

## Syllabus for M.Phil in Clinical Psychology Entrance Examination

Sl No.	Subject & Syllabus	Marks Allotted
1.	<p><b>Abnormal Psychology</b></p> <p>Understanding abnormality, definition and criteria of abnormality, classification (latest edition of DSM &amp; ICD), Clinical Assessment, Diathesis Stress Model, Theoretical Perspectives: Psychoanalytical, Behavioural, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential, Interpersonal; and Casual Factors: Biological, Psychosocial, Socio-cultural</p> <p>Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders - Dementia, Organic amnesic syndrome, Delirium, Other mental disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction and to physical disease, Personality and behavioural disorder due to brain disease, damage and Dysfunction</p> <p>Substance related disorders and eating disorders. Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use, Substance-Related Disorder: Alcohol abuse and Drug abuse, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives or hypnotics, cocaine, stimulants, including Caffeine, hallucinogens, volatile solvents</p> <p>Schizophrenia: Clinical features, etiological factors - biological and psychosocial theories and subtypes, management</p> <p>Mood Disorders: Clinical Picture, causal factors - biological and psychosocial theories and subtypes; management, Suicide</p> <p>Anxiety disorders – Panic disorder, Phobias, Obsessive</p>	40

Compulsive Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Somatoform Disorders, Dissociative Disorders, clinical features, etiological factors, Management

Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors - Eating disorder: Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa, Nonorganic sleep disorders, Sexual dysfunction, not caused by organic disorder or disease Sexual response cycle, Sexual dysfunctions, Gender Identity Disorder, Sexual deviations: Paraphilia - Pedophilia, Voyeurism, Exhibitionism, Sexual Masochism, Sexual Sadism, clinical features, etiology and management

Personality Disorders: Schizoid, Paranoid, Schizotypal, Antisocial, Emotionally Unstable, Histrionic, Narcissistic, Anxious Avoidant, Dependent, Obsessive Compulsive, etiology and management

Developmental Disorders: Mental Retardation, Autism, ADHD, and Learning Disabilities, communication disorders, tic disorders, elimination disorders, clinical features, etiology and management

**References:**

Ahuja, A. *A Short Textbook of Psychiatry* VI Edition. Jaypee.

Carson, R.C., Butcher, J.N., Mineka, S. & Hooley, J.M. (2008). *Abnormal Psychology*. New Delhi: Pearson.

Kaplan, H. & Sandock, B. J (1998). *Synopsis of Psychiatry* 10<sup>th</sup> ed. New Delhi: B.I. Waverly

2.

## **Psychological Testing**

Introduction: Definition of psychological test, Uses of tests, Characteristics of tests, Types of tests- Speed test, power test, Individual test, group test, Aptitude tests, achievement tests, Projective tests. Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio scales

Steps in test construction: Scaling Methods, Constructing the Items- Meaning and types of items, Guidelines for item writing, Item Analysis- Item difficulty, Item discriminability, Revising the Test, Publishing the Test, Tests and decisions: Decision outcomes, base rate, selection ratio, incremental validity

Reliability and Validity: Reliability: Meaning and significance, Types of reliability- Test retest, Alternate forms, Split half, Inter- scorer reliabilities, Standard error of measurement. Factors influencing reliability. Validity: Content, Criterion- Predictive and concurrent, Construct- Convergent and Discriminant. Validity coefficient and standard error of estimate, Factors influencing validity.

15

Norm: Development of norms- Steps- Defining target population, selecting sample, standardizing conditions for implementation. Types of norms- Age equivalent norms, grade equivalent norms, Percentile norms. Norm-referenced and Criterion referenced Tests. Standard score norms, Normalised standard scores- T score, stanine score, deviation IQ, Sten. Test Manual- Use, Information to be contained in the manual- Dissemination of information, Interpretation, validity, reliability, Administration and scoring, Scales and norms.

Application of Tests: Testing in Clinical settings- Intelligence tests, neuro psychological assessment, Behavioural assessment, Career assessment, Computer-assisted

psychological assessment, Ethical and social considerations in psychological testing – User qualification and professional competence, Protection of Privacy, Test related factors,

**References:**

Anasthasi, A. (1997). *Psychological testing*. Mac Millan and Co, New York.

Kaplan, R. M., and Sacuzzo, D. P ( ) *Psychological testing (3rd edition)*. California: Brooks/ Cole publishing company.

Murphy, K. R., & Davidshofer, C. O. (1994). *Psychological testing - Principles and applications*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Singh, A. K. (2002). *Tests, measurements and research methods in behavioural sciences*. Patna: Bharati Bhawan Publishers.

3.	<p><b>Statistics and Research Methodology</b></p> <p>Introduction to Statistics-Levels of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio. Collection of data-primary and secondary, census and sampling, classification and tabulation. Graphic Representation of Data: The Histogram; The Frequency Polygon; The Bar Diagram; The Pie Chart; The Cumulative Frequency Graph; Factors Affecting the Shape of Graphs.</p> <p>Variables, Operationally defining variables, types of variables, controlling variables. Hypothesis - Formulation, types</p>	15
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Experimental designs: One group, Two group and Factorial designs, Within subject and between subject designs.

Normal distribution vs. binomial distribution. Measures of central tendency- mean, median, standard error, confidence intervals, skewness, kurtosis. Measures of dispersion-Range, quartile deviation

Probability & Sampling. Different methods of sampling. Requisites of a good sampling method. Advantages of sampling methods. Simple random sampling, Stratified sampling. Systematic sampling.

Normal Distribution- Parameter, Statistic, Level of significance, one tailed and two tailed tests, Parametric tests- 't' test, F test, Karl pearson coefficient of correlation, Non parametric tests- Chi square test, Mann –Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test. Choosing appropriate statistics

Correlation, Rank correlation, Correlation and Causation, Coefficient of Correlation; Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, Spearman's Rank-Order Correlation Coefficient, Score Transformations, Correlation and Regression.

Testing of hypothesis, tests of significance- parametric & non-parametric, one-way analysis of variance, repeated measures analysis of variance, correlation and regression- linear and multiple regression.

Research methodology, Research study designs, epidemiology and methods-descriptive & analytical, multivariate analysis

Qualitative analysis of data: Content analysis of text, b) narrative analysis, c) conversation analysis, d) discourse analysis, e) visual interpretation, f) semiotic, structural and

post structural analyses. Grounded theory approach

Quantitative analysis of the data : purpose, conditions and interpretation of major parametric and non parametric statistical techniques using SPSS

**References:**

Kothari, C. R. (1998). *Research Methods and techniques*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.

N.K. Chadha (1991) *Statistics for Behavioral and Social Sciences*. Reliance Pub. House: New Delhi

Mangal, S. K. (2002). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. (2nd ed).

New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited. (ISBN: 978-81-203-8).

4.

**General Psychology**

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Introduction: What is psychology? Evolution and schools of psychology. Perspectives on behaviour methods of psychology (special emphasis on experimentation); branches of psychology, evolution of psychology in India

Sensation, Attention and Perception: Sense modalities, Attentional processes. Theories of attention. Perceptual processing, Role of attention in perception, Perceptual organization, Perceptual sets, Perceptual constancies, depth perception, distance and movement; Illusions. Socio-cultural factors influencing perception

Thinking and Language: mental imagery, concepts. Processes of thinking – problem solving, reasoning, decision making;

Creative thinking. Nature of language, language development.

Learning and Motivation: Principles and applications of Classical conditioning and its determinants, operant conditioning, reinforcement, generalization, extinction, and observational learning; Social and cognitive theories of learning. Factors facilitating learning. Applications of learning principles. Perspectives on motivation, types of motivation, motivational conflict. Process and content theories of motivation

Memory: Memory systems, Models of memory: Levels of processing, Parallel Distributed Processing model, Information processing model. Types of long term memory. Forgetting, Improving memory.

Emotions: Components, theories - Theories of emotion: Canon-Bard, James-Lange, Arousal-interpretation theory: Schachter & Singer, Cognitive appraisal theory: Lazarus, Smith& Kirby. Culture and emotional expression

Personality: Nature of personality; Concept of self. Biological foundations of personality; Culture, gender and personality; Perspectives on personality: Psychodynamic, Neo-freudian approaches, Phenomenological, behavioral, humanistic, Trait and type. Other theories of personality development. Personality assessment –Objective and projective

Intelligence: Concept of intelligence: Psychometric and cognitive approaches to intelligence; Theories of Intelligence, Heredity, environment and intelligence; Group differences in intelligence; Extremes of intelligence. Emotional intelligence. Intelligence testing, Intellectual disability

Developmental Psychology: Concept of Human development;

overview of developmental stages, Theories of development, Domains of Human Development , Periods of Life Span Development , Socio-Cultural Contexts for Human Development

**References:**

Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and variations*, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

Baron, R. A. & Misra, G. (2014). *Psychology*, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education

Morgan, C. T., King, R. A., Weisz, J. R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to psychology*, 7<sup>th</sup> ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Munn, N. L., Fernald, L. D., & Fernald, P. S. (1972). *Introduction to Psychology*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

5.	<p><b>Physiological Psychology</b></p> <p>Genetics, Mutations and Genetic disorders: modern concept of gene and gene action, sex - linked, sex – limited, sex-influenced characters. Gene mutation-Kinds of mutation, classification, Gene mutation disorders, Sex chromosomal anomalies.</p> <p>Endocrine System: Structure, functions and abnormalities of major glands: thyroid, adrenal, gonads, pituitary, pancreas and pineal. Physiological basis of sexual behavior, hunger and thirst: defining sexual behavior, dynamics, hormones and its impact, external cues, the brain and sexual behavior. Role of hypothalamus and amygdale (Physiological motives</p>	10
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and emotion, fear and anger)

Physiology of Stress: Stress response, indicators of stress (hormonal, anatomical, and physiological), stress and disease. Stress, emotionality and endorphins.

Physiology of sleep and arousal: Arousal, Sleep and Circadian Rhythms- Physiological measures of alertness and arousal- EEG. Physiological conceptions of wakefulness and sleep. Conceptions of sleep. Circadian rhythms and biological clock.

Neuropsychology, blood brain barrier. Cellular organization of nervous system - structure and background of neurons, neural impulse, types of neurons, neurotransmitters, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, limbic system, neurohistology techniques – stain techniques, radiological procedures, electrophysiological procedures, Imaging of brain metabolism, cerebrospinal fluid studies, behavioural examination, New advances in imaging techniques – brain mapping, functional MRI

Neuropsychology – Basic Concepts Neuropsychological syndromes and Functional systems Brain plasticity, cerebral dominance, lateralization of function, Functional Aspects of lobes (Frontal, temporal, parietal & Occipital)

### **References:**

Darby, D., & Walsh, K. (2005). *Neuropsychology. A Clinical Approach, Fifth edition*. UK:Elsevier.

Kolb, B., & Whishaw, I. Q. (2003). *Fundamentals of Human Neuropsychology, Fifth edition*.

Schneider, A. M., & Tarshis, B. (1986). *Introduction to*

	<p><i>Physiological Psychology, Third edition.</i> New York: Random House</p> <p>Leukal, F. (1985). <i>An Introduction to Physiological Psychology.</i> (1sted.). New Delhi: CBS Publishers and Distributors.</p> <p>Levinthal, C.F. (1996). <i>Introduction to Physiological Psychology</i> (3rd Ed.)Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.</p>	
6.	<p><b>Social Psychology</b></p> <p>Introduction to Social Psychology: Social Psychology (Definition). Focus of social psychology. Research methods in Social Psychology (very briefly) – Systematic observation, Survey, Correlation, Experimental method, Field experiment, Sociometry.</p> <p>Social Cognition: Automatic thinking, Schemas, Self-fulfilling prophecy, Priming, Heuristics, Cultural differences</p> <p>Social Perception: Nonverbal communication, Implicit personality theories, Attribution process and its theories – Covarition model, Fundamental attribution error, Self serving attribution, Bias blind spot</p> <p>Attitudes and Attitude change: Origin of attitudes, Types of attitudes, Persuasion, Emotion and Attitude change, Predicting behavior</p> <p>Conformity: Conformity and social approval- Asch line study, Social impact theory, Compliance, Obedience</p> <p>Group processes: Purpose of groups, group formation, Social loafing, de-individuation, Mob mentality, Groupthink, Group polarization, Leadership in groups, Contingency theory, Conflicts, Cooperation</p>	10

Pro-social behavior: Motives of prosocial behavior, Altruism, Kin Selection, Norms of reciprocity, Social exchange, Empathy, Personality and altruistic behavior, Situational determinants, by-stander effect, Diffusion of responsibility, Pluralistic ignorance,

Aggression: Types, Gender and cultural influences, Physiological influences, Frustration and aggression, Provocation and reciprocation, Social learning theory, Violence and media, Ways to reduce aggression.

Prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination: Components of prejudice, Causes of prejudice, Normative conformity, implicit prejudice, Stereotypes, Illusory correlation, Emotions: the affective component, Discrimination, Effect of prejudice, Social categorization, Realistic conflict theory, Scapegoating, The contact hypothesis, Mutual Interdependence

### **References:**

Baron, R. A., Branscombe, N. R., Byrne, D., & Bhardwaj, G. (2010). *Social Psychology*. Delhi: Pearson.

Aronson, E., Wilson, T. D., & Akert, R. M. (2013). *Social Psychology*. Eighth Edition. Pearson