

**PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR  
UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR**



**Name of the Faculty: Humanities**

**Name of the Course: Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus for  
Paper- II**

**Subject: Psychology**

**February.-2024**

## **1. Emergence of Psychology**

Psychological thought in some major Eastern Systems: Bhagavad Gita, Buddhism, Sufism and Integral Yoga. Academic psychology in India: Pre- independence era; post-independence era; 1970s: The move to addressing social issues; 1980s: Indigenization; 1990s: Paradigmatic concerns, disciplinary identity crisis; 2000s: Emergence of Indian psychology in academia. Issues: The colonial encounter; Post colonialism and psychology; Lack of distinct disciplinary identity.

## **2. 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, Case studies,

Statistics in Psychology: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion. Normal Probability Curve. Parametric [t-test] and Non-parametric tests [Sign Test,

Correlational Analysis: Correlation [Product Moment, Rank Order], Partial correlation, multiple correlation.

Special Correlation Methods: Biserial, Point biserial,

Regression: Simple linear regression, Multiple regression.

Factor analysis: Assumptions, Methods, Rotation and Interpretation.

Experimental Designs: ANOVA [One-way, Factorial], Randomized Block Design

### **3. Psychological testing**

Types of tests

Test construction: Item writing, item analysis, Test standardization:

Reliability, validity and Norms Areas of testing: Intelligence, creativity, aptitude, Personality assessment, interest inventories

### **4. 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.

Methods of Physiological Psychology:, chemical methods, microelectrode studies.– EEG, Scanning methods.

Muscular and Glandular system: Types and functions.

### **5. Learning, Memory and Forgetting**

Fundamental theories learning: Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull

Classical Conditioning: Procedure, phenomena and related issues

Instrumental learning: Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues;

Reinforcement: Basic variables and schedules;

Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning. Verbal learning

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, Decay, Motivated forgetting

## 6. Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity

Theoretical perspectives on thought processes: Associationism, Gestalt, Types of Reasoning

Problem solving: Type, Strategies, and

Obstacles Decision-making:

Intelligence: Spearman; Thurstone; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg;

Goleman;

Creativity: Torrance, Getzels & Jackson, Guilford,

## 7. Personality, Motivation and Emotion,

Determinants of personality: Biological and socio-cultural

Approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, Social learning, Trait and Type, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential,

Other theories: Rotter's Locus of Control, Seligman's Explanatory styles. Basic motivational concepts: Needs, Drives, Arousal, Motivational Cycle.

Approaches to the study of motivation: Psychoanalytical, Cognitive, and Humanistic Achievement, Affiliation and Power, Self-regulation

Emotions: Physiological correlates

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

## 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.

## **9. Human Development and Interventions**

Developmental processes: Nature, Principles, Factors in development, Stages of Development. Successful aging.

Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behavioristic, and Cognitive

Psychotherapies: Psychoanalysis, Person-centered, Gestalt, Existential, Positive psychotherapy, Transactional Analysis, Family therapy. Counselling: Process, skills, and techniques.

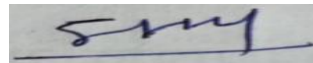
## **10. Emerging Areas**

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

Wellbeing and self-growth: Types of wellbeing [Hedonic and Eudemonic], Character strengths.

Health: Health promoting and health compromising behaviors, Life style and Chronic diseases [Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Disease], Psycho neuroimmunology [Cancer, HIV/AIDS]

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