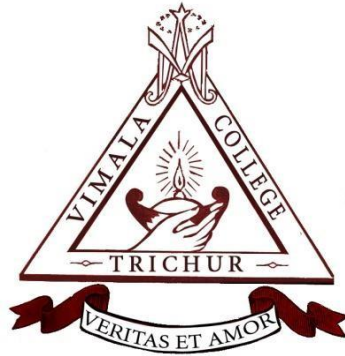


**VIMALA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS),
THRISSUR**



SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY

AS

COMPLEMENTARY COURSES OF

BA SOCIOLOGY

SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

2016 ADMISSION ONWARDS

Scheme for BA Programming
Question Paper Pattern for Complimentary Course

Combined University Exams for First and Second Semester: 50+50= 100

Combined University Exams for Third and Fourth Semester: 50+50= 100

Question Paper divided into Part I (Semester I/III) and Part II (Semester II/IV)

For paper total marks is [(40+10=50) + (40+10=50)] = 100

External: 40+40= 80 marks

Internal: 10+10= 20 marks

Distribution of marks and type of questions:

Category	Total questions	To be answered	Marks for each question	Total
Section A- One Word	6+6	6+6	1/2	3+3
Section B- Paragraph	6+6	5+5	2	10+10
Section C- Short Essay	4+4	3+3	5	15+15
Section D- Essay	2+2	1+1	12	12+12
Total				40+40

Internal Marks Distribution

1	Attendance	2.5+ 2.5
2	Assignment/ Seminar	2.5+ 2.5
3	Test Papers - 2	5+5
Total		10+10

Name of Course	Semester	Code	Credit	Hrs/ Week
Psychological Processes I	I	VPY 1C 01	2	3
Psychological Processes II	II	VPY 2C 02	2	3
Abnormal Psychology	III	VPY 3C 03	2	3
Psychology of Social Behaviour	IV	VPY 4C 04	2	3

Syllabus of Psychology as Complementary papers of BA Sociology

Semester: I Code: VPY 1C 01 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.

Semester:II **Code: VPY 2C 02** **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

Semester:III Code: VPY 3C 03 Credit: 2
ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives

- To acquaint the students with the meaning of abnormal behavior
- To develop in them awareness about different types of anxiety disorders.
- To learn about various personality disorders.
- 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,GADand 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.

Semester: 4

Code: VPY 4C 04

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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 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

Model Question Paper
VIMALA COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) THRISSUR
SECOND SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATION MARCH 2017
(CBCSS –UG)

Complementary Course
VPY 1C 01 / VPY 2C 02: PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES- Paper I and II
Time: 3hrs Maximum Marks: 80

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Each question carries ½ marks.

Part I

Answer in a Word

1. Who is the father of Scientific Psychology:
2. Tendency to see similar objects in groups is called:
3. Electra complex found in which psychosexual stages of development:

Fill in the blanks

4. The first psychological laboratory was established in the year -----
5. Social Learning Theory was introduced by -----
6. ----- is the meaningful interpretation of sensation.

(6*1/2= 3 Marks)

Part II

Answer in a Word

7. The earliest type theory based on body fluid was proposed by:
8. The Two Factor theory was introduced by:
9. The Need Hierarchy theory was introduced by:

Fill in the blanks:

10. The Triarchic theory of intelligence was introduced by -----
11. ----- is the reasoning starts from general and progress towards particular
12. T A T was introduced by -----

(6*1/2= 3 Marks)

Section B

Part I

*Write short notes on any **five** questions*
Each question carries 2 marks

13. Structuralism
14. Span of attention
15. Space perception
16. Illusion
17. Chunking

18. Case history method

(5x 2 = 10 marks)

Part II

*Write short notes on any **five** questions
Each question carries 2 marks*

19. Mental retardation

20. Creativity

21. Multiple intelligence

22. Instinct

23. Learned Motives

24. Images and Concepts

(5x 2 = 10 marks)

Section C

Part I

*Answer any **three** in short essays each.
Each question carries 5 marks*

25. Types of Memories

26. Experimental Method

27. Schedules of Reinforcement

28. Perceptual Constancies

(3x 5 = 15 marks)

Part II

*Answer any **three** in short essays each.
Each question carries 5 marks*

29. Emotional Intelligence

30. Big five factor theory

31. Uses of Personality Tests

32. Evolution of Intelligence testing

(3x 5 = 15 marks)

Section D

Part I

*Answer any **one** essay.
Each question carries 12 marks*

- 33. Define Attention. Discuss the factors affecting attention
- 34. Describe Classical Conditioning with the help of an experiment

(1x12=12 marks)

Part II

*Answer any **one** essay.
Each question carries 12 marks*

- 35. Define Personality. What are the determinants of Personality?
- 36. Give a brief account of the Theories of emotion.

(1x12=12 marks)