

**SYLLABUS**  
**FOR**  
**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**  
**OF**  
**MPHIL CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**Instructions:** The test shall comprise of 60 objective type questions including Simple Recall/ Best Answer, True False, Correct/Incorrect, Matching, Multiple Choice and Completion Items. Each question will carry 1 mark leading to a total of 60 marks. Detailed syllabus, weightage and marks for each section are provided below.

S.NO.	CONTENT	DETAILS	WEIGHTAGE (%)	MARKS
1	GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attention, Perception, Problem-solving, decision-making, and reasoning</li> <li>• Language and thought</li> <li>• Learning</li> <li>• Memory</li> <li>• Emotion and Motivation</li> <li>• Personality</li> <li>• Intelligence and Creativity,</li> </ul>	15	9
2	Research Methodology and Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research: Meaning, Purpose, and Dimensions. Research problems, Variables and Operational Definitions, Hypothesis, Sampling. Ethics in conducting and reporting research</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Correlational Analysis: Correlation [Product Moment, Rank Order], Partial correlation, multiple correlation. Special Correlation Methods: Biserial, Point biserial, tetrachoric, phi coefficient.</li> <li>• Regression: Simple linear regression, Multiple regression.</li> <li>Factor analysis: Assumptions, Methods, Rotation and Interpretation.</li> <li>• Experimental Designs: ANOVA [One-way, Factorial], Randomized Block Designs, Repeated Measures Design, Latin Square, Cohort studies, Time series, MANOVA, ANCOVA. Single-subject designs.</li> </ul>	15	9
3	PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING AND ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of tests</li> <li>• Test construction: Item writing, item analysis</li> <li>Test standardisation: Reliability, validity and Norms</li> <li>• Areas of testing: Intelligence, creativity, neuropsychological tests, aptitude, Personality assessment, interest inventories, neuropsychological tests</li> <li>• Applications of psychological testing in various settings: Clinical, Organisational and business, Education, Counselling, Military. Career guidance.</li> <li>• Standardised tests (e.g., WAIS, Rorschach Inkblot, MMPI)</li> <li>• Assessment Techniques: Interviewing techniques (structured, semi-structured, unstructured), Behavioural observation and rating scales, Use of self-report inventories and projective tests, Cognitive and</li> </ul>	10	6

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		<p>emotional assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethical Issues in Testing, Cultural and contextual considerations in assessment, Ethical use of assessment tools, Ensuring fairness and preventing bias in testing</li> </ul>		
4	BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF BEHAVIOUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensory systems: General and specific sensations, receptors and processes</li> <li>Neurons: Structure, functions, types, neural impulse, synaptic transmission.</li> <li>Neurotransmitters.</li> <li>The Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems – Structure and functions.</li> <li>Neuroplasticity.</li> <li>Methods of Physiological Psychology: Invasive methods – Anatomical methods, degeneration techniques, lesion techniques, chemical methods, microelectrode studies. Non-invasive methods – EEG, Scanning methods.</li> <li>Muscular and Glandular system: Types and functions</li> <li>Biological basis of Motivation: Hunger, Thirst, Sleep and Sex.</li> <li>Biological basis of emotion: The Limbic system,</li> <li>Hormonal regulation of behavior.</li> <li>Genetics and behavior: Chromosomal anomalies; Nature-Nurture controversy [Twin studies and adoption studies]</li> </ul>	10	6
5	SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature, scope and history of social psychology</li> <li>Traditional theoretical perspectives: Field theory, Cognitive Dissonance, Sociobiology, Psychodynamic Approaches, Social Cognition.</li> <li>Social perception [Communication, Attributions]; attitude and its change within cultural context; prosocial behavior</li> <li>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]</li> <li>Applied social psychology: Health, Environment and Law; Personal space, crowding, and territoriality.</li> </ul>	5	3
6	DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developmental processes: Nature, Principles,</li> <li>Factors in development, Developmental milestones, Stages of Development. Successful ageing.</li> <li>Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behaviouristic, and Cognitive</li> <li>Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral.</li> <li>Developmental Pathologies</li> </ul>	10	6
7	CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.)</li> <li>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</li> <li>Assessment tools and techniques for diagnosis (clinical interviews, observation, projective tests, etc.)</li> <li>Therapeutic Interventions: Types of therapeutic approaches (Psychoanalysis, Person-centered, Gestalt,</li> </ul>	35	21

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	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental Health and Well-being: Mental health promotion and prevention strategies, Psychological resilience and coping mechanisms</li> <li>• Legal and ethical aspects of clinical practice</li> </ul>		
TOTAL		100	60

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