Class: M.A. II Sem (Psychology)

Paper I: Psychological Assessment

Paper Code: PSY-201

Course Objective:-

CO1-Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and

procedures.

CO2-Apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, processes, techniques and procedures: in a theoretical context. in a practical context.

Subject Outcome:-

SO1-Students would be able to understand depth perception, movement perception and illusions

along with theoretical basis of pattern recognition.

SO2-Students would demonstrate knowledge about the techniques of quantification of sensation

and application of subliminal perception in daily life.

SO3-Students would be able to use the conceptual and experimental knowledge of conditioning

in further research and its applications in everyday situations.

Course Content:-

Unit-I

- Introduction to Psychological Assessment
- Theory and Practice challenges of Psychological measurement
- Nature of Psychological Test, Nature and definition, characteristics, setting and purpose
 of tests.

Unit-II

- Types of tests: test for intelligence and cognition
- individual test group test, verbal and non verbal test.
- Test construction: Steps in test development and standardization.

Unit-III

• Applications of Psychological testing: clinical, organizational and business

- Educational counseling, military and career guidance settings.
- Personality Assessment: History and development.
- Evaluation of frequency used personality inventories/ questionnaires. Projective tests: Inkblot test(Rorschach).

Unit-IV

- Test for special population: Tests for infants, motor and speech handicaps.
- Learning disabilities, mental sub normality and learning handicapped.
- TAT, Draw a person test, Sentence completion test

Unit-V

- Ethical Issues in Psychological Testing
- International guidelines and challenges of cultural applications.
- Personal Orientation Test and rating scales: Types A behavior,
- locus of control, Attitude scales.

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Class: M.A. II Sem (Psychology)
Paper II : Clinical Psychology

Paper Code: PSY-202

Course Objective:-

CO1-Demonstrate understanding of the biological, behavioral, cognitive and social determinants

of health, and risk factors for health- compromising behaviors and strategies for their Modification, across he lifespan.

CO2-Demonstrate advanced knowledge of individual, group and community-based approaches to

the prevention and management of major identifiable health conditions (both acute and chronic).

Subject Outcomes:-

SO1-At the completion of this program, the student should be able to understand the history of

Psychology as it pertains to the development of these theories and their scientific Foundations.

SO2-Develop effective professional relationships with the persons they serve as well as with

Professional colleagues and supervisors; conduct a diagnostic assessment

Course Content:-

Unit-I

- Historical Perception of clinical psychology.
- Models of clinical psychology: Psychodynamic, Behavioral, Interpersonal.

Unit-II

- Clinical Assessment : Nature and Purpose,
- Clinical interview, case study.
- Collecting, Processing and communicating assessment findings.

Unit-III

- Examination of Psychiatric Patients
- Psychiatric interview, psychiatric history and mental status examination.
- Symptoms of psychiatric illness.

Unit-IV

- Introduction to models of Psychopathology: Psychoanalytic, Behavioural, Cognitive,
- Information processing and biological models.
- Sociobiology of health and disease.

Unit-V

- Models of anxiety disorder: Panic, phobia, obsessive compulsive disorder
- post traumatic somatoform disorder, Schizophrenia, mood disorder,
- Depressive- unipolar and bipolar disorders.

References: -

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- 6. Bychowski, G &Despert, J.L. Specialized techniques in psychotherapy. New York: Basic Books.

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Class: M.A. II Sem (Psychology)

Paper III : Social Psychology Paper Code: PSY-203

Course Objective:-

CO1- The goal of social psychology is to understand cognition and behavior as they naturally

occur in a social context, but the very act of observing people can influence and alter their behavior.

CO2- Social psychologists conceptualize the self using the basic principles of social psychology—that is, the relationship between individual persons and the people around them (the person-situation interaction) and the ABCs of social psychology—the affective, behavioral, and cognitive components of the self.

Subject Outcomes:-

At the completion of this topic, the student should be able to:

SO1-describe and assess the basic psychological theories, principles, and concepts explaining

social cognition, attitude formation, decision making, group processes, pro-social behavior.

aggression, conformity/obedience and stereotyping/prejudice.

SO2-Relate knowledge of theory as well as current and past research in social psychology to

situations in everyday life such as interpersonal and group relations.

SO3-Explain how human behavior is influenced by such social factors as groups, authority figures, in-group bias, gender roles, cognitive dissonance, etc.

Course Content:-

Unit-I

- Introduction to the changing nature of social psychology
- Antecedents and Emergent Perspectives
- Theoretical approaches to social psychology- genetic, learning, cognitive, psychoanalytic and role theory

Unit-II

- Individual group and Relationships: People in groups, social loafing, minority influence
- Experience of marginalization, group roles and polarization, risky shift.

Unit-III

- Relationship of social psychology with other disciplines
- Social psychology as a applied science
- Methods of social psychology
- Conflict, Collaboration and Competition, Discrimination, Stigma and Relative Deprivation.

Unit-IV

- Pro-social behavior: Bystander effect
- Compliance and persuasion,
- Negotiation and bargaining in group,
- Aggression and obedience.

Unit-V

- Meaning of group. Group formation, Decision making in group.
- Inter personal attraction: situational determinants and theoretical explanation.

References: -

- 1. Burke, P. J. (2006). Contemporary Social Psychological Theories. Stanford Social Sciences Delamater, J. (2003) Handbook of Social Psychology. New York: Kluswer Academic.
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Class: M.A. II Sem (Psychology)

Paper IV: Organizational Behavior

Paper Code: PSY-204

Course Objectives:-

CO1-To enable students to examine relevant concepts of Organizational Behavior and help they

evolve a framework of OB.

CO2-To help them think critically about Ob concepts and its applications for Indian realities.

CO3- To take them through the experiential routes of understanding and appreciating OB by use

of case analysis, group exercises and writings of thinkers. Analysis, group exercises and writings of thinkers.

Subject Outcomes:-

At the completion of this topic, the student should be able to:

SO1-demonstrate the applicability of the concept of organizational behavior to understand the

behavior of people in the organization.

SO2-Demonstrate the applicability of analyzing the complexities associated with management of

individual behavior in the organization.

SO3-Analyze the complexities associated with management of the group behavior in the organization

Course Content:-

Unit-I

- Historical background of OB.
- Hawthorne studies. Dynamics of organizations
- Understanding and predicting OB, traditional and modern organizational models of OB,
- concepts of OB, management theories of organizational behaviour.

Unit-II

• Behaviour in organizations

- Human perception and motivation, human learning and problem solving,
- People are unique, groups in organizations, leader and group effectiveness.

Unit-III

- Organizational Change and Development
- Individual approaches to change, interpersonal and organizational. Organizations as System: Open and close systems,
- Internal integration and external adaptation.

Unit-IV

- Motivation: Meaning and types. Theories of motivation,
- Maslow's hierarchy of needs, Herberg's theory.
- Techniques for enhancing motivation.

Unit-V

- Diversity: Nature and characteristics, managing diversity.
- Ethics in organization. Organizational Culture: Nature, creating and maintain culture.

References:-

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