods- objective tests and scales (Questionnaires, inventories, observations and interviews); Virtues and limitations of Qualitative and Quantitative methods.

UNIT- 4: Sampling: Meaning, purpose and types- Normal probability curve and its characteristics, probability and non-probability sampling techniques, sampling errors

UNIT- 5: Statistics in Research: Parametric statistics - measures of central tendency – mean, mode and median; measures of variability - range, quartile deviation, standard deviation; Tests - 't' test, Z - test, F - test, Pearson correlation; Non parametric statistics - chi-square (χ^2 test), Mann-Whitney 'U' test, Spearman correlation test

UNIT- 6: Research report writing: APA style - Introduction, formatting styles, references and citations, Appendix, overall writing style. Computer applications in research – text development, MS Word, data collection, SPSS and review of literature, data analysis and interpretation.

References:

1. Kerlinger F. N. (1986). *Foundation of Behavioural Research*. Surjeet Publication, Delhi.
2. K.D. Broota- Experimental Designs in Behavioural Research.
3. Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed). Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications.
4. Kothari C.R.,(2008), *Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques*, Wiley and Eastern Ltd., New Delhi,
5. Singh, A. K. (2016). *Tests, measurements and research methods in behavioral sciences (5th ed.)*. Patna: Bharati Bhawan Publishers.

PSYCHOLOGY SYLLABUS FOR Ph.D ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
PAPER-II (CORE SUBJECT)

1. Emergence of Psychology:

Introduction to Psychology, branches of Psychology, history of Psychology, Eastern and Western perspectives of Psychology, Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviourism, Psychoanalytical, Gestalt, Humanistic-Existential, Transpersonal, Cognitive revolution, Multiculturalism.

2. Attention, Perception, learning, Memory and Forgetting:

Attention- forms of attention, Models of Attention, Perception, and Approaches to the study of Perception, Gestalt and Physiological approaches, perceptual organization, perceptual constancy- Size, shape, and Colour, Illusions, Perception of form depth and movement.

Learning processes: Fundamental theories: Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull, Classical Conditioning, procedure, phenomena and related issues, Instrumental learning: Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues: Reinforcement: basic variables and schedules, behaviour modification and its applications.

Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning, verbal learning and discrimination learning.

Memory and Forgetting: Memory processes: Encoding, storage, retrieval, stages of memory: sensory memory, short term memory (working memory), long-term memory (declarative – episodic and semantic, procedural)

Theories of Forgetting: Interference, retrieval failure, decay, motivated forgetting.

3. Biological basis of behaviour:

Sensory systems: general and specific sensations, receptors and processes, neurons, structure, functions, types neural impulse, synaptic transmission, neurotransmitters, the central and peripheral nervous system- structure and functions, neuroplasticity, muscular and glandular system- types and functions, biological basis of motivation: thirst, hunger, sleep and sex. Genetics and behaviour: chromosomal structure, nature and nurture controversy.

4. Personality, motivation and emotions: Meaning, definition, determinants of personality, personality assessment, Approaches to study personality: Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, social learning, trait and type, cognitive humanistic, existential, transpersonal Psychology.

Other theories: Rotter's locus of control, Seligman's explanatory styles. Kohlberg's theory of moral development.

Basic motivational concepts: instincts, needs, drives, arousal, incentives, motivational cycle, types of motives, achievement, affiliation and power motivational competence. Approaches to the study of motivation.

Emotions: Types of emotions, physiological correlates, theories of emotions: James-Lange theory, Cannon –Bard theory, Schachter and Singer theory, Lazarus, Lindsley theory. Emotional Intelligence, measurement of emotional intelligence, techniques to improve emotional intelligence.

Conflicts: sources and types.

Stress and coping: concepts, models, type A, B, C, D Behaviours, stress management strategies (biofeedback, music therapy, breathing exercises, progressive muscular relaxation, guided imagery, mindfulness, meditation, yogasana, stress inoculation training).

5. Thinking, reasoning, creativity and Intelligence:

Thinking: meaning, definitions, types, theoretical perspectives on thought processes: associationism, Gestalt, Information processing, Feature integration model,

Reasoning- meaning, definition types of reasoning

Problem solving-meaning, definition, stages, strategies of problem solving.

Concept formation: rules, types and strategies, role of concepts in thinking and reasoning, language and thought, problem solving, types, strategies and obstacles. Decision making: types and models.

Intelligence: Meaning, definition, classification, Spearman, Thurstone, Jensen, Cattell, Gardner, Sternberg: Goleman, Das, Kar and Parrila. Assessment of Intelligence.

6. Human development:

Developmental processes: nature, principles, developmental milestones, factors in development, physical, psychological, emotional, social development, stages of development, characteristics of different age groups, successful aging,

Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behaviouristic, and Cognitive.

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

7. Social Psychology:

Nature, scope, goals and history of social psychology

Traditional theoretical perspectives, Field theory, Cognitive Dissonance, Sociobiology, Psychodynamic approaches, social cognition.

Social perception (communication attributions): attitude-meaning, definition, dimensions of attitude, prejudice, stereotypes, discrimination, social distance, formation of attitude, its change, measurement of attitudes, cultural context, prosocial behaviour, altruism.

Group and social influence: social facilitation, social loafing, social influence, obedience, conformity, peer pressure, persuasion, compliance, social power, reactance.

Aggression: aggression-meaning, definition, causes of aggression, methods of controlling aggression, group dynamics, leadership style and its effectiveness. Theories of intergroup relations

Leadership: Meaning, definition, characteristics of good leader, effective leadership, types of leaders.

Applied Social Psychology: health, environment and law, personal space crowding, territoriality.

- 8. Clinical Psychology:** Normality and abnormality, classification of mental disorders, ICD classification, DSM-V Classification, Psychoses and neurosis, Stress and anxiety disorders, mood disorders, personality disorders, aging disorders, Psychoanalysis, Person-centred, Gestalt, Existential, Acceptance commitment therapy, behaviour therapy, REBT, CBT, MBCT, Play therapy, Positive Psychotherapy, Transactional Analysis, Dialectic behaviour therapy, Art therapy, performing art therapy, family therapy.

Counselling: Process, skills and techniques.

- 9. Organizational Psychology:** Meaning, definition, nature, scope and goals of organizational psychology, organizational structure, organizational change, organizational development, vocational guidance and selection, job analysis, job satisfaction, stress at work, personality differences, human abilities and aptitude assessment, cooperation, competition, power and politics in organization, communication, decision making , group behaviour, conflicts, human resource management.

- 10. Psychological testing and Assessment:** Meaning, definition, importance of psychological assessment, Types of tests, test construction: item writing, item analysis, test standardization: reliability, validity and norms, areas of testing: intelligence, creativity, neuropsychological tests, aptitude, personality assessment, interest inventories. Attitude scales: semantic differential, staples, Likert scale. Computer based Psychological testing, Applications of Psychological testing in various settings: clinical, organizational, education, counselling, military, career guidance.

- 11. Research Methodology:** Research Designs, parametric and non-parametric statistics, research report writing, APA Style.

