

**Department of Psychology**

**Saurashtra University**

**Rajkot**

**Gujarat**

**M.Phil & Ph.D. Course Work Syllabus**

**2018**

**M.Phil/Ph.D. Course work  
Department of Psychology  
Saurashtra University**

**Research Methodology (C-1)**

**Introduction**

Meaning of research-what is research-nature and objectives of research- types of research-applied research- types of psychological research-importance/ need or utility of research-research methods Vs Methodology- criteria of good research- ethics in social science research-steps in research- problem selection- research hypothesis- research variables- review of literature- Qualitative Research- what is Qualitative Research?, Qualitative Research method/ Qualitative data collection method (Observation, Interview, Focus group discussion, other methods), Common Qualitative study design, Analysis of Qualitative data, Types of Qualitative data, Qualitative Vs. Quantitative: Basic difference

**Sampling**

Meaning of sample- representative sample- purpose of sampling design- difference between population and sample- stages of sampling design- characteristics and importance or advantages of sampling- limitations of sampling- types of sampling- probability sampling- non probability sampling- sampling errors in sampling- research design- purpose of research design- types of research design- experimental design- advantages and disadvantages of experimental design-secondary data

**Psychological Test**

Introduction to measurement- level of measurement (measurement scale- functions of measurement- psychological measurement vs. physical measurement- characteristics of good test- general steps of test construction- purpose and utility of psychological test, Test Standardization: Test Content, Item Writing, Item Analysis, Validity, Reliability, Norms, Data Analysis- various statistical software to analyze data- SPSS, STATA, MATLAB, MS. Excel- Interpretation and Writing Research Report- main purpose of research report- computer in research- computer and computer technology- use of computer in research

**Statistics in researchs**

Introduction of statistics- meaning of statistics- types of statistics- importance of statistics- limitations of statistics- measures of central tendency, measure of variability or spread- range, quartile deviation, standard deviation- normal probability curve and its main characteristics- parametric vs non parametric statistics- parametric statistics, t-test, Z-test, F-test, Pearson

correlation, Non parametric Statistics, Chi Square ( $X^2$ ) test, Sign test, Mann Whitney U Test, Other Correlation, Spearman rho and kendalls tau, The friedamn two way analyses variance.

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**Major theories of psychology (C-2)**

**UNIT-1 Theory of Perception:** Physiological theory of Perception: Gibson's Direct theory of perception, An ecological perspective, information processing theory, Gestalt theory, Behaviorist theory.

**Theories of Attention:** Bottleneck theory, Norman & Bobrov's theory

**Unit-2: Theories of Learning-** Thorndike's theory, Skinner's theory, & Piaget's theory

**Theories of Memory-** Hierarchical network model, Set theoretic model, Feature comparison model

**Unit-3: Theories of Motivation-** Instinct theory, Drive theory, Incentive theory, Opponent – process theory, Optimal – level theory, Need – hierarchies theory.

**Theories of Emotion:** James-Lange Theory, Cannon-Bard Theory, Schacter-Singer Theory, Cognitive-Appraisal Theory, Lindsley Activation Theory, Opponent-Process Theory, Facial Feedback Hypothesis.

**Unit-4: Theories of Intelligence:** Factorial Theories, Process-Oriented Theories. Spearman's Two-factor Theory, Thurstone Group Factor Theory, Multi-factor Theory.

**Theories of Personality:** Sigmund Freud's Theory, New Psychoanalytical Approach: Jung, Adler, Goldan Allport's Theory, Cattell's Theory, Abraham Maslow's Theory, Alberts Bandura's theory.