

**CHRIST COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
IRINJALAKUDA**

IRINJALAKUDA, THRISSUR - PIN 680 125



**DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT AND SEMESTER SYSTEM)**

UNDER THE

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

SYLLABUS

(FOR THE STUDENTS ADMITTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2014 – 15 ONWARDS)

BOARD OF STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY(UG)

IRINJALAKUDA, THRISSUR - PIN

680 125 KERALA, 673 635, INDIA

JULY, 2014

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Outline of

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – I

Core Course: Psychology

Complimentary Courses: Human Physiology (4 Papers)

Psychological Statistics (4 Papers)

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – II

Core Course: Psychology

Complimentary Courses: Philosophical Foundations of Psychology (4 Papers)

Sociological Foundations of Psychology (4 Papers)

**EVALUATION SCHEME FOR
CORE & COMPLIMENTARY COURSES**

THEORY: EVALUATION SCHEME

The evaluation scheme for each course contains two parts: viz., internal evaluation and external evaluation.

1. INTERNAL EVALUATION

20% of the total marks in each course are for internal evaluation . the colleges shall send only the marks obtained for internal examination to the University.

Table:1 Components of Evaluation

Sl . No	Components	Marks
1	Attendance	5
2	Test Paper I&II	5+5
3	Assignments	2
4	Seminar/ Viva	3
		20

Table 2: Percentage Of Attendance and Eligible Marks

% of Attendance	Marks
Above 90%	5
85-89%	4
80-84%	3
76-79%	2
75%	1

Pattern of Question Paper (Similar For all Six Semesters)

Question shall be asked from the whole syllabi pertaining to the respective semester. Weightage for each module while setting the question papers, should be in proportion to the instruction hours allotted to the respective topic in the syllabus .

Duration	Section	Pattern	Total No Of Questions	Questions To Be Answered	Marks For Each Question	Total Marks For Each Section
3Hrs	A	Objective Type: Multiple choice - 5 Fill in the Blanks - 5	10	10	1	10
	B	Short Answer	10	10	2	20
	C	Paragraph Type	8	6	5	30
	D	Essay	4	2	10	20
			GRAND TOTAL			80

MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR ALL SEMESTERS

Name: Reg no:

**FIRST SEMESTER B. Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2014
PSY1B01 BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY I**

Time: 3Hrs

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION -A

Objective Type

Answer *ALL* Questions .Each carries One mark

Choose the correct Answer from the following options given

1. Who is known as the Father of Modern Psychology? (Hull, Freud, Jung, Rogers)
2. What is the most dramatic disorder associated with slow wave sleep (Apnea, Somnambulism, Atonia, Enuresis)
3. Which is the third Force in Psychology? (Psychoanalytic, Behavioristic, Gestalt, Humanistic)
4. Where is the first scientific Laboratory in Psychology situated? (Berlyn, Austria, Leipzig, England)
5. Who introduced Word Association Technique ? (Adler,Jung.,Erickson, WundtFill in the Blanks)
6. school of Psychology was strongly influenced by Darwin's theory of natural selection
7. Firmly held a belief that has no basis in reality is called.....
- 8 Tendency to divide the perceptual world into two distinct parts is called
9. Archetypes is a concept put forward by
10. the process by which the organism learn to respond to a certain stimuli only is.....

(10x1= 10 Marks)

SECTION - B

(Answer in Two or three sentences) Answer

all questions. Each question carries 2 marks

11. Functionalism
12. Reinforcement
13. Operant conditioning

14. Encoding
15. Flashbulb memory
16. Perceptual Organization
17. Meditation
18. Amnesia
19. Chunking
20. Illusion

(10x2= 20 Marks)

SECTION -C

(Answer in a paragraph of about half a page to one page) Answer **Any**

SIX questions. Each question carries 5 marks

21. Types of Forgetting
22. Learning curves
23. Discuss contemporary studies on sleep and dreams
24. Explain Different approaches to Psychology
25. Discuss binocular cues to depth perception
26. Behaviouristic School
27. Theories of Forgetting
28. Factors affecting attention and perception

(6 x 5= 30 Marks)

SECTION -D

Essay Type Questions

Answer **Any Two** of the following .each Carries 10 Marks.

29. History of Scientific Psychology
30. Describe PERCEPTUAL Processes
31. Schools of psychology
32. Define Memory. Explain types of memory.

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – I

Semester I

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			11
Core Course:	PSY1B01	Basic themes in Psychology- I	3
Complimentary Courses	PSY1C01	Human Physiology	3
	PSY1C 02	Psychological Statistics	3
		Total	20

Semester II

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			11
Core Course:	PSY2 B01	Basic Themes in Psychology- II	3
Complimentary Courses	PSY2C01	Human Physiology	3
	PSY2C02	Psychological Statistics	3
		Total	20

(2 x 10= 20 Marks)

. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – I**Semester III**

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			8
Core Course:	PSY3B01	Child and Adolescent Development	3
Complimentary Courses	PSY3C01	Human Physiology	3
	PSY3C02	Psychological Statistics	3
Total			17

* Experimental Psychology Practicals (Code No: PSY4B 02) may be started in the semester III. Evaluation will be made in semester IV. Work arrangements may be made by the respective colleges.

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY**Scheme – I****Semester IV**

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			8
Core Course:	PSY4B01	Adult Development	3
	PSY4B02	Experimental Psychology –I (Practicals)	4
Complimentary Courses	PSY4C01	Human Physiology	3
	PSY4C02	Psychological Statistics	3
Total			21

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – I**Semester V**

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core Course:	PSY5B01	Abnormal Psychology 1	3
	PSY5B02	Social Psychology	3
	PSY5B03	Psychological Measurement and Testing	3
	PSY5B04	Learning and Behaviour	3
	PSY5B05	Elective	3
	PSY5B05-01	Organizational Psychology	
	PSY5B05-02	Educational Psychology	
	PSY5B05-03	Psychology of Crime	
	PSY5B05-04	Health Psychology	
Open Course			2
		Total	17

* Experimental Psychology Practicals (Code No: PSY6B 06 & PSY6B 07) and Project may be started in semester V. Evaluation will be made in Semester VI. Work arrangements may be done by respective colleges.

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – I**Semester VI**

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core Course:	PSY6B01	Abnormal Psychology II	3
	PSY6B02	Applied Social Psychology	3
	PSY6B03	Counselling and Psychotherapy	3
	PSY6B04	Cognitive Psychology	3
	PSY6B05	Personality Psychology	3
	PSY6B06	Experimental Psychology II (Practical)	4
	PSY6B07	Experimental Psychology III	4
	PSY6B08	(Practical) Project	2
		Total	25

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – II

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – II

Semester I

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			11
Core Course:	PSY1B01	Basic Themes in Psychology- I	3
Complimentary Courses	PSY1C03	Philosophical Foundations of Psychology	3
	SOC1C.13	Sociological Foundations of Psychology (Basic Principles of Sociology)	3
Total			20

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – II

Semester II

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			11
Core Course:	PSY2 B01	Basic themes in Psychology- II	3
Complimentary Courses	PSY2C03	Philosophical Foundations of Psychology	3
	SOC2C.14	Sociological Foundations of Psychology (Introduction to Indian Sociology)	3
Total			20

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – II

Semester III

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			8
Core Course:	PSY3B01	Child and Adolescent Development	3
Complimentary Courses	PSY3C03	Philosophical Foundations of Psychology	3
	SOC3C.15	Sociological Foundations of Psychology (Role of Media in Health Services)	3
Total			17

* Experimental Psychology Practicals (Code No: PSY4B 02) may be started in the semester III. Evaluation will be made in semester IV. Work arrangements may be made by the respective colleges.

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY

Scheme – II

Semester IV

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Common courses			8
Core Course:	PSY4B01	Adult Development	3
	PSY4B02	Experimental Psychology –I (Practical)	4
Complimentary Courses	PSY4C03	Philosophical Foundations of Psychology	3

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SOC4C.17	Sociological Foundations of Psychology (Role of Culture in Human Society)	3
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Total
21

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – II

Semester V

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core Course:	PSY5B01	Abnormal Psychology 1	3
	PSY5B02	Social Psychology	3
	PSY5B03	Psychological Measurement and Testing	3
	PSY5B04	Learning and Behaviour	3
	PSY5B05	Elective	3
	PSY5B05-01	Organizational Psychology	
	PSY5B05-02	Educational Psychology	
	PSY5B05-03	Psychology of Crime	
	PSY5B05-04	Health Psychology	
Open Course			2
		Total	17

* Experimental Psychology Practicals (Code No: PSY6B 06 & PSY6B 07) and Project may be started in semester V. Evaluation will be made in Semester VI. Work arrangements may be done by respective colleges.

B. SC PSYCHOLOGY Scheme – II**Semester VI**

Course	Code	Name	Credit
Core Course:	PSY6B01	Abnormal Psychology II	3
	PSY6B02	Applied Social Psychology	3
	PSY6B03	Counselling and Psychotherapy	3
	PSY6B04	Cognitive Psychology	3
	PSY6B05	Personality Psychology	3
	PSY6B06	Experimental Psychology II (Practical)	4
	PSY6B07	Experimental Psychology III (Practical)	4
	PSY6B08	Project	2
		Total	25

Syllabus of Core Papers
B. Sc Psychology Scheme I & II

SEMESTER: 1

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY1B01

BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY- I

OBJECTIVES:

1. To generate interest in Psychology
2. To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic Psychological processes
3. To understand the basics of various theories in Psychology
4. To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like attention, learning and memory

Module 1: Introduction

Psychology: Definition – Historical origins- Goals - Brief descriptions on current psychological perspectives: Psychodynamic, Behaviouristic, Humanistic, Cognitive, Biological, Evolutionary, Socio cultural

Module 2: Perception

Attentional processes- Factors affecting attention- Span, Division, Distraction of Attention- Gestalt principles- Gestalt laws of perceptual organization, Gestalt approach to figure ground segregation, Modern ideas about figure ground segregation. Top down processing and object perception.- Perceptual constancies and illusions-Visual perception: Theories of colour vision, Monocular and binocular cues of depth perception.

Module 3: Sleep and altered states of consciousness

Stages of sleep, Functions of sleep, Functions of REM sleep, Hypnosis, Meditation, Drug induced state.

Module 4: Learning and Memory

Learning: Definition, Behavioural and cognitive explanations, Learning curves.

Memory: Encoding, Storage, and Retrieval processes. Sensory, Short term and Long term memories. Chunking, Working memory. Levels of processing. Implicit and Explicit memory. Semantic, Episodic and Procedural memory. State dependent memory. Memory construction. Eyewitness testimony, False memory, Flashbulb memory. **Measuring memory: recall, recognition, relearning.** Forgetting: Theories, Curve of forgetting. Reasons of forgetting: Fading, Interference, Distortion, Repression, Amnesia. **Strategies for remembering: Mnemonics, Rehearsal, Elaboration, Organization.**

REFERENCES

1. Baron, R.A. (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson education
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G.H. (1991). *Psychology today- An Introduction*. 7th ed. New York: Mc

Graw Hill Inc.

3. Commer, R. & Gould, E. (2011). Psychology around Us. New Delhi: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
4. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to Psychology: Exploration and Application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
5. Feldman, R. (2011). *Understanding Psychology*, 10th edition. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
6. Gerrig, R. J & Zimbardo, P. G (2008) *Psychology and Life* (18th Edn) Boston: Pearson
7. Goldstein, E, B. (2002). Sensation and Perception. (6th ed.). USA: Wardsworth.
8. Kuppuswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian Psychology*, 3rd ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
9. Mishra, B.K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of Human Behavior*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
10. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to Psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
11. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and Variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing co.

SEMESTER: 2

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY2 B01

OBJECTIVES:

BASIC THEMES IN PSYCHOLOGY- II

1. To generate interest in Psychology
2. To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic Psychological processes
3. To understand the basics of various theories in Psychology
4. To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like attention, learning and memory

Module 1: Cognitive Processes

Components of thought: Images and concepts, structure of language, language and thought Reasoning: deductive and inductive, Problem solving: Steps, Barriers to effective problem solving, Strategies of problem solving - Algorithms, Heuristics, Means to end analysis, Backward search, Culture, cognitive style and problem solving. Creativity: Convergent and divergent thinking. Stages in creativity. Decision making.

Module 2: Motivation

Introduction: Instinct, Drive. Primary and secondary motives. Motivation of hunger and eating, Sexual motivation. Levels of arousal, Yerkes- Dodson law. Learned motives: Affiliation, Achievement and Power motives. Cognitive theories: Balance Theory, Expectancy theory, Cognitive dissonance theory, Attribution theory.

Module 3: Emotion

Elements of emotional experience. Physiological correlates of emotion. Theories of emotion: James-Lange theory, Cannon-Bard theory, Schachter-Singer theory, Appraisal theory, Evolutionary theory, Opponent process theory, Facial feedback hypothesis. Explanation of fear and anxiety, Pessimism and depression, Guilt, shame and anger; Explanation of Happiness, optimism and hope; Assessment of emotion.

Module 4: Intelligence

Definition: Binet & Weschler, Concept of intelligence, Mental age - Ratio IQ and deviation IQ, Spearman's 'g' factor, Fluid and crystallized intelligence, Determinants of intelligence: Assessment and Classification, Giftedness and levels of mental retardation.

Module 5: Personality

Concept of Personality- Early approaches: Brief descriptions of ancient Indian typology (Gunas), Greek typology of Humours, Somatotypes: Kretchmer & Sheldon Approaches - Psychoanalytic, Behavioural, Trait, Humanistic, Social learning and Cognitive theories, Assessment.

REFERENCES

1. Baron, R.A., (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson education.
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G.H. (1991). *Psychology today- An Introduction*. 7th ed. New York: Mc Graw Hill Inc.
3. Commer, R., & Gould, E. (2011). *Psychology Around Us*. New Delhi: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
4. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to Psychology: Exploration and Application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
5. Feldman, R. (2011). *Understanding Psychology*, 10th edition. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
6. Franken, R. E (2007) *Human Motivation* (6th Edn). Thomson Wadsworth
7. Gerrig, R. J & Zimbardo, P. G (2008) *Psychology and Life* (18th Edn) Boston: Pearson
8. Kuppaswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian Psychology*, 3rd ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
9. Mishra, B.K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of Human Behavior*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India
10. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to Psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
11. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and Variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing co.

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

1. Lefrancois, G.R. (2000). *Theories of human learning*, 4th ed. London: Wadsworth.

SEMESTER: 3

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY3B01

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study human development in Psychological Perspectives
- 2) To create awareness about major Psychological changes along with physical development

Module 1: Introduction to Developmental Psychology

Historical Foundations- Different Theories of development (Brief): Freud, Behavioristic, social, learning, Vygotsky, Periods of Development; First 5 stages of Erikson's Theory.

Module 2: Prenatal Development and Birth

Fertilization- Germinal Period, Embryonic Period, Fetal Period- Effect of long term & short term use of Teratogens- Birth Process: Types, methods- prenatal and Perinatal diagnostic tests. Birth Complication and their effects.

Module 4: Motor and Cognitive Development from Infancy to Adolescence

Newborn reflexes, Gross and fine motor skills. Perceptual development in infancy, Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development: Process of development, 4 stages- Sensory Motor, Preoperational, Concrete operational and Formal Operational stage.

Language development: Prelinguistic, Phonological, Semantic, Grammatical and Pragmatic Development.

Module 5: Emotional and Moral Development

Temperament: definition, different classifications- development of attachment: types, Bowlby's Ethological theory of attachment, Factors affecting attachment, effects- emotional behavior in infancy to adolescence – moral development- theories: Piaget, Kohlberg.

REFERENCE

1. Berk, L.E (2003) *Child Development* (3rd ed). New Delhi: Pearson Education Pvt Ltd
2. Hurlock, E.B (1996) *Developmental Psychology-A Life span Approach*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company
3. Papalia, D.E et.al (2004) *Human Development* (9th Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company
4. Santrock, J.E (2007) *Child Development* (2nd ed) New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company

SEMESTER: 4

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY4B01

ADULT DEVELOPMENT

Module 1: Physical Development

Last 3 stages of Erikson's Theory- Physical condition and Health in early adulthood- - Physical changes and health middle & Late adulthood- Biological theories of ageing.

Module 2: Cognitive Development

Cognitive changes in early adulthood- Post formal thought, Schaie's Model of Cognitive Development, Sternberg -Cognitive Development of middle & late adulthood

Module 3: Relationships in Adulthood

Non marital, Marital Life Style & Parenthood in Young Adulthood.-Divorce – Consensual Relationships, Relationship with maturing children and other kinship ties in middle adulthood- Personal and Consensual Relationships, Non marital kinship ties in late adulthood. Facing Death and Loss: Psychological Issues, Pattern of Grieving, Special Losses

Module 4: Vocational Adjustments

Vocational Adjustment in Early adulthood- Selecting a job, Appraisal of Vocational Adjustment, Vocational Adjustment in Middle Adulthood-Changed working conditions that affect middle aged workers, conditions influencing vocational adjustment and satisfaction in middle age - vocational adjustment and adjustment to retirement in Late adulthood.

REFERENCE

1. Hurlock, Elizabeth.B(1996).*Developmental Psychology: A Life-Span Approach*.New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company.
2. Papalia, Diane.E et.al(2004).*Human Development,9th ed.* New Delhi.Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited.

SEMESTER: 4

Credit: 4

Code No: PSY4B02

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY – PRACTICALS I

OBJECTIVES:

- To create interest in the subject matter of psychology.
- To develop scientific and experimental attitudes in the students.
- To facilitate comprehension of the theoretical concepts through experiments.
- To develop the skills of observation and scientific reporting in psychology.
- Illusion Muller layer illusion Horizontal vertical illusion
- Learning Massed v/s spaced method of learning
Rote v/s meaningful learning
- Trial and error learning

NOTE: From the list, 8 experiments must be compulsorily conducted.

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B01

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY-1

OBJECTIVES:

- i. To enable students to understand the concepts of abnormal behaviour
- ii. To develop awareness about different type of anxiety and stress disorders
- iii. To encourage the students to know different therapeutic techniques in management of anxiety and stress disorders

Module 1: Basic concepts

The concept of normality and abnormality, Historical view of abnormal behavior, classificatory systems. Major approaches to Psychopathology- Psychodynamic, Behavioral, Cognitive, Humanistic,

Interpersonal, Existential Approaches

Module 2: Causal Factors and Psychopathology

Biological factors: Neurotransmitter- Hormonal imbalance- Genetic defect – Constitutional liabilities – Brain dysfunctions- Physical deprivation – Psychological factor – Schemas and self schemas – Early deprivation of trauma – Inadequate parenting – Pathogenic parenting structure – Maladaptive peer relationships – Socio-cultural factors - Socio-cultural environment – Pathogenic societal influence.

Module 3: Stress disorders

Reaction to common life stressors – Stress from unemployment – Stress from bereavement – Stress from divorce or separation – reaction to severe life stressors – Reaction to catastrophic events – Trauma of rape – The trauma of military combat – The trauma of forced relocation.

Module 4: Anxiety Disorders

Phobic disorders – Panic Disorders and agoraphobia – Generalized anxiety disorders – Obsessive compulsive disorders – Causal factors – Biological, Physiological and Socio-cultural

Module 5: Somatoform and Dissociative disorders

Somatization disorder – Hypochondriasis – Pain disorder – Conversion disorder – Dissociative amnesia and Fugue – Dissociative Identity disorder – Depersonalization disorder – Causal factors - Biological, Physiological and Socio-cultural factors

REFERENCES

1. Carson, R.C., Butcher, J.N., & Mineka, S. (1996). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. (10th ed). New York: Harper Collins Inc.
2. Sadock, B.J., & Sadock, V.N. (2007). *Synopsis of Textbook of Psychiatry*. London: William & Wilkins.
3. Sarason, I.G., & Sarason, B.R. (2005). *Abnormal Psychology- The problem Of Maladaptive behavior*. India: Dorling Kindersly.

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B02

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

OBJECTIVES:

To enable the student to

- Understand and explain behavior in social settings
- Explain the psychological aspects of various social phenomena
- To create awareness about the management of human behaviour in group settings

Module 1: Introduction to Social Psychology & Social Perception

Definition aims and scope - Theoretical perspectives –Social Perception-Definition, **Non-Verbal Communication- facial expression, gazes, stares, body language, touching, deception and micro expressions.** Attribution - Definition, Theories - Correspondence inference, Kelly's theory, Applications of attribution theory, Attribution Errors.

Module 2: Attitudes

Attitude and behavior - Definition, nature, components, functions and formation of attitudes. Persuasion, cognitive approach to persuasion, resistance to persuasion. Cognitive dissonance and attitude change.

Module 3: Group, Social Influence, and Interpersonal Attraction

Groups: nature and functions. Social facilitation, social loafing. **Decision making in groups. Group think.** Social influence: Conformity, Factors affecting conformity. Compliance: Underlying principles and tactics. Obedience and destructive obedience. **Interpersonal attraction:** beginning of attraction, proximity, emotions, affiliation need. Becoming acquainted- situational determinants- Love- Triangular Model of love.

Module 4: Prosocial behavior and Aggression

Responding to emergency, Steps. Altruistic personality. Volunteering. Explaining prosocial behavior: Empathy altruism model, negative state relief model, empathic joy hypothesis, genetic determinism. Aggression. Theoretical perspectives on aggression: role of biological factors, drive theories, modern theories of aggression. Determinants of aggression: social, personal, situational. Media violence, child abuse, domestic violence. Prevention and control of aggression.

REFERENCES

1. Baron, R.A., Branscombe, N.R., Byrne, D., & Bhardwaj, G. (2009). *Social Psychology*, 12th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Baron, R.A., & Byrne, D. (2002). *Social Psychology*, 10th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
3. Chaube, S.P., & Chaube, A. (2006). *Groundwork for Social Psychology (Vol.1)*.Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications Pvt.Ltd.
4. Feldman, R.S. (2001). *Social Psychology*, 3rd ed. N J. Pearson Education.
5. Michener, H. A., Delamater, J.D., & Myers, D.J. (2004). *Social Psychology*. Australia: Thomson Wadsworth Publication.
6. Myers, D.G. (1999). *Social Psychology*, 7thed. New Delhi : Pearson Education.
7. Schneider, F.W., Gruman, J.A., & Coutts, L.M. (2005). *Applied Social Psychology: Understanding and addressing social and practical problems*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B03

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT AND TESTING

Objectives:

- To offer foundation on psychological measurement and testing
- To provide the basis of test construction
- To build up skills on developing psychometric tests
- To familiarize the uses of psychological tests
- To make aware of ethical principles in testing

Module 1: Levels of Measurement

Definition of measurement; Levels of measurement-Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio scales in relation to properties of number system: Identity, Order, Equal interval, Zeropoint

Module 2: Psychophysical methods

Concepts of psycho physics: Absolute threshold, Difference threshold, Weber's law, Fechner's law, Signal detection theory, Subliminal perception. Method of Average Error, Method of Minimal Changes, Method of Constant Stimuli, Method of Paired Comparisons. Models of constructing attitude scales: Thurston, Likert, Guttman.

Module 3: Basic concepts in Psychometry

Norm – referenced and criterion- referenced measurement. Speed test and power test, Individual and group tests, Verbal, Non-verbal and performance tests, Item analysis- difficulty index and discrimination index, Validity and reliability, Norms.

Module 4: A Sample of Psychological Tests

Brief description of the following tests: Binet - Simon scale, Raven's Progressive Matrices : CPM & SPM, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, Big Five Factor Scale, Thematic Apperception Test, Differential Aptitude Test, Bell's Adjustment Inventory, Strong Vocational Interest Blank.

REFERENCES

1. Anastasi, A., & Urbina, S. (2010). *Psychological Testing* (7th ed.). Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Chadha, N. K. (2009) *Applied Psychometry*. New Delhi, Sage Publication
3. Furr, R. M & Bacharach, V. R (2008) *Psychometrics*. California: Sage Publication
4. Gregory, R.J. (2000). *Psychological Testing: History, Principles, and Application* (3rd ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
5. Krech, D., Crulchfield, R. S & Ballachey, E. L. (1963) *Individual in Society*. London: McGraw-Hill International Book Company.

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B04

LEARNING AND BEHAVIOUR

Module1: Introduction-

Innate behaviour patterns and Habituation: Characteristics of goal directed systems, reflexes, sequences of behaviors; General principles of Habituation. SR theories in brief - Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull.

Module 2: Classical conditioning

Basic experiment, basic terms- conditioned stimulus, unconditioned stimulus, conditioned response, unconditioned response, stimulus generalization, discrimination, higher order conditioning, extinction, spontaneous recovery, delayed, backward, trace conditioning. Common Pavlovian conditioning procedures, excitatory and inhibitory processes. Recent developments- blocking effect, CS pre exposure effect, Overshadowing, The over expectation effect, Sensory pre conditioning; Biological constraints on classical conditioning ; Applications.

Module 3: Operant Conditioning

Basic experiments, basic terms- positive and negative reinforcement and punishment, schedules of reinforcement, Shaping of Behaviour Factors affecting performance on reinforcement schedules; Escape Learning, Avoidance Learning and Learned Helplessness; Biological constraints on operant conditioning; Applications.

Module 4: Cognitive theories

Kohler- Insight learning, Tolman- Sign learning and Latent learning. Social learning theory.

REFERENCES

1. Domjan, M. (2006). Learning and Behaviour(6th ed.). USA: Wardsworth.
2. Hilgard, E. R & Bower, G. H. (1975) Theories of Learning. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, INC
3. Hecenhahn, B. R. (1976). An introduction to Theories of learning. USA: prentice hall. Inc.
4. Mazur, J. E (2002) Learning and Behaviour (5th Edn). New Jersey: Prentice Hall

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B05

ELECTIVE

One paper has to be selected by students from the following Four:

PSY5B05-01 Organizational Psychology

PSY5B05-02 Educational Psychology

PSY5B05-03 Psychology of Crime

PSY5B05-04 Health Psychology

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B05-01

Elective

ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives:

- 1). To familiarize the concept of human Behaviour in Organizations
- 2). To give knowledge about work-motivation, group, leadership and organizational culture

MODULE 1:INTRODUCTION TO ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

The Concept of Organization – Organization and its External Environment – Organisation goals – Challenges and Opportunities - Concepts of Management

MODULE 2:ORGANISATION STRUCTURE – INTRODUCTION

Definition, Related concepts, Types, New patterns, Designing and seven structural configuration: Organisation Theories – Classical, Neo- classical, Systems, Contingency and Organisational learning approach.

MODULE 3:PERCEPTION AND MOTIVATION

The perceptual process, perceptual stimuli, perceptual selection, perceptual organization, social perception, perceptual interpretation and impression management.

Meaning of Motivation, content theories and process theories, management by objectives, employee recognition programs, employee involvement programs, job redesign and scheduling programs, pay programs.

MODULE4:GROUPS AND LEADERSHIP

Basic groups, Theories of group formation, Work teams, Team and quality management and communication.

Leadership- What is leadership, Followership, Leaders and managers, Approaches to the study of leadership phenomenon, Emerging perspectives in leadership.

MODULE 5:CONFLICT AND STRESS

Meaning of conflict, The process of conflict, Classes and sources of conflict, Resolution of conflict.

Meaning of stress, Approaches to understanding stress, Causes of stress, Consequences of stress and Management of stress.

REFERENCES

1. Robbins, S.P.(2005) *Essentials of Organizational Behaviour*, 8th ed. New Delhi: Prentice Hall India Pvt. Ltd.
2. 2. Sharma, R.A.(2000) *Organizational Theory and Behaviour*, 2nd ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited.

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B05-02

**Elective EDUCATIONAL
PSYCHOLOGY**

Objectives:

- 1). To promote an understanding of the application of psychological principles in the process of education.
- 2). To familiarise the students with the characteristics of normal and exceptional children. 3). To provide the ways and methods of teaching and classroom management.

Module 1: Introduction

Nature and Scope of Educational Psychology – Contribution of Piaget, Vygotsky, Skinner, Rogers and Maslow, And Gardener on Education

Module 2: Child Development and Learning

Age-level characteristics and education – Physical, social, emotional and cognitive characteristics of Pre-school and Kinder garten , Lower Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher secondary students and their implications.

Learning: Behavioural approach – Objectives of instruction – Mastery Learning – Behaviour modification techniques.

Module 3: Educating Exceptional Children

Education of Gifted Children, Juvenile delinquent, Learning Disabled , Mentally Retarded , Physically Disabled ,, Emotional and Behavioural Disordered.

Module 4: Motivation

Behavioural, Cognitive and humanistic perceive – Implication of achievement motivation and attribution theories – Teacher expectations and student learning – Techniques for enhancing student motivation.

REFERENCES

1. Bichler, R. F & Snowman, J (1990) *Psychology Applied to Teaching* (6th Edn) Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
2. Santrock, J.W. (2011). *Educational Psychology* (4th ed.). New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.
3. Woolfolk, A (2004) *Educational Psychology* (9th Edn) Delhi: Pearson Education

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B05-03

Elective

PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME

Objectives:

- Mold youngsters with conceptual knowledge in Criminology.
- To enable the students to build up on their analytical skills in Criminology.

MODULE 1: THEORY AND METHOD

Crime, Criminal law and Criminals-Theories of Crime-Foundations of Modern Criminology-Theories of Crime-Radical, Situational, and Rationality perspectives-Getting a Line on Crime: The production and Use of Data.

MODULE 2: CRIMES AND CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

Murder and Assault-Robbery: Theft by violence and varieties of non-violent- Occupational and Organized Crime- Public Order Crime.

MODULE 3: DOING SOMETHING ABOUT CRIME

Policing society- The judicial process and punishing the criminal offender-. Consequences of Punishment- Crime and Public Policy.

MODULE 4: CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Correction Psychology in Adult Setting- Psychological Assessment in Corrections- Treatment and Rehabilitation in Correctional Facilities- Juvenile Corrections.

MODULE 5: FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Definition- General Concepts- Special areas: Investigative Psychology-Police Psychology-Child Forensic Psychology-Forensic Psychology

REFERENCES:

1. Bartol, C.R & Bartol , A.M. (2004) *Forensic Psychology*. U.K: Sage Publications.
2. Barlow, H.D (1987). *Introduction to Criminology*, Boston: Little Brown & Co.
3. Howtt (2202) *Forensic and Criminal Psychology*. London: Prentice Hall.
4. Dutta, R.K. (2203) *Crime against Women*. New Delhi: Reference Press
5. Pognebin, M.R (2003) *Qualitative Approaches to Criminal Justice perspective from the field*.

London: Sage Publications.

SEMESTER: 5

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY5B05-04

**Elective HEALTH
PSYCHOLOGY**

Module 1: Introduction to Health Psychology

Need and significance. History. Health, disease, illness, well-being and quality of life. Contributions. Bio-psycho-social model.

Module 2: Stress and Management

Stress: Models, Physiological Basis. Psychophysiological and Psychosomatic Disorders. Coping & Stress Management. Psychoneuroimmunology.

Module 3: Theoretical basis for changing health habits

Attribution Theories, Health Locus of Control, Health Belief Model, Protection Motivation Theory, Theory of Planned Behavior, Social Cognitive Theories, Health Action Process Approach, Transtheoretical Change Model, Models of Prevention.

Module 4: Health Enhancing and Health Compromising Behaviors

Exercise, Diet, Weight Control, Cancer Related Health Behaviors, Rest, Relaxation, Substance use and abuse, Inappropriate Medication Seeking Behavior. Interventions

Module 5: Psychosocial Aspects of Chronic Illnesses

Cancer, AIDS, Hypertension, Diabetes, Ageing, Terminal Illnesses, Degenerative diseases, Death, Psychosocial Management of Chronic Illnesses

REFERENCE

1. Brannon, J. & Feist, J. (1999). *Health Psychology: An Introduction to Behavior and Health* (4th ed.) Wadsworth Thomson Learning
2. Dematteo, R.M & Martin, R.L. (2007). *Health Psychology*. Pearson Education
3. Marks, D.F; Murray, M; Evans, B & Estacio, E. V. (2008). *Health Psychology: Theory & Practice*. Delhi: Sage

4. Roberts, R., Towell, T. & Golding, J.F. (2001). *Foundations of Health Psychology*. Palgrave Houndmills, New York.
5. Taylor, E. (2006). *Health Psychology*. New Delhi: Mc Graw Hills Inc

B. Sc PSYCHOLOGY SCHEME – I & II

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY6B01

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY-II

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop awareness about Major Psychological Disorders
2. To acquaint the students with causes of major psychological disorders
3. To familiarize the students about different therapeutic techniques used in the management of major psychological disorders.

Module1: Personality Disorders

Clinical features of personality disorders, Types of personality disorders – Paranoid, Schizoid, Schizotypal, Histrionic, Narcissistic, Antisocial, Borderline, Avoidant, Dependent, Obsessive-compulsive, Passive aggressive personality disorders – Causal factors in Personality Disorders – Biological, Physiological and Socio-cultural factors – Sexual development and orientation disturbances

Module 2: Substance abuse and dependence:

Alcohol abuse and dependence – Clinical Picture – Causal factors – Treatment and outcomes – Drug abuse and dependence – opium and its derivatives – Barbiturates – Amphetamines – Cocaine – Hallucinogens – Marijuana – Caffeine and nicotine – Factors affecting drug abuse.

Module 3: Mood Disorders

Mania and depression – Unipolar and Bipolar disorders – cyclothymia – Schizoaffective disorders – Causal factors in mood disorders – Biological, Physiological and Socio-cultural factors.

Module 4: Schizophrenia and Delusion Disorder

The clinical picture in schizophrenia – subtypes of schizophrenia – Paranoid Type – Catatonic type – Disorganized Type – Residual Type and undifferentiated type - Causal factors in schizophrenia– Biological, Physiological and Socio-cultural factors - The clinical picture in delusional disorder – Causal Factors in delusional disorder.

REFERENCES

1. Carson, R.C., Butcher, J.N., & Mineka, S. (1996). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. (10th ed). New York: Harper Collins Inc.
2. Sadock, B.J., & Sadock, V.N. (2007) *Synopsis of Textbook of Psychiatry*. London: William & Wilkins.

3. Sarason, I.G., & Sarason, B.R., (2005) *Abnormal Psychology*- The problem Of Maladaptive behavior. India: Dorling Kindersly.
4. Hurlock, E.B. (1976). *Personality Development*, (IMH Ed). New York: McGraw Hill.

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY6B02

APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the theoretical concept and research methods in applied psychology.
2. To give knowledge about application of social psychology in different areas like clinical, educational, health and media.
3. To understand the major social issues in India.

Module 1: Foundations of applied social psychology

Social psychology and related disciplines. Applied social psychology: historical context. Social psychological theories- cognitive dissonance theory, group think theory. **Research methods in applied social psychology.**

Module 2: Applying social psychology to clinical and counseling psychology

Social psychological roots of social anxiety. Social psychological model of depression. **Treatment and prevention-** self presentation theory, hopelessness theory and biases in clinical decision making. Psychiatric social work- need and role of a case worker, after-care work, data collection, help to the family and helping the patient.

Module 3: Applying social psychology to the media and health

Consequence of viewing media violence- fear, aggressive thoughts. Effects of exposure to violent pornography. Reducing the harmful effects of exposure to violent sexual material. Effects of media influence on our thought. Health : Biopsychosocial model. **Promoting Health and preventing illness. Changing health behavior. Stress, coping and social support.**

Module 4: Applying Social Psychology to education and classroom

Intrapersonal processes- Increasing success reducing failures, factors affecting student performance, **improving students performance**. Interpersonal processes- teacher student interaction, teacher expectation, student achievement, cognitive errors and student, self perception and their academic consequence. School violence.

Module 5: Social problems in India and applying social psychology to positive well-being

The concept of social problems, characteristics, causes, types, stages in the development of social problems, and solving social problems. Brief description about the concept of poverty, unemployment, population explosion, child abuse and child labor, and violence against women.

Positive social psychology, optimism –pessimism, self assessment, benefits of optimism, positive coaching exercise, broadening the perspective on positive well-being.

REFERENCES

1. Chaube, S.P., & Chaube, A. (2006). *Groundwork for Social Psychology (Vol.1)*.Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications Pvt. Ltd.
2. Myers, D.G. (1999). *Social Psychology, 7thed*. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
3. Ram ahuja (1999).*Social Problems in India*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
4. Schneider, F.W., Gruman, J.A., & Coutts, L.M. (2005). *Applied Social Psychology: Understanding and addressing social and practical problems*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY6B03

COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

OBJECTIVES

1. To enable the student to explore the different theories of Psychotherapy and Counselling psychology
2. To enable the student to acquire the sufficient knowledge in the area of Counselling and Psychotherapy in order to understand areas of specialization.

MODULE 1 : FUNDAMENTALS OF COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

Definition, Goals, Process of counseling and psychotherapy, Counselling relationship – Characteristics of counselor, Termination and Follow up, Areas of Counselling and Psychotherapy – Basic differences, Ethical issues.

MODULE 2: STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES

Counselling Interview – Assessment and diagnosis – Psychological testing – Working with hesitant clients.

MODULE 3: THEORIES AND PRACTICE OF COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

Brief description on Psychoanalytic therapy – Person Centered therapy – Gestalt therapy – Behavioural therapy - Cognitive therapy

MODULE 4 : APPLICATION OF COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

Counselling children and adolescents – School and educational counseling – Career counseling – Marital and family counseling – Alcohol and substance abuse counseling – counseling older adults – Crisis intervention.

MODULE 5: GROUP COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

Brief description about group counselling and psychotherapy-Effective leadership in group therapy – Therapeutic group work: Training groups, Sensitivity training groups, Encounter and growth group, Self-help group – Groups in health and medical settings, Groups in work place.

REFERENCES

1. Corey, G(2001) *Theory and Practice of Counselling and Psychotherapy*.6th ed. Brooks/Cole :USA
2. DeLucia-Waack, J.L., Gerrity,D.A., Kalodnes.C.R., Riva,M.T(2004) *Handbook of Group Counselling and Psychotherapy*. Sage Publication: NewDelhi.
3. Gelso,C.J., Fretz,B.R (1992) *Counselling Psychology*. Harcourt Brace College Publishers : NewYork
4. Jones, N.R(1995) *Theory and Practice of Counselling*,2nd ed, Holt, Rinehart and Winston Ltd. NewYork.
5. Patterson, L.E (1999) *The counseling process*,5th ed, Cleveland State University, Thomson Asia pvt Ltd,USA.
6. Sharf, R.S (2000) *Theories of Psychotherapy and Counselling: Concepts and Cases*, 2nd ed. Brooks/Cole :USA
7. Woolfe,R., Dryden,W., Strawbridge, S(2003) *Handbook of Counselling Psychology*,2nd ed Sage Publication: New Delhi.

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY6B04

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

OBJECTIVES:

- Familiarize the field of Cognitive Psychology.
- To enable students to gain an understanding about the development of the field of Cognitive Psychology
- Create awareness about the current standing of the field.

Module 1: Cognitive psychology: Coming of age

Perspectives of cognition: Information processing and connectionist approach History: Philosophical, psychological and technological roots of cognitive psychology

Module 2: Methods of tapping the mind

Experimental cognitive psychology; Cognitive neuropsychology; Cognitive neuroscience; Cognitive science

Module 3: A few cognitive theories

Memory: Atkinson Shiffrin Model of memory; Levels of processing model; Nature of memory model Visual perception: Bottom up and top down approach

Module 4: Changing nature of cognition- I

Traditional theories of intelligence: Two-factor theory, Hierarchical theory, Multi-factor theory, Three dimensional models.

Module 5: Changing nature of cognition- II

Contemporary theories of intelligence : Sternberg's theory, Gardner's theory, Goleman's theory, PASS model.

REFERENCES

1. Eysenck, M. W., & Keane, M. T. (2000). *Cognitive psychology: A Students Guide*. New York: Psychology Press.
2. Margeret, M. (2009). *Cognition* (7th edition). John Wiley & Sons
3. Sternberg, R. J. (2007). *Cognitive Psychology* (5th edition). Delhi: Thomson Wadsworth.

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY6B05

PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY

Module 1: Psychoanalytic approach

Freud's theory – structure of mind- Id, Ego, Super ego. Instincts: life and death instincts, characteristics of instincts: Source, pressure, aim, object. Different types of anxiety and defense mechanisms. Psychosexual stages- Oedipus complex, interpretation of Dreams.

Contributions of Neo Freudians in brief: Jung, Adler, Horney, Erich Fromm.

Module 2: Trait theories:

Trait theories- concept of a personality trait, cardinal, central and secondary dispositions, surface and

source traits. Characteristics of each of the factors and sub dimensions of Five Factor theory. Indian concepts: Triguna theory.

Module 3: Humanistic perspectives.

Rogers- the field of experience, the self as process, self actualizing tendency, personal power, congruence and incongruence, fully functioning person. Maslow- Hierarchy of Needs, self actualization, peak experiences, eupsychia, synergy.

Module 4: Eastern and Positive Perspectives

Brief Description of Eastern views: **yoga**- three principles of creation, karma, schools of yoga. Zen and Buddhism- three characteristics of existence, the four noble truths, the eight fold path. Sufism- four stages of Sufi practice. Paths of Sufism, annihilation and return.

Perspectives of Positive Psychology: Classification of character strengths and virtues by Peterson and Martin Seligman (2004) : 6 virtues (wisdom, Courage, Humanity, Justice, Temperance and Transcendence); character strengths (Total 24) associated with virtues; **research findings in relation to character strength ; Implications**

REFERENCES

1. Aleem, S. (2012). *Theories of psychology*. India: Dorling Kindersley.
2. Carr, Alan (2011) *Positive Psychology* (2nd Edn) London : Routledge
3. Frager, R., & Fadiman, J. (2009). *Personality and Personal Growth* (6th ed). India: Dorling Kindersley.
4. Hall, C.S., Lindzey, G., Campbell, G.B.(1998). *Theories of Personality*. (4th ed). New Delhi: John Wiley & sons

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 4

Code No: PSY6B06

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY – PRACTICALS II

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To create interest in the subject matter of psychology.
 - 2.To develop scientific and experimental attitudes in the students.
 - 3.To facilitate comprehension of the theoretical concepts through experiments. 4.to develop the skills of observation and scientific reporting in psychology.
- Sensation and perception
 - 1.Depth perception
 - 2.Colour blindness**
 - Reaction time
 - 3.Simple reaction time**
 - 4.Choice reaction time
 - Transfer of training

5. Bilateral transfer 6. Habit interference 7. Level of aspiration 8. Knowledge of results

- Motor tests

9. Tracing tests 10. Steadiness test 11. Tweezer dexterity tests 12. Finger dexterity tests

NOTE: From the list 8 experiments must be compulsorily conducted. A few suitable experiments can be conducted using simple experimental design like before and after, 2 group experimental – control group designs and ABBA sequence.

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 4

Code No: PSY6B07

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICALS III: PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

OBJECTIVES:

1. To familiarize with psychological instruments and tools.
2. To generate interest in the analysis of psychological tests
3. To develop the skills of testing and scientific reporting in psychology

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS

1. 7 Sub tests of DAT
2. Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM) Note: Above 2 tests are Compulsory
1. Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire- Revised
2. 16 PF Questionnaire
3. Bhatia's Battery of Performance Intelligence Test
4. Mathew Test of Mental Ability
5. Beck Depression Inventory
6. Bells Adjustment Inventory
7. Seguin Form Board Test
8. Emotional Intelligence Test

Note: From the list, 2 tests must be compulsorily conducted.

SEMESTER: 6

Credit: 2

Code No: PSY6B08

PROJECT

- A small research work has to be conducted by students supervised by Teachers.
- Qualitative, Exploratory, Descriptive, works have to be preferred.
- Preferably tool may be prepared by students themselves like interview schedule, observation schedule, questionnaire, categories of content analysis etc.
- Pattern:
Part – I: Introduction and Review - 4 -7 pages Part -
II: Objective and Method – 1-3 pages Part – III:
Result and Discussion – 3- 5 pages
- Evaluation may be based on novelty, effort, presentation skills and knowledge base as evidenced in the viva

OPEN COURSE

One or both of the following courses may be offered by Departments of Psychology for other students.

CHOICE- I

Code: PSY5D01

PSYCHOLOGY AND PERSONAL GROWTH

Credit: 2

CHOICE- II

Code: PSY5D02

LIFE SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Credit: 2

OPEN COURSE

To be offered by Department of Psychology for other students

Semester: 5

Credit: 2

Code: PSY5D01 OPEN

**COURSE CHOICE-I
PSYCHOLOGY AND PERSONAL GROWTH**

The contents and teaching of this part is general and designed to suit as a general or peripheral paper for non-Psychology main students. The class room interaction should focus on experiential component of learning apart from the usual lectures

1. **Psychology:** - The subject matter and scope-Branches of Psychology and its application in personal and social life– Brief out line of transactional analysis and Positive Psychology.
2. **Concept of Happiness:** - Basic nature of emotional development. Positive and negative emotional state. Control of emotional states. Happiness – causes and effect of happiness- application in day to day life. Hope and Optimistic Behaviour-General concepts.
3. **Positive Self:** - Self esteem-determinants-self efficacy-Development of social and personal self- Barriers in self development. Conflicts and frustration management-coping processes - resolutions and positive approach in self development.
4. **Positive Social Relations:** - Person and social attitudes-Family and relationships-role of emotional intelligence in activating social life. Social well-being and personal growth.
5. **Methods for Personal Growth.** Meditation as a tool for personal growth-Yoga techniques for enhancing personal effectiveness and positive emotional and social life.

Book for Study

Carr, Alan (2011) *Positive Psychology* (2nd Edn), New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.

REFERENCE:

1. Fadiman, James and Frager, Robert (2002) *Personality and Personal Growth* (5th Edn) Prentice Hall

COURSE CHOICE-II

Semester: 5

Credit: 2

Code: PSY5D02 OPEN

LIFE SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- 1) To promote life skill education
- 2) To develop abilities for adaptive and positive behavior
- 3) To enhance self confidence and self esteem

Module 1: Introduction to Life skills

Definition – communication and action skills: verbal and vocal communication skills- body

language- Mind skills, rules skill, self talk skills, explanation skills, expectation skills, time management skills, self awareness

Module 2: Presentation Skills

Planning, structuring and delivering a presentation-Effective use of language and audio visual aid— Managing Performance Anxiety, Relaxation techniques, Interviews and Group Discussions

Module 3: Relationship Skills

Introduction- Skills for Listening and Understanding, Skills for choosing and starting relationship, Skills for anger management, Coping with emotions and stress, Leadership skills.

Module 4: Critical Thinking Skills

Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking-Stages, Strategies to improve creativity, Decision Making, Problem Solving- Steps, Strategies, Factors Affecting.

Activities: Make a Plan for Critical Thinking; Demonstrate Conflict Management.

REFERENCES

1. Jones, R.N. (2007) *Life coaching skills-how to develop skilled clients*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Lewis, H. (2000) *Body Language- A guide to Professionals*. New Delhi: Response Books.
3. Kaul, A. (2005). *The Effective Presentation- Talk your way to success*. New Delhi: Response Books.
4. Mishra, B.K. (2008). *Psychology- The Study Of Human Behaviour*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall India Ltd.
5. Sherfield, R.M., Montgomery, R.J. & Moody, P.G. (2009). *Developing Soft Skills*. 4th ed New Delhi: Pearson Education
6. Shephard, K. (2005) *Presenting at Conferences, Seminars and Meetings*. New Delhi: Response Books.
7. Sanghi, S. (2007). *Towards a Personal Excellence-Psychometric Tests & Self Improving Techniques for Managers*. New Delhi: Response Books.

Syllabus of Complimentary Papers of B. Sc Psychology Scheme – I

1. Human Physiology: 4 Papers (1 each in first four semesters) Syllabus attached
2. Psychological Statistics : 4 Papers (1 each in first four semesters) Syllabus attached

B. Sc PSYCHOLOGY SCHEME – I

SEMESTER: 1

Credit: 3 Code No: PSY1C 01

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

This course familiarizes the student of Psychology with the most essential and fundamental aspects of cell biology and basics of genetics that are essential for understanding the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system in general and of the CNS that they are to master in the following semesters.

Module 1 Cellular organization

- 1.1 Cell structure, plasma membrane (fluid mosaic model), and cell organelles.
 - 1.2 Cell inclusions-brief description on the structure of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins.
 - 1.3 Cell theory, cell principle.
 - 1.4 Unicellularity to multicellularity, differentiation. Brief mention of spatial and temporal control of gene activity.
 - 1.5 Tissues- brief description of major types.
- (Hours – 20)

Module 2 Genes and chromosomes

- 2.1 Structure of D.N.A, D.N.A replication.
 - 2.2 Concept of a gene - genetic code, introns, exons.
 - 2.3 Morphology of chromosomes-size, shape, karyotype, idiogram, kinds of chromosomes.
 - 2.4 Linkage and crossing over, sex linked chromosomes.
- (Hours – 14)

Module 3 Cell division

- 3.1 Cell cycle.
 - 3.2 Mitosis.
 - 3.3 Meiosis.
- (Hours – 12)

Module 4 Elements of heredity and variation

- 4.1 Mendel's work and laws of inheritance (monohybrid cross, dihybrid cross, testcross).
- 4.2 Brief explanation of terms-alleles, homozygosity, heterozygosity, genotype, phenotype.
- 4.3 Brief description of other patterns of inheritance and genotype expression-incomplete dominance, co-dominance, multiple alleles, epistasis, pleiotropy.

BSC PSHYCOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

(Hours – 12)

Module 5 Mutations and Genetic disorders

5.1 Gene mutation-Kinds of mutation, classification (Somatic, gametic, point, spontaneous, induced, dominant, recessive and silent mutations).

5.2 Gene mutation disorders - albinism, phenylketonuria, alkaptonuria, galactosemia, brachydactyly.

5.3 Autosomal anomalies - Down's syndrome, Edward's syndrome, Cri du chat syndrome.

5.4 Sex chromosomal anomalies - Klinefelter's syndrome and Turner's syndrome.

(Hours – 14)

REFERENCE

1. Vijayakumaran Nair & Jayaprakash, Cell Biology, Genetics, Molecular Biology, Academia, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. Gupta, P.K., Cell and Molecular Biology, Rastogi Publications, Meerat.
3. Dewitt-Saunders, Biology of the cell. *B.Sc. Human Physiology syllabus (CCSS) Complementary course 5*
4. Strickberger W.M-Mac Millon, Genetics.
5. Gerald Karp, Cell and Molecular Biology: Concept and Experiments.
6. Roothwell, Human Genetics, Prentice Hall.
7. Lodish;Verk; et.al; Molecular Cell Biology, W.H. Freeman publishers.
8. Verma, P. S. and Agarwal, V. K., Cell Biology, Genetics, Molecular Biology, Evolution and Ecology, S. Chand and Co. New Delhi.
9. De Robertis, E. D. P. and De Robertis, E. M. F., Cell and molecular Biology, 7th Edn, Hol-Saunders International Editions.

SEMESTER: 2

Credit: 3 Code No: PSY2C 01

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

This course imparts extensive information to the Psychology student on the nervous system with special emphasis on the CNS. It also introduces the student to states of brain activities and techniques in neurophysiology.

Module 1 The Nervous System

1.1 Divisions (CNS, PNS – somatic and autonomic)

1.2 Nervous tissue (neurons, nerve fibres, nerves, synapse).

1.3 Non nervous tissue and other materials (neuroglia, meninges, cerebro-spinal fluid, Blood - CSF and blood - brain barriers).

1.4 Nerve impulse - generation, conduction, synaptic transmission, role of calcium ions, action of

BSC PSHYCOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

transmitter substances on postsynaptic neuron, types of transmitter substances. (Hours – 20)

Module 2 The Central Nervous System

2.1 Brain – an overview (Forebrain, midbrain, hindbrain).

2.2 Spinal cord – an overview of its structure and organization.

2.3 Reflex Action – monosynaptic reflex, multisynaptic reflex, crossed extension reflex, mass reflex. (Hours – 14)

Module 3 The Cerebellum and the Basal Ganglia

3.1 The Cerebellum and its motor functions.

3.2 Anatomical functions, areas of the cerebellum.

3.3 Function of the cerebellum in overall motor control.

3.4 The basal ganglia-their motor functions, role of the basal ganglia for cognitive control, functions of neurotransmitters with basal ganglia. (Hours – 14)

Module 4 The Cerebral Cortex

4.1 Functions of the specific cortical areas –association areas (parieto occipito temporal, prefrontal and limbic association areas with special emphasis on Wernike's area and Broca's area), area for recognition of faces, concept of the dominant hemisphere.

4.2 Function of the brain in communication - Sensory and Motor aspects of communication. (Hours – 12)

Module 5 States of brain activity and Techniques in neurophysiology

5.1 Sleep –Basic theories of sleep, Brain waves, Slow wave sleep and REM sleep.

5.2 Brain imaging – CT, MRI, PET, CBF, EEG, Lesioning and Electrical Stimulation of Brain (ESB). (Hours – 12)

B.Sc. Human Physiology syllabus (CCSS) Complementary course 6

REFERENCE

1. Schneider A.M & Tarshis B., An introduction to Physiological Psychology, Random House, New York.
2. Guyton & Hall – Textbook of Medical Physiology, 12th Edn., Saunders.
3. Sherwood L, Thomson, Human Physiology.
4. Kalat J.W, Wadsworth C.A, Biological Psychology.
5. Levinthal C.F, Introduction to Physiological Psychology, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
6. K.Sembulingam and Prema Sembulingam, Essentials of Medical Physiology, Jaypee brothers Medical Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
7. Chatterjee, C.C, Human Physiology, Medical Allied Agency.

SEMESTER: 3

Credit: 3 Code No: PSY3C 01

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

This course familiarizes the student of Psychology with the sensory systems, pathways and perception of various senses. It also introduces the student to the endocrine system.

Module 1 The Visual System

1.1 Structure of the human eye, Organization of retina and visual pathways.

1.2 Functioning of the eye, visual coding, chemistry of vision, transduction in the retina, theories of color vision, visual perception.

1.3 Visual defects (myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia, astigmatism, cataract, color blindness, nyktelopia). (Hours – 18)

Module 2 Auditory System

2.1 Anatomy of the auditory system.

2.2 Auditory pathways, auditory perception and hearing abnormalities.

2.3 Statoreceptors. (Hours – 16)

Module 3 Gustatory and Olfactory system

3.1 Anatomy of taste buds and its function, primary sensations of taste, taste thresholds and intensity discrimination, taste preferences and control of the diet.

3.2 Taste pathways and transmission of signals into the central nervous system.

3.3 Organization of the olfactory membrane, sense of smell and stimulation of the olfactory cells.

3.4 Categorizing smell, transmission of smell signals into the central nervous system. (Hours – 16)

Module 4 Cutaneous senses (Somatic sensations)

4.1 Classification – the mechanoreceptive somatic senses (tactile and position), the thermoreceptive senses (heat and cold), the pain sense.

4.2 Detection and transmission of tactile sensations – tactile receptors, detection of vibration, tickling and itch.

4.3 Sensory pathways for transmitting somatic signals into the central nervous system, somatosensory cortex, position senses, position sensory receptors.

4.4 Thermal sensations - thermal receptors, their excitation and transmission of thermal signals.

4.5 Pain – purpose, types, pain receptors, pain suppressive system, pain sensation. (Hours – 20)

B.Sc. Human Physiology syllabus (CCSS) Complementary course 7

Module 5 Endocrine system

5.1 Introduction to endocrinology, an overview of the importance of endocrine glands.

5.2 Mode of action of hormones and influence on growth and behavior.

5.3 Major endocrine glands – their location, structure, hormones produced and its role (Hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid, adrenal, gonads, thymus, pineal body, placenta). (Hours –20)

REFERENCE

1. K. Sembulingam and Prema Sembulingam, Essentials of Medical Physiology, Jaypee brothers Medical Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
2. Guyton & Hall, Textbook of Medical Physiology 12th Edn., Saunders.
3. Sebastian M.M, Animal Physiology, Madonna.
- 4 Kalat J.W, &Wadsworth C.A, Biological Psychology.
5. Barrett E. Kim, Barman M. Susan et.al; Ganong's review of Medical Physiology, Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd.
6. Sarada Subrhmianian and K. MadhavanKutty, A Text Book of Physiology. Orient Longman Publication.
7. Sujith K. Chaudhari, Concise Medical Physiology, New Central Book Agency, Delhi.
8. A. K. Jain, Text Book of Physiology Vol.1 & 2, Avichal Publications.

SEMESTER: 4

Credit: 3 Code No: PSY4C 01

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

This course familiarizes the student of Psychology with the most essential and fundamental aspects of physiological processes underlying psychological events like hunger, thirst, sexual behavior and emotion. It also dwells on brain damage and Neuroplasticity.

Module 1 Physiological basis of hunger

1.1 Neural control of food intake - Role of hypothalamus, Neural centers that influence mechanical process of feeding.

1.2 Factors that regulate quantity of food intake, role of hormones (effect of Cholecystokinin, Peptide YY, GLP, Ghrelin).

1.3 Short-term regulation of food intake, intermediate and long-term effect of food intake. (Effect of blood concentrations of glucose, aminoacids, lipids on hunger and feeding), temperature regulation of food intake.

1.4 Obesity - causes and treatment, Eating disorders (Bulimia, Anorexia, Inanition, Cachexia, Picca). (Hours – 20)

Module 2 Physiological basis of thirst

2.1 Peripheral factors in water regulation.

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2.2 **Central factors in water regulation** (cellular dehydration thirst and hypovolemic thirst).
(Hours – 14)

Module 3 Physiological basis of sexual behavior

- 3.1 **Hormones and sexual development** – Fetal hormones and the development of reproductive organs, Sex differences in the brain, Perinatal hormones and behavioral development, Puberty: hormones and development of secondary sexual characteristics.
- 3.2 Effects of gonadal hormones on adults – Male reproduction related behavior and testosterone, Female reproduction related behavior and gonadal hormones.
B.Sc. Human Physiology syllabus (CCSS) Complementary course 8
- 3.3 **Neural mechanisms of sexual behavior** – Structural differences between the male hypothalamus and female hypothalamus, the hypothalamus and male sexual behavior, the hypothalamus and female sexual behavior. (Hours – 20)

Module 4 Neural basis of emotion

- 4.1 **Role of frontal lobes.**
- 4.2 Behavioural functions of the hypothalamus and associated limbic structures, Reward centers, Rage – its association with punishment centers, placidity and tameness.
- 4.3 Functions of Amygdala. (Hours – 18)

Module 5 Brain Damage and Neuroplasticity

- 5.1 Causes of brain damage – Brain tumors, Cerebrovascular disorders (Cerebral hemorrhage, Cerebral ischemia), Infections of the brain (Bacterial infections, Viral infections), Neurotoxins, Genetic factors, Apoptosis.
- 5.2 **Neuropsychological disorders** – Epilepsy (Grand Mal Epilepsy, Petit Mal Epilepsy and Focal Epilepsy), Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease.
(Hours – 18)

REFERENCE

1. Schneider A.M & Tarshis B, An introduction to Physiological Psychology, Random House, New York.
2. Guyton & Hall, Saunders, Textbook of Medical Physiology.
3. Sherwood L, Thomson, Human Physiology.
4. Kalat J.W, Wadsworth C.A, Biological Psychology.
5. Levinthal C.F, Introduction to Physiological Psychology, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
6. Pinel P.J John, Biopsychology, Pearson.
7. Neil.R.Carlson, Physiology of behavior, Pearson publishers.
8. Barrett E. Kim; Barman M. Susan et al., Ganong's Review of Medical Physiology; Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd.
9. Alcock John, Animal Behavior, 6th edition, Sinauer Associates, Inc. Sunderland, Massachusetts.
10. Carlson, Neil, R., Physiology of Behavior, 8th edition, Pearson.

SEMESTER: 1 Credit: 3 Code No: PSY1C 02

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

Module 1: Pre-requisites.

A basic idea about data, its collection, organization and planning of survey and diagrammatic representation of data is expected from the part of the students.

Module 2: Classification and tabulation

Classification of data, frequency distribution, formation of a frequency distribution, Graphic representation viz. Histogram, Frequency Curve, Polygon, Ogives and Pie Diagram.

Module 3: Measures of Central Tendency.

Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric Mean, Harmonic Mean, Combined Mean, Advantages and disadvantages of each average.

Module 4: Measures of Dispersion.

Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Combined Standard Deviation, Percentiles, Deciles, Relative Measures of Dispersion, Coefficient of Variation. **Module 4: Module 5: Skewness and Kurtosis.**

Pearson's Coefficient of Skewness, Bowley's Measure, Percentile Measure of Kurtosis.

References

1. Gupta, S. P. (1988). *Statistical Methods*. Sultan Chand and Sons: New Delhi.
2. Gupta, S. C., & Kapoor, V. K. (2002). *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons.
3. Garret, H. E., & Woodworth, R. S. (1996). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. Bombay: Vakila, Feffex and Simens Ltd.

SEMESTER: 2

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY2C 02

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

Module 1: Correlation

Meaning, Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation, Scatter Diagram, Calculation of Correlation From a 2-way table, Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient, Rank Correlation,

Module 2: Regression.

Regression, Regression Equation, Identifying the Regression Lines.

Module 3: Multiple Correlation and Regression.

Partial and Multiple Correlation Coefficients, Multiple Regression Equation, Interpretation of Multiple Regression Coefficients (three variable cases only).

Module 4 :Basic Probability.

Sets, Union, Intersection, Complement of Sets, Sample Space, Events, Classical, Frequency and Axiomatic Approaches to Probability, Addition and Multiplication Theorems, Independence of Events

(Up-to three events).

Module 5: Random Variables and Their Probability Distributions.

Discrete and Continuous Random Variables, Probability Mass Function, Distribution Function of a Discrete Random Variable.

REFERENCES

1. Gupta, S. P. (1988). *Statistical Methods*. Sultan Chand and Sons: New Delhi.
2. Gupta, S. C., & Kapoor, V. K. (2002). *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons.
3. Garret, H. E., & Woodworth, R. S. (1996). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. Bombay: Vakila, Feffex and Simens Ltd.

SEMESTER: 3

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY3C 02

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

Module 1: Distribution Theory.

Binomial, Po

isson and Normal Distributions, Mean and Variance (without derivations), Numerical Problems, Fitting, Importance of Normal Distribution, Central Limit Theorem.

Module 2: Sampling Theory.

Methods of Sampling, Random and Non-random Sampling, Simple Random Sampling, Stratified, Systematic and Cluster Sampling.

Module 3: Testing of Hypotheses.

Fundamentals of Testing, Type-I & Type-II Errors, Critical Region, Level of Significance, Power, p -value, Tests of Significance.

Module 4 : Large Sample Tests

Large Sample Tests – Test of a Single Mean, Equality of Two Means, Test of a Single Proportion, Equality of Two Proportions.

Module 5: Small Sample Tests.

Test of a Single Mean, Paired and Unpaired t-Test, Chi-Square Test of Variance, F-Test for the Equality of Variance, Tests of Correlation.

References

1. Gupta, S. P. (1988). *Statistical Methods*. Sultan Chand and Sons: New Delhi.
2. Gupta, S. C., & Kapoor, V. K. (2002). *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons.
3. Garret, H. E., & Woodworth, R. S. (1996). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*.

Bombay: Vakila, Feffex and Simens Ltd.

SEMESTER: 4 Credit: 3 Code No: PSY4C 02

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

Module 1: Chi-square Tests.

Chi-square Test of Goodness of Fit, Test of Independence of Attributes, Test of Homogeneity of Proportions.

Module 2: Non-Parametric Tests.

Sign Test, Wilcoxon's Signed Rank Test, Wilcoxon's Rank Sum Test, Run Test.

Module 3: Analysis of Variance.

One-way and Two-way Classification with Single Observation Per Cell, Critical Difference.

Module 4:

Preparation of Questionnaire, Scores and Scales of Measurement, Reliability and Validity of Test Scores.

Module 5:

Logistic regression, Krushkal-Wallis Test, Fisher's exact test-concepts.

REFERENCES

1. Gupta, S. P. (1988). *Statistical Methods*. Sultan Chand and Sons: New Delhi.
2. Gupta, S. C., & Kapoor, V. K. (2002). *Fundamentals of Applied Statistics*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons.
3. Garret, H. E., & Woodworth, R. S. (1996). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. Bombay: Vakila, Feffex and Simens Ltd.

Syllabus of Complimentary Papers of B. Sc Psychology Scheme – II

1. Philosophical Foundations of Psychology : 4 Papers (1 each in first four semesters) Syllabus prepared by Chairman, UG Board of Studies in Philosophy – Syllabus attached
2. Sociological Foundations of Psychology : 4 Papers (1 each in first four semesters) Syllabus attached

SYLLABUS OF COMPLIMENTARY SUBJECT: PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY

SEMESTER: 1

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY1C 03

CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND KNOWLEDGE

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

Aim: To introduce the rich, vast and deep perspectives of human mind and knowledge in Classical Indian philosophy.

Objectives:

1. To enable UG Psychology students to understand the classical Indian concern for the nature and working of human mind.
2. To create awareness of the serious attention that classical Indian psychology had paid to the multidimensional phenomenon of cognition.
3. To introduce the multifaceted potentials of intuition as emphasized in Indian spiritualism.
4. To enable the learners to make critical analysis of the notion of the identity of the human self by comparing the Atman-centric theories of consciousness and their negation.
5. To familiarize with the philosophical bases of the holistic perspective of health in the classical Indian tradition.

Unit I Introduction

- i) Predominant spiritualistic orientation of classical Indian Philosophy - Carvaka philosophy as the exception.
- ii) Evolution of Vedic philosophy – Etymological meaning of 'Veda'. The four Vedas - a brief description of themes and characteristics.
- iii) Mantras and Brahmanas - Karma Kanda, Aranyakas and Upanishads – Jnana Kanda.

Focal points for transaction: Vedas as the earliest source of Indian wisdom without reference to specific authority (Apaurusheya), Upanishads as the index of transition from ritualism to philosophy.

Materials for study: TMP 1-3, CDS 13-29.

- iv) Classification of Indian Philosophy – Orthodox and heterodox systems

Focal points for transaction: Authority of Vedas as the norm of classification, names the schools that belong to the two streams.

Materials for study: TMP 75-80

Unit II Theories of the Self

- i) Upanishadic monism

The pure self as the main topic of investigation, concept and characteristics of Atman, Brahman - Atman identity and synonymy.

Focal points for transaction: characteristics of Atman as the subjective expression of the infinite absolute reality that is pure consciousness that transcends all empirical levels of knowledge, the meaning of *Tattvamasi*.

Materials for study: CDS 17-24.

ii) Nyaya dualism

Classification of substance – five physical, *Chetana* the spiritual substance as the substratum of consciousness, and *Manas* or the inner self.

Focal points for transaction: Characteristics of the self, differences between the self and the inner sense.

Materials for study: KKC 2-3, 55-77, 103-113.

iii) The Buddhist doctrine of no-self

The self as mere aggregate of inner states, *Anatmavada*.

Vijnanavada – Division of consciousness – Pravr̥tti vijñāna and its seven divisions and their functions. Klishta - manovijñāna as ‘synthetic unity of apperception’ or the immediate experience of the eternal flow of pure consciousness.

Focal points for transaction: Buddhist denial of a distinct independent self on the basis of its metaphysics of dependent origination and the principle that everything is related to everything else (universal interdependence and interrelation), Yogachara conception of reality as ever-changing stream of consciousness beyond subject-object duality, Pravr̥tti vijñānas as the manifestation of Alaya.

Materials for study: KKC 57-66, JS 223-24, CDS 74-75.

Unit III Theories of Error and Illusion

- i) The Jaina theory of the relativity of knowledge
Syadvada/Saptabhangi-naya - The theory of sevenfold judgment.

Focal points for transaction: The meaning of ‘Syat’ and ‘Naya’, the dialectic of seven steps.
Materials for study: TMP 92-96, CDS 51-54.

- ii) Knowledge – True and erroneous

Vidya and Avidya – Samkara’s definition of Avidya/Maya.

Prasastapada’s division – four subdivisions of Vidya and definition and nature of Avidya.

CDS 29-30, JS 263-272.

Focal points for transaction: Truth and error explained in terms of the supremacy of cognizing the essential unity between the subjective and absolute consciousness, the veil on truth is the necessary counterpart of empirical consciousness.

- iii) Theories of illusion

Prabhachandra’s reference to seven theories – Akhyati, Asatkhyati, Prasiddharthakhyati, Atmakhyati, Anirvachaniyakhyati, Anyathakhyati, Smrtipramosha/Vivekakhyati.

Focal points for transaction: Definition of each Khyati and the school representing it. Materials for study: JS 285-303.

Unit IV Origin and Nature of Mind

- i) Sankhya theory of evolution
Trigunas and their functions.
The process of evolution by heterogeneous motion of gunas as Rajas disturbs the equilibrium of gunas.

The evolution chart of Mahat.

Focal points for transaction: The evolutes of Sattvika Ahamkara – three subdivisions of Antahkarana and five sensory and five motor organs comprising the bahyakarana. Explication of the functions of the components of Antahkarana.

Materials for study: CS 157-163, MSV 692-696.

- ii) Holistic perspective of health and disease

Traditional Indian medical science as the fruit of classical Indian philosophical perspectives (A general estimate).

Panchabhutas theory – the five ultimate physical elements and their properties.

Tridosha theory – vata, pitta and kapha – meaning and functions, causes and effects of the imbalance of doshas.

Focal points for transaction: The formation of classical Indian medicine from the holistic philosophical perspective of human being in the world. Systematic account of the structure of the world and the constitution of human body and mind.

Materials for study: CS 176-178, MSV 92-94, 100- 104, 105-106, 264-266.

Prescribed books for study:

1. **CS** - Sharma, Chandradhar. *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2000.
2. **JS** - Sinha, Jadunath. *Indian Psychology Vol.I Cognition*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1986.
3. **KKC** – Chakrabarti, Kisor Kumar. *Classical Indian Philosophy of Mind: The Nyaya Dualist Tradition*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2001.
4. **MSV** – Valiathan M S. *The Legacy of Susruta*, Hyderabad: Universities Press, 2009.
5. **TMP** – Mahadevan, TMP. *Invitation to Indian Philosophy*. Arnold – Heinemann.

References:

1. Chatterjee, Satishchandra and Dheerendramohan Datta. *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*. Calcutta: UO Calcutta, 1948.
2. Hiriyanna M. *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1993.

3. Tomlin E. W. F. *Philosophers of East and West*. London: Oak-Tree Books, 1986. Relevant sections of the 5th Chapter 'Hinduism'.
4. Sue Hamilton. *Indian Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford UP, 2001.
5. Mohanty, [Jitendranath N.](#) *Classical Indian Philosophy: An Introductory Text*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2000.
6. Relevant articles can be found at www.hinduwebsite.com.

Syllabus of Complimentary subject: Philosophical Foundations of Psychology

SEMESTER: 2

Credit: 3

Code No: PSY2C 03

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE AND THE ANATOMY OF BEING

Aim: To introduce the philosophical analysis and critique of science and theories of being with reference to the positivist and post-positivist developments.

Objectives:

1. To enable UG Psychology students to analyze the successive stages in the development of science.
2. To create awareness of the positivistic inclination to accept and apply scientific method in the study of the multidimensional phenomenon of human life.
3. To introduce the philosophical/scientific perspectives of the subjective dimension of human being.
4. To enable the learners to make critical analysis of the empiricist emphasis on objective facts and the consequent tendency to ignore the meta-scientific potentials of the studies on mind.
5. To familiarize with the psychological/philosophical theories that focus on the anatomy of 'being' as crucial to the study of humans.

Unit I Introduction

Definition and nature of science – material basis of objective facts, methodological basis of observation-experiment-hypothesis, formal basis of the laws of nature.

Explanation – Definition and characteristics of scientific explanation The five criteria to judge the value of a hypothesis.

Materials for study: IMC 526-39, AB 1-10.

Focal points for transaction: scientific method and investigation characteristically different from those of humanities. Importance of explanation and hypothetical inference in science.

Unit II Positivism

Origin and development as the emergence of scientific temperament in the study of human social life.

Auguste Comte – positive knowledge.

Three stages of the historical evolution of human mind- the theological, metaphysical and positive.

Characteristics of positive stage.

Classification of sciences based on the scale of simplicity-complexity.

Sociology as the most complex and psychology as a part of sociology.

Materials for study: FT 518-24.

Focal points for transaction: The emerging tendency to unification of knowledge by incorporating scientific method into the studies of human being in society. The era of social sciences.

Unit II Logical Positivism /Neo-positivism

The Vienna Circle. Attack on metaphysics.

The verifiability principle –

- i) Moritz Schlick's earlier version – verifiability as identical with reducibility to experience.
- ii) A. J. Ayer – strong and weak sense of verifiability.

Materials for study: JP 367-93, FT 655-58.

Focal points for transaction: Disbelief in the validity of metaphysical concerns and claims. Systematic exposition of the empirical bases and orientation of scientific knowledge and truth.

Unit III Anatomy of Subjectivity

Module 1 - Phenomenology

- i) Sources of phenomenology – Cartesian subjectivism (Cogito ergo sum), Kant's concept of the pure categories of understanding (Only a basic understanding of the concepts to explicate the revival of the emphasis on subjectivity is required).
- ii) Brentano's intentional psychology – Phenomenological objectivity of intentional reference, referential function of mind.
- iii) Meinong's theory of objects – Definition of 'object' as anything that can be intended, phenomenological shift from object to subject.
- iv) Husserl's phenomenology –
 - a) Phenomenology as philosophical science prior to and independent of psychology.
 - b) The method of bracketing/elimination keeping focus on the essential/aspect of experience.
 - c) *Epoche* – purification of experience of its factuality.

Materials for study: JP 174-200, FT 595-600.

Focal points for transaction: Phenomenology at the same time the scientific study of subjectivity and its anatomy by means of trans-empirical (phenomenological) method. Distinction between empirical and

phenomenological psychology.

Module 2 – Existentialism

- i) Martin Heidegger
 - a) Inauthentic existenz of ‘being they’ in everyday life.
 - b) Authentic existenz in the ultimate situation of the fact of mortality.
 - c) Meaning of ‘being-in-the world as characteristic of Human Existence

Materials for study: JP 477-83, FT596-89.

Focal points for transaction: The connotations of being human. Human existence felt as a ‘being for death’.

ii) Jean Paul Sartre

- a) The levels of being - Being-in-itself, Being-for-itself and Being-for-others.
- b) Nothingness not as negative, but as the ontological fact of pure subjectivity.
- c) Existentialist psychoanalysis.

Materials for study: JP 491-98, FT 589-91, MKB 344-46.

Focal points for transaction: The existentialist shift of focus from essence to existence. The f/actuality of human being in the world. The focus of psychoanalysis on the subjective conditions of nausea and anguish.

Prescribed books for study:

1. **AB** - Bird, Alexander. *Philosophy of Science*. London: Routledge, 2003.
2. **FT** - Thilly, Frank. *A History of Philosophy*. Allahabad: Central Publishing House.
3. **IMC** - Copi, Irving. M. and Carl Cohen. *Introduction to Logic*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 2001.
4. **JP** - Passmore, John. *A Hundred Years of Philosophy*. England: Penguin, 1984.
5. **MKB**- Bhadra, Mrinal Kanti. *A Critical Survey of Phenomenology and Existentialism*. New Delhi: ICPR, 1990.

References:

1. Lee, Jeffrey A. *The Scientific Endeavor: Methodology and Perspectives of Sciences*. Delhi: Pearson, 2000.
2. Velasquez, Manuel. *Philosophy: A Text with Readings*. USA: Thomson Wadsworth, 2005.

3. Warburton, Nigel. ed. *Philosophy: Basic Readings*. 2nd ed. New York: Routledge, 2005.

Syllabus of Complimentary subject: Philosophical Foundations of Psychology

SEMESTER: 3

Credit: 3 Code No: PSY3C 03

PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA

Aim: To introduce the theoretical bases and practice potentials of Yoga in the context of the changing world and human life in it.

Objectives:

1. To enable UG Psychology students to understand the multidimensional nature of Yoga philosophy and practice.
2. To create awareness about the psychological and ethical dimensions of Yoga.
3. To comprehend the unique conception of human mind and its control as prescribed in the Yoga system.

Unit I Introduction

The etymological meaning of 'Yoga'.

Patanjali's definition- Yoga as the restraint of the processes of mind.

The goals of Yoga practice - liberation of the self through physical, mental and ethical preparations, process of self-discovery, attaining perfect harmony of body, mind and spirit.

Unit II Yoga Concept of Body-Mind Relationship

- i) The subtle bodies and Chakras
 - a) The three bodies - physical, astral and causal.
 - b) The structure of bodies Physical - Annamaya Kosha
Astral - Pranamaya Kosha, Manomaya Kosha and Vijnanamaya Kosha. Causal - Anandamaya Kosha.

- ii) Chakras - definition.

The major Chakras - Muladhara, Swadhisthana, Ajna and Sahasrara.

Unit III Yoga Concept of Liberation

- i) Moksha as the realization of individual self as cosmic self.
- ii) Kaivalya as the absolute freedom of Purusha from Prakrti.

Unit IV Psychological Concepts of Yoga

- i) Citta and Cittavrtti - Definition and characteristics.
- ii) Klesas - Definition, two kinds-klishta and aklishta, five causes of suffering - avidya, asmita, raga, dvesha and abhinivesa.

Unit V Practice Concepts of Yoga

BSC PSHYCOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

- i) The ethical preparation - Yama and Niyama
- ii) The physical preparation - Asanas (only the benefit of maintaining a sound body for a sound mind is to be mentioned. Need not go into the detailed typology of postures).
- iii) Preparation of mind - Pranayama and Pratyahara.
- iv) Mind management - Dharana and Dhyana.
- v) Equipoise of mind - Samadhi - Samprajnata and Asamprajnata Samadhi.

Unit VI The Zen way of Dhyana

- i) The original roots of the term 'dhyana' (1-8).
- ii) Yoka's teaching of Zazen (106-110, 126-130).
- iii) Buddhist vision of Tathata (76-80).

Materials for study: UNIT I

1. SS xv-xviii.
2. CS 169-71.
3. FT 3-6.

UNIT II

SS 1-22.

UNIT III

1. CS 169-71.
2. FT xv - xvii.

UNIT IV

SS 173-176.

UNIT V

1. SS, Relevant portions.
2. CS 171-173.

UNIT VI

Osho, Pages shown in brackets.

Prescribed books for study:

1. CS - Sharma, Chandradhar. *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2000.
2. FT - Tola, Fernando and Carmen Dragonetti. *The Yogasutras of Patanjali: On Concentration of Mind*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2001.
3. Osho - Osho. *Walking in Zen, Sitting in Zen*. New Delhi: Full Circle, 2003.
4. SS - Sri Kriyananda. *Forword*. Sturgess, Stephen. *The Yoga Book: A Practical Guide to Self - Realization*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2002.

References:

1. Bly, Robert W. *101 Ways to Make Every Second Count*. Mumbai: Jaico, 1999.
2. Feuerstein, George. *The Philosophy of Classical Yoga*. Manchester UP, 1980.
3. - - -. *The Yoga Tradition*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
4. Osho. *Become One with Yourself*. New Delhi: Full Circle, 2003.
5. Vivekananda, Swami. *The Complete works of Swami Vivekananda*, Mayavati Memorial Edition - Vol. I. Calcutta: Advaita Ashrama, 1989.

Syllabus of Complimentary subject: Philosophical Foundations of Psychology

SEMESTER: 4

Credit: 3 Code No: PSY4C 03

LOGICAL REASONING

Aim: To introduce the theoretical concepts of logic and familiarize with the reasoning exercises on their basis.

Objectives:

1. To enable UG Psychology students to understand the concepts, terms and rules of logical reasoning.
2. To comprehend the distinction between good and bad reasoning.
3. To understand how psychology is different from logic in dealing with the operations of mind.
4. To train the learners in exercises for testing reasoning aptitude.

Unit I Introduction

- i) Etymological meaning of 'logic'.
- ii) The subject matter and functions of logic as the normative science of reasoning.
- iii) Technical terms and concepts -
 - a) Terms and propositions.
 - b) Denotation and connotation.
 - c) Truth and validity.

- d) Material truth and formal truth.
- e) Inference - mediate and immediate.
- iv) Deduction and induction - definition and differences.
- v) Relationship and differences between logic and psychology.

Unit II Propositions

- i) Classification - Categorical and conditional.
- ii) Categorical propositions - quality and quantity, terms and structure, A, E, I, O propositions.
- iii) Terms and their distribution in a categorical proposition.
- iv) Conditional propositions - classification.

Unit III Traditional Square of Opposition

- i) Opposition of propositions - definition.
- ii) The square of opposition.
- iii) Relations of opposition - Contradiction, contrariety, sub-contrariety and sub-alternation.

Unit IV Immediate Inference

- i) Conversion - definition, rule and examples.
- ii) Obversion - definition, rule and examples.
- iii) Contraposition - definition, rule and examples.
- iv) Inversion - definition, rule and examples.

Unit V Mediate inference

- i) Definition and difference from immediate inference.
- ii) Categorical Syllogism - definition and standard form.

BSC PSHYCOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

- iii) Terms in a categorical Syllogism.
- iv) Rules of categorical Syllogism
 - a) Rules of quality.
 - b) Rules of quantity.
 - c) Rules of distribution of terms.
- v) Fallacies
 - a) Formal fallacies - Undistributed middle, illicit major, illicit minor and existential fallacy.
 - b) Informal fallacies - verbal fallacies of equivocation and amphiboly.

Unit VI Reasoning Exercises

- i) Based on syllogism.
- ii) Based on immediate inference.
- iii) Based on both syllogism and immediate inference.

Prescribed books for study:

1. Aggarwal R. S. A Modern Approach to Logical Reasoning. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company, 2013.
2. Copi, Irving. M. and Carl Cohen. *Introduction to Logic*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 2001.
3. Jain, Krishna. A Textbook of Logic. New Delhi: D. K. Print world, 2007.
4. Sharma, Arun. Data Interpretation- Logical Reasoning and Mental Ability for General Studies Paper II. New Delhi: Tata McGraw, 2012.

Syllabus of Complimentary subject: Sociological Foundations of Psychology

SEMESTER: 1

Credit: 3

Code No: SOC1C.13

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Objectives

To provide a brief understanding about Sociology

To enable the students to familiarize with the basic concepts in Sociology

MODULE I SOCIOLOGY

I.1. Definition, Nature, Relevance

I.2. Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Marriage, Family, Religion,

MODULE II SOCIALISATION

II.1. Definition, Features -67-

II.2. Stages of Socialisation, Agencies of Socialisation.

II.3. Inter relationship between Culture, Personality, and Society

MODULE III SOCIAL GROUP

III.1. Definition, Nature and types

III.2. Primary and Secondary Groups, Ingroup and Out group, Reference group

III.3. Crowd and Audience

References

1. Bottomore. T.B. - Sociology
2. Rao, Sankar - Sociology
3. Worsley, Peter - Introducing Sociology
4. Mac Iver - Society – An Introductory Analysis
5. Kingsley Davis - Human Society
6. Tony Bilton - Introductory Sociology

Syllabus of Complimentary subject: Sociological Foundations of Psychology

SEMESTER: 2

Credit: 3

Code No: SOC2C.14

INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN SOCIOLOGY

Objectives

1. To provide a sociological perspective for understanding the Indian Society

2. To understand about the various institutions in Indian Society

MODULE 1 FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY

I.1. Features of Indian Society

I.2. Forms of Diversity in India-Linguistic, Religious, Racial, Ethnic

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

I.3. Bonds of Unity in India-Geographical, Religious, Political

MODULE II MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP

II.1. Family and Marriage in India- Definition and functions

II.2. Types-Joint and Nuclear families, Monogamy and Polygamy.

II.3. Kinship - Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Kinship, Usages of Kinship

MODULE III CASTE AND CLASS IN INDIA

III.1. Caste: Changes in Indian Caste System: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation, Recent trends in Indian Caste system.

III.2. Backward Classes: Scheduled Caste and Dalits, Other Backward Classes

III.3. Class Structure of Rural and Urban Society in India

REFERENCES

1. Ram Ahuja - Indian social System
2. S.C. Dube- Indian Society
3. A.R.Desai - Rural Sociology in India
4. Yogendra Singh – Modernisation of Indian Tradition
5. M.N.Srinivas- Social change in India
6. M.N.Srinivas - India's Villages
7. Mukhi- Indian Social System
8. Iravati Karve- Marriage and Family in India
9. Pauline.M. Kolenda- Religion, Caste and Family Structure
10. Shah. A. B. - Tradition and Modernity in India

Syllabus of Complimentary subject: Sociological Foundations of Psychology

SEMESTER: 3

Credit: 3

Code No: SOC3 C. 15

ROLE OF MEDIA IN HEALTH SERVICES

Objectives

1. To provide a sociological perspective for understanding the health aspects
2. To understand about the various medias in health services

MODULE 1 CONCEPT OF HEALTH AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

I.1. Definition and dimensions of health – Physical, mental, spiritual emotional and occupational

I.2. The social basis of health – Class, Culture, Gender and Race

BSC PSHYCOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

I.3. The health problems of infancy, childhood, adulthood and of aged, health problems of men and women.

MODULE II HEALTH SERVICES

II.1. Health Services for children, women, adult and aged

II.2. National Health Policy 2000, NRHM

MODULE III ROLE OF MEDIA

III.1. Important departments of media (Print, Electronic & Web) and their functioning.

II.2. Role and responsibilities of Media for Health awareness.

III.3. Media Ethics and Professional Morality

REFERENCES

1. Coe, M. Rodney – Sociology of medicine
2. B. Manna- Mass Media & Related Laws in India
3. D.S. Mehta – Mass Communication & Journalism in India
4. K.L. Srinath – Education in changing India

Syllabus of Complimentary subject: Sociological Foundations of Psychology

SEMESTER: 4

Credit: 3

Code No: SOC4 C. 17

Objectives

ROLE OF CULTURE IN HUMAN SOCIETY

1. To understand the concept of culture in sociological perspective
2. To analyse the significance of culture in human life

MODULE I: CULTURE

I.1. Concept of Culture, Cultural Traits and Cultural Complex

I.2. Types of Culture; Cultural Lag

MODULE II: THEORIES OF CULTURE

II.1. Theories of Culture: Functionalist thought of Anthropology: Malinowsky, Structural theory: Levi- Strauss and Radcliff Brown

II.2. Theories of cultural process: Evolution, Acculturation, Assimilation, Diffusion, Enculturation, Integration

MODULE III: CULTURE AND PERSONALITY

III.1. Inter relationship between Culture, Personality, and Society Concept of Culture, Cultural Traits and Cultural Complex; Types; Cultural Lag

III.2. Personality- Factors and theories of Personality

III.3. Inter relationship between Culture, Personality, and Society

REFERENCE

1. Kingsley Davis, Human Society

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

2. Tony Bilton, Introductory Sociology
3. Vidya Bhushan & D.R. Sachdeva, An Introduction to Sociology
4. Bottomore. T. B, Sociology
5. Sankar Rao, Sociology
6. Peter Worsley, Introducing Sociology
7. MacIver, Society – An Introductory Analysis

Syllabus of Psychology as

Complementary papers of BA Sociology

Name of paper	Semester	Code	Credit	Hrs/ Week
Psychological processes-I	I	PSY 1C 05	2	3
Psychological processes-II	II	PSY 2C 05	2	3
Abnormal Psychology	III	PSY 3C 05	2	3
Psychology of social Behavior	IV	PSY 4C 05	2	3

***SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY AS COMPLEMENTARY PAPERS OF
BA SOCIOLOGY***

Semester: 1

Code: PSY 1C 05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES-I

Objectives:

To generate interest in psychology

To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic psychological processes To understand the basics of various theories in psychology

To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like attention, learning and memory

Module 1: Introducing psychology

What is psychology: A working definition. Brief history of modern scientific psychology: Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviorism. Methods in Psychology
Structure and function of neuron

Module 2: Attention and Perception

Attentional processes: Factors affecting attention-subjective and objective. Span of attention, Division of attention and Distraction of attention.

Perceptual organization: Figure-ground perception. Perceptual constancies. Illusions. Colour perception. Theories of colour perception.. Space perception.

Extrasensory perception

Module 3: Learning

Definition. Trial and error learning, Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning: Reinforcement, punishment, shaping, schedules of reinforcement.

Social and cognitive learning: Observational learning. Latent learning, Insight learning.

Module 4: Retention and Retrieval

Encoding, storage and retrieval processes. Sensory, short term and long term memories. Chunking. Semantic, episodic and procedural memory. Measuring memory: recall, recognition, relearning.

Forgetting: Theories: Fading, Interference, Distortion, Repression, amnesia. Strategies for remembering: rehearsal, elaboration, organization.

Reference:

1. Baron, R. A. (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G. H. (1991). *Psychology today-An Introduction*, 7th ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to psychology: Exploration and application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
4. Kuppaswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian psychology*, 3rd Ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mishra, B. K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of human behaviour*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J. R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

For additional reading:

Lefrancois, G.R. (2000). *Theories of human learning*, 4th ed. London: Wadsworth.

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Sociology

Semester:2

Code: PSY 2C 05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES-II

Objectives:

To generate interest in psychology

To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic psychological processes To understand the basics of various theories in psychology

To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like cognition, intelligence and personality

Module 1: Cognitive processes

Images and Concepts. Reasoning: deductive and inductive. Problem solving- Steps. Barriers to effective problem solving. Strategies of problem solving: algorithms, heuristics, Problem solving. Creativity. Convergent and divergent thinking. Stages in creativity. Decision making, Language.

Module 2: Motivation and Emotion

Introduction: Instinct, drive. Primary and secondary motives. Hunger and eating. Learned motives: affiliation, achievement and power motive, Hierarchy of motives.

Concept of Emotion. Physiological correlates of emotion. Theories of emotion: James-Lange theory, Cannon-Bard theory, Schachter-Singer theory, Appraisal theory, Evolutionary theory, Opponent process theory, Assessment of emotion

Module 3: Intelligence

Definition. Theories: Piaget., Guilford, Spearman, Thurstone, Cattell. Triarchic approach. Multiple intelligences. Evolution of intelligence testing: Stanford-Binet, Wechsler scales. Mental retardation and giftedness. Determiners of intelligence: heredity and environment. Emotional intelligence.

Module 4: Personality

Concept of personality. Determinants of personality. Theories: Type theory. Trait theory- Allport, Cattell, Eysenk, Big five factor theory. Psychodynamic theory. Humanistic theory.

Assessment of Personality, Uses of Personality tests, **Reference:**

1. Baron, R.A. (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G.H. (1991). *Psychology today-An Introduction*, 7th ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to psychology: Exploration and application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
4. Kuppaswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian psychology*, 3rd Ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mishra, B. K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of human behaviour*. New delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to psychology*, 7th ed. New Dehi: Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

For additional reading:

Friedman, H. S., and Schustack, M.W. (2003). *Personality: Classic theories and modern research*, 2nd Edition. Delhi: Pearson Education

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Sociology

Semester: 3

Code: PSY 3C 05

Credit: 2

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives –

- (i) To acquaint the students with the meaning of abnormal behavior

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

- (ii) To develop in them awareness about different types of anxiety disorders.
- (iii) To create awareness about different childhood disorders
- (iv) To learn about various personality disorders.
- (v) To understand major psychological disorders.

Module 1

Concept of normality and abnormality. Meaning, Definition and classification of mental disorders.

Module 2

Anxiety disorders- clinical features, types- Phobias, Agoraphobia, Panic disorder, OCD, GAD and PTSD.

Somatoform disorders- clinical features and types- Hypochondriasis, Somatisation disorder, Pain disorder, Conversion disorder, Body dysmorphic disorder.

Dissociative disorders- clinical features, types- Dissociative amnesia, Fugue, Dissociative identity disorder.

Module 3

Schizophrenia- signs, symptoms, clinical features and types- Paranoid, catatonia, Disorganised, Residual and undifferentiated. Clinical picture of delusional disorders and schizoaffective disorder.

Module 4

Mood disorders- signs, symptoms, clinical features and types- Unipolar disorder: Dysthymia, Major Depression, Seasonal affective disorder, Melancholic depression, Psychotic Depression, Bipolar Disorder- Cyclothymia, Bipolar I Disorder, Bipolar II disorder.

Personality disorders- signs, symptoms, clinical features and types- Cluster A, Cluster B, Cluster C personality disorders.

REFERENCE:

1. Carson, R.C., Butcher, J.N., Mineka, S. (1996). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. (10th ed). New York: Harper Collins Inc.
2. Hurlock, E.B. (1976). *Personality Development*, (IMH Ed). New York: McGraw
3. Sarason, G., Sarason, B. (2005). *Abnormal Psychology: The problem of maladaptive behavior*. (11th edition.) Pearson Education, Inc. New Jersey
4. Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Sociology

Semester: 4

Code: PSY 4C 05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Objectives:

BSC PSHYCOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

To enable the student to

1. Understand and explain behaviour in the social setting
2. Explain the psychological aspects of various social phenomena
3. Understand the psychological aspect of various social issues in the society and Nation

Module 1

Introduction to social psychology, Definition, nature and scope.

Attitude-Definition, Components, Characteristics, attitude formation and attitude change.

Module 2

Social perception-Nonverbal communication, Attribution, Impression formation and impression management.

Social Cognition-Schemas, Heuristics, priming, Automatic and controlled processing

Potential sources of error in social cognition: Automatic vigilance, optimistic bias, counterfactual thinking, magical thinking, illusory correlation, regression fallacy.

Module 3

Groups-Nature and functions, social facilitation, social loafing, Decision making of groups, Group think, Deindividuation and group polarization.

Module 4

Social influence-Conformity, Compliance techniques, obedience to authority. Pro social Behavior-Theoretical perspectives and determinants.

Aggression-Perspectives, causes prevention and control.

Reference:

1. Baron, R.A., and Byrne, D. (2002). *Social Psychology*, 10th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Baron, R.A., and Byrne, D. (1997). *Social Psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
3. Myers, D.G. (1990). *Social Psychology*, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Economics

Name of paper	Semester	Code	Credit	Hrs/Week
Psychological processes-I	I	PSY 1C 05	2	3
Psychological processes-II	II	PSY 2C 05	2	3
Life span Development	III	PSY 3C 06	2	3
Psychology of social Behavior	IV	PSY 4C 05	2	3

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Economics

Semester: 1

Code: PSY 1C 05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES-I

Objectives:

To generate interest in psychology

To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic psychological processes To understand the basics of various theories in psychology

To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like attention, learning and memory

Module 1: Introducing psychology

What is psychology: A working definition. Brief history of modern scientific psychology:

Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviorism. Methods in Psychology structure and function of neuron

Module 2: Attention and Perception

Attentional processes: Factors affecting attention-subjective and objective. Span of attention, Division of attention and Distraction of attention.

Perceptual organization: Figure-ground perception. Perceptual constancies. Illusions. Colour perception. Theories of colour perception.. Space perception.

Extrasensory perception

Module 3: Learning

Definition. Trial and error learning, Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning: Reinforcement, punishment, shaping, schedules of reinforcement.

Social and cognitive learning: Observational learning. Latent learning, Insight learning.

Module 4: Retention and Retrieval

Encoding, storage and retrieval processes. Sensory, short term and long term memories. Chunking. Semantic, episodic and procedural memory.

Measuring memory: recall, recognition, relearning.

Forgetting: Theories: Fading, Interference, Distortion, Repression, amnesia.

Strategies for remembering: rehearsal, elaboration, organization.

Reference:

1. Baron, R. A. (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G. H. (1991). *Psychology today-An Introduction*, 7th ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to psychology: Exploration and application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
4. Kuppuswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian psychology*, 3rd Ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mishra, B. K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of human behaviour*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J. R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

For additional reading:

Lefrancois, G.R. (2000). *Theories of human learning*, 4th ed. London: Wadsworth.

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Economics

Semester: 2

Code: PSY 2C 05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES-II

Objectives:

To generate interest in psychology

To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic psychological processes
To understand the basics of various theories in psychology
To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like cognition, intelligence and personality

Module 1: Cognitive processes

Images and Concepts. Reasoning: deductive and inductive. Problem solving- Steps. Barriers to effective problem solving. Strategies of problem solving: algorithms, heuristics, Problem solving. Creativity.
Convergent and divergent thinking. Stages in creativity. Decision making, Language.

Module 2: Motivation and Emotion

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

Introduction: Instinct, drive. Primary and secondary motives. Hunger and eating. Learned motives: affiliation, achievement and power motive, Hierarchy of motives.

Concept of Emotion. Physiological correlates of emotion. Theories of emotion: James-Lange theory, Cannon- Bard theory, Schachter-Singer theory, Appraisal theory, Evolutionary theory, Opponent process theory, Assessment of emotion

Module 3: Intelligence

Definition. Theories: Piaget., Guilford, Spearman, Thurstone, Cattell. Triarchic approach. Multiple intelligences.

Evolution of intelligence testing: Stanford-Binet, Wechsler scales.
Mental retardation and giftedness. Determiners of intelligence: heredity and environment. Emotional intelligence.

Module 4: Personality

Concept of personality. Determinants of personality. Theories: Type theory. Trait theory- Allport, Cattell, Eysenk, Big five factor theory. Psychodynamic theory. Humanistic theory.

Assessment of Personality, Uses of Personality tests,

Reference:

1. Baron, R.A. (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G.H. (1991). *Psychology today-An Introduction*, 7th ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to psychology: Exploration and application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
4. Kuppaswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian psychology*, 3rd Ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mishra, B. K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of human behaviour*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

For additional reading:

Friedman, H. S., and Schustack, M.W. (2003). *Personality: Classic theories and modern research*, 2nd Edition. Delhi: Pearson Education

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Economics

Semester: 3

Code: PSY 3C 06

Credit: 2

LIFE- SPAN DEVELOPMENT

Module 1: Introduction to Life Span Development and Theories: Characteristics of life span development. Stages of life span . Methods -Cross sectional and longitudinal methods.. Theories by Freud- Erickson-Piaget-Vygotsky. Behavioral- Social cognitive- eclectic orientation. Longevity

Module 2: Prenatal Development:

Germinal period- embryonic period- Fetal period. Prenatal diagnostic tests. Effects of teratogens. Neonatal health and responsiveness. Consequences of low birth weight.

Module 3: Physical & Language Development

Cephalocaudal and proximodistal patterns of growth. Height and weight in infancy and childhood. Physical development in puberty. Changes in early, middle and late adulthood. Changes in old age .How language develops-Infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood

Module 4: Socio- Emotional Development:

Functional view of emotion- regulation of emotion- development of emotion through infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Describing and classifying temperament- Chess and Thomas, Kagan, Rothbart and Bates. Attachment and love- Theories of attachment- care giving and attachment. Moral development- Piaget's and Kohlberg's theory.

REFERENCE:

1. Hurlock, E.B ; Developmental Psychology: A Life-Span Approach, (2001) Tata McGraw-Hill Education
2. John w Santrock; A Topical approach to Life span Development 3rd ed (2007) Tata McGraw-Hill
3. Papalia and Olds, Developmental Psychology

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Economics

Semester: 4

Code: PSY 4C 05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Objectives:

To enable the student to

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

1. Understand and explain behaviour in the social setting
2. Explain the psychological aspects of various social phenomena
3. Understand the psychological aspect of various social issues in the society and Nation

Module 1

Introduction to social psychology, Definition, nature and scope.

Attitude-Definition, Components, Characteristics, attitude formation and attitude change.

Module 2

Social perception-Nonverbal communication, Attribution, Impression formation and impression management.

Social Cognition-Schemas, Heuristics, priming, Automatic and controlled processing

Potential sources of error in social cognition: Automatic vigilance, optimistic bias, counterfactual thinking, magical thinking, illusory correlation, regression fallacy.

Module 3

Groups-Nature and functions, social facilitation, social loafing, Decision making of groups, Group think, Deindividuation and group polarization.

Module 4

Social influence-Conformity, Compliance techniques, obedience to authority.

Pro social Behavior-Theoretical perspectives and determinants. Aggression-Perspectives, causes prevention and control.

Reference:

1. Baron, R.A., and Byrne, D. (2002). *Social Psychology*, 10th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Baron, R.A., and Byrne, D. (1997). *Social Psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
3. Myers, D.G. (1990). *Social Psychology*, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Name of paper	Code	Semester	Credit	Hrs/Week
• Psychological Processes I	PSY IC 05	I	2	3
• Social Behaviour I	PSY 1C 06		2	3

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological Processes II PSY2C 05 • Social Behaviour II PSY2C 06 	II	2	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifespan Development PSY3C 06 • Abnormal Behaviour I PSY3C 07 	III	2	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspectives and Issues in Psychology PSY4C 06 • Abnormal Behaviour II PSY4C 07 	IV	2	3

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 1

Code: PSY IC 05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES-I

Objectives:

To generate interest in psychology

To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic psychological processes

To understand the basics of various theories in psychology

To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like attention, learning and memory

Module 1: Introducing psychology

What is psychology: A working definition. Brief history of modern scientific psychology: Structuralism, Functionalism, Behaviorism. Methods in Psychology. structure and function of neuron

Module 2: Attention and Perception

Attentional processes: Factors affecting attention-subjective and objective. Span of attention, Division of attention and Distraction of attention.

Perceptual organization: Figure-ground perception. Perceptual constancies. Illusions. Colour perception. Theories of colour perception.. Space perception.

Extrasensory perception

Module 3: Learning

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

Definition. Trial and error learning, Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning: Reinforcement, punishment, shaping, schedules of reinforcement. Social and cognitive learning: Observational learning. Latent learning, Insight learning.

Module 4: Retention and Retrieval

Encoding, storage and retrieval processes. Sensory, short term and long term memories. Chunking. Semantic, episodic and procedural memory.

Measuring memory: recall, recognition, relearning. Forgetting: Theories: Fading, Interference, Distortion, Repression, amnesia.

Strategies for remembering: rehearsal, elaboration, organization.

Reference:

1. Baron, R. A. (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G. H. (1991). *Psychology today-An Introduction*, 7th ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to psychology: Exploration and application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
4. Kuppaswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian psychology*, 3rd Ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mishra, B. K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of human behaviour*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J. R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to psychology*, 7th ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

For additional reading:

Lefrancois, G.R. (2000). *Theories of human learning*, 4th BA/BSc Psychology (Subsidiary)

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 1

Code: PSY IC 06

Credit: 2

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR 1

Objectives: To enable the student to

- understand and explain behaviour in the social setting
- explain the psychological aspects of various social phenomena

-understand the psychological aspect of various social issues in the society and nation.

Module 1: Introduction

Definition Social psychology: Origin and development. Methods of social psychology.

Module 2: Social Perception

Important aspects of Social Perception-- Non-verbal communication: Facial expressions, gazes, stares. Body language. Attribution. Theories: Kelley's theory, Correspondent inference theory, Co- variation model of attribution

Attribution errors. Impression formation. Impression management-tactics.

Module 3: Socialization

Functions of socialization, Agents and types of socialization. Theories of socialization : Durkheim, Freud, Piaget, Cooley & Mead

Module 4: Attitudes

Definition, nature, components-functions. Attitude formation. Attitude and behaviour .Persuasion: Cognitive Approach .Resistance to persuasion. Cognitive Dissonance, prejudice

Reference:

1. Baron, R.A., and Byrne, D. (2006). *Social Psychology*, 10th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Das, G, *Social Psychology*, Educational Publishers, New Delhi
3. Myers, D.G. (1990). *Social Psychology*, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 2

Code: PSY 2C 05

Credit: 2

Psychological Processes-II

Objectives:

To generate interest in psychology

To familiarize the students with the concepts of basic psychological processes To understand the basics of various theories in psychology

To provide basic knowledge about systems and processes like cognition, intelligence and personality

Module 1: Cognitive processes

Images and Concepts. Reasoning: deductive and inductive. Problem solving- Steps. Barriers to effective problem solving. Strategies of problem solving: algorithms, heuristics, Problem solving. Creativity.

Convergent and divergent thinking. Stages in creativity. Decisionmaking, Language.

Module 2: Motivation and Emotion

Introduction: Instinct, drive. Primary and secondary motives. Hunger and eating, , Learned motives: affiliation, achievement and power motive, Hierarchy of motives.

Concept of Emotion. Physiological correlates of emotion. Theories of emotion: James-Lange theory, Cannon- Bard theory, Schachter-Singer theory, Appraisal theory, Evolutionary theory, Opponent process theory, Assessment of emotion

Module 3: Intelligence

Definition. Theories: Piaget., Guilford, Spearman, Thurstone, Cattell. Triarchic approach. Multiple intelligences. Evolution of intelligence testing: Stanford-Binet, Wechsler scales. Mental retardation and giftedness. Determiners of intelligence: heredity and environment. Emotional intelligence.

Module 4: Personality

Concept of personality. Determinants of personality. Theories: Type theory. Trait theory- Allport, Cattell, Eysenk, Big five factor theory. Psychodynamic theory. Humanistic theory. Assessment of Personality, Uses of Personality tests,

Reference:

1. Baron, R.A. (2004). *Psychology*, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Bootzin, R., & Bower, G.H. (1991). *Psychology today-An Introduction*, 7th ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Coon, D. (1983). *Introduction to psychology: Exploration and application*. New York: West Publishing Co.
4. Kuppaswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian psychology*, 3rd Ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mishra, B. K. (2008). *Psychology: The study of human behaviour*. New delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J. (1993). *Introduction to psychology*, 7th ed. New Dehi: Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Weiten, W. (2002). *Psychology: Themes and variations*, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co.

For additional reading:

Friedman, H. S., and Schustack, M.W. (2003). *Personality: Classic theories and modern research*, 2nd Edition. Delhi

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 2

Code: PSY 2C 06

Credit: 2

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR II

Module 1: Interpersonal Attraction & Relationships

Determinants of interpersonal attraction-internal and external determinants moving towards friendship, Love and marriage

Module 2: Groups & Social Influence

Groups: Nature and functions. Social facilitation, social loafing. Decision making in groups. Conformity. Asch's experiment. Factors affecting conformity. Compliance and Obedience. Milgram's experiment. Leadership: theories of leadership, types of Leaderships

Module 3: Prosocial Behaviour

Responding to emergency. Steps. Classic studies and experiments. The helpers and those who receive help. Altruistic personality, volunteering. Explaining prosocial behaviour: empathic joy hypothesis, genetic determinism.

Module 4: Environment and human behaviour

Environmental effects on human behaviour- noise, temperature and air pollution. The urban environment and social behaviour. The concept of personal space. Nature and effects of crowding.

Reference:

1. Baron, R.A., and Byrne, D. (2002). Social Psychology, 10th ed. New Delhi: Pearson Education.
2. Myers, D.G. (2010). Social Psychology, 10th ed. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Misra, G. (1990). Applied Social Psychology in India. New Delhi: sage Publications.

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 3

Code: PSY 3C 06

Credit: 2

LIFE- SPAN DEVELOPMENT

Module 1: Introduction to Life Span Development and Theories: Characteristics of life span development. Stages of life span . Methods -Cross sectional and longitudinal methods.. Theories by Freud- Erickson-Piaget-Vygotsky. Behavioral- Social cognitive- eclectic orientation. Longevity

Module 2: Prenatal Development:

Germinal period- embryonic period- Fetal period. Prenatal diagnostic tests. Effects of teratogens. Neonatal health and responsiveness. Consequences of low birth weight.

Module 3: Physical & Language Development

Cephalocaudal and proximodistal patterns of growth. Height and weight in infancy and childhood. Physical development in puberty. Changes in early, middle and late adulthood. Changes in old age. How language develops-Infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood

Module 4: Socio- Emotional Development:

Functional view of emotion- regulation of emotion- development of emotion through infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Describing and classifying temperament- Chess and Thomas, Kagan, Rothbart and Bates. Attachment and love- Theories of attachment- care giving and attachment. Moral development- Piaget's and Kohlberg's theory.

REFERENCE:

1. Hurlock, E.B ; Developmental Psychology: A Life-Span Approach, (2001) Tata McGraw-Hill Education
2. John w Santrock; A Topical approach to Life span Development 3rd ed (2007) Tata McGraw-Hill
3. Papalia and Olds, Developmental Psychology

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 3

Code: PSY 3C 07

Credit: 2

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR I

Objectives - (i) To acquaint the students with the history and meaning of abnormal Behavior.

(ii) To develop in them awareness about different types of anxiety disorders.

(iii) To acquaint the students with the major symptoms of anxiety disorders.

(iv) To encourage the students to know different therapeutic techniques in the management of anxiety and minor psychological disorders.

Module 1: Introduction. The normal and abnormal – The concept of normality and abnormality, Different criteria, Concept of healthy personality, Historical view of abnormal behavior.

Module 2: Models of abnormality-Biological, psychodynamic, behavioural, cognitive and existential.

Module 3: Anxiety & Stress disorders - Phobic disorders- Panic disorders and agoraphobic- Generalized anxiety disorders- Obsessive-compulsive disorders- Causal factors- Biological,

BSC PSYCHOLOGY (ACADEMIC YEAR 2014-15)

Psychological, and Socio-cultural factors- Treatment and outcomes. Types of stress disorders. Treatment and prevention of stress disorders.

Module 4: Somatoform and dissociative disorders: Somatization disorder-

Hypochondriasis- Pain disorder- Conversion disorder- dissociative amnesia and fugue dissociative. Identity disorder- Depersonalization disorder- Causal factors- Biological,

Physiological, and Socio-cultural factors- Treatment.

REFERENCE:

1. Carson, R.C., Butcher, J.N., Mineka, S. (1996). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. . (10th ed). New York: Harper Collins Inc.

2. Hurlock, E.B. (1976). *Personality Development*, (IMH Ed). New York: McGraw

3.

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 4

Code: PSY 4C 06

Credit: 2

RSPECTIVES AND ISSUES IN PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives:

1. To appreciate the interconnectedness of Philosophy and Psychology through an integrated study of perspectives, recurrent themes and debates
2. To appreciate the richness of psychological knowledge embedded in Indian Philosophy

Module I: Perspectives in Psychology

- a) Psychology as a natural science, Psychology as a Social Science
- b) Basic concepts and philosophical background in Psychology-psychoanalysis, Behaviourism, Gestalt and cognitive perspective and Humanistic perspective.

Module II: Psychological Perspectives in Indian Philosophy

- a) 'Knowing' in the Indian Tradition: types of knowledge; The six means of knowledge- pratyaksa, Anumana, Upamana, Arthapatti, Sabda, Anupalabdhi
- b) 'Emotion' in the Indian Tradition: Rasatheory: Navarasa and their links with emotions, social object, cues and expressions.
- c) Personality, self and identity in the Indian Tradition: Ayurvedic concepts of three dosas- vata, pitta and kapha; their general characteristics-; triguna typology; Ideas of self

Module III: Philosophical issues in Psychology

- a) Mind-brain relationship and the concept of consciousness
- b) Free will and determinism in the theories of Freud, Skinner and Rogers

Module IV: Debates in Psychology

- a) Heredity and environment
- b) Traits and situations as causes of behavior

REFERENCES

First Unit

1. Ist and IInd chapter of
Chaplin, J. P. and Krawiec, T. S (1979-4th Ed) *Systems and Theories of Psychology*. Newyork: Holt, Richart and Winston
2. Fuller, Ray (1995 Ed) *Seven Pioneers of Psychology*. London: Routledge

Second Unit

3. Misra, G. & Mohanty, A. K. (2002-Ed) *Perspectives on Indigenous Psychology*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company (Chapters 10, 15, 17, 20)

Third & Fourth Units

4. Gross, Richard. (1995) *Themes, Issues, and Debates in Psychology*. Hodder & Stoughton (Chapters 4, 5, 12, 13)

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Philosophy

Semester: 4

Code: PSY 4C 07

Credit: 2

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR II

Objectives: -

- (i) To develop in them awareness about different types of personality disorders and substance abuse
- (ii) To acquaint the students with the symptoms of major psychological disorders
- (iii) To encourage the students to know different therapeutic techniques in the management of personality and major psychological disorders.

Module I: Personality disorders

Clinical features of personality disorders, Types of personality disorders- Paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal, Histrionic, Narcissistic, Antisocial- Borderline- Avoidant, Dependent, Obsessive-compulsive, Passive aggressive personality disorders- Causal factors in personality disorders- Biological, Physiological, and Socio-cultural-

Module 2 Schizophrenia

The clinical picture in schizophrenia- Subtypes of schizophrenia- Paranoid type- Catatonic type- Disorganized type- Residual type and undifferentiated type- Causal factors in schizophrenia- Biological, Physiological, and Socio-cultural factors.

Module 3: Mood disorders

Unipolar and bipolar disorders- Cyclothemia- Schizoaffective disorders- Causal factors in mood disorders- Biological, Physiological, and Socio-cultural factors- Treatment and outcomes.

Module 4: Major developmental disorders

Learning disorder Autism Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder Conduct disorder Oppositional defiant disorder.

REFERENCE:

1. Carson, R.C., Butcher, J.N., Mineka, S. (1996). Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life. (10th ed). New York: Harper Collins Inc.
2. Hurlock, E.B. (1976). Personality Development, (IMH Ed). New York: McGraw Hill Inc.

