JYOTI NIVAS COLLEGE AUTONOMOUS
SYLLABUS FOR 2018 BATCH AND THEREAFTER

Programme: BA / B.Sc.   **Semester: I**
PAPER I
BASIC PSYCHOLOGY

Course Code: 18IPS1   **No. of Hours: 60**

COURSE OBJECTIVES:
- To understand the significance of psychology as a science and its scope in everyday life.
- To acquaint the students with the basic processes involved in the functioning of humanbeings both at the conscious and at the unconscious level.
- To set the foundation for future specializations in the field of psychology.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:
- To introduce and initiate the student into the world of psychology and glimpseinto the methods used in the study of human behavior and orient differentcareer opportunity in the field of psychology.
- To understand the fundamental processes underlying human behavior such aslearning, motivation, emotion, personality and intelligence.
- To apply the principles of psychology in day-to-day life for betterunderstanding of themselves and others.

UNIT I
CHPTER 1- INTRODUCTION   12 HRS
Introduction - Definition, Goals, Branches of Psychology: educational, clinical, counselling, engineering, cross-cultural, health, sports, women, forensic, legal (minimum 10 branches), Role and scope of a psychologist in society; Schools of psychology -Psychoanalytic, Behaviourism, Gestalt, Cognitive, Humanistic, Evolutionary & Socio-Cultural; Methods – Observation, Introspection (briefly), Experimental, Questionnaire, Casestudy, Hypnosis, Free Association, Self report measure, Projective techniques, Behavioural assessment; A brief introduction to Indian Psychology.
Self study: Positive psychology- Meaning, Applications.

UNIT II
CHAPTER 2- LEARNING   12 HRS
Learning – definition; Types of learning – 1). Trial & error, 2). Insightful learning, 3).Cognitive-observational learning, latent learning, 4). Conditioning: Classical conditioning –concepts, phenomenon &applications, generalization, discrimination, extinction &spontaneous recovery, Operant conditioning - basic concepts, reinforcement (positive &negative), schedules of reinforcement, rewards &punishment (pros & cons), Shaping ofresponses and applications.
Self study: Virtual learning

UNIT III
CHAPTER 3- MOTIVATION AND EMOTION   11 HRS
Motivation - Definition; Approaches - instinct, drive reduction, arousal, incentive, cognitive,Maslow's hierarchy, applications; Human needs and motivation - Biological motives: hunger,thirst &sexual motives, Social motives: achievement, affiliation, power & aggression;Emotions – Definition; Physiological basis;

Functions; Theories: Classical: - James-Lange,Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer, Modern: - ERG theory, Handy's Theory.
Self study: Emotional intelligence.

UNIT IV
CHAPTER 4 - PERSONALITY   12 HRS
Definition; Approaches to personality (in brief) – Psychodynamic-psychoanalytic: structuringpersonality, developing personality, defense mechanisms, Trait approaches: Allport, Cattell & Eysenck, McCrae &Costa (Big-Five), Type approaches- Jung's Classification, William Sheldon. Learningapproaches: Skinner, social cognitive approaches, Humanistic approaches: Maslow & Carl Rogers.
Self study: Neo-Freudian Psycho- analysts' – Jung, Karen Horney

UNIT V
CHAPTER 5- INTELLIGENCE   13 HRS
Definition: David Wechsler's definition and explanation; Concept of IQ; Distribution ofintelligence in the general population (mention levels of MR); Theories of intelligence: 1).Factor theories - Spearman, Thurstone, Cattell, Guilford, 2). Recent theories – Informationprocessing theory, Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences,Sternberg's triarchic theory;Measurement of intelligence: Characteristics of a good psychological test - norms, validity,reliability; Classification of tests: verbal & non-verbal, paper-pencil &