

**Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University ,Amravati**  
**Syllabus Prescribed under Choice based Credit System 2022-23**

**Faculty : HUMANITIES**  
**Programme : B.A. (PSYCHOLOGY)**

**Part A**

**PSOs :**

**Programme Specific Outcomes**

After completing the programme, a psychology graduate will be able to...

- 1: Analyze major concepts like, functions of neuron, motivation, emotion, intelligence personality and cognitive process including attention, perception, learning, problem solving, memory and forgetting.
- 2: Conduct and design basic experiments on cognitive processes and apply psychology principles.
- 3: Understand the concepts in human development and apply psychology principles in development related problems like learning disabilities and conduct disorders.
- 4: Understand the nature of various psychotherapies and application of psychology in industrial and forensic sector.
- 5: Administer psychometric tests, test scoring and interpretation of results. This will enable students to diagnose psychological problems and assess various traits.

**Employability Potential of the Programme :**  
**Explain in detail on about 3 to 4 pages**

Study of Psychology offers the chance to explore unanswered questions about the brain-mind interaction. During the Under Graduate Degree Programme students will get acquainted with different vistas of knowledge as well practical experience of various fields including; basic concepts in psychology like motivation, emotion, intelligence, personality, human development, psychopathology, psychotherapeutic methods, administration of psychometric tests, advertising, forensic psychology, research methods in psychology.

There are ample career options in public as well as private sectors to psychology degree holders. With a psychology degree, you're well placed to pursue careers in both arts and scientific fields, depending on your personal interests.

In Government sector Defence Research and Development Organization, Indian Railway, Indian Army, Indian Air Force offer top class job opportunities (Specially after post graduation in Psychology). Private sector offers number of career opportunities as enlisted below.

**Psychotherapist**

As a psychotherapist you have to will work with individuals, couples, groups or families, and help them to overcome their psychological issues, including emotional and relationship-related issues, stress and even addiction.

**Social worker and Social Psychology**

Social workers may work within schools, homes, hospitals or other public agencies and will tend to specialize in working with children and families or vulnerable adults.

**Counselor**

Like psychotherapy, counseling is often a form of talking therapy and can encompass areas including marriage and family, health, abuse, rehabilitation, education, grief, mental health, career guidance and pediatrics. As a counselor you'll be involved in helping clients come to better terms with their lives and experiences through exploration of feelings and

emotions.

### **Psychology careers in education**

Nowadays, number of private schools offer school counselor job to psychology students. This is a role concerned with the development of young people in educational settings, with the aim of enhancing learning and dealing with social and emotional issues or learning difficulties.

### **Psychology careers in research**

Psychology careers in research may be based within research agencies, public and private organizations or in universities. University-based careers vary but tend to combine research and teaching. Research careers within other sectors are even more wide-ranging but could mean contributing to governmental policy development or issues of importance for industry.

### **Media and advertising**

Psychology graduates can impart valuable insights into human behavior, as well as offering the ability to analyze problems, listen attentively, give considered responses and act with empathy and reason. Because of this, media roles within all departments including management, production, scheduling and writing are well within reach for psychology graduates.

### **Human resources and communications careers**

Psychology is all about understanding people and how they think, making human resources and communications careers another good match. These roles, available in both the public and private sectors, encompass areas such as employee satisfaction, professional development, training, recruitment, PR, payroll and internal communications.

### **Business and management careers**

Business and management careers are another good option for psychology graduates. However, further training and work experience are likely to be required before entering managerial roles, you could start out by pursuing careers within business consultancy, marketing, sales, advertising or business development, before working your way up the ladder.

**Part B**

**Syllabus Prescribed for 2022-23**

**Year UG Programme**

**Programme :: B.A. (PSYCHOLOGY)**

**Semester: I**

Code of the Course/Subject	Title of the Course/Subject	Total Number of Periods
1114	<b>Fundamentals of Psychology</b>	<b>Theory = 04, Statistics = 01, Practical = 03 (per batch)</b>

❖ **Cos:**

1. By the end of UNIT-I the students will be able to Analyze methods and fields of Psychology and understand the biological bases of behaviour.
2. By the end of UNIT-II the students will be able to Analyze Cognitive processes such as attention and perception.
3. By the end of UNIT-III, the students will be able to apply cognitive theories of learning and types of reinforcement in daily life.
4. By the end of UNIT-IV the students will be able to Analyze memory mechanisms and mnemonics in daily life.
5. By the end of UNIT-V the students will be able to represent data in tabular and graphical form like : Histogram.

Unit	Content
<b>Unit I</b> <b>(Introduction and Methods of Psychology)</b>	A) Definition and goals of Psychology. Schools of Psychology: Psycho analysis, Behaviorism, Humanistic, Cognitive. History of Psychology. Methods of Psychology-Experimental, Observation, Survey, Correlational and Clinical Method.  B). Biological bases of Behavior: Function and structure of Neuron, Spinal Cord and Brain. Autonomic Nervous System.
<b>Unit II</b> <b>(Cognitive Processes)</b>	A). Attention: Definition, Types, Determinants of Attention, Span of Attention, Fluctuation of attention, Division of attention and distraction of attention.  B). Perception :Definitions, laws of perceptual organization, determinants of perception, figure and ground, Illusion.
<b>Unit III</b> <b>(Learning)</b>	A). Learning: Definition, Types of learning, methods of learning: imitation, classical and instrumental conditioning, trial and error method, laws of learning, insight learning, latent learning and avoidance learning. Transfer of learning.  B). Problem-solving:Nature,characteristics,problem-solvingstrategies,impediments to problem-solving.
<b>Unit IV</b> <b>(Memory and Forgetting)</b>	A). Memory- Definition, stages of memory: sensory memory, short term and long term memory. Methods to measure retention, techniques to improve memory. B). Forgetting-Definition, forgetting curve, theories of for getting: interference, decay, reconstruction, and amnesia.
<b>Unit V</b> <b>(Statistics)</b>	<b>Frequency Distribution and Histogram.</b>
<b>SEM</b>	Creating Case-study Proforma for the study of differently-abled students.
<b>Cos:</b>	After successful completion of the Skill Enhancement Module, the student will be able... <b>(i)</b> To create a case study proforma for Learning disabled children. <b>(ii)</b> To create a case study proforma for ADHD children.
<b>Activities</b>	<b>(i)</b> Visit to Special schools. <b>(ii)</b> Identification of differently-abled students. <b>(iii)</b> Taking Case History of differently-abled students.

	(iv) Analysis of the Case-History.
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**Programme : B.A. (PSYCHOLOGY)**

**SEMESTER-I**

**COs :**

After successful completion of Laboratory work, the students will be able : (Any 4 of the following)

1. To Understand the concept of Psychology experiments.
2. To enhance cognitive abilities by conducting experiments on attention, perception and problem solving.
3. To understand the process of learning.
4. To understand the memory process and information processing of memory.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Practical</b>
1.	Substitution Learning.
2.	Span of Attention.
3.	Division of Attention
4.	Memory Span
5.	Multiple Choice Problem Solving.
6.	Recall and recognition
7.	Retroactive Inhibition

**Programme : B.A. (PSYCHOLOGY)**

**Semester: II**

<b>Code of the Course/Subject</b>	<b>Title of the Course/Subject</b>	<b>Total Number of Periods</b>
<b>1114</b>	<b>Fundamentals of Psychology</b>	<b>Theory = 04, Statistics = 01, Practical = 03 (per batch)</b>

❖ **Cos:**

1. By the end of UNIT-I the students will be able to understand various types of Motives and conflicts of motives. They will create various direct and indirect ways to resolve conflicts of motives.
2. By the end of UNIT-II the students will be able to Analyse the role of Physical changes in emotions
3. By the end of UNIT-III the students will be able to administer I.Q. test and analyze and interpret I.Q. scores.
4. By the end of UNIT-IV the students will be able to administer personality inventories and differentiate various personality types of personality.
5. By the end of UNIT-V the students will be able to represent data in graphical form like frequency polygon and Ogive curve.

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Content</b>
<b>Unit I (MOTIVATION)</b>	A. Definitions of motivation, motivational cycle, types of motives and hierarchy of motives. B. Conflict of motives: nature and types of conflicts and ways to resolve conflicts.
<b>Unit II (EMOTION)</b>	A. Definitions of emotion, the difference between feeling and emotions, physiological changes in emotion, facial feedback hypothesis and the role of the autonomic nervous system in emotion. B. Theories of emotions: James Lange, Cannon-Bard and Schechter Singer.
<b>Unit III (INTELLIGENCE)</b>	A. Definitions of Intelligence, types, the concept and classification of I.Q., types of Intelligence test. Creativity: nature and characteristics, creativity and intelligence. B. Theories of Intelligence : Binet, Spearman and Gardner.
<b>Unit IV (Personality)</b>	A. Nature and definitions of personality, determinants of personality B. Theories of personality : Freud , Erickson and Rogers.
<b>Unit V (Statistics)</b>	Graphical representation of data : A. Frequency polygon B. Ogive curve.
<b>SEM</b>	First-hand training on the administration of Psychometric tests : a). Interest record c). Test of creativity.
<b>Cos:</b>	After successful completion of the Skill Enhancement Module, the student will be able... <b>(iii)</b> To measure the Interest of an individual. <b>(iv)</b> To measure creativity and differentiate between creativity and intelligence.
<b>Activities</b>	(v) Visit to Special schools. (vi) Identification of Emotions through Role Play. (vii) Case History Record Keeping. (viii) Enhancing creativity through psychomotor activities.

**Programme : B.A. (PSYCHOLOGY)**  
**SEMESTER-II**

**COs :**

After successful completion of Laboratory work, the students will be able :

- 1.To understand the concept of Psychometric tests and experiments.
- 2.To recognize emotions from facial expressions.
- 3.To administer Psychometric I.Q. test.
- 4.To analyze various types of personality.

❖ List of Practical/Laboratory experiments/activities etc. (Any 4 of the following)

Sr. No.	Name of Practical
1.	Achievement Motivation Test.
2.	Judgement of Emotion (through facial expression)
3.	Alexander Pass Along Test.
4.	Koh's Block Design Test
5.	Introvert Extrovert Inventory
6.	Children's Personality Inventory
7.	Standard Progressive Matrices