

**Syllabus for Ph.D. Admission Test 2018-2019**

**Section B (For Objective)  
Subject Specific**

**Max. Marks:- 20**

**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).
- Models for the description of abnormal behaviour - psychodynamic model (Freud).
- Learning model (Skinner).

### **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.
- Role of Biochemical factors & Psychological Stress in the etiology of Schizophrenia.

## **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.
- Organic System Syndromes: Distinction between Delirium & Dementia, Dementia of the Alzheimer types - Clinical picture and causes.

## **Social Psychology**

- Attitude & Prejudice: Its nature, causes, and combating measures.
- Attitude change: Approach to attitude change. Persuasion and cognitive approaches to persuasion, systematic processing, heuristic processing and elaboration likelihood model.
- Theories of pro-social behaviour. Empathy- Altruism theory; egoistic theory; genetic selfishness.
- Leadership: Nature, types and qualities of effective leader.
- Intergroup relations: Concept of social categorization and its implication for intergroup relation. Resolving intergroup conflict.
- Environmental psychology: Basic concept. Environmental stressors: the current scenario. Environment behaviour link. Environmental awareness and environmental attitude.
- Applying Social Psychology to the world of work: Job satisfaction: Attitudes about work, factors affecting job satisfaction – organizational factors and personal factors. Organizational citizenship.

**Section B (Descriptive)**  
**Section B (I)**  
**Applied Social Psychology**

**Max. Marks: 20**

**Social Psychology**

- Social Psychology in the New Millennium: Influence of a cognitive perspective, expositing social psychology, adaptation of a multicultural perspective.
- Social Cognition: Meaning, approaches – attribution approach, schema approach.
- Attitude: Meaning and formation of attitude: Social learning – classical conditioning, instrumental conditioning, observational learning, genetic factors.
- Attitude – Behaviour link; Influence of attitude on behaviour; factors responsible for such influence – aspects of the situations. Aspects of attitude themselves, attitude strength attitude specificity.
- Concept of Pro-social behaviour, Latane Darley's five steps model; situational factors: Attraction, Attributions and Prosocial models.
- Theories of pro-social behaviour: Empathy - Altruism theory; egoistic theory.
- Multidisciplinary, approach to the study of social change. Policy oriented research. Current trends in social psychology.
- Social issues: Aggression- it's meaning, social causes, and measures for controlling aggression. Terrorism: Causes and psychological implications. Health: Behaviour and health, Health enhancing behaviour.
- Environmental factors influencing behaviour and human behaviour influencing environment. Greenhouse effect, Pro-environmental behaviour
- Prosocial Behaviour: Altruism, Forgiveness.

**SECTION B (II)**  
**Positive Psychology/Spiritual Psychology**

**Max. Marks: 20**

**Positive Psychology**

- Eastern and Western Perspective of Positive Psychology.
- Fostering Healthy Self regulation from within and without: A Self Determination Theory.
- Positive Emotional States: Positive affect, Happiness and Well-being
- Positive Cognitive States: Self-efficacy, Hope, Resilience
- Application of Positive Psychology at workplace and in schooling
- Positive Psychotherapies: Well-being therapy, Strength-based therapy

**Spiritual Psychology**

- Spirituality: Origin, Definitions and Dimensions
- Domains of Spirituality and Positive Psychology
- Spirituality and Religion
- Applications of Spiritual Psychology
- Spiritual Well-being, Spiritual Discipline and Spiritual Health.
- Spiritual Health: Definitions and Maintenance
- Spiritual Well-being: Existential and Religious
- Spiritual Discipline: Discipline of Body, Mind and Heart
- Forms of Healing: Self, Contact and Distant healing
- Spiritual Exercises: Meditation, Yoga
- Religious and Spiritual Techniques in Therapy: Prayer, Forgiveness, Meditation, Reading Scriptures.

**Section B (III)**  
**Organizational Behaviour**

**Max. Marks: 20**

**Organizational Behaviour**

- History of Organizational Behaviour
- The role of information Technology: The flattening and downsizing of organizations, Paperless revolution, Mimicking brains.
- Total Quality Management: Meaning of TQM; Approaches-Reengineering, Benchmarking, Empowerment.
- Learning organizations: meaning, types of learning organizations, Organizational behaviour in learning organizations.
- 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.
- Organizational Development: objectives, and Elements of organizational development, Managerial Grid.
- Models and Theories of planned change: Kurt Lewin model, and Burke - Litwin model of organizational change
- Organizational change (O.C); Evolutionary and revolutionary change.

**SECTION B (IV)**  
**Clinical Psychology**

**Max. Marks: 20**

**Clinical Psychology**

- Clinical Psychology: Definitions; Characteristics of Clinical Psychology: Emphasis on science, Emphasis on maladjustment, Emphasis on the individual, Emphasis on helping.
- Mental Health Professionals: The psychiatrist, the psychiatric social worker, the counseling psychologist, the school psychologist, the rehabilitation psychologist, the health psychologist.
- Models of Training: The scientist-practitioner, Clinical scientist.
- 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.
- Logo therapy.
- Ethical Standards: Competence, confidentiality, client-welfare.

**(Prof. Roomana N. Siddiqui)**