

Ph.D. Entrance Examination

SYLLABUS PSYCHOLOGY

I. General Psychology

1. Introduction

- Psychology as a scientific study of behavior.
- Biological and socio-cultural bases of behavior.
- Applications of psychology.

2. Sensory and perceptual processes:

- Structure and function of visual and auditory senses;
- Attention: selective, sustained and divided attention.
- Perception: Nature and determinants;
- Gestalt laws of perceptual organization.

3. Learning and memory:

- Classical and instrumental conditioning: Components, procedures and types; schedules of reinforcement.
- Memory: Sensory, short-term and long-term memory; forgetting and its causes.

4. Emotion and Motivation:

- Nature of emotion; autonomic, expressive and cognitive components.
- Theories of emotion: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer and Lazarus
- Motivation: Nature and types; need hierarchy model.

5. Individual differences:

- Personality: Trait and type approaches; assessment of personality.
- Intelligence: Structure and measurement.

II. Social Psychology

1. Introduction to Social Psychology

- Social Psychology and Related Disciplines
- Social Psychology and Sociology
 - Social Psychology and Personality Psychology
 - Levels of Explanation
- Social Psychology and Human Values

2. The Self in a Social World

- Self-Concept: Who Am I?
 - Development of the Social Self
 - Self-Knowledge
- Perceived Self-Control
 - Self-Efficacy
 - Locus of Control
 - Learned Helplessness Versus Self-Determination
- Self-Serving Bias
 - Explanations for Positive and Negative Events
 - Self-Esteem Motivation
 - Reflections on Self-Efficacy and Self-Serving Bias

3. Social Beliefs and Judgments

- Explaining Others
 - Why We Study Attribution Errors
 - The Fundamental Attribution Error
 - Judgmental Overconfidence
 - Heuristics
 - Illusory Thinking
 - Mood and Judgment

4. Prejudice: Disliking Others

- The Nature and Power of Prejudice
- What Is Prejudice?
- Social Sources of Prejudice
- Social Inequalities
- Social Identity
- Conformity
- Emotional Sources of Prejudice
- Frustration and Aggression: The Scapegoat Theory

III. Statistics

1. Descriptive Statistics - Definition, frequency distribution, graphs, measures of central tendency, measures of variability, normal

- probability curve, skewness, kurtosis, percentiles
2. Correlation - Definition, correlation coefficient, scatter plot, regression analysis
 3. Inferential Statistics - Definition, sampling error, parametric statistics, non-parametric statistics, sample size, p value, statistical significance

IV. Developmental Psychology

1. Introduction to Lifespan Development
 - Lifespan Perspective
 - Conceptions of Age
 - Periods of Development
 - Issues in Lifespan Development
 - Historical Theories on Development
 - Contemporary Theories on Development
 - Research Methodologies in the field of Developmental Psychology
 - Conducting Ethical Research
2. Heredity, Prenatal Development, and Birth
 - Heredity
 - Genotypes and Phenotypes
 - Genetic Disorders
 - Chromosomal Abnormalities
 - Behavioral Genetics
 - Prenatal Development
 - The Germinal Period
 - The Embryonic Period
 - The Fetal Period
 - Prenatal Brain Development
 - Teratogens
 - Maternal Factors
 - Prenatal Assessment
3. Infancy and Toddlerhood
 - The Brain in the First Two Years
 - Infant Sleep
 - From Reflexes to Voluntary Movements
 - Motor Development

- Sensory Capacities
- Piaget and the Sensorimotor Stage
- Language & Components of Language
- Temperament
- Infant Emotions
- Forming Attachments

4. Early Childhood

- Brain Maturation
- Motor Skill Development
- Sexual Development in Early Childhood
- Nutritional Concerns
- Piaget's Preoperational Stage
- Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory of Cognitive Development
- Self-Concept
- Theories of Gender Development.

5. Middle, Late Childhood & Adulthood

- Physical Development
- Language Development
- Theories of Intelligence
- Intellectual Disability and Giftedness
- Children with Disabilities
- Kohlberg's Stages of Moral Development
- Emerging and Early Adulthood
- Middle Adulthood and Midlife Crisis
- Women in Midlife
- Late Adulthood
- The "Graying" of the World

V. Industrial Psychology

1. Introduction to HRM, functions and systems of HRM
2. Difference between Personnel Management and HRM
3. Manpower planning, job analysis, recruitment, selection, orientation,
4. Training & Development, Objectives, Training Need Analysis
5. Types and Methods of Training, training evaluation
6. Performance Appraisal, Types of Appraisal, MBO,
7. 360 Appraisal, Feedback Mechanism
8. Wage & Salary Administration, Fringe Benefits, Incentives, labour laws
9. Pertaining to Wage & Salary Administration
10. Trade Union , objectives, registered and recognised TU,
11. Collective Bargaining, distributive and Integrative bargaining
12. Industrial Dispute, Types- Conciliation, Board of conciliation,
13. Arbitration and adjudication
14. HR Audit and Ethics

VI. Clinical Psychology

1. Meaning and Definition of Psychopathology; Historical views of abnormal behavior;
2. Classifying Abnormal Behavior – Different models of classifications, ICD-10 & DSM V classification, diagnosis, treatment and psychotherapies.
3. Models or view points for abnormal behavior- Biological, Psychodynamic, Behavioral, Interpersonal and Cognitive Perspectives, Socio-cultural viewpoints
4. Stress – Related Disorders, Anxiety, Obsessive Compulsive and Related Disorders
5. Mood Disorders, Schizophrenia Spectrum and Other Psychotic Disorders & Delusional Disorders
6. Somatic Symptom and Related Disorders and Dissociative Disorder