

Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Exam

Subject: - Psychology

To come in force from June 2020

Subject content -- 50 Marks

Research Methodology-50 Marks

Total ... 100 Marks

Subject content -50 Marks

Modern General Psychology (Basic Psychological Processes)

1- INTRODUCTION :

- Historic development of the definition of Psychology.
- Goals of Psychology.
- Nature of Psychology as a Science.
- Scope of General Psychology.
- Broad fields of Psychology.

2- METHODS OF PSYCHOLOGY :

- Introspection.
- Observation.
- Experimental method.
- Case study.
- Questionnaire method.
- Interview method.

3- HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT :

- Meaning of heredity and how it is transmitted.
- Environment – its meaning and importance.
- Studies of heredity and environment.
- Complementary nature of heredity and environment.

4- BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF BEHAVIOUR :

- Human evolution.
- Genes and behaviour.

- Hormones and glands.
- The nervous system.
- The neuron.
- The Central nervous system and the Peripheral nervous system.
- The cerebral hemispheres.
- Monitoring neural activity.

5- SENSORY PROCESSES :

- Meaning of sensation.
- Types of sensations. Organic sensations static sensitivity, kinesthetic sensations
- Visual sensation :- Structure of the human eye, nature of visual stimulus, visual process – Colour blindness.
- Auditory Sensation :- Structure of the human ear, nature of the auditory stimulus, auditory process.

6- ATTENTION :

- Meaning of attention
- Nature of attention
- Factors determining attention

7- PERCEPTUAL PROCESS :

- Meaning and nature of Perception
- Perceptual organization
- Organizing factors in Perception
- Form, Space and depth perception.
- Illusion and Hallucination

8- FEELING AND EMOTION :

- Meaning and nature of feeling
- Meaning and nature of emotion
- Nature of emotional experience
- Types of emotion
- Organic changes in the various types of emotion. Their measuring instruments
- Emotional expression
- Role of autonomous nervous systems.

9- MOTIVATION :

- Biogenic, Psychological and sociogenic motives.

- Other human motives.
- Conflict and frustration.

10– LEARNING :

- Meaning and nature of learning (Motivation, Association and Reinforcement)
- Factors affecting learning
- Methods of learning (Learning by conditioning by trial and error, by insight)
- Acquaintance with the experiments of pavlov, Thorndike and kohler.
- Basic Processes, Acquisition, Reinforcement, stimulus Generalization Stimulus discrimination, Extinction, Spontaneous recovery.
- Transfer of training

11– MEMORIES AND FORGETTING :

- Ingredients of memory – Encoding storage and retrieval processes
- Kinds of memory
- Forgetting, its explanation, Decay, Interference, retrieval failure, motivated forgetting and amnesia.

12– THINKING AND REASONING :

- Meaning of thinking
- Nature of thinking process
- Types of thinking
- Formation and meaning of Concept.
- Reasoning

Types of reasoning. Problem solving approaches, strategies of problem solving.

13– INTELLIGENCE :

- Definition of intelligence
- Types of intelligence
- Measurement of intelligence
- Levels of intelligence
- Types of intelligence test, Artificial intelligence, Computer functions comparison of computer with human intelligence.

14– PERSONALITY :

- Meaning of personality – Types of personality
- Biological and socio cultural determinant
- Techniques of assessment.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1- INTRODUCTION :

Definition, Nature goal and scope of Social Psychology Historical development of Social Psychology, Social Psychology and other social sciences. General Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology, Utility and value of social Psychology.

2- METHODS OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY :

Stages in the development of the Scientific study. Introspection, General observation. Interview, Questionnaire, Experimental procedure, Projective technique, Sociometry.

3- DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR :

Social motivation and social incentives. Human behaviour, Biogenic and sociogenic, Physiological drives. Psychological – Social drives, Social incentives.

4- SOCIAL INTERACTION :

Importance of Social interaction, Types of Social interaction, Modes of social interaction. Co-operation, competition, conflict accommodation, Mechanism of social Interaction, Imitation, Suggestion, Sympathy, Social facilitation, Social inhibition, Identification, projection.

5- SOCIAL NORMS, ROLES AND STATUS :

Social norms, Formation of social norms, The concept of Social Role, Social Roles and Social status.

6- SOCIAL ATTITUDES :

Definition and nature of Social attitudes – Distinguishing feature of attitudes Social studies – Measurement of attitudes, Thurstone scale, Likert methods – Bogardus scale – Guttman technique – Attitude formation and change – Techniques of attitude change.

7- PREJUDICE STEREOTYPES :

Nature and characteristics of Prejudice, Growth of prejudice, Stereotypes, Social distance – prejudices in India Methods for reducing prejudices.

8- PUBLIC OPINION :

Meaning of terms, public opinion and formation of public opinion, Rational and irrational aspects in opinion formation, Leadership and public opinion. Media of mass communication Newspaper, Radio, motion picture, T.V. changing public opinion, Measurement of public opinion.

9- PROPAGANDA :

Nature of propaganda. Education and propaganda, Techniques of propaganda. Motivation and propaganda. Propaganda prophylaxis.

10- GROUPS AND LEADERSHIP :

– What is Group ?
– Kinds of groups, – Primary and Secondary groups, Ingroup – out group. Formal – informal groups.
– Group morale.
– Leadership
– What is Leadership ? Leadership and dominance. Types of leadership. Traits of leaders, situational factor in leadership, Interaction theory of leadership. Functions of a leader, Authoritarian and democratic leadership. Leadership training.

11- AGGRESSION :

– Theoretical perspectives; Trait, situational and Social learning approaches; social and personal determinants of aggression, Prevention and control of aggression, violence

12- POPULATION AND HEALTH :

Psychological factors in population. Factors in birth control. Health behaviours, illness prevention, treatment and health promotion, meeting the challenge to the health of women and children.

13- ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES :

– Noise, Pollution and atmospheric conditions, Design, Personal space and territorially; Density and crowding; Behaviour in response to environmental problems. Intervention for environmental management.

PSYCHOLOGY OF ADJUSTMENT

1- INTRODUCTION :

– Definition – Nature – Importance of Adjustment – field (Scope) – Psychological models of man

2- ORIGIN OF ADJUSTMENT PROBLEM :

Human development – patterning of development, healthy & faulty development – Roll of motivation

3- REACTIONS TO PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT :

Problem of adjustment (strees) – Reaction to adjustive demands – faulty patterns of adjustment.

4- PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT :

Meaning – Identifying areas for adjustment – how adjusted am I ? – Identifying goals.

5- TIME MANAGEMENT & STUDY SKILLS :

Importance –effective & Ineffective time management – Tips to effective time management –Design your study area –how to study –where to study –SQ3R – in class behavior

6- CAREER PLANNING & JOB :

Choosing a career –preparing resume, preparing for interview, getting the interview stage, having a successful interview –tips on starting new job, communicating, how to manage your boss –women in the workplace –job stress.

7- EXERCISE, HEALTH & ADJUSTMENT :

Facts about fitness –fitness program –steps in regular exercise –nutrition for healthy living –effects of smoking on the health –problem of alcoholism –treatment of alcoholism & problem drinking.

8- INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP :

Need for affiliation (relation) –development of relation –intimacy – interpersonal attraction –dating & fear of dating –attraction & love –theory of love.

9- MARRIAGE AND FAMILY :

Marriage motivation –selecting a mate –adjustment in marriage –destabilizing factors in marriage –divorce, causes, effects –what is family (meaning), family structures –families as interactive systems.

10- HUMAN SEXUALITY & ADJUSTMENT :

Biology of sex –patterns of sexual behavior –sexual problems –sexual values for–enjoying sex –sexual harassment – rape.

11- STREES :

Meaning –types, environment, physiological, cultural, psychological stressors –techniques of adjusting stress – positive side of stress.

12- SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT :

School as new experience –factors in adjustment and learning –school as a life situation.

13- OLD AGE ADJUSTMENT : The ageing process –ways of adjustment to the ageing process –sources of adjustment difficulties.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1- INTRODUCTION :

Definition –Scope and problems of physiological psychology; approaches to physiological psychology.

2- METHODS OF STUDY :

Neuroanatomical methods, Electrical recording, stimulation methods, Hormonal and Biochemical methods.

3- BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF BEHAVIOUR :

The internal environment, metabolic machinery Hormones, Enzymes, vitamins, Genes.

4- THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE BRAIN :

Components of neural functioning, neuron, nerve impulse, conduction of nerve impulse, synaptic connections
Reflexes, Reciprocal inhibition, The motor unit, Reaction time.

5- SENSORY MOTOR MECHANISMS :

Skilled movements, sensory experience.

6- PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF PERCEPTION :

Visual perception, Auditory perception, Taste and smell perception, perception of our own body in space. The skin senses, Neural basis of sense Qualities.

7- PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF EMOTION AND MOTIVATION :

The cerebrospinal nervous system, The autonomic nervous system, The endocrine system.

8- PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR :

Mental phenomena and physiological correlates, Retention and cortical correlates, functional organization of the cortex. Thinking and the cortex, learning and the cortex.

9- BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF PERSONALITY:

Intelligence, Feeble-mindedness, Improving intelligence. Drugs and personality, Psychotherapeutic drugs

COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY

1- INSTRUCTION OF COUNSELING :

What is counseling & various Definitions of counseling.

Meaning and purpose of counseling.

Types of counseling.

Goal of counseling and its classification.

The scope of counseling with reference to India.

2- CLASSIFICATION OF THE PROBLEMS :

- Indian student's problems.

- Need of counseling.

3- ROLE OF COUNSELOR :

- Motive of counselor.

- Who can become counselor.

- Education and Training required for counselor.

- Professional issues concerning counselor.

- Ethics involved with the job of counselor.

4- APPLICATION OF COUNSELING :

- Counseling fields.

- Counseling requirements.

5- COUNSELING HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT :

- Stages of development.

- Counseling in America.

- Present stages of counseling development.

- Counseling in India.

6- PROCESS OF COUNSELING :

- Stages of counseling process.

- Counseling environment.

- Interview process for counseling.

- Approach required for counseling.

7- COUNSELING TECHNIQUES :

- Outline of various theories and methods of counseling.
- Role of yoga and meditation in counseling techniques.

8- VARIOUS COUNSELING APPROACH :

- Psychodynamic approach.
- Humanistic approach.
- Behavioral approach.

9- SCOPE OF COUNSELING IN SOCIETY :

- Child counseling.
- Family counseling.
- Career counseling.
- Crisis management counseling.
- Mob / Mass counseling.
- Alcohol / Drug abused counseling.
- School counseling.
- Clinical counseling.

10- COUNSELING :

- Mal adjustment.
- Health.

11- GROUP COUNSELING :

- Meaning, process Types.
- Aims and needs of group counseling.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

- 1- Introductions to psychopathology: The concept of normality and abnormality
- 2- Signs and symptoms of Mental illness : Delusions, Hallucinations, obsessions, compulsions etc.,
- 3- Psychological Models of psychopathology; psychodynamic, Behavioural, Cognitive Behavioural and Existential,
- 4- psychological Assessment of psychopathology; Diagnostic tests, Rating scales, History taking interview, Orientation to projective tests.
- 5- Anxiety Disorders: panic disorder and Agoraphobia, specific phobias, social phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder, Generalized anxiety disorder.
- 6- Soma to form disorders: Dissociative – disorders
- 7- Mood Disorders: Manic episode, Depressive episode, Bipolar affective disorder, Dysthymia.
- 8- Schizophrenia: Delusional disorder, Brief psychotic disorder.
- 9- Disorders due to psycho dire substance use : Alcohol and drug dependence.
- 10- Personality, Impulsive, Borderline, anxious avoidance dependent personality.
- 11- Stress disorders : Stress due to normal calamities like earthquake, storm, etc, and life events.

THEORY AND SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

1- INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY :

Nature and control of mind –nature, type and conditions of perception –classification nature and theory of dream – nature, causes and theory of memory.

2- ASIAN PSYCHOLOGY :

Original approach –Difference between Eastern and Western approaches – yoga and behaviour modification.

3- THE GREAT BEGINNING :

Psycho-physical parallelism and introspectionism. Functionalism Thorndike

4- CONDITIONED REFLEXES :

Pavlov study of the higher nervous processes –conditioning –theory of personality, Bekhterev; reflexology – Soviet Psychology after Pavlov and Bekhterev.

5- BEHAVIORISM AND REDUCTIONISM :

J.B. Watson –Early behaviourists –K.S. Leshley – D.O. Hebb

6 NEO-BEHAVIORISM AND REDUCTIONISM :

E.R. Guthrie – C.L. Hull –B.F. Skinner –E.C. Tolman –G Razran –Influence of psychoanalysis on learning theory – some problems in the theory of learning.

7- FORMIC AND HOLISTIC THEORIES :

W. McDougal –Kurt Goldstein –J.R. Kantor.

8- PSYCHOANALYSIS :

Methodology –Postulates –The unconscious –theory of Instincts –developmental stages –theory of personality – society and culture –psychoanalysis as a philosophy of life.

9- INDIVIDUAL AND ANALYTIC PSYCHOLOGIST :

Alfred Adler –C.G. Jung

10- NEW THEORIES IN PSYCHOANALYSIS :

–Influence of clinical practice on psychoanalysis –Otto rank –further developments in psychoanalysis – psychoanalysis and studies of culture –psychoanalysis and Experimental psychology.

11- THE SOCIOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF PSYCHOANALYSIS :

New ways in psychoanalysis –Karen Homey –Erich from –H.S. Sullivan.

12- PHENOMENOLOGY AND UNDERSTANDING PSYCHOLOGY :

Kant's heritage –Phenomenology –Wilhelm Dilthey.

13- PERSONALISTIC PSYCHOLOGY :

Edward Springer –William Stern –G.W. Allport.

14- GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY :opposition to associationism –theoretical foundation of gestalt –perception, learning and thinking.

15- FIELD THEORY :Field theory Vs. class theory –Lewin's Mathematical concepts and logical constructs –A theory of behavior and personality –group dynamics –Field theory as an experiment in theory construction.

16- SOME CRUCIAL QUESTIONS AND TENTATIVE ANSWERS :

The problem of reductionism – lust for life –beyond pleasure principle – a biosocial approach to personality – convergences and divergences.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1- Definition of clinical psychology.

2- Historical background of clinical psychology

3- Various approaches to clinical psychology.

– Physiological approaches.

– Psychological approaches.

– Psycho – analytical approaches.

– Behavioristic approaches.

–Psychometric approaches.

4- Scope of clinical psychology

Diagnosis –Testing –Therapy –Problems of Rehabilitation –Public Mental Health – Clinical psychology & research.

5– Clinical Diagnosis :

Nature and varieties of clinical diagnosis.

6– Clinical case study method :

Sources of information of clinical case study.

Nature of information for clinical case study.

Limitations of case study.

7– Clinical observation and rating scale :

Limitations of clinical observation.

Reliability of observation.

Validity of observation.

8– Clinical Interview :

Nature of clinical interview.

Significance of clinical interview.

Varieties of clinical interview.

Requirements of clinical interview.

Informations from clinical interview.

Limitation of clinical interview.

9– Introduction to Psychotherapy :

Training of the clinical therapist, aims of psychotherapy various techniques of psychotherapy. Factors influencing the effectiveness of psychotherapy.

10– Psychotherapeutic devices :

Chathersis.

Suggestion.

Hypnotism.

Desensitisation and Reconditioning.

Explanatory & Interpretive psychonetlysis.

Bibliotherapy.

11– Psychoanalytic psychotherapy :

Nature of psychotherapysis

Free Association Method

Dream interpretation

Psychotherapeutic procedure of Psychoanalysis

Limitation of psychoanalysis

12– Group Psychotherapy :

psychodrama

-Play therapy -Non directive Psychotherapy -Recreation therapy -Role of the clinic Evolution

13– Medical Psychotherapy :

Shock Therapy -Insulin Therapy -Psycho surgery -Scope & Limitations of Medical Psychotherapy.

14– Preventive Psychotherapy :

Public mental health conditions and requirements

Analysis of public mental health Difficulties Counseling & Guidance

15– Clinical Psychologist in the clinic

Clinical staff functions of the clinical psychologist -clinical set up -Modern clinical dilemma

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

1- INTRODUCTION :

Define, meaning (OB) –contribution of Taylor, Henry Fayoll challenges, scope & opportunities –what managers do –value of systematic study of OB –contributing disciplines to the OB –developing and OB model.

2– PERSON IN THE ORANIZATION :

biographical characteristics –ability –personality –major personality attributes affecting OB –learning is a behavior shaping tool –personality, job & culture.

3- INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTION & DECISION MAKING :

Factor influencing perception –person & judgments about other –link between perception & decision –optimizing decision making model –alternative decision making models.

4- THE INDIVIDUAL & ORGANIZATION :

values –type of values –attitudes & behavior –primary job related attitudes –what determines job satisfaction –skills involved in changing attitudes.

5- BASIC MOTIVATION CONCEPTS :

motivation process –early and contemporary motivation theory.

6- MOTIVATION APPLICATION :

MBO –behavior modification participative management –performance based compensation –flexible benefits –alternative work schedules –job redesign –employee involvement programs.

7- THE GROUP & ORGANIZATION :

–DEFINING & classifying groups –why do join groups –stages of group development –towards explaining work group behavior –external condition imposed on the group –group member resources –group structure group processes – group task –should management seek cohesive workgroup ?

SECTION – II

8- COMMUNICATION & OB :

–communication function & process –communication fundamentals –key communication skills –group decision making.

9- LEADERSHIP AND POLITICS :

–what is leadership? –trait theories –behaviour theories –contingency theories –recent approaches to leadership.

10- POWER AND POLITICS :

definition of power –leadership & power –bases & sources of power –key to power –power in groups –power in action.

11- CONFLICT, NEGOTIATION & INTERGROUP BEHAVIOUR :

definition –transition in conflict thought –functional Vs dysfunctional conflict –conflict process –negotiation intergroup relations –methods for managing intergroup relations.

12- FOUNDATIONS OF ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE :

what is structure? –Basic organizational concepts –structural variables & OB.

13- ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE :

what is organizational culture ? –creating & sustaining culture –how employees learn culture –organizational culture in action.

14- WORK STRESS :

define stress –understanding stress & its consequences –potential sources of stress –individual differences –stress consequences –stress management strategies.

15- ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT :

nature –forces & managing planned change –resistance to change –organizational development interventional techniques –cultural issues in change & development skills in managing change at individual level.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

1- Definition of Psychological Tests

Uses and types of psychological tests

Characteristics of a good test

2- Parameters of assessment

Psychological scaling and Methods of scaling

3– Principles of Psychological Test Construction:

Content

Item analysis

Sampling procedures

Norms, Reliability, validity

Factor analysis and cross validation.

4– Test Administration

Scoring and interpretation

5– Assessment of General Abilities

The Binet scales

Stanford Binet scales adaptations in India

The wechsler scales

clinical use of stanford Binet and wechsler scales :

6– Individual performance scales :

Uses and limitations.

7– Scale for Infants and Pre–school children

Group scale of intelligence

8– Verbal, Non-verbal and Mix scales :

Scales for elementary and higher levels.

Uses and limitations.

9– Assessment of special Abilities :

Aptitudes and their assessment

Global and unitary approaches

Multifactor test batteries

DAT, GATB and FACT

other tests of special abilities and professional aptitudes uses in guidance and selection

10– Assessment in Educational Set-up :

Tests of educational Achievements General and in special area Uses

11– Assessment of Interest :

Nature of interest

Different approaches to their assessment

strong and kuder inventories.

12– Assessment of attitudes Opinion and values :

Deferent methods of appraising them.

13– Assessment of personality :

self-report inventories

Rating scales

Interview

Projective tests

non projective tests.

14– Socio-metric tests and devi

Research Methodology-50 Marks

1- EXPERIMENTATION IN PSYCHOLOGY :

Purpose, Nature of variables, Techniques of experimental manipulation, impact and control in experiment.
Sources of bias Ethical issues in psychological research.

2- BETWEEN GROUP DESIGNS :

Single factor designing. Randomized Block design, Factorial design, Nested designs.

3- WITHIN –GROUP DESIGNS :

Single and two factors repeated measures designs.

4- MIXED DESIGNS :

– Two or three factors mixed designs with repeated measures on one factor.

5- LATIN – SQUARE DESIGN :

– Greco – Latin square design.

– Crossover design.

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS)

– Normal probability curve and its characteristics

– Standard score, Tabulating and graphing.

– Testing significance of Mean and other statistics.

– Testing significance between Means and between other statistics X 2 test.

– Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

– Preparation of Data for computer analysis.

– Familiarization with software packages of statistics and their application.

--SPSS , R- open source

1- The Research Process :

– Major Step.

– Inter dependent of social psychologies theory and methods

2- Selection and formations of Research Problem :

– Formulating hypothesis

– Concepts working definition

3- Research Design :

– Exploratory and descriptive studies.

– Testing causal hypothesis

4- Data Collection :

– unstructured and structured

– observation

5- Questionnaires and their construction

6- Interviews :

– Interviews – Projective and other methods.

7– Available data's as services materials such as statistics documents records registration and census data.

8– – Indices

– Autobiographies, diaries, personal documents life histories mass communications.

9– Sampling :

– Sample Surveys

– One group design. Non equivalent control group design, Interrupted time series design. Multiple time series designs.

10– Longitudinal and Cross section Designs of survey field studies.

11– Experiments in field setting.

– Analysis and interpretation of data

12– The research report

--Report writing

– Application of research.

BY:

Dr. Rudresh M. Vyas

H.O D, PSYCHOLOGY

M.T.B Arts College, SURAT-1