

M.PHIL/Ph.D. Entrance Test - SYLLABUS

Psychology Part: 1

(Research Methodology) (50%)

NB: The Research Methodology of 50 MCQs will constitute questions related to English Proficiency, Reasoning Ability, Basic Computer Skills; each of 5 questions – total 15 and 35 Questions of subject specific Research Methodology

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
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