

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU  
Ph.D SYLLABUS FOR COMMON ENTRANCE TEST  
Year-2022

**FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Learning: Theories of learning- Trial and Error learning, Classical conditioning (elements and principles), Operant Conditioning (types and schedules of reinforcement) and Applications of classical and operant conditioning to human behavior.

Guthrie's theory of learning, Cognitive theories of learning.

Motivation: Need, Drives and Motives (Meaning and types).

Theories of motivation- Instinct Approach, Drive reduction approach, Incentive approach, Arousal approach, Need Hierarchy approach, Achievement Motivation theory, Self-determination theory and Hull's Hypothetico-Deductive theory of motivation.

Emotion: concept, components

Theories of emotions: James-Lange theory, Cannon-Bard Theory, Cognitive arousal theory, Opponent process theory, Cognitive- Mediation theory of emotion and Facial Feedback Hypothesis.

**PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY**

Personality: Concept, Assumptions Concerning Human Nature, Nature of Personality. Psychoanalytic Theory and Post Freudian Developments: Freud, Jung, Adler, Erickson. Trait Theories: Allport, Cattell, Eysenck, Big Five Model. Social Learning and Cognitive Theory: Bandura's and Kelley's Theory. Assessment of Personality: Approaches, Self Report, Psychometric and Semi Projective Techniques (advantages and limitations), Behavioral Measures.

**ADVANCED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Social Psychology: Historical Background, Theoretical Perspectives, Research Methods. Applications of Social Psychology: Environment, Health, Consumer behavior, Legal Issues. Social cognition: Schemas, Heuristics, Attributions, Attribution Biases. Attitude: Formation of Attitudes, Attitude and Behaviour, Attitude Change. The Self: Self Esteem, Self Concept, Self Awareness. Group Processes: Fundamentals of Groups, Social Facilitation & loafing, Intergroup Conflict, Interpersonal Attraction Prejudice: Forms, Causes, Methods to Reduce Prejudice. Prosocial Behaviour: Origin, Determinants, Five Step Model of Prosocial Behaviour. Aggression: Theories, Determinants, Prevention/Control of Aggression. Social Influence: Conformity, Compliance, Obedience.

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**SCHOOLS OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Beginning of Experimental Psychology: Contribution of Helmholtz, Weber and Fechner. Modern Psychology: Contributions of Wundt and Ebbinghaus. Structuralism: Contribution of Titchner, Criticism of Structuralism. Functionalism: Contribution of William James, Dewey and Angell. Behaviorism: Contributions of Watson and McDougall. Neo Behaviorism: Contributions of Tolman and Hull. Socio Behaviorism: Contributions of Bandura and Rotter. Gestalt psychology: Contribution of Wertheimer, Koffka, and Kohler, Lewin's field theory. Psychoanalysis: Contributions of Sigmund Freud (Dream Analysis, Freudian Slip, Defense Mechanism, Instincts, Levels of Personality, Anxiety, Psychosexual stages) and criticism of Psychoanalysis. Neo-Freudians: Contributions of Anna Freud, Adler, Jung, and Horney. Indian Perspectives: Buddhism, Hinduism, Sufism and Integral Yoga. Existential Psychology: Contributions of Heidegger, May and Kelley. Humanistic Psychology: Contributions of Maslow and Rogers, Future of Humanistic Psychology. Gender and emotion, Culture and emotion and Contemporary models of emotion. Intelligence: Concept, Nature/Nurture issue of intelligence, Measurement of intelligence, Individual differences in intelligence (Intellectual disability, Giftedness). Theories of intelligence- Spearman, Thurstone, Guilford, Cattell, Sternberg, Vernon, Gardner and PASS model of intelligence. Creativity: Concept, factors influencing creativity, views of Torrance, Getzels and Guilford.

**STATISTICS IN PSYCHOLOGY**

Statistics: Meaning and types-Descriptive and Inferential, Parametric and Non Parametric tests. Levels of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, and Ratio. Normal Distribution Curve: Characteristics, Applications. Concept of Levels of Significance: Estimating Confidence Limits of Mean (large samples and small samples), Significance of Differences between the Means for Independent and Dependent Samples. ANOVA: Characteristics and assumptions, Computation of One Way, Two Way ANOVA. Correlation: Concept, Assumptions and Computations. Product Moment Method, Spearman Rank Order, Biserial Correlation, Point Biserial Correlation, Tetrachoric Correlation, Phi Coefficient. Regression Analysis: Concept, Assumptions and Computations. Simple Linear Regression., Concept of Mediation and moderation. Computation of chi- square test for hypothesis testing; a) Testing Deviation of the observed frequencies from the expected frequencies against Equal Probability Hypothesis. b) Normal Distribution Hypothesis c) 2 x 2 contingency table. Non-Parametric Tests: Concepts and Computations. Mann- Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

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**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Meaning, Characteristics, criteria, objectives and criteria of Research, Types of Research, Process of Research, Steps in Research Process, Ethical issues in Research. Research problem: Sources of Research Problem, Steps in Formulating Research Problem. Literature Review in Research: Functions and Sources of literature review. Hypotheses: Types, Difficulties, Importance and Errors in Hypothesis Testing. Research design: Concept, Functions, Quantitative and Qualitative Research designs. Sampling: Concept and Types: Probability sampling: Characteristics, Types, advantages and limitations. Non Probability Sampling: Characteristics, Types, Advantages and Limitations. Difference between Probability and Non Probability Sampling. Preparation of report (APA format) and Publication Psychometry: Psychological Assessment, Meaning and Functions, Historical Sketch, Types of Tests and Scales. Speed and Power Test. Properties of scales, Psychological scaling, Errors in Measurement, Ethical Issues, Professional Issues, Testing in the Twenty-first Century. Test Construction: Item writing, Item analysis- Item difficulty, Item discrimination and Inter-item Correlation, Norms Reliability, Methods of establishing reliability, Factors influencing reliability of a test. Validity- Types, Factors influencing validity of the test. Application of Psychological Tests in Education, Industry, Clinical Settings and Lifespan Development. Basic concepts, Uses, Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Nervous System: Structure and functions of Neurons and Supporting Cells. Neural Communication and Synaptic transmission. Central Nervous System: Structure and functions of Spinal Cord and Brain. Peripheral Nervous System: Functions of Spinal and Cranial Nerves. Autonomic Nervous System: Functions of Sympathetic and Para Sympathetic System. Endocrine System: Hormones released by Endocrine System, Functions of Endocrine System. Visual System: Structure and functions of Eye, Connection between Eye and Brain. Auditory System; Structure and functions of Ear, Connection between Ear and Brain. Ingestive Behaviour: Neuronal and Hormonal Mechanisms of Hunger and Thirst. Sleep and Waking: Stages, Disorders and Functions of Sleep, Physiological Mechanisms of Sleep and Waking, Biological clocks. Neurophysiology of learning: Long term potentiation, Synaptic plasticity.

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**COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

Introduction to Cognitive Psychology: Origin, Scope, Core Concepts and Paradigms.

Attention and Perception: Concept, Theories of Attention (Selective and Divided).

Perceptual constancy, Depth Perception, Auditory Perception, Visual Perception. Theoretical Approaches to Perception: Bottom-up approaches, Top- down Approaches, Deficits in Perception.

Memory & Forgetting: Models of Memory, Encoding and Retrieval, Memory Distortions, Mnemonics, Theories of Forgetting. Problem Solving, Reasoning and Decision Making: Types of Problems, Theoretical Approaches to Problem Solving, Blocks to Problem Solving, Nature of Reasoning, Types of Reasoning, Nature of Decision Making, Utility and Descriptive Models of Decision Making.

**PSYCHOPATHOLOGY**

Approaches to Psychopathology: Biological, Psychodynamic, Behavioral, Cognitive, Socio-cultural. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Anxiety disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology, Case study. PTSD: Clinical Picture, Etiology, Case study. Obsessive- Compulsive and related disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology.

Somatic symptoms and related disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology. Dissociative Disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology. Bipolar and related disorders, Depressive Disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology.

Feeding and Eating disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology. Schizophrenia spectrum and other Psychotic disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology. Personality Disorders: Clinical Picture, Etiology.

**ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR**

Industrial Psychology Vs Organizational Behaviour, Historical Roots and Emergence of Organizational Behavior, Hawthronøstudy, Nature, Scope of organizational Behavior, Challenges and Opportunities for Organizational Behavior Today. Theoretical Foundations of Organizational Behavior.

Personality: Nature, role of personality in organization in the context of interaction perspective and person-job fit perspective. The Myers-Briggs type indicator, the big five model, Major personality characteristics in organizations

Work Motivation: Nature, Theories: Content, Process and Reinforcement Theories

Organizational Design: Classical and Neo-Classical Approaches, Contemporary Approaches, Emerging Organizational Designs

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Communication: Nature, Functions, Process, Interpersonal Communication, Direction of Communication, Organizational Communication, Effective Communication, Barriers to Effective Communication

Leadership: Meaning, Historical Studies, Traditional Theories, Modern Theoretical Process of Leadership, Leadership Skills

Team; Nature, Types of Teams, Creating Effective Team

### **COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY**

Fundamentals of Counselling: Definition and Goals of Counselling, Difference between Counselling and Psychotherapy, Effective Counsellor Characteristics, Ethics in Counselling

Process of Counseling : Counselling Relationship, The core Conditions of Counselling, Counsellor's Actions that Impede Communication, Stages of Counselling

Skills: Opening skills, Listening techniques, Challenging Skills, Acceptance techniques, Structuring techniques, Leading techniques, Advice and information giving strategies, Terminating skills, Record keeping. Approaches to Counselling: Psychodynamic, Client-Centered, Gestalt, Behavioral, Cognitive, Group and Family, Eclectic, E- Counselling. Adopting the Counselling Process to Specific Populations: Crisis Intervention, Working with Children, Parents, Older Adults, Women & Girls, Men and Boys, Gay, Lesbians, Transgender.

### **HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

Introduction and historical background to health psychology, Emergence of the Field of Health Psychology, Mind and Body Connection, Bio-medical Model, Bio-psychosocial Model, Research in Health Psychology

Pain and Illness: Pain, The Process of Illness, Preventing Illness

Determinants of Health Behavior: Theoretical Approaches to Health Behavior, Cognitive Behavioral Approaches to Health Behavior Change.

Health Enhancing Behaviors: Exercise, Accident Prevention, Weight control, Life Style and Life Threatening Diseases.

Health Compromising Behaviors: Smoking, Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

Stress and Coping: Theories of stress (Selye and Lazarus), Sources of Chronic Stress, Stress related illness, Coping with Stress

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Communication in Health Settings: Communication in Medical Encounter, Treatment Adherence and Patient Empowerment, Physician Patient Relationship

**POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

Introduction and historical overview of Positive Psychology, Positive Psychology Perspective, Western and Eastern Perspectives on Positive Psychology, Applications (School and Work Settings), Future of Positive Psychology

Positive Affect and Emotions, Subjective Well-Being, Resilience, Emotion-Focused Coping, Emotional Intelligence

Self-Efficacy, Optimism, Hope, Mindfulness, Flow, Spirituality, Wisdom, and Courage

Authenticity, Humility, Enhancement of Closeness, Compassion, Forgiveness, Gratitude, Love, Altruism

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Domains of Developmental Psychology, Issues and Influences on Development, Theoretical perspectives, Research Designs in Developmental Psychology.

Development from Conception to Birth: Stages of Prenatal Development, Factors influencing development, Theories of Human Development.

Infancy: Physical growth: Early reflexes, Early Sensory capacities, milestones of Motor development. Cognitive development- Behaviorist and Piagetian approach. Language, Emotional and Social development, Developmental issues in infancy.

Childhood: Physical, Motor, Cognitive, Emotional, Language and Social development in Early and Middle childhood.

Adolescence: Physical, Cognitive and Psychosocial development in Adolescence. Search for Identity, Sexuality, Moral Reasoning, Conflict and Aggression in Adolescence.

Early Adulthood: Physical Development, Cognitive Development. Language development, Psychosocial development in Early Adulthood, Marital and non-marital life styles.

Middle Adulthood: Physical and Cognitive Development.

Psychosocial Development ó Consensual Relationships: Marriage, Midlife divorce, Friendships, Relationships with maturing children and Gay & Lesbian Relationships.

Late Adulthood: Physical, Cognitive and Psychosocial changes.

Issues and challenges in old age.