

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
A.M.U., Aligarh.**

Syllabus for Ph.D. Admission Test 2020-21

Section- B

Statistics

- Concepts and uses of measures of central tendency and variability: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation, Variance.
- Correlation and Regression: Pearson's product-moment coefficient, Spearman Rank difference, Phi-coefficient, Biserial and Point-Biserial correlations.
- Multiple regression: assumptions and interpretation of regression model. Types of multiple regression model.

Reliability of Statistics and test of significance

- Meaning, concept and significance of determining reliability of statistics in data analysis.
- T-test and ANOVA: assumptions, calculation and uses.

Applied Cognitive Psychology

Learning

- General Phenomenon of learning: Learning vs. maturation, native response Tendencies and temporary states of the organism (e.g. Fatigue, adaptation and drugs).
- Theories of learning: Pavlov, Skinner & Bandura.

Perceptual Process:

- Visual Perception: Gestalt approaches to Perception and Pattern recognition.

Emotion:

- Meaning and aspect of emotion; Expression of emotion: verbal qualities, Body movements, Facial expression.
- Physiology of emotion: Role of Autonomic Nervous System; Brain and emotion: Role of hypothalamus, amygdala and limbic system.
- Theories: James-Lange theory, Cannon - Bard theory, Cognitive appraisal theory.

Memory:

- Memory Process: Encoding, storage and retrieval.
- Information processing Model of Memory: Sensory memory, Short-term memory and Long-term memory. Distinction between STM & LTM. Implicit and Explicit memory.
- Theories of Forgetting : Decay & Interference

Thinking and Problem Solving:

- Thinking: Definition and types of thinking: Convergent and Divergent thinking.
- Problem solving: strategies- Trial and error, Insight, Algorithm and Heuristics & impediments to problem solving.

Motivation:

- Motivation: Meaning & Nature; Motivational cycle; Sources of motivation.
- Approaches to Motivation: Psychoanalytical, Cognitive, & Humanistic.

Psychopathology

Classification Systems and Major Theoretical Approaches.

- Issues in the classification of abnormal behaviour, multi-axial systems (DSM-IV TR, DSM-V).
- Models for the description of abnormal behaviour - psychodynamic model (Freud). Learning model (Skinner), Humanistic model, Cognitive model.

Psychological Disorders and Approach to Psychopathology

- Major Anxiety disorders: – Brief Clinical Picture of OCD, Phobia, Panic Disorder, GAD, PTSD.

Other Disorders and the theoretical approaches

- Somatoform disorder: types, Psychoanalytic & Socio-cultural theories.
- Psycho physiological Disorder – CHD, Hypertension.

Schizophrenia:

- The DSM IV Diagnosis Positive Negative & other symptoms.
- Types of Schizophrenia.
- Etiology of schizophrenia: Genetic factors. Biochemical factors & Psychological factors.

Mood Disorders:

- General characteristics of Depression & Mania.
- Unipolar and Bipolar mood disorder.

- Theories of Mood Disorder: Beck's theory of Depression, Interpersonal theory of Depression.

Social Psychology

- Social Cognition: Meaning and approaches – attribution approach, schema approach.
- Attitude: Meaning and formation of attitude: Social learning – classical conditioning, instrumental conditioning, observational learning.
- Prejudice: Its nature, causes, and combating measures.
- Theories of pro-social behaviour. Empathy- Altruism theory; egoistic theory.
- Leadership: Nature, types and qualities of effective leader.

Organizational Behaviour

- Content and process theories of motivation: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, Herzberg's Motivation- Hygiene theories of motivation, Alderfer's ERG model, Vroom's expectancy theory and Adam's Equity theory.
- Performance Appraisal: Basic issues, objective and methods.
- Recruitment and selection; Differences between recruitment and selection.
- Training: its importance and goals.

Clinical Psychology

- Behavioural Techniques based on operant and classical conditioning: Token Economy, Systematic Desensitization
- Cognitive – Behaviour Therapies: Ellis' Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy, Beck's Cognitive Therapy.
- Client – Centred Therapy: Basic concepts, Process and Outcomes.
- Ethical Standards: Competence, confidentiality, Client welfare.