# Syllabus for Ph.D. Entrance Test

### Unit I: Perception, Learning, Memory and Forgetting

Perception: Theories of perception- Gestalt, Behaviouristic and Physiological theory; Learning: Theories of Learning- Thorndike. Pavlov's Classical Conditioning: Cognitive approaches in learning- Latent learning, Observational learning, Verbal learning and Discrimination learning; Memory: Types of memory; Models of memory- Structural model, Information processing model, Level of processing model; Forgetting: Theories of forgetting-Decay theory, Interference theory, Failure of retrieval theory and Motivated forgetting theory;

#### Unit II: Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity

Thinking: Thinking and Imagination; cognitive map; Theories of Thinking; Role of set in thinking; Problem solving-Types and strategies; Decision making-Types and models; Intelligence: Theories of Intelligence- Spearman, Thurston and Thorndike, Measurement of Intelligence Creativity: Nature and stages; Factor influencing Creativity; Artificial intelligence; Relationship between intelligence and creativity.

#### Unit III: Personality, Motivation, Emotion

Personality: Indian approaches to personality; Psychoanalytic Theory; Neo-Freudian Theory; Social Learning Theory- Dollard and Miller, Bandura; The Humanistic Theories-Carl Rogers' Self theory; Maslow's Self- Actualization theory; Determinants of Personality-Biological and Socio-cultural; Motivation: Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, Needs, Drives, Arousal, Incentives; Motivational Cycle; Social Motives- Achievement, Affiliation and Power; Emotion: Theories of emotions- James-Lange, Canon-Bard.

#### Unit IV: Biological basis of Behaviour

Neuron: Structure, functions, types, nerve impulse, synaptic transmissions: Neurotransmitters; The Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems- Structure and functions. Methods of Physiological Psychology; Biological basis of Motivations- Hunger.

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Thirst, Sleep, Pain and Sex; Biological basis of Emotion- The Limbic system, Hormonal regulation of behaviour.

## Unit V: Psychological Research

Types of research; Stages of research; Hypothesis-Types of hypothesis- Directional - Non directional and Null hypothesis; Research design-Types of research design-Experimental and Non-Experimental research design; Sampling- Probability and Non-probability sampling; Research Method- Interview, Observation and Questionnaire-Nature and types of questionnaire.

#### Unit VI: Social Psychology

Status of social psychology in India; Social perception and Group affiliation; Subliminal perception; Self-perception and Social cognition; Group dynamics and Group cohesiveness; Group and social influence; Intergroup conflict; Leadership styles and effectiveness; Pro-social behaviour-Nature and factors: Ways of increasing pro-social behaviour.

## Unit VII: Abnormal Psychology

Models of abnormal behavior-Psychodynamic Model; Humanistic Model; Biological Model; Socio-cultural Model. Types of Psychosomatic disorder- Hypertension, Gastro-Intestinal disorder, Asthma, Peptic ulcers, Skin disorder and Endocrine disorder. Anxiety Disorders: Generalized anxiety disorder; Post-Traumatic Stress disorder. Anti-Social Personality Disorder: Mental Retardation.

#### Unit VIII: Statistics

Application of statistics in psychology; Measurement in psychology; The Normal Distribution: Nature and properties of Normal distribution curve; Application of normal distribution curve; co-efficient of correlation:

Nature, Types and Utility of correlation; Pearson's product moment correlation; Null Hypothesis: Computation of t- value- For correlated and uncontrolled means, Interpretation

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of t- value; Analysis of Variance (ANOVA): Parametric and Non-parametric statistics- Chi-Square Test.

### Unit IX: Developmental Psychology

Aims and Uses of Development Psychology, Developmental stages, Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, emotional and social; Factors influencing social development; Nature vs. Nurture; Play Behaviour-Theories of play; Importance of play behaviour.

## Unit X: Psychological Testing

Test construction: Item writing, Item analysis; Test standardization: Reliability, Validity and Norms; Types of Test: Intelligence, Creativity, Aptitude, and Personality; Personality assessment-Inventory, Questionnaire and Projective Technique-RT, TAT;

Attitude scales- Semantic differential and Likert scale; Application of Psychological testing in various settings- Clinical, Organizational, Education, Counseling, Milittary, Career and Guidance.

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