



## INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW

### Ph.D ENTRANCE EXAM

### SYLLABUS

### PSYCHOLOGY

#### **Unit - 1. Foundations of Psychology**

Historical roots of psychology; Schools of psychology, Approaches to Psychology: Behaviouristic, Psychodynamic, Gestalt, Cognitive, & Humanistic, Methods of psychology: Experimental, Correlational, Survey, Longitudinal & Cross-sectional, and Case study.

Biological bases of Behaviour: Sensory systems: General and specific sensations, receptors and processes; Neurons: Structure, functions, types, neural impulse, synaptic transmission. Neurotransmitters; The Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems – Structure and functions. Neuro-physiological methods: EEG, PET, MRI, & fMRI.

Neuropsychological assessment: Approaches and popular neuropsychological assessment batteries: Luria-Nebraska, AIIMS neuropsychological assessment battery. Endocrine system and human behaviour.

#### **Unit - 2. Life-span Human Development**

Developmental processes: Nature, Principles, Factors in development, Stages of Development. Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behaviouristic, and Cognitive.

Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral. Piaget's cognitive development theory; Information processing and social learning theories; Kohlberg's theory of Moral development.

#### **Unit - 3. Psychometrics & Psychological testing.**

Classical Test Theory and Item Response Theory; Approaches of test construction: Rationale, empirical and factor analytic. Types of psychological tests Test construction: Item writing, item analysis.

Test standardization: Reliability, validity and Norms Areas of testing: Intelligence & Aptitude, Creativity, Personality, interest, Attitude. Applications of psychological testing in various

settings: Clinical, Organizational and business, Education, Counseling, Military. Career guidance.

#### **Unit - 4. Attention and Perception**

Attention: Concept, types- selective, divided, and sustained. Attentional automaticity, Theories of selective and sustained attention.

Perception: Approaches to the Study of Perception: Gestalt approach – Figure and Ground, Law of Perceptual Organization; information processing approach to perception-Pattern recognition and its models.

Perceptual Constancy: Size, Shape, and Colour; Illusions Perception of Form, Depth and Movement Role of motivation and learning in perception Signal detection theory: Assumptions and applications Subliminal perception, culture and perception.

#### **Unit - 5. Learning, Memory and Forgetting**

Fundamental theories of learning: Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull, Tolman. Classical Conditioning: Procedure, phenomena, and related issues Instrumental learning: Procedure, phenomena, and theoretical issues; Reinforcement and reinforcement schedules.

Applications of classical and instrumental conditioning in behaviour modification. Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning. Verbal learning and Discrimination learning Biological bases of learning.

Memory processes: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval Stages of memory: Sensory memory, Short-term memory (Working memory), Long-term Memory (Declarative – Episodic and Semantic; Procedural). Theories of Forgetting: Interference, Retrieval Failure, Decay, Motivated forgetting Biological bases of Memory

#### **Unit - 6. Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity**

Theoretical perspectives on thought processes: Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing, Feature integration model Concept formation: Rules, Types, and Strategies; Role of concepts in thinking Types of Reasoning.

Language and thought. Problem solving: Type, Strategies, and Obstacles. Decision-making: Types and models. Intelligence: Concept; Theories: Spearman; Thurstone; Guilford; Jensen; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg; Mayer & Salovey; Goleman; Das, Kar & Parrila.

Creativity: Concept; Theories: Torrance, Getzels & Jackson, Guilford, Wallach & Kogan. Relationship between Intelligence and Creativity

## **Unit - 7. Personality, Motivation and Emotion**

Personality: Concept; Approaches: Trait and Type; Determinants: - Biological and Socio-cultural. Theories of personality: Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, Social learning, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential.

Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, Needs, Drives, Arousal, Incentives, Motivational Cycle. Approaches to the study of motivation: Psychoanalytical, Ethological, S-R Cognitive, Humanistic. Social motives: Achievement, Affiliation and Power Motivational Competence and Self-regulation. Biological bases of motivation.

Emotions: Concept and components; Physiological correlates Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter and Singer, Lazarus, Lindzey, Facial-feedback hypothesis of emotion. Emotion regulation. Biological bases of emotions.

## **Unit - 8. Social Psychology**

Nature, scope and history of social psychology. Traditional theoretical perspectives: Field theory, Cognitive Dissonance, Socio-biological, Psychodynamic Approaches. Social cognition and person perception: Impression formation and its theories; attribution and its theories.

Social attitude: Nature and determinants; Theories of attitude formation and change Group and Social influence [Social Facilitation; Social loafing; Prosocial behaviour]; Social influence [Conformity, Peer Pressure, Persuasion, Compliance, Obedience, Social Power, Reactance].

Aggression. Group dynamics, leadership style and effectiveness. Theories of intergroup relations [Minimal Group Experiment and Social Identity Theory, Relative Deprivation Theory, Realistic Conflict Theory, Balance Theories, Equity Theory, Social Exchange Theory]

## **Unit - 9. Organizational Psychology:**

Historical developments in OB, the organizational system; structural characteristics of organizations; organizational designs; challenges and opportunities for organizational behaviour.

Organizational culture: Nature and types; developing and maintaining organizational culture and customer responsive culture; promoting ethics in organizational culture.

Introduction to Organizational Development: Nature and scope of organizational development, Management of change. Meaning and process of organizational communication, perspectives; direction of communication flow, communication barriers, Communication for organizational effectiveness.

## **Unit-10. Applications of Psychology**

Stress, health, and well-being: Conflicts: Sources and types; Stress and Coping: Concept, Models, Type A, B, C, D behaviours, Stress management strategies [Biofeedback, Music therapy, Breathing exercises, Progressive Muscular Relaxation, Guided Imagery, Mindfulness, Meditation, Yogasana, Stress Inoculation Training].

Wellbeing and self-growth: Types of wellbeing [Hedonic and Eudemonic], Character strengths, Resilience and Post-Traumatic Growth. Health: Health promoting and health compromising behaviors, Life style and Chronic diseases [Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Disease], Psychoneuroimmunology [Cancer, HIV/AIDS].

Clinical Psychology: Psychopathology: Concept, Classification (DSM-5 & ICD-11) and Causes; Mental Status Examination Psychotherapies: Psychoanalytic; Person-centered; Gestalt; Existential, Acceptance Commitment Therapy; Behaviour therapy; Cognitive therapy: REBT, CBT, MBCT; Play therapy; Transactional Analysis, Group and Family therapy. Guidance and counselling: Needs, organizational set up, and techniques of guidance and counselling; Counselling process and skills.

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