

NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY

Syllabus of Psychology for F.Y.B.A. commencing from  
June-1992.

1. Subject-matter & nature of Psychology, Definition, Scope, Methods of study-simple observation, systematic observation and experimental observation-uses of Psychology.
2. Heredity and environment- what is heredity? Mechanism of heredity effect-heredity on the individual. Environment-its meaning, prenatal and post environment and its effects on the individual. Relative importance of heredity and environment in the development of individual.
3. Central Nervous System - Structure and function of a neuron, synapse, sensory and motor nerves, structure and functions of spinal Cord and brain.
4. Motivation- Definition and nature of motivation, classification of motives-Physiological motives, social motives and unconscious motives. Conflict of motives and frustration. Ways of resolving conflict (Defence-mechanism) - phantasy, Rationalization, Compensation, Regression, sublimation- Repression Projection.
5. Emotion- Definition and nature. Physiological changes in emotion. The role of Autonomous nervous system. Lie-detector.
6. Sensation-structure and functions of human eye and ear in detail, skin sense and chemical senses in brief.
7. Attention and Perception-Nature of attention, types of attention, determinations of attention. Perception- its meaning and organizing factors of perception Illusion and hallucination.
8. Learning and Memory- Definition and nature, types of learning-learning by trial and error, learning by insight, Conditioning-Classical and instrumental. Nature of retention, methods of measuring retention- Recall, Recognition, Saving method, Reconstruction, Factors influencing retention-Meaning fullness of material, overlearning, effective dimension-Pleasantness and unpleasantness of material. Causes of forgetting-disuse, interference, repression.
9. Personality - Definition- N.L.Munh and Allport, factors affecting the development of personality- biological factors-physique, endocrine glands- pituitary gland, thyroid glands, parathyroid glands, adronai glands and gonad glands, social factors-family, school, peer group, adolescence, marriage, vocation and culture. methods of personality assessment- interview questionnaire, projective technique.
10. Psychological testing- what is a psychological test? Characteristics of good test- eligibility, validity, standarization and norms- types of tests-intelligence and intelligence test. Kinds of intelligence tests- individual test, group tests, verbal tests and non-verbal (Performance) tests. Aptitudes and aptitude tests. Practical uses of Psychological tests.