

**SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY AS COMPLEMENTARY COURSE OF
BA ECONOMICS**

Name of course	Code	Credit	Hrs/week	Semester
Psychological Processes -I	PSY1C05	2	3	I
Psychological Processes -II	PSY2C05	2	3	II
LifeSpan Development	PSY3C06	2	3	III
Psychology of Social Behavior	PSY4C05	2	3	IV

**SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY AS COMPLEMENTARY COURSE OF
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Semester I

PSY1C05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES –I

54hours

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 Introduction

10 hours

Psychology: A working definition.

Origin of Psychology: Philosophical origins; Early Indian and Greek thoughts major ideas of Descartes, Locke. Biological origins; Darwin, Genetics.

Brief history of modern scientific psychology: structuralism, functionalism, behavioral, psychoanalytic, humanistic, cognitive perspectives, Gestalt psychology.

Branches of Psychology, Scope of Psychology.

Methods of psychology: Observation-participant and non-participant observation, naturalistic observation; Interview methods-structured, semistructured and unstructured interviews;

Surveys;case study; Questionnaires; correlational studies; experimental method.

Module 2 Attention and Perception

14hours

Attention:selective and sustained attention;Factors affecting attention;Phenomena associated with attention-span of attention,division of attention,distraction of attention.

Sensation and perception:Difference between sensation and perception

Perceptual organisation;Gestalt principles,figure and ground segregation,phi-phenomenon.

Perceptual constancies: size, shape, brightness constancies.

Visual illusions; Theories of colour vision; Theories of auditory perception.

Module 3 Learning

16hours

Concept of learning, Nature of learning, learning curve.

Types of Learning; Associative learning (Classical and operant conditioning) and Cognitive learning.

Classical conditioning: Basic experiment and basic terms; Principles of Classical conditioning- Acquisition, Higher order conditioning, Extinction, spontaneous recovery, Generalization and Discrimination.

Operant conditioning; Law of effect; Basic experiment of Skinner; Reinforcement, Punishment, Shaping and Chaining; Schedules of reinforcement..

Cognitive learning: Cognitive map; latent learning; sign learning.

Observational learning/Modelling

Module 4 Memory

14hours

Key processes in memory: Encoding, Storage and Retrieval.

Atkinson-Shiffrin Model; sensory memory, short term memory and long term memory; Levels of processing.

STM; Iconic memory; Working memory, Alan Baddeley's components of working memory; Chunking; Rehearsal-maintenance rehearsal, rote rehearsal, elaborative rehearsal.

LTM; Types of LTM-procedural memory, declarative memory-semantic memory, episodic memory;

Flash-bulb memory, tip of the tongue phenomenon.

Measuring memory; Recall, Recognition, Relearning.

Forgetting: Curve of forgetting; Reasons of forgetting- ineffective coding, decay, Interference, retrieval failure, motivated forgetting; Repression.

Strategies for remembering; Rehearsal, Elaboration, Organisation (Mnemonics).

REFERENCES

- Baron, R.A. (2004). Psychology, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson education.
- Bootzin, R., & Bower, G.H. (1991). *Psychology today- An Introduction*. 7th ed. New York: Mc Graw Hill Inc.
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- Coon, D.& Mitterer ,J.O.(2013)Introduction to Psychology: Gateways to Mind and Behavior, 13th ed. Wadsworth, Cengage Learning
- Feldman, R. (2011). Understanding Psychology,10th edition. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- Morgan, C.T., King, R.A., Weisz, J.R., & Schopler, J. (1993). Introduction to Psychology, 7th ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
- Weiten, W. (2002). Psychology: Themes and Variations, 5th ed. New York: Brooks/Cole Publishing co.

Additional References:

- Gerrig, R. J (2013) *Psychology and Life* (20th Edn) Boston: Pearson
- Kuppuswamy, B. (1990). *Elements of ancient Indian Psychology*, 3rd ed. New Delhi: Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Mishra, B.K. (2008). Psychology: *The study of Human Behavior*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of Ind

**SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY AS COMPLEMENTARY COURSE OF
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Semester II

PSY2C05

Credit: 2

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES –II

54 hours

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

14 hours

Basic units of Thought: Concepts; forming concepts, Types of concepts, prototypes; Images; Language, the structure of Language,

Reasoning; Deductive and inductive thinking.

Problem solving; Types of problems, steps and barriers to effective problem solving, approaches or strategies of problem solving-trial and error heuristics, algorithm, forming subgoals, searching for analogies, changing the representation of the problem .

Creative thinking; convergent and divergent thinking; stages of creative thought.

Decision making ;Heuristics and judgement-availability heuristics, representativeness heuristics, anchoring heuristics.

Module 2: Motivation and Emotion

10 hours

Introduction: Instinct, drive. Primary and secondary motives. Hunger and eating.

Learned motives: affiliation, achievement and power motive, Hierarchy of motives.

Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.

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

14 hours

Definition, nature and meaning of intelligence., Determinants of intelligence – Role of heredity and environment. Theories of intelligence- Spearman-Two factor, Cattell- Fluid and crystallized intelligence, Guilford's structure of intellect model, Thurstone's –primary mental abilities, Sternberg- Triarchic approach, Gardner-Multiple intelligence theory, Goleman's emotional intelligence theory. Evolution of intelligence testing: Stanford-Binet, Wechsler scales. Mental retardation and giftedness.

Module 4: Personality

16 hours

Concept of Personality Psychodynamic approaches. Freud's theory: instinct theory, Levels of consciousness, structure of personality, defense mechanisms, psychosexual stages of development., Jung: Structure of personality, Adler: striving for superiority, power motivation. Horney: Basic anxiety, styles, feminist turn in psychoanalysis.

Trait and Type theories: general approach. Allport: traits. Cattell: source and surface traits., Eysenck: dimensions of personality. Humanistic perspective: Rogers, Maslow, Albert Bandura's social learning theory.

Assessment of Personality, Uses of Personality tests.

References:

Baron, R.A. (2004). Psychology, 5th ed. New Delhi: Pearson education.

Boozin, R., & Bower, G.H. (1991). *Psychology today- An Introduction*. 7th ed. New York: Mc Graw Hill Inc.

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SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY AS COMPLEMENTARY PAPER OF**BA ECONOMICS****SEMESTER III****PSY3C06****Credits: 2****LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT****OBJECTIVES**

- To study human development in Psychological Perspectives
- To create awareness about major Psychological changes along with physical and cognitive development
- To study emotional , social development and adjustments of life span periods.

Module 1: Introduction and theories to Life Span Development 13 hours

Historical foundation of developmental psychology. Growth and development- Different Theories of development (Brief): Freud, Behaviorist, social, learning, Vygotsky, Periods of Development, and Erikson's Theory. Developmental tasks of each stages of development.

Module 2: Prenatal Development 8 hours

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

Module 3: Physical and Cognitive Development 16 hours

Newborn reflexes, Gross and fine motor skills. Perceptual development in infancy. Physical development from childhood to adolescence. Physical condition and health issues in early, middle adulthood and late adulthood. Biological theories of ageing.

Language development: Pre-linguistic, Phonological, Semantic, Grammatical and Pragmatic Development . Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development: Process of development, 4 stages- Sensory Motor, Preoperational, Concrete operational and Formal Operational stage..Cognitive changes in early adulthood- Post formal thought, Schaie's Model of Cognitive Development

Module 4 : Emotional and Social Development**17 hours**

Emotional behavior in infancy to middle adulthood. Temperament: definition, different classifications. Process of socialization from infancy to middle adulthood .Close relationships in adulthood. Adult life changes, marriage and family in adulthood. Facing death and loss: Psychological issues, Pattern of grieving, special losses.

REFERENCE

Berk, L.E (2003) *Child Development* (3rd de). New Delhi: Pearson Education Pvt Ltd

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Papalia, D.E et.al (2004) *Human Development* (9th Ed). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company

Santrock, J.E (2007) *Child Development* (2nd end) New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company

**SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY AS COMPLEMENTARY COURSE OF
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Semester IV**PSY4C05****Credit: 2****PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR****54 hours****Objectives**

- To enable the student to understand and explain behavior in the social setting
- To explain the psychological aspects of various social phenomena

MODULE 1: Introduction to Social Psychology 12 hours

Origin and Development of Social Psychology. Definition, Nature and Scope of Social Psychology. Research Methods in Social Psychology.

MODULE 2: Social Cognition 14 hours

Schemas: Mental frame works for organizing social information. Impact of schemas on social cognition: Attention, Encoding and Retrieval. Priming: Which Schemas guide our thought?

Heuristics- Reducing effort in social cognition.

Automatic and Controlled Processing: Two Basic modes of social thought. Potential Sources of error in social cognition- Optimistic Bias, Planning Fallacy, Situation specific Sources of error in social cognition- Counterfactual thinking and magical thinking.

MODULE 3: Social Perception and Social Influence 14 hours

Social Perception: Nonverbal communication: Basic channels, Facial feedback hypothesis. Attribution: Theories of attribution- Jones and Davis theory and Kelly's Theory of causal attribution. Impression formation and impression Management.

Social Influence: Conformity- Factors affecting conformity, Desire to be liked-Normative social influence and Desire to be right-Informational social influence. Compliance: Principles and Techniques, Obedience to authority.

MODULE 4 Prosocial Behavior and Aggression 14 hours

Prosocial Behavior: Motives for Prosocial Behavior, Responding to an Emergency, External and Internal Influences on Helping Behavior. Theoretical Perspectives of Prosocial Behavior. Aggression: Perspectives on Aggression. Causes of Human Aggression : Social, Cultural, Personal And Situational. Prevention and Control of Aggression.

References

Baron, R.A., & Branscombe, N.R. (2012). *Social Psychology* (13th ed). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

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Myers, D.G. (2006). *Social Psychology*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Inc.

Taylor, S.E., Peplau, L.A., & Sears, D.O. (2006). New Delhi: Pearson Education.