Research Methodology

Max. Marks: 40

Unit- I
Concept of research, Methods of inquiry, Steps in research: Research ideas, Relevance of literature review, Hypothesis Testing (Directional Non-directional). Sampling techniques, Ethical norms, Rational of Experimental and Non-experimental research designs, Mixed designs, Factorial design, Correlational research design.

Unit- II

Unit- III

Unit- IV
Survey research. Methods of data collection (observation, interview, focused group & questionnaire). Scaling techniques and criteria for selecting appropriate statistical test of analysis. Steps of data collection and analysis in Psychology. Issues related to interpretation of quantitative and qualitative research findings. Steps in writing of research reports.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

4. Glynis M. Brea fell : Research Methodology in Psychology
Department of Psychology
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Syllabus for Ph.D. Admission Test 2017-2018
Section A (For Objective)
Subject Specific

Max Marks: 10

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

Perceptual Process:

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: 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–IVT R).
- 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

- Environmental psychology: Basic concept. Environmental stressors: the current scenario. Environment behaviour link. Environmental awareness and environmental attitude

- 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.
• Intergroup relations: Concept of social categorization and its implication for intergroup relation. Resolving intergroup conflict.
  Organizational citizenship.
• Leadership: Nature, types and qualities of effective leader.

Section B (Descriptive)
Section B I
Clinical Psychology, Personality Assessment and Spiritual Psychology.

Max. Marks: 30

Clinical Psychology
• 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.

Major Theoretical Approaches to Clinical Psychology
• The Psychodynamic approach.
• The Behavioural and Cognitive Behavioural Approaches.
• The Humanistic Approach.
• The Family System Approaches.

Personality Assessment
• Approaches to Personality Assessment: Rational-theoretical, Empirical and Factor analytic
• Objective Assessment Techniques: MMPI-2, NEO-Five Factor Inventory
• Projective Assessment Techniques: TAT, Rorschach Inkblot Test
• Behavioural Assessment Techniques: Self-monitoring, Naturalistic Observation
Spiritual Psychology

- Spirituality: Origin, Definitions and Dimensions
- Domains of Spirituality
- Spirituality and Religion
- Applications of Spiritual Psychology
- Spiritual Well-being and Spiritual Discipline
- Religious and Spiritual Techniques in Therapy: Prayer, Forgiveness, Meditation, Reading Scriptures.

Section B II
Organizational Behaviour

Organizational Behaviour

- Contribution of Taylor, Weber, Fayol in the development of Industrial Psychology and O.B.
- Human relation movement and its impact on industrial and organizational effectiveness.

Emerging organisations:

- 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, Organisational behaviour in learning organizations.

Motivating People at Work:

- Content theories of motivation: Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs, Herzberg’s Motivation- Hygiene theories of motivation, Alderfer’s ERG model
Human Resource Development

Conceptual issues in HRD

- Attributes of HR Managers.
- Need and benefits of HRD.

Man Power Planning

- Objectives and elements of Human Resource planning.
- Benefit of Human Resource planning.

Performance Appraisal

- Performance Appraisal: Basic issues.
- Objectives of Performance Appraisal.
- Methods of Performance Appraisal: Confidential Report, Ranking method, Rating method, Management by Objectives (MBO), Self-appraisal and open appraisal system.

Human Resource Management

Basic Issues in HRM

- Multiple goals of Human Resource Management.
- Functions of Human Resource Management.

Recruitment and Selection:

- Meaning of recruitment and selection; Differences between recruitment and selection.
- Selection process.
- Use of psychological test in employee’s selection.

Training – Strategy for changing Behavioural patterns:

- Meaning of training and its importance.
- Multiple goals of training.

Organizational Development

- Organizational Development: Meaning, objectives, and Elements of organizational development.
• Models and Theories of planned change: Kurt Lewin model, and Burke - Litwin model of organizational change.
• Organizational Development Techniques: Grid Training, Survey Feedback and Team Building.

Organizational Change:
• Concept and meaning of organizational change (O.C); Targets of change.
• Development in Evolutionary and revolutionary change.
• Management of change: Organizational structure, Organizational culture, Reward management and Employees’ relations and involvement strategies.

Section B III
Health Psychology, Positive Psychology and Applied Social Psychology
Max. Marks: 30

Health Psychology
• Aims and objectives of Health Psychology, Challenges for the future.
• Theories of health behaviour: Attributive theory, Health Locus of Control, Health Belief Model.
• Role of Behavioural factors / Life style in Disease & Disorders: CAD, HIV and Obesity.
• Stress: Concept, Definition and Sources of Stress.
• Stress Models: Fight or Flight, General adaptation Syndrome; Life events theory, Transactional model.
• Coping with stress: Types of coping strategies, personality and coping-- pessimistic explanatory style and optimism.

Positive Psychology
• 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
Social Psychology

- Applied social psychology in India: Challenges and possibilities. Applied social psychology in developing countries, Need for indigenization
- Environmental factors influencing behaviour, and; human behaviour influencing environment - greenhouse effect. Pro-environmental behaviour.
- Social Problems: Aggression- it’s meaning, social causes, and measures for controlling aggression. Terrorism: Causes and psychological implications.

(PROF. H. M. ILYAS KHAN)
Chairman
Department of Psychology
A.M.U., Aligarh.