# CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

# **Scheme**

# Ph. D. in Psychology

Sr	Courses	Code	Credits
No			
1.	Course I: Advanced Research	SHSS PSY 02 01 01 C 4004	6
	Methodology		
2.	Course II: Research and Publication	SHSS PSY 02 01 02 C 2002	2
	Ethics		
3.	Course III: Specialization- Optional		4
	(anyone from the following)		
	1. Individual Differences	SHSS PSY 02 01 03 E 4004	
	2. Organizational Psychology	SHSS PSY 02 01 04 E 4004	
	3. The Science and Application of Positive Psychology	SHSS PSY 02 01 05 E 4004	
4.	Course IV: Seminars*	SHSS PSY 02 01 06 C 0202	2
	Total		14

<sup>\*</sup> Research Scholars are required to present two seminars, one from advanced research methodology and one from a course of specialization.

### CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA

# PH.D. IN PSYCHOLOGY (SYLLABUS)

### **CORE COURSE-I**

### ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### SHSS PSY 02 01 01 C 4004

Credits:6

## Objective:

This course will introduce the student with some basic concepts of research and its methodologies. It will introduce the student with advancements in the domain of Research Methodology.

### Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate the knowledge of research approaches and findings in Psychology
- 2. Critically access information related to the study of behavior and mental processes and use the critical assessment in forming conclusions and arguments.
- 3. Use technology for studying concepts and conducting research

## **UNIT-I**

Psychological Research: Nature. Major Approaches: Univariate and Multivariate.

Research Designs: Principles and Basic Parameters of Experimental Design. Within Groups

Designs-Two Factors Repeated Measures, Latin Square, and Graeco-Latin Square Design.

Between Groups Designs: Factorial-Two and Three Dimensional.

### UNIT-II

Analysis of Variance: Uses, Assumptions, and Applications of ANOVA in Psychological Research.

ANOVA: Independent and unequal N (One way, two way, and three-way); Repeated Measures (One way and two way).

# **UNIT-III**

Multivariate Analyses: Factor Analysis, Cluster Analysis, Canonical Correlation, Multiple Regression (SEM, Path Analysis), Discriminant Function Analysis, Multidimensional Scaling.

Qualitative Analysis: Applications, Assumptions, and Limitations.

Qualitative Methods: Content Analysis, Grounded Theory, Category Identification,

Narratives.

# **Suggested Books:**

Broota, K.D. (1989). Experimental Design in Behavioural Research. New Delhi: Willey Eastern.

Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.

Guilford, J.P. (1954). Psychometric Methods (2nd Ed.) New York: McGraw Hill.

Hair, J.F., Anderson, R.E., Tatham, R.L., & Black, W.C. (1995). *Multivariate Data Analysis*. Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Kerlinger, F. N. (1966): *Foundations of Behavioural Research*. (Third Edition). Bangalore: Prism Books Pvt. Ltd.

Nunnally, J. (1978). Psychometrics Theory (2nd Ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.

Singh A.K (1996). *Testes, Measurement, and Research Methods in Behavioral Science*. Patna: Bharathi Bhavan.

Shaughnessy, J.J. Zechmeister E.B., and Zechmeister, J.S. (2000). *Research Method in Psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Smith, J.A. (2008). *Qualitative Psychology: A Practical Guide to Research Methods*. New Delhi: Sage.

### **CORE COURSE-II**

### RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION ETHICS

#### Credits:2

# Objective:

This course will enable the student to address the ethical concerns involved in carrying out research in psychology, since it is essentially about living beings - humans and animals and involves funding from different agencies to carry out research.

## Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, the student will be able to:

- 1. Identify different ethics involved in conducting research in the field of psychology.
- 2. Apply the ethics in conducting the research in the field of psychology.
- 3. Develop research plan that is ethically sound and to execute it

# **Unit I: Philosophy and Ethics**

- 1. Introduction to Philosophy: Definition, nature and scope, concept, branches
- 2. Ethics: Definition, moral philosophy, nature of moral judgments and reactions

### **Scientific Conduct**

- 1. Ethics with respect to science and research
- 2. Intellectual honesty and research integrity
- 3. Scientific misconducts: Falsification, fabrication, and plagiarism (FFP)
- 4. Redundant publications: Duplicate and overlapping publications, salami slicing
- 5. Selective reporting and misrepresentation of data

#### c. Publication Ethics

- 1. Publication ethics: Definition, introduction, and importance
- 2. Best practices/ standards setting initiatives and guidelines: COPE, WAME, etc.
- 3. Conflicts of interest
- 4. Publication misconduct: Definition, concept, problems that lead to unethical behaviour and vice versa, types
- 5. Violation of publication ethics, authorship, and contributor ship
- 6. Identification of publication misconduct, complaints and appeals
- 7. Predatory publishers and journals

### **Unit II: Practice**

# 1. Open Access Publishing

- 1. Open access publications and initiatives
- 2. SHERPA/RoMEO online resource to check publisher copyright & self-archiving policies
- 3. Software tool to identify predatory publications developed by SPPU

4. Journal finder/ journal suggestion tools viz. JANE, Elsevier Finder, Springer Journal Suggested, etc

# **b.** Publication Misconduct

## A. Group Discussions

- 1. Subject specific ethical issues, FFP, authorship
- 2. Conflicts of interest
- 3. Complaints and appeals examples and fraud from India and abroad

# **B.** Software tools

Use of plagiarism software like Turnitin, Urkund and other open source software tools

#### c. Databases and Research Metrics

#### A. Databases

- 1. Indexing databases
- 2. Citation databases: Web of Science, Scopus, etc.

### **B.** Research Metrics

- 1. Impact Factor of Journal as per Journal Citation Report. SNIP, SJR, IPP, Cite Score
- 2. Metrics: h-index, g index, i10 index, altimetric

# **Suggested Books:**

Bell, J. (2012). *Predatory Publishers are Corrupting Open Access*. Nature, 489(7415), 179-179. http://doi.org/10.1038/489179a

Bird, A. (2006). *Philosophy of Science*. Routledge.

Chadda, P. (2018). Ethics in Competitive Research: Do not get scooped; do not get plagiarized. Self-Published.

Indian National Science Academy (INSA). (2019). *Ethics in Science Education, Research and Governance*. <a href="http://www.insaindia">http://www.insaindia</a>. In /pdf/Ethics Book.pdf

Iphofen, R. (2020). *Handbook of Research Ethics and Scientific Integrity*. Switzerland: Springer Nature

Resnik, D.B. (2011). What is ethics in research & why is it important. National Institute of Environmental Health Science, 1-10.

### **COURSE III**

# **Specialization- Optional (anyone from the following)**

### **ELECTIVE COURSE-I**

### INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

### SHSS PSY 02 01 03 E 4004

Credits: 4

# Objective:

This course will provide the student acquaintance with the theories, models, and advances in the approaches of personality, intelligence, and creativity.

# Learning Outcomes:

On the completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate the theories, models, and approaches of individual differences in view of personality, intelligence, and creativity.
- 2. Measurement of different aspects of individual differences.

#### UNIT-I

Personality: Nature and Determinants. Psychometric Approach to Personality: Cattell's Theory, Eysenckian Model, Big Five-Alternative Five, and HEXACO models.

## **UNIT-II**

Intelligence: Nature and Determinants. Neurobiological Approach.

Psychometric Approach-Spearman, Cattell, and Guilford.

Information Processing Approach- Jensen, Das, and Sternberg. Emotional Intelligence: Concept and Dimensions.

# **UNIT-III**

Creativity: Nature; Theoretical Approaches- Psychometric, Psychodynamic, Cognitive. Intellectual Styles.

Research Trends: Creativity and Intelligence; Creativity and Personality; Creativity and Motivation.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Measurement of Personality: Self Report Inventories, Projective Techniques, and Objective Tests.

Measurement of Intelligence: Issues and Approaches. Assessment of Creativity.

# **Suggested Books:**

Anastasi, A. (1988). Psychological Testing (6thEd.). New York: McMillan.

Cattell, R.B. (1987). *Intelligence: Its Structure, Growth, and Action*. North-Holland: Amsterdam.

Eysenck, H.J.& Eysenck, M.W. (1985). *Personality and Individual Differences: A Natural Science Approach*. Plenum Press- New York and London.

Hall G.S. and Lindsey, G. (1988). *Theories of Personality (4Ed.)* New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.

John, O.P., Robins, R.W. & Pervin, L.A. & (2008). *HB of Personality: Theory and Research* (3Ed.). NY: Oxford Press.

Kaufman, J.C. & Sternberg, R.J. (2010). *The Cambridge Handbook of Creativity*. NY: Cambridge University Press.

Larsen, R.J. & Buss, D.M. (2011). *Personality Psychology: Domains of Knowledge about Human Nature*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.

Pervin, L.A. (1978). Personality Theory Assessment and Research. New York: John Wiley

Sternberg, R.J. & Grigorenko, E. (1997). *Intelligence, Heredity, and Environment*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Sternberg, R.J. (1990). *Metaphors of Mind: Conceptions of the Nature of Intelligence*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Sternberg, R.J. (1999). Handbook of Creativity. NY: Cambridge University Press.

Sternberg, R.J. (2003). *Handbook of Human Intelligence*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Wolman, B.B. (1985). *Handbook of Intelligence: Theories, Measurements, and Applications*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

### **ELECTIVE COURSE-II**

### ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

### SHSS PSY 02 01 04 E 4004

Credits: 4

# Objectives:

- 1. To orient the student towards understanding of individual, group and organization processes in organizational set up.
- 2. To develop training and testing skills in the student.
- 3. To help the student know the relevance of emerging research areas.

# Learning Outcomes:

*On the completion of the course the student will be able to:* 

- 1. Explain overall organizational processes and analyze them.
- 2. Demonstrate skills to work on different processes of the organization
- 3. Recognize the importance of Positive work environment and acquire skills to develop it.

#### Unit- I

History of Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Paradigms in organizational psychology, Scientific management, Human relations and Contingency approach, Review of literature.

# **Unit-II**

Employee selection and training, Employee motivation and satisfaction, Emotions and workplace performance, Employee health and well-being, Review of literature.

# **Unit-III**

Job and Task analysis, Organizational Design and Development, Group dynamics and Decision making, Team building, Leadership and Governance, Workplace Counseling and high performance and productivity, Organizational Efficiency and Effectiveness.

### **Unit-IV**

Training and development in organizations, Assessment of training needs, design, execution and evaluation, Basic skills of an organizational trainer, Various types of psychological and behavioral training, Role of organizational assessment in training and development.

### **Suggested Books:**

Katz. D and Kahn R.L. (1967). Social Psychology of Organizations. Prentice Hall.

Luthans, F. (1998). Organizational Behaviour. New York: McGraw-Hill

Nelson D.L., Quick, J. C. (2008). *Organizational Behavior: Foundation, Realities and Challenges*, Thompson-South Western, New Delhi.

Pareek, U. (2006). *Understanding Organizational Behavior*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Schultz, D. and Schultz, S.E. (2002). *Psychology and Work Today*. (8th ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

### **ELECTIVE COURSE-III**

### THE SCIENCE AND APPLICATION OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

### SHSS PSY 02 01 05 E 4004

Credits: 4

# Objective:

This course would enable the student to understand the theory and research related to positive psychology and equip the student to develop and apply positive psychology for enhancement of their self and others.

## Learning Outcomes:

*On the completion of the course the student will be able to:* 

- 1. Identify different components of positive psychology.
- 2. Describe the components of positive psychology.
- 3. Demonstrate the principles of positive psychology in real life.

### Unit I

Introduction: Positive psychology: Meaning, definition, assumptions, and goals; Relation with other fields, Meaning and measures of happiness and well-being: Hedonic and eudemonic traditions, Indian perspectives, and positive psychology

### **Unit II**

Happiness and well-being: Happiness: Concept and definitions, Happiness, and the facts of life: Gender, love, marriage, close relationships and others, Happiness across the life span: Happiness and well-being across culture and nationalities

#### Unit III

Emotions, personality traits and well-being: Positive emotions and well-being, Cultivating positive emotions, Positive traits

#### **Unit IV**

Virtues, character strengths, and well-being: Classification of human virtues, Wisdom as a foundational strength and virtue; Character strengths and health, Religion, and virtues: Buddhism, Confucianism, Islam, and Hinduism

### **Suggested Books:**

Goleman, D. (2006). *Emotional Intelligence*. Bantam Books.

Seligman M.E. Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2014). Positive Psychology: An Introduction. Springer.

Snyder, C. R. & Lopez S.J. (2009). *Oxford Handbook of Positive Psychology*. Oxford University Press.

### **ELECTIVE COURSE-VI**

# **CORE COURSE-IV**

### **SEMINARS**

# SHSS PSY 02 01 06 E 4004

Credits: 2

# Objective:

Encourage and expose PhD work to support the designed research community of the Institute of Design and beyond

# Learning Outcomes:

On the completion of the course the student will be able to progress on their own work and develop a rich set of critiques of each other's work and they will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate the learning of advanced research methodology and his area of specialization.
- 2. Construct the research proposal in specialization.
- 3. Present the proposal in front of the panel.

Research Scholars are required to present two seminars:

- 1. One from advanced research methodology
- 2. One from course of specialization.