



# GURUGRAM UNIVERSITY GURUGRAM

(State University Established by Haryana Act-17 of 2017)

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**Ref. No. GUG/Estt./2026/478**

**Dated: 10.07.2026**

## **NOTICE**

**Subject: Syllabus for written test for the post of Assistant Professor on contract basis Advt. No. CT-12-17/2026.**

Reference: Recruitment Notice for Advt. No. CT-12-17/2026 dated 30.06.2026.

The Syllabus for the written test for the post of Assistant Professors on contract basis in various disciplines, as advertised vide Advt. No. CT-12-17/2026, is as follows:

<b>Subject/Discipline</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>
Indian Knowledge & Language (Hindi/Sanskrit)	As per latest UGC NET
Law	As per latest UGC NET
Management	As per latest UGC NET
Media Studies	As per latest UGC NET
Pharmaceutical Sciences	As per latest GPAT
Psychology	Attached at annexure-A

**Note:** The written test for the above-mentioned posts may be conducted tentatively last week of July.

*for*  
**Deputy Registrar (Estt.)**  
**For Registrar**  
*by*

**Copy to :**

1. In-Charge, UCDAC for uploading on University website.
2. PS to VC/ PA to Registrar (for kind information).

## SYLLABUS FOR FACULTY RECRUITMENT WRITTEN TEST

### 1. Emergence of Psychology:

Western: Structuralism, Functionalism, Psychoanalytical, Gestalt, Behaviourism, Humanistic-Existential, Transpersonal, Cognitive revolution, Multiculturalism. Four founding paths of academic psychology - Wundt, Freud, James, Dilthey. Indic influences on modern psychology.

### 2. Research Methodology and Statistics:

Research: Meaning, Purpose, and Dimensions. Research problems, Variables and Operational Definitions, Hypothesis, Sampling.  
Ethics in conducting and reporting research.

Paradigms of research: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed methods approach  
Methods of research: Observation, Survey [Interview, Questionnaires], Experimental, Quasi-experimental, Field studies, Cross-Cultural Studies, Phenomenology, Grounded theory, Focus groups, Narratives, Case studies, Ethnography  
Statistics in Psychology: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion. Normal Probability Curve. Parametric [t-test] and non-parametric tests [Sign Test, Wilcoxon Signed rank test, Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Friedman]. Power analysis. Effect size.

Correlational Analysis: Correlation [Product Moment, Rank Order], Partial correlation, multiple correlation.

Special Correlation Methods: Biserial, Point biserial, tetrachoric, phi coefficient.

Regression: Simple linear regression, Multiple regression.

Factor analysis: Assumptions, Methods, Rotation and Interpretation.

Experimental Designs: ANOVA [One-way, Factorial], Randomized Block Designs, Repeated Measures Design, Latin Square, Cohort studies, Time series, MANOVA, ANCOVA. Single-subject designs.

### 3. 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, Counselling, Military. Career guidance.

### 4. Biological basis of behaviour

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.

Methods of Physiological Psychology: Invasive methods – Anatomical methods, degeneration techniques, lesion techniques, chemical methods, microelectrode studies. Non-

invasive methods – EEG, Scanning methods.  
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 behaviour.  
Genetics and behaviour: Chromosomal anomalies; Nature-Nurture controversy [Twin studies and adoption studies]

## 5. 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

Signal detection theory: Assumptions and applications

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; Behaviour modification and its applications

Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning.

Verbal learning and Discrimination learning

Memory and Forgetting

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

## 6. 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

## 7. Personality, Motivation, emotion, stress and coping

Approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, Social learning, Trait and Type, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential, Transpersonal psychology.

Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, Needs: Achievement, Affiliation and Power, Drives, Arousal, Incentives, Motivational Cycle. Approaches to the study of motivation: Psychoanalytical, Ethological, S-R Cognitive, Humanistic

Emotions: Physiological correlates

Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Canon-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].

## 8. 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.

## 9. Developmental Psychology

Developmental processes: Nature, Principles, Factors in development, Developmental milestones, Stages of Development. Successful ageing.

Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behavioristic, and Cognitive

Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral. Developmental Pathologies

## 10. Clinical Psychology

Introduction to Clinical Psychology: Definition, scope, and objectives of clinical psychology, Historical development of clinical psychology, Professional roles and ethical issues in clinical psychology, Clinical settings (hospitals, private practice, schools, etc.)

Psychopathology and Diagnosis: Classification of mental disorders (DSM-5, ICD-10/11), Common psychological disorders (anxiety disorders, mood disorders, psychotic disorders, etc.), Etiology and symptoms of major psychological disorders  
Assessment tools and techniques for diagnosis (clinical interviews, observation, projective tests, etc.)

Therapeutic Interventions: Types of therapeutic approaches (Psychoanalysis, Person-centered, Gestalt, Existential, Acceptance Commitment Therapy, Behaviour therapy, REBT.

CBT, MBCT, Play therapy, Positive psychotherapy, Transactional Analysis, Dialectic behaviour therapy, Art therapy, Performing Art Therapy, Family therapy etc.), Crisis intervention and mental health emergency procedures

Mental Health and Well-being: Mental health promotion and prevention strategies, psychological resilience and coping mechanisms

Legal and ethical aspects of clinical practice

### **11. Emerging Areas in Psychology**

Issues of Gender, Poverty, Disability, and 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.