

Syllabus for Entrance Exam and Interview

ADVANCED GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Basic concepts – Definition of Psychology – Schools of Psychology – Behaviorist – Gestalt – Psychoanalysis – Humanistic. Scientific methods in Psychology – Application of Psychology – Psychology in Industry, community, family, education, health, self development – Human relations.
- Hereditary and environment – Experimental studies, Growth and maturation – Physiological basis of behaviour – The brain and nervous system – The sensory process – Some general characteristic of senses – Five senses – Perception: Organization – The role of learning in perception – Perception and attention – Perceptual process.
- Learning – Principles and Methods – Classical conditioning – Operant Conditioning – The principle of reinforcement – Multiple response learning – Cognitive learning – Optimizing learning: Programmed learning and automated instruction – Transfer of learning – Role of Reward and punishment in learning.
- Motivation and emotion – Physiological basis of motivation – Current status of motivational concepts – Theories of motivation – Motivational factors in aggression – Emotion – Emotional expression – Theories of emotions.
- Memory and forgetting – Kinds of remembering – Retrieval processes – The nature of forgetting – Two process theories of memory – Improving memory – Language and thought – Symbols and concepts – Structure – Forms of thought -thinking and reasoning – Concept formation.
- Intelligence – Theories of intelligence – Measuring Intelligence – Kinds of intelligence tests – Ability – Formation of aptitude and attitude – Aptitude tests – Creativity and its tests .Intelligence: Spearman; Thurstone; Jensen; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg; Goleman; Das, Kar & Parrila and other theories
- Personality – Definition of Personality – various Personality Theories – Assessment of Personality.

REFERENCES:

1. Clifford T. Morgan, Richard a. King, John R. Weis and John Schopler, “Introduction to Psychology” – 7th Edition. Tata McGraw Hill Book Co. New Delhi, 1993.
2. Ernest R. Hillgard, Richard C. Atkinson, Rita L. Atkinson, “Introduction to Psychology” 6th Edition, Oxford IBH publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1975.
3. Baron.A. Robert, Psychology, Pearson Education Vth Ed., 20021.
4. Lahey Benjamin, B. (2003): Psychology, New York: McGraw Hill
- 5.. Baron, R.A. (2002): Psychology, (5th Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education
6. Robert Frazer & James Fadiman, (2005): Personality and Personal Growth, New Delhi: Pearson Education

7. Freidman, H. S. & Schustack, M. W. (2004): Personality, New Delhi: Pearson Education

8. Hall, C. S. & Lindzey, G. (2004): Theories of Personality, New Delhi: John Wiley.

ADVANCED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Basic concept of social psychology – scope – individual, society and culture - Social Psychology in the new millennium - Research Methods in Social Psychology: Systematic, Correlation and Experimental Methods.
- Social Perception - Nonverbal Communications - Attribution: Understanding the causes of others Behaviour - Theories of Attribution- Kelley's model -Impression Formation and Management - Social Cognition: Social Information-Heuristics and Automated Processing - Sources of Error. Groups: Types and formation - Theories of Group Formation - Co-ordination - Group Decision making –Group Think.
- Interpersonal attraction – Factors determining Attraction - Sociometry -Social Motives -types - Social Influences - Conformity- Compliance - Obedience -Prosocial Behaviour- Why do we help others Situational Factors- Individual characteristics - Empathy - Altruism- Attitude: Components, Formation – influence on Behaviour - Changing the Attitudes - Persuasion - Cognitive Dissonance.
- Prejudice -Discrimination in Action - Origin - Methods to reduce it -Aggression - Theories of Aggression - Types of Aggression - Determinants of Aggression - Environmental causes - prevention and control of Aggression.
- Environmental Influences: The urban environment and social behaviour -Environmental Stress: The hazards of a noisy environment - Temperature and weather as environmental stressors - Temperature and aggression - Air pollution –Effects of negative ions - Personal space – Territorial behaviour – Territorial dominance – architectural designs - Crowding - The effects of too many people and too little space.
- Introduction to criminal : Behaviour - Theories of Crime – Theoretical Perspectives on Human Nature – Disciplinary Perspectives in Criminology – Sociological Criminology – Psychological Criminology – Hate or Bias Crimes – Psychiatric Criminology – Psychoanalytic Tradition – Defining and Measuring Crime –Uniform Crime Reporting System – UCR problems – The National incident-Basted Reporting System – Self – Report Studies – Drug Abuse Self – Report Surveys – Victimization Surveys – Juvenile Delinquency .

REFERENCES:

1. Kuppusamy .B An introduction to Social psychology – Bombay – Asia Publishing House – 1965.
2. Baron and Byrne . Social Psychology, Tata McGraw Hill, 1998.
3. Lindgren, Introduction to Social Psychology.
4. David G Myers, Social Psychology, McGraw Hill Book Company, New Delhi 1988.
5. Shelley, E. Taylor, Letitia Anne Peplau & David O. Sears, (2005): Social Psychology, (12th Edition), New Delhi: Pearson Education.
6. Baron, R. A. & Byrne, D. (2006): Social Psychology, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
7. Myers, D. G. (2006): Social Psychology, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

8. Curt,R.B (1994). The Psychology of Criminal Behaviour Englewood. Cliffs, NJ:Prentice Hall.

LIFE SPAN PSYCHOLOGY

- Basic Concepts – Aspects of Development, Life Span periods – Methods –Non Experimental, Experimental - Stages of Development – Principles of Development – Prenatal period – Birth – Neonatal stage – First year of Life – Early childhood, Middle childhood – Adolescence, Adulthood and old age.
- Physical Development – Motor Skills – Growth rate – Physical health during Adulthood, Physical fitness & energy – Motor functions in old age. Intellectual Development –Approaches: Psychometric, Piagetian and Information processing approach – Cognitive Development – Piaget’s model – Language Acquisition and Development of language, Memory, Intelligence and Moral Development.
- Personality and Social Development – Emotions – emergence of Self – Role of parents and siblings – peer group influence – Psychoanalytic, social learning and cognitive perspectives in the personality development – Emotional problems of childhood – identity crisis in adolescence, relationship with parents and peers, sexual identity- Teenage problems.
- Personality and Social issues in young adulthood - Parenthood – Career planning – Intimate relationship and personal life styles – work life – personal relationship in family and work life
- Old age – Physical changes - Psychomotor functioning – Health & fitness –Health problems – Memory changes – Work and Retirement – Adjustment to Old age - Personal Relations in Late life – Death Bereavement – Purpose and meaning of life.

REFERENCES :

1. Elizabeth B. Hurlock, Developmental Psychology – A Life Span Approach, Fifth Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing co. Ltd,New Delhi.
2. Zubek J.P and Solberg, P.A. Human Development, New York, McGraw Hill Book Co. Ltd., 1954.
3. Papalia, Diane E and Old, Human Development V Ed 1992, Tata McGraw Mill Publishing Co., Ltd
4. Jeffrey E. Hecker, (2005): Introduction to Clinical Psychology, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
5. Robert C Carson, James N Butcher, & Susan Mineka, (2004): Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life, (11th Edition), New York: Pearson Education.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Research Methodology and Statistics Research: Meaning, Purpose, and Dimensions; Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed methods approach Methods of research: Experimental, Quasi-experimental, Field studies, Cross-Cultural Studies, Phenomenology, Grounded theory
- Scientific Method and its goals - Research process – Criteria of good research – Research problem – Criteria for selecting the problem –Defining the research problem- Variables – Hypotheses – Types of Hypotheses – Testing of Hypotheses and their limitations.

- Research Design – Meaning, needs for research design – Important concepts relating to research design – Different Research Designs. Sampling design- Steps in sampling design -Characteristics of good sampling design–Sampling techniques - Sample size and its determination– the approach based on Precision rate, Confidence level and on Bayesian statistics.
- Research Methods – Survey – Experimental, Exploratory – Case study –Cross sectional and longitudinal methods – Selection of Tools – Criteria for selection of tools – Different types of tools Observation, interview, questionnaire, check list, inventories – rating scale, attitude scale – Criteria of good research tool– Reliability, Validity, objectivity and practicability– Standardization of test and Item Analysis.
- Measurement – Concepts of Hypothesis testing - Procedure for hypothesis testing – Important Parametric tests – Hypothesis testing – Hypothesis testing using ‘t’ test, Correlations, ANOVA - Non-parametric tests [Sign Test, Wilcoxon Signed rank test, Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Friedman]. Chi-Square test. Power analysis. Effect size. Correlational Analysis: Correlation [Product Moment, Rank Order], Partial correlation, multiple correlation. Special Correlation Methods: Biserial, Point biserial, tetrachoric, phi coefficient. Regression: Simple linear regression, Multiple regression. Factor analysis: Assumptions, Methods, Rotation and Interpretation. Experimental Designs: ANOVA [One-way, Factorial], Randomized Block Designs, Repeated Measures Design, Latin Square, Cohort studies, Time series, MANOVA, ANCOVA. Single-subject designs. 3. Psychological testing Types of tests Test construction: Item writing, item analysis Test standardization: Reliability, validity and other parameters.
- Scaling Techniques: Meaning – Classification of tests – Steps in test construction – Item evaluation procedure – Reliability: Meaning – Methods – Validity: Meaning – Types – Norms: Meaning – Development of Norms: Steps – Types: Age Equivalent Norm – Grade Equivalent Norm – Percentile Norm – Standard Score Norm – Stanine – Sten scores. Norms Areas of testing: Intelligence, creativity, neuropsychological tests, aptitude, Personality assessment, interest inventories Attitude scales – Semantic differential, Staples, Likert scale. Computer-based psychological testing Applications of psychological testing in various settings.
- Research Proposal – Meaning of Interpretation- Significance of Report writing – Steps in writing report- Types of Reports – Role of computers in Research.

REFERENCES:

1. Guilford J.P. Fundamental Statistics Psychology and Education – New York – McGraw Hill Booth Co. 1965.
2. Fred N. Kerlinger, Foundations of Behaviour Research, Surjeet Publications, 1983.
3. Kothari, C.R. Research Methodology, Willy Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
- 4 . Goodwin, C. J. (1998): Research in Psychology – Methods and Design, (2nd Edition), New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
5. Singh, A. K. (2000): Tests, Measurements and Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences. New Delhi: Bharati Bhawan Publishers.
6. Garret, H. E. (1979): Statistics for Psychology and Education, (9th Indian Reprint), Bombay: Vakils, Feffer and Simon Pvt Ltd.

Clinical Psychology

- Concepts of normality and abnormality; Various Models of Psychopathology: Psychoanalytic, Behavioural, Cognitive, Information processing, Biological Models and other models. Sociobiology of health and Disease, Diagnostic classification of mental and behavioural disorders.
- PSYCHOPATHOLOGY; SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS: Disorders of consciousness, attention, motor behavior, orientation, experience of self, speech, thought, perception, emotion, and memoryattention. Nature, clinical features and etiology of major Mental Disorders of the Adults and their treatment: Stress and Anxiety Disorders, and Schizophrenia, Affective Disorders, Psychosomatic Disorders, Personality Disorders, Substance abuse, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Dissociative Disorders and other disorders/classifications
- Nature and psycho diagnosis of major Mental Disorders of the children and adolescents; Neuro developmental disorders - Clinical features: Intellectual disability, Autism spectrum disorders, Rett's syndrome, Childhood degenerative disorders, Asperger's disorders, Attention deficit hyper active disorder, Specific learning disorder and others. Eating, Elimination disorder and Disruptive behaviour – Clinical features: Eating disorder, Encopresis, Enuresis, conduct disorder, Oppositional defiant disorder.
- Introduction to Health Psychology, Field of Health Psychology, Determinants of Health related behaviour, Prevention of illness, Methods for promoting health, fear arousal warnings providing information, Behavioral methods, Health belief model,
- Stress, coping and illness : Stress defined, Biological aspects of stress, Physiological aspects and arousal of stress, Measuring stress, Stressful life events and daily hassles, Psychosocial modifiers of stress, Coping strategies. Psycho physiological disorders, Asthma, Ulcer, Inflammatory bowel syndrome, Chronic headache, Cardiovascular, Cancer, Diabetes.
- Chronic Illness: Meaning – Management - Quality of Life - Emotional Response – Rehabilitation – Psychological Interventions – Terminal Illness: Meaning - Psychological Management of the Terminally Ill – Health Psychology Trends for the Future.
- Psychotherapies: Psychoanalysis, Person-centered, Gestalt, Existential, Acceptance Commitment Therapy, Behavior therapy, REBT, CBT, MBCT, Play therapy, Positive psychotherapy, Transactional Analysis, Dialectic behavior therapy, Family therapy and other approaches.

References:

1. Introduction to Abnormal Psychology by Sarason and Sarason
2. Introduction to Abnormal Psychology by Barlow Hersen, M., Kazdin, A. E., & Bellack, A. S. (1991) The Clinical Psychology Handbook Pergamon. New York.
3. Sweet, J. J. , Rozensky, A. & Tovian, S. M. (1991) Handbook of Clinical Psychology in Clinical Practice. New York: Plenum. Walker, C. E. (2001)
4. Handbook of Child Clinical Psychology. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

5. Synopsis of Psychiatry – Kaplan & Saddock 9th edition.. 6. Shelley F. Taylor, (2006): Health Psychology, (6th Edition) New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.
7. Edward P. Sarafino, (1990): Health Psychology, New York: John Wiley & Sons.
8. Achenback, T.M. (1974). Developmental Psychopathology. New York: Ronald press
9. Buss, A.H. (1966). Psychopathology. NY: John Wiley & Sons.
10. Carson, R.C, Butcher, T.N, Mureka, S. & Hooley, J.M. (2007). Abnormal Psychology (13th ed.). New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley Pvt Ltd.
11. Fish, F, & Hamilton, M (1979). Fish's Clinical Psychopathology. Bristol: John Wright & Sons.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

- Psychological Testing and Assessment: An overview; Meaning – A historical perspective – Culture and assessment. Intelligence: An overview – Tests of Intelligence: Stanford-Binet Scale – Wechsler tests – Individual and Group tests; other measures of Intelligence
- ASSESSMENT OF PRESCHOOL, EDUCATIONAL AND SPECIFIC DISABILITIES Pre-school Assessment: Achievement test – Aptitude test – Diagnostic tests – Psycho-Educational Test Batteries – Other tools. People with Disability: An overview – Assessment: Motor disabilities – Cognitive disabilities – Bio Psychosocial Assessment.
- ASSESSMENT OF PERSONALITY; Personality: An overview of personality – Personality assessment – Traits, types and states – Personality assessment and culture – Assessment Methods: various objective – Paper pencil tests - Computer based tests – various types of Projective Tests – Behavioural Methods: Issues in behavioural assessment.
- ASSESSMENTS USED IN CAREER AND BUSINESS Career Choice, Selection and Placement: Measures of interest, ability, aptitude and personality – Portfolio assessment – Performance test – Physical tests – Measures of Cognitive ability and attitude – Burnout and its Measurement.
- CLINICAL, COUNSELLING AND NEURO PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT : various types of assessment tools and rating scales used in clinical practice ; Counseling and clinical psychology Assessment tools; Psychological tests – Special application of clinical measures – Psychological measures. Neuro - Psychological Assessments: Nervous system and behaviour – Neuro psychological tests and test batteries – Other tools.

REFERENCES:

1. Ronald Jay Cohen & Mark E. Swerdlik, (2005): Psychological Testing and Assessment – An Introduction to Tests and Measurement, (6th Edition), New York: McGraw Hill Publishers.
2. Robert M. Kaplan & Dennis P. Saccuzzo, (2007): Psychological Testing: Principles, Applications and Issues, (6th Edition), Haryana: Sanat Printers.

3. Psychological Testing 7th edition Anne Anastasi, Susanaurbina 4. Theory and Practice of Psychological Testing by Freeman.F.S (1950).
4. Freeman, F.S. (1965). Theory and practice of psychological testing. New Delhi: Oxfordand IHBN.
5. Hersen, M., Segal, D.L., & Hilsenroth, M.J. (2004). Comprehensive handbookof psychological assessment (Vols. 1-2). New York: John Wiley & Sons.
6. Bellack, A.S. & Hersen, M. (1998). Comprehensive Clinical Psychology: Assessment (Vol. 4). London: Elsevier Science

Intelligence: Spearman; Thurstone; Jensen; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg; Goleman; Das, Kar & Parrila

Personality, Motivation, emotion, stress and coping Determinants of personality: Biological and socio-cultural Approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, Social learning, Trait and Type, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential, Transpersonal psychology. Other theories: Rotter's Locus of Control, Seligman's Explanatory styles, Kohlberg's theory of Moral development. Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, Needs, Drives, Arousal, Incentives, Motivational Cycle. Approaches to the study of motivation: Psychoanalytical, Ethological, S-R Cognitive, Humanistic Exploratory behavior and curiosity Zuckerman's Sensation seeking Achievement, Affiliation and Power Motivational Competence Self-regulation Flow Emotions: Physiological correlates Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer, Lazarus, Lindsley. Emotion regulation Conflicts: Sources and types Stress and Coping: Concept, Models, Type A, B, C, D behaviors, Stress management strategies [Biofeedback, Music therapy, Breathing exercises, Progressive Muscular Relaxation, Guided Imagery, Mindfulness, Meditation, Yogasana, Stress Inoculation Training]. 8. Social Psychology Nature, scope and history of social psychology Traditional theoretical perspectives: Field theory, Cognitive Dissonance, Sociobiology, Psychodynamic Approaches, Social Cognition. Social perception [Communication, Attributions]; attitude and its change within cultural context; prosocial behavior Group and Social influence [Social Facilitation; Social loafing]; 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] Applied social psychology: Health, Environment and Law; Personal space, crowding, and territoriality

Developmental processes: Nature, Principles, Factors in development, Stages of Development. Successful aging. Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behavioristic, and Cognitive Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral.

Biological basis of behavior 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. Neuroplasticity. Methods of Physiological Psychology: Invasive methods – Anatomical methods, degeneration techniques, lesion techniques, chemical methods, microelectrode studies. Non-invasive methods – EEG, Scanning methods. Muscular and Glandular system: Types and functions Biological basis of Motivation: Hunger, Thirst,

Sleep and Sex. Biological basis of emotion: The Limbic system, Hormonal regulation of behavior.
Genetics and behavior: Chromosomal anomalies; Nature-Nurture controversy