

Syllabus of Ph.D. Entrance Examination

10. PSYCHOLOGY

- 1. Experimental Approach:** Perception: Gestalt, Behaviouristic and Psychological approaches; Perception of form, Perceptual constancies; Depth and space perception; Movement perception; real and apparent; Perceptual defense; Perceptual vigilance' Time perception. Effects of set and motivational variables on perception, Learning: Theories of Learning: Thorndike, Tolman, Hull skinner and Guthrie. Conditioning: Classical and Operant: Phenomenon and its different paradigms; Differences between classical and operant conditioning, and extinction of conditioned response. Generalization and discrimination Types and patterns of reinforcement., Memory and Forgetting: Sensory, short term and long term memories: Material and methods. Concept and causes of forgetting. Retroactive and proactive inhibitions. Information Processing Model. Motivation: Definition, Types of motives: Biogenic, sociogenic motive: Theories of motivation- Maslow's need hierarchy theory, Herzberg's two factor theory, McClelland's need theory. Measurement of motives. Emotion: Concept of emotion and physiological correlates of emotion. Theories of emotion: James Lange, Cannon- Basrd and Activation theory.
- 2. Basic social processes: Introduction:** Subject matter and definition of social psychology, historical sketch of social psychology, importance of social psychology as an applied science. Methods of social psychology: Field study, Field experiment, Sociometric and Survey. Socialization: Meaning, stages and process of socialization. Theories of socialization:

Psychodynamic, Social learning, symbolic- cognitive and Durkheim. Principles and agencies of socialization. Principles of Social Behaviour: Nature, types and laws or principles of imitation, importance of imitation in social life. Meaning and classification of suggestion. Conditions for effective suggestion, role of suggestion in social life. Nature and types of sympathy, role of sympathy in social life. Social Motives: Meaning of social motivation. Types of social motives- achievement, approval, power and aggression motives. Measurement of social motives. Attitude: Nature of attitude, affiliation, formation of attitude, factors affecting attitude change, Theories of attitude change. Measurement of attitude. Social Norms and Conformity: Meaning, characteristics and formation of social norms. Nature and characteristics of conformity behavior. Factors influencing conformity, Theories of conformity, Compliance and obedience. Interpersonal Attraction: Meaning of interpersonal, attraction, determinants of interpersonal attraction, and theories of interpersonal attraction: Balance, Reinforcement Exchange, Equity and Complimentary need theory. Social Change: Nature, Type and characteristics of social change, Theories of social change, factors of social change resistance to change. Social change in Indian Perspective. Role of Sanskritization, modernization, westernization in social change. Present Social Problems: Meaning and characteristic of social problem. Types: Poverty, deprivation, social tension, communalism, hindrances in the way of national integration and problems in promoting national integration. Ethnicity and Ethnic identity.

3. **Statistics in Psychology:** The Basis of Statistical Inference: Basic issues in inference, meaning, concept and importance, Estimation of parameters, Basis for choosing appropriate statistical test for analysis of data. Parametric Statistics: Reliability of mean and other statistics, concept, meaning and computation of standard error of Mean, Standard deviation, Percentage and Coefficient of correlation. Hypothesis Testing: One tailed and two tailed test, Type-I and Type-II errors, Basic concept of difference between means, critical ratio and t-test assumptions, uses, calculation. Analysis of variance: One way and two way. Non Parametric Statistics: Distinctive features of parametric and non-parametric statistics and their uses. Concepts, uses and calculation of chi-square, Median test, Sign-test and Mann Whitney U-test. Measures of Relationship: Calculation and uses of product moment, biserial, point- biserial, tetra choric coefficient, and contingency coefficient of correlation. Significance of co-relational analysis in psychological research, regression and prediction. Multivariate Statistics: Nature and importance of multivariate analysis in Social Science Research. Factor analysis- assumptions, methods and interpretation.
4. **Research Methods:** Nature of Psychological Research: Nature and purpose of Psychological research, Problems, Hypothesis, Variables, Types of research: Experimental, Co relational and Ex-post facto research. Experimental Control: The nature and problem of experimental control, manipulation of independent and dependant variables, Techniques of control. Research Design: Meaning, purpose and principles of research design. Between group design- Single factor designing. Randomized block design, Factorial

design and Nested Design. Sampling: Meaning and purpose, Types of sampling techniques: Simple random, Stratified, Cluster, Quota, Purposive and Accidentals sampling, Sampling error. Methods of Data Collection: Experimental, interview, Observation, Questionnaire, Methodology and Sociometry. Qualitative Research: Meaning and futures of qualitative research, Content analysis, Case, Study and Action research. Report Writing: Steps and style of report writing. (APA) interpretation of research data. Ethical issues in Psychological Research.

5. **Assessing human personality:** Introduction: Concept of personality, definition, nature and scope and issues of personality. Determinants of Personality: Biological, Psychological, Environmental: Social and Cultural Cognitive: Cognitive Style and Locus of Control Theoretical Approaches: Psychoanalytical: Freud, Adler, Jung & Neo Freudian. Dispositional approaches: Allport, Cattell, Eysenck, Murray's need theory, McClelland, Atkinson. Behavioural and Cognitive Approach Mischel, Skinner, Dollard & Miller Bandura & Festinger. Phenomenological Approach Centered Kelly & Rogers and Maslow. Techniques of Measurement: Psychometric and Projective techniques.
6. **Guidance and Counseling:** Introduction: Meaning and definition of guidance, aim and purpose of guidance, basic principles of guidance, types of guidance, group guidance. Psychological Bases of Guidance: Intelligence, personality, aptitude and interest. Areas and technique of Guidance: Vocational and educational guidance program in schools and colleges, Importance scope and problem of vocational and

educational guidance, Techniques of collecting information about the individual for guidance and counseling.

Counseling: Meaning and definition of counseling, aim and purpose of counseling, characteristics of counseled and counselors, role and function of the counselor, systematic counseling. Areas and approaches of Counseling:

Educational, vocational, family, behavioural, drug ad, mental retardation, marriage and Career Counseling. Psychoanalytic. Client- centered, Existential and Behavioural. Counseling process: External conditions and preparation, structuring the counseling relationship, counseling interview and degree lead by counselor, nonverbal behavior, group counseling approach. Evaluation of counseling: Nature and purpose, steps in evaluation and outcome research Follow- up and Termination of Counseling.

7. **Psychopathology:** Approaches of Psychopathology: Psychodynamic approach, Behaviouristic approach, Humanistic approach, Existential approach, Cognitive approach Classifications in Psychopathology: W.H.O. classification (ICD-10), Multiaxial System (DSM. IV-R) Anxiety Disorders: Nature, Etiology and Symptoms of panic, phobic, generalized anxiety disorders, Obsessive-compulsive disorder. Somatoform Psycho physiological Disorders: Nature, Etiology and Symptoms of Conversion and dissociative disorder. Nature and types of psycho physiological disorder, Etiology and symptoms of gastro-intestina respiratory, cardiovascular and skin disorders. Schizophrenia and Delusional Disorders: Types, symptoms and etiology of schizophrenia and paranoia. Mood Disorders: Etiology, and symptoms of uni-polar, bi-polar depressive

disorders. Personality Disorders: Meaning and types of personality disorders. Etiology of impulsive control disorders, substance related disorders (alcoholic and nicotine), sexual disorders. Organic Mental Disorder: Clinical features of organic mental disorders, organic system syndrome, delirium & dementia and alzheimer.

8. **Clinical Assessment:** Introduction: Brief history and scope of Clinical psychology, the current status of Clinical psychology, role of Clinical psychologists, professional ethics. Clinical Assessment: Nature and purpose of Clinical assessment formal and informal assessment, different stages in assessment process. Tests in Clinical Use: Role of psychological test in psycho diagnosis; Different tests in clinical uses: The wechlar; Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), MMPI, TAT and Rorschach. Psychotherapy: Nature of Psychotherapy, Client- Therapist relationship, biological based therapies, Psychodynamic Therapy: Freudian Psychoanalysis. Behaviour Modification: Extinction Systematic desensitization, aversion therapy, modeling, token economy, assertiveness and biofeedback, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy: Rational emotive therapy, cognitive therapy. Huministic Therapy: Existential Therapy: Person centered therapy, Gestalt therapy, Group Therapy: Encounter group therapy, Psychodrama, Sensitivity Training.
9. **Organizational behavior:** Historical Context of organizational behaviour: History of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, scope, role of psychologist in organization, Organization: Nature, structure, and issues of organization; methods to study organization, significance of

organization in human affairs, status of organizational behavior in India.

Theoretical Framework: Contribution of Tayhor, Weber, Fayoll in the development of Industrial Psychology and Organizational Behavior: Modern organizational theories: Diagnosis and linking- Pin. Organizational Development: Meaning and assumption; the process of organizational development and its characteristics; structural and human process, intervention techniques of organizational development. Organizational Culture: Meaning and characteristics, maintenance and function, process of developing organizational culture, approaches to change in organizational culture, Organizational Effectiveness: Job Design Concept and approaches, Job enhancement, Job enrichment and quality of work life. Approaches to organizational effectiveness- function and system resource approaches.

10. Human Resource Management: Introduction: Origin and nature of Human Resource Management: Definition and Characteristics of HRM and personnel management, Functions of HRM. Human Resource Planning: Definition, New steps of human resource planning: process, factors influencing human resource planning, Development of Human Resources: Nature of HRD, relationship of HRD to other HRM function and Identification and purpose of need assessment; the training methods; Enhancement of training programs. Recruitment and Selection: Stages of recruitment and selection; recruitment process, steps in recruitment

process, elements of good recruitment policy; Criteria of effective selection devices.

Performance Management: Process and functions of performance appraisal; Criteria for a good appraisal system; What to measure in appraisal; Methods of appraising performance objective and subjective, enhancing performance appraisal system and potential evaluation.

Compensation and Benefit Programs: Job evaluation- Concept, methods and problems, pay structure- Methods of payment; Barriers to pay for performance success. The role of benefits in reward systems and type of benefits, Safety and Health: Stress and Job burnout: Nature causes, consequences and management.