Ph.D. Entrance Test - SYLLABUS - 2020

Psychology

Part: 1

(Research Methodology) (50%)

UNIT-1 Research and Psychology.
Meaning of research – objectives of Research – Types of Research – Significance of Research – Research Methods V/s. Methodology – Importance of knowing how Research is Done – Research Process – Criteria of Good Research – Problems encountered by Researchers in India. Methods of Psychological research: Experimental, quasi experimental, case studies, field studies and cross cultural studies.

UNIT-2 : Selecting the Research Problem :
What is Research Problems – Selecting the problem – Necessity of defining the problem – Technique involved in defining problem –Meaning and types of variables –meaning and types of Hypotheses –characteristics of a good hypothesis, Suggestions for hypothesis construction.

UNIT-3 : Research Design :
Meaning of Research Design - Need for Research Design – Features of a Good Design – Important concepts relating to Research Design – Different types research design and testing causal hypothesis.

UNIT: 4 Sampling
Meaning and types of Sampling- Probability and non- Probability Sampling Methods, Need of Sampling- Random Sampling- simple and stratified random sampling- other types of sampling

UNIT-5: Tools of Research:
Questionnaire – Interview – Observation- Survey Method – Rating Scales – other tools : Check list – Socio-metry – Q sort technique – the Semantic Differential technique and Psychological Testing, Characteristics of a good Psychological Test- Types of Reliability and Validity of Psychological Test.

Part: 2

(Core Subject Content) (50%) (UGC NET Paper II Syllabus)

1. Perceptual Processes

Approaches to the Study of Perception : Gestalt and physiological approaches

Perceptual Organization : Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organization

Perceptual Constancy : Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion; Perception of Depth and Movements.

Role of motivation and learning in perception

2. **Learning Process**

Classical conditioning : Procedure, Phenomena and related issues

Instrumental learning : Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues

Reinforcement: Basic variables and schedules Verbal learning : Methods and materials, organizational processes

3. Memory and forgetting

Memory processes : Encoding, Storage, Retrieval

Stages of memory : Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term

Memory (LTM)

Episodic and Semantic memory ■ Theories of Forgetting: Interference,

decay, retrieval

4. Thinking and Problem Solving

Theories of thought processes : Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing

Concept formation : Rules and strategies ;

Reasoning: Deductive and inductive ?(c

Problem-solving: Type and strategies >ji Role of concepts in thinking

5. Motivation and Emotion

Basic motivational concepts : Instincts, needs, drives, incentives, motivational cycle

Approaches to the study of motivation : Psychoanalytical, ethological, S-R Cognitive, humanistic

Biological Motives : Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex .

Social Motives : Achievement, affiliation, approval

Exploratory behaviour and curiosity Physiological correlates of emotions

Theories of emotions : James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer Conflicts : Sources and types

6. Human Abilities

Intelligence : Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants Theories of intelligence : Spearman, Thurston, Guilford Individual and group differences : Extent and causes Measurement of human abilities

7. Personality

Determinants of personality : Biological and socio-cultural

Approaches to the study of personality : Psychoanalytic, neo-freudian, social learning, trait and type, cognitive

Personality assessment: Psychometric and projective tests

Self-concept: Origin and development

8. Measurement and testing

Test construction: Item writing, item analysis

test standardization : Reliability, validity and norms

Types of tests : Intelligence, aptitude, personality - characteristics and important examples

Attitude scales and interest inventories .

Educational measurement and evaluation

9. Biological Basis of Behaviour

Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms Neural impulse : Origin, conduction and measurement Sensory system: Vision and Audition Human nervous system: Structure and functions