

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH**

SYLLABUS FOR M. PHIL / PH.D. ENTRANCE TEST

SECTION - A

1. Experimental Designs – Randomised group designs, Matched group design, Factorial design.
2. Types of hypotheses, sampling procedures, significance of control and techniques of control.
3. Correlational research design, survey research, mixed designs; grounded theory. Qualitative techniques: Ethnographic method and case study method
4. Memory: Information processing model of memory; Eye-witness memory, Reconstructive memory, Anatomy of memory and Chemistry of memory.
5. Learning: Transfer of training, Types of transfer effects, Osgood transfer surface; Discriminations learning , Algebraic summation theory, Relational theory.
6. Emotion & Motivation: Physiology of emotion, chemistry of emotion; Physiological motives: Hunger, factors, regulating hunger; Drive and incentive, methods for measuring incentive value of a stimulus.
7. Psychopathology: classification system and major theoretical approaches – Freudian model, Learning model, Biological Model.
8. Major psychopathologies: Anxiety Disorders, Somatoform Dissociative and Psycho-physiological Disorders; Schizophrenia, Mood Disorders and their classification; Dementia of Alzheimer's type.
9. Attitude and prejudice: Factors influencing attitudes and prejudice; resistance to attitude change; influence of attitude on behaviour; measurement and control of prejudices. Aggression: meaning causes and measures for controlling aggression.
10. Concept and theories of prosocial behaviour and interpersonal attraction; Application of social psychology to health, work and legal system.
11. Concept and meaning of statistics, statistical inferences, its utility in research; significance of hypothesis, one tailed and two tailed tests. Selecting suitable statistical tests in psychological research.
12. Reliability in statistics, concept , importance and uses; Correlation: types of correlation, advantages of correlational analysis, Multiple Regression.

SECTION - B

ELECTIVE 1 – CLINICAL AREA

1. Emergence of the discipline of clinical Psychology: Witmer's outline of practical work in Psychology. The influence of Binets' Intelligence Test, Mental Health and Child Guidance Movement.
2. Major Theoretical Models: The Psychodynamic Approach; The Behavioural and Cognitive -Behavioural Approaches; The Humanistic Approach.
3. Cognitive Testing: Neuropsychological Testing; Halstead Retain Neuropsychological Test Battery. Personality Testing: The big five factor; TAT.
4. Approaches to Personality Assessment: Rational theoretical, empirical and factor analytic.
5. Psychometric Assessment: MMPI and 16 PF. Behaviouristic Assessment: Naturalistic Observation and self-monitoring.
6. Projective Techniques: Nature, Type and Evaluation of Projective Techniques. Rorschach Inkblot Test Techniques: Administration, Scoring and Interpretation.
7. Psychotherapy: History, concept and definition of Psychotherapy. Psychoanalytic Therapy: Freudian Approach. Techniques of Behaviour Therapy- Systematic desensitization, Assertive Therapy.
8. Distinctive Features of Spiritual Psychotherapy; Meditation: Types and Techniques. Yoga Therapy: Goals and processes.
9. Aims and objectives of Health Psychology. Models of Stress: Fight or Flight; General adaptation syndrome; Life events therapy; Transactional model.
10. Psychological Intervention and Health Enhancing Behaviour: Bio-feed back; Social Support and Stress Management.

SECTION – B

ELECTIVE 2 – OB AREA

1. Historical perspectives: Industrial psychology, OB and HRD; Contribution of Taylor, Weber, Fayoll in the development of industrial psychology and OB.
2. Emerging organisation's strategies: Role of information technology, TQM, Learning organizations.
3. Organisational development and change: Meaning and functional relation between OC and OD; Models and theories of planned change.
4. Development in evolutionary and revolutionary change, Management of change.
5. HRD: Problem, prospects, mechanisms, functions and multiple goals. Performance Appraisal system: its important characteristics, issues and implications.
6. Meaning and significance of HRM, Its to basic principles and policies, recruitment and selection, use of psychological tests and selection interview.
7. Industrial relation: Components of industrial relations; trade union and its functions; causes of employee's grievances; grievances presentation and forms of collective bargaining.
8. Stress at work and its management: stress generating regions; organizational stress, causes of stress (organisational and extra-organisational), its consequences and management.
9. Motivating people at work: Meaning of work motivation; theories of motivation – content and processes theories.
10. Leadership behaviour and participative management: Ohio and Michigan studies, managerial grid; participative management-its nature, participative management technique with special reference to MBO, processes involved in MBO.

SECTION - B

ELECTIVE 3 – GENERAL

- 1 Learning – Classical conditioning, operant conditioning, theories of learning – Skinner, Bandura.
- 2 Memory – Theories of memory: information processing theories, level of processing theory. Forgetting – interference, retrieval processes, motivated forgetting, two factor theory of forgetting.
- 3 Theories of personality – Freud, Jung, Erickson.
- 4 Viewpoints of Horney, Sullivan, Maslow and Rogers.
- 5 Emotion: Natures and concept of emotion, theories of emotion - James Lange theory Cannon Bard, Schachter-Singer theory, Cognitive Appraisal theory.
- 6 Motivation : Motives as inferences, explanation and predictors; theory of motivation: Drive theories, Incentive theories, opponent process theory, Optimal level theories.
- 7 Stress and Health : Models of stress – Fight and flight, Life Events theory, GAS, Transactional.
- 8 Industrial and Organizational perspectives: Contributions of Taylor and Gillbreth. Scientific management principles; management-oriented vs. employee oriented approach; Mayo's contribution and human relation movement.
- 9 Emergence of the discipline of Clinical Psychology Roots of Clinical Psychology in India. Activities of Clinical Psychologists: Psychological Assessment, Research, Community, mental health programme, teaching, Consultative, Administration.
- 10 Application of Psychology to the educational process, motivation in learning and teaching; historical development of guidance and counselling; principles and procedures of guidance; importance of counselling at school level; current status of counselling.
