

Welcome to DIPS,

The Pointers of MPHIL course has been specially and skillfully curated by taking into consideration the need for application of learnt concepts. The pointers will help students in Mphil entrance preparation. the pointers will cover the main topics including the sample papers

After the completion of this Course, you will be able to,

1. Understand and have an in-depth knowledge of the the entrance
2. Comprehensive coverage of key topics and theories.
3. Practical application through sample papers and mock exams.

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Evolution and schools of psychology
- Theories of attention
- Classical conditioning, operant conditioning, reinforcement, generalisation, extinction
- Theories of memory
- Theories of emotion
- Personality: theories and assessments
- Theories of Intelligence:, Intelligence testing, Intellectual disability
- Developmental stages: Theories of development, Domains of Human Development

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Prenatal Development, Natal, Postnatal development
- Piaget's Theory Information Processing
- Theories of Language Development
- Erikson's Theory
- Bowlby's Ethological Theory
- Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
- Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development
- Gibson's Ecological Theory of Perceptual Development

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

- Characteristics of tests, Types of tests
- Test construction
- Item Analysis- Item difficulty, Item discriminability
- Reliability - Types, Standard error of measurement
- Validity - types, Validity coefficient and standard error of estimate
- Norm - Types, T score, stanine score, deviation IQ

STATISTICS & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Levels of Measurement
- Variables - types
- Hypothesis - types, hypothesis testing
- Experimental designs
- Measures of central tendency
- Measures of dispersion
- Probability & Sampling
- One tailed and two tailed tests, 't' test, F test
- Correlation - types
- parametric & non-parametric tests
- Qualitative analysis of data - Content analysis, narrative analysis, conversation analysis, discourse analysis

BIOPSYCHOLOGY & NEUROPSYCHOLOGY + PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Gene mutation-Kinds of mutation, classification, Gene mutation disorders, Sex chromosomal anomalies.
- Endocrine System - thyroid, adrenal, gonads, pituitary, pancreas and pineal
- Physiological basis of sexual behaviour, hunger and thirst
- Physiology of Stress: Stress response, indicators of stress
- Physiology of sleep and arousal: Arousal, Sleep and Circadian Rhythms Physiological measures of alertness and arousal EEG.
- Cellular organisation of nervous system
- Types of neurons, glial cells, neurotransmitters, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, limbic system, neurohistology techniques
- Cerebrospinal fluid studies,
- Neuropsychological syndromes and Functional systems
- Brain plasticity, cerebral dominance, lateralization of function, Functional Aspects of lobes (Frontal, temporal, parietal & Occipital)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Focus on social psychology. Research methods in Social Psychology
- Systematic observation, Survey, Correlation, Experimental method, Field experiment, Sociometry.
- Social Cognition: Automatic thinking, Schemas, Self-fulfilling prophecy, Priming, Heuristics, Cultural differences
- Social Perception: Nonverbal communication, Implicit personality theories, Attribution process and its theories Covariation model, Fundamental attribution error, Self serving attribution, Bias blind spot
- Origin of attitudes, Types of attitudes, Persuasion, Emotion and Attitude change, Predicting behaviour
- Conformity and social approval- Asch line study, Social impact theory, Compliance, Obedience
- Social loafing, deindividuation, Mob mentality, Groupthink, Group polarisation
- Altruism, Kin Selection, Norms of reciprocity, Social exchange, Empathy, Personality and altruistic behaviour, Situational determinants, by-stander effect, Diffusion of responsibility, Pluralistic ignorance
- Frustration and aggression, Provocation and reciprocation, Social learning theory
- Social categorization, Realistic conflict theory, Scapegoating, The contact hypothesis, Mutual Interdependence

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Latest edition of DSM & ICD
- Diathesis Stress Model
- Causes - biological, psychological for clusters of disorders
- Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders - Dementia, Organic amnesic syndrome, Delirium
- Substance related disorders - Alcohol abuse and Drug abuse, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives or hypnotics, cocaine, stimulants, including Caffeine, hallucinogens, volatile solvents
- Eating disorders - Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa
- Schizophrenia and related disorders
- Mood Disorders - Depression, Anxiety
- Panic disorder, Phobias, OCD, GAD,
- Sleep disorders
- Sexual dysfunction - Sexual response cycle, Gender Identity Disorder, Sexual deviations: Paraphilia
- Dissociative disorders
- Personality disorders
- Developmental disorders - ID, communication disorders, tic disorders, elimination disorders

SYSTEM OF PSYCHOLOGY

- Eastern traditions in psychology
- Structuralism
- Functionalism
- Behaviourism
- Gestalt
- Psychoanalysis
- Modern perspectives of psychology
- Major scientific research in the above systems

PERSONALITY

- Study of personality
- Psychodynamic, psychoanalytic, neo-freudian theories
- Trait and type
- Social learning theory
- Cognitive, behaviour theories
- Rotter's locus of control
- Maslow's hierarchy
- Erikson's psychosocial developmental stages
- Kohlberg's moral developmental stages
- OCEAN mode