



**KRISTU JAYANTI**  
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)  
Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956  
A CMI INSTITUTION | BENGALURU | INDIA

**Centre for Research and Development**  
Office of Doctoral Studies

Syllabus for the Part B of  
**Kristu Jayanti University Entrance Test (KJUET)**

**Ph. D. Programme in Psychology, Clinical Psychology & Counselling Psychology**

**Unit 1: 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; Applications of psychological testing in various settings- Clinical, Organizational and business, Education, Counseling, Military. Career guidance.

**Unit II: 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; Neuroplasticity; Muscular and Glandular system- Types and functions; Biological basis of Motivation- Hunger, Thirst, Sleep and Sex; Biological basis of emotion- The Limbic system, Hormonal regulation of Behavior; Genetics and behavior- Chromosomal anomalies, Nature-Nurture controversy.

**Unit III: Attention, Perception, Learning, Memory and Forgetting**

Attention- Forms of attention, Models of attention; Perception- Approaches to the Study of Perception; Gestalt and physiological approaches Perceptual Organization- Gestalt, Figure and Ground; Law of Organization Perceptual Constancy- Size, Shape, and Color; Illusions; Perception of Form, Depth and Movement; Role of motivation and learning in perception; Signal detection theory- Assumptions and applications; 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; Classical Conditioning- Procedure, phenomena and related issues; Instrumental learning- Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues, Reinforcement- Basic variables and schedules; Behavior 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 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.

#### **Unit IV: Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity**

Theoretical perspectives on thought processes- Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing, Feature integration model; 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

#### **Unit V: Personality, Motivation, emotion, stress and coping**

Determinants of personality- Biological and socio-cultural; Approaches to the study of personality- Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, Social learning, Trait and Type, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential, Transpersonal psychology, 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, Exploratory behavior and curiosity, Zuckerman's Sensation seeking, Achievement, Affiliation and Power, Motivational Competence, Self-regulation, Flow; Emotions- Physiological correlates, Theories of emotions- James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter and Singer, Lazarus, Lindsley; Emotion regulation; 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.

#### **Unit VI: 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. Theories of intergroup relations- Minimal Group Experiment and Social Identity Theory, Relative Deprivation Theory, Realistic Conflict Theory, Balance Theories, Equity Theory, Social Exchange Theory; Applied social psychology- Health, Environment and Law; Personal space, crowding, and territoriality.

#### **Unit VII: Human Development and Interventions**

Developmental processes- Nature, Principles, Factors in development, Stages of Development, Successful aging; 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, Acceptance Commitment Therapy, Behavior therapy, REBT, CBT, MBCT, Play therapy,

Positive psychotherapy, Transactional Analysis, Dialectic behavior therapy, Art therapy, Performing Art Therapy, Family therapy; Applications of theories of motivation and learning in School, Factors in educational achievement, Teacher effectiveness Guidance in schools- Needs; organizational set up and techniques; Counselling: Process, skills, and techniques

### **Unit VIII: Emerging Areas**

Issues of Gender, Poverty, Disability, Migration, Cultural bias and discrimination, Stigma, Marginalization, and Social Suffering, Child Abuse and Domestic violence; 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, 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, Cyber pornography, Consumption, implications, Parental mediation of Digital Usage.