

KASHI NARESH UNIVERSITY, BHADOHI

SYLLABUS FOR RESEARCH ENTRANCE TEST OF PSYCHOLOGY

Emergence of Psychology

Western: Greek heritage, medieval period and modern period. Structuralism, Functionalism, Psychoanalytical, Gestalt, Behaviorism, Humanistic-Existential, Transpersonal, Cognitive revolution, Multiculturalism

Research Methodology and Statistics

Research: Meaning, Purpose, and Dimensions. Research problems, Variables and Operational Definitions, Hypothesis, Sampling ethics in conducting and reporting research; Paradigms of research: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed methods approach Methods of research: Observation, Survey, Interview, Questionnaires, Experimental, Quasi-experimental, Field studies, Cross-Cultural Studies, Phenomenology, Grounded theory, Focus groups, Narratives, Case studies, Ethnography.

Statistics in Psychology: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion. Normal Probability Curve. Parametric [t-test] and Non-parametric tests [Sign Test, Wilcoxon Signed rank test, Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Friedman]; Power analysis; Effect size; Correlational Analysis: Correlation [Product Moment, Rank Order], Partial correlation, multiple correlation. 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.

Psychological testing

Types of tests, Test construction: Item writing, item analysis, Test standardization: Reliability, validity and Norms. Areas of testing: Intelligence, creativity, neuropsychological tests, aptitude, Personality assessment, interest inventories. Attitude scales – Semantic differential, Staples, Likert scale. Computer-based psychological testing

Biological basis of behavior

Neurons and Neurotransmitters: Structure, functions, types. 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: Hormonal regulation of behavior. Genetics and behavior: Chromosomal anomalies; Nature-Nurture controversy

Attention, Perception, Learning, Memory and Forgetting

Attention: Forms of attention, Models of attention. Role of motivation and learning in perception; Subliminal perception and related factors, information processing approach to perception, culture and perception, perceptual styles, Pattern recognition, Ecological perspective on perception.

Learning Process: Fundamental theories: Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull
Reinforcement: Basic variables and schedules; Behaviour modification and its applications. Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning. Verbal learning and Discrimination learning
Recent trends in learning: Neurophysiology of learning

Memory and Forgetting

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

Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity

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. Metacognition: Metacognitive knowledge and Metacognitive regulation. Intelligence: Spearman; Thurstone; Jensen; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg; Goleman; Das, Kar & Parrila. Creativity: Torrance, Getzels & Jackson, Guilford, Wallach & Kogan Relationship between Intelligence and Creativity

Personality, Motivation, emotion, stress and coping

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

Emotions: Physiological correlates.

Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter and Singer, Lazarus, Lindsley. 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].

Social Psychology

Social perception [Communication, Attributions]; attitude and its change within cultural context; prosocial behavior; Group and Social influence [Social Facilitation; Social loafing]; Social influence [Conformity, Compliance, Obedience,] Aggression. Group dynamics, leadership style and effectiveness. Applied social psychology: Health, Environment and Law; Personal space, crowding, and territoriality.

Human Development and Interventions

Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behavioristic, and Cognitive Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral.

Psychopathology: Concept, Mental Status Examination, Classification, Causes
Psychotherapies: Psychoanalysis, Person-centered, Gestalt, Existential, Behavior
therapy. Counselling: Process, skills, and techniques

Emerging Areas

Issues of Gender, Poverty, Disability, and Migration: Cultural bias and
discrimination. Stigma, Marginalization, and Social Suffering

Peace psychology: Violence, non-violence, conflict resolution at macro level, role
of media in conflict resolution

Wellbeing and self-growth: Types of wellbeing. 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]

Psychology and technology interface: Digital learning; Digital etiquette, Cyber
bullying, Internet addiction.