North Maharashtra University,
Jalgaon.

Syllabus for
M.A.I Psychology

Semester System

(With effect from June 2017)

Under the Faculty of
HUMANITIES
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.
Syllabus for M.A I (Semester Pattern)
With effect from June-2017
Structure of the Courses/Papers

M.A Part I
SEMESTER-I

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### M.A. Psychology

#### Equivalent Courses

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NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON
SYLLABUS FOR M.A-I (SEMESTER PATTERN)
WITH EFFECT FROM JUNE-2017
M.A. Part-I
Semester-I

Paper-I- PSY-111 Approaches and Aspects of Personality
Total Marks - 60+40
Total Hours – 60

Objectives:-
1) To introduce students the basic aspects of personality.
2) To help students to understand the development of personality.

Unit I-Psychoanalytic and Neo-analytic aspect of personality (12)
1.1 Personality: Nature, Definition, History of Personality Psychology.
1.2 Sigmund Freud: Psych-analysis. Basic concepts of psychoanalysis, Structure of personality, Psycho-sexual stages.
1.3 Neo Analytic aspects of Personality, Alfred Adler: Individual Psychology, Unity of personality, Inferiority Complex, Striving for Superiority, Social Interest, Birth Order.
   Carl Jung: Analytical Psychology, Structure of Personality, Archetypes, Typology, Functions and Attitudes.
1.4 Erik Erikson: Ego Psychology, Structure of Personality, Eight Ages of Man
1.5 Application: Defense Mechanisms.

Unit II-Behaviouristic and Biological Aspect of Personality (12)
2.1 Ivan Pavlov: Classical Conditioning of Personality, Learning of Neurotic Behavior.
   B.F. Skinner: Operant Conditioning in Personality, Schedule of Reinforcement.
2.3 Biological Contributions to Personality: Natural selection, Genetic Effect through temperament, Minnesota twin study.
2.4 Sexual identity and homosexuality: Homosexuality, Exotic becomes Erotic, Kin selection, Sex hormones and experience.
2.5 Applying Behaviorism: Shaping, Systematic Desensitization, Token Economy, Flooding, Virtual Reality.

Unit III- Cognitive and Trait Approaches to Personality (12)
3.1 Albert Bandura: Social Cognitive Learning theory, Reciprocal determinism, Observational Learning (Modeling) Self Efficacy.
3.2 George Kelly: Personal Construct Theory, Structure of Personality, Characteristics of Personal Construct, Human as a Scientist.
3.3 Gordon Allport: Trait Theory, Structure of Personality, Classification of Personality traits, Proprium.
3.4 Big Five Trait Approach: Development of Big Five OCEAN.
3.5 Application: Contemporary HEXACO Model.

**Unit IV - Humanistic and Existential Aspects of Personality (12)**

4.1 Carl Rogers: Person Centered Theory, Basic Concepts:
- Actualisation, Empathy, Genuiness, Need for positive Regards,
- Structure of Personality, Experience and Organismic, Valuing process, The self Concept and Self Actualisation.

4.2 Abraham Maslow: Self Actualisation Theory, Deficiency and Growth Motives, Hierarchical Model of personality and Motivation, Development of Self Actualizing person.


4.4 a) Rollo May: Anxiety and Dread. b) Victor Frankle: Free Will.

4.5 Application: Positive Psychology (Psychological Capital)

**Unit V - Interactionist Approach, Cultural and Individual Difference. (12)**

5.1 Murray’s Theory of Personality: Structure of Personality, Development of Personality, Determinants of Personality.

5.2 History of Research on Personality and Culture.

5.3 Language as a Cultural Influence

5.4 Gender Difference in Personality from Eight Perspectives.

5.5 Application: Brave new work of Personality, Designer Personality, Genetic super humans.

**References:**

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide comprehensive overview of the major theories of motivation and emotion
2. To create awareness about the role of biological factors in motivation and emotion.
3. To emphasize the importance of positive and negative emotions in human life.

1. Foundations of Motivation

1.1. Definition and Basic Motivational Concepts: instincts, needs, drives, motivational cycle
1.2. Approaches to the study of motivation: Physiological, Ethological, Cognitive, Socio-cultural, Developmental
1.3. Mechanism of hunger and thirst
1.4. Mechanism of sleep and sex
1.5. Cognitive bases of motivation: Intrinsic motivation, Attribution, Competence

2. Theories and Measurement of Motivation

2.1. Murray’s theory of psychogenic needs
2.2. Maslow’s Need Hierarchy
2.3. McClelland’s Human Motivation Theory
2.4. Measurement of motives: Issues and Techniques
2.5. Cross – Cultural perspective of motivation

3. Foundations of Emotion

3.1. Concepts and Components of Motivation
3.2. Types of Emotion
3.3. Physiological correlates of emotions
3.4. Cerebral lateralization of cognition and emotion
3.5. Emotion and culture - Etic and Emic approach

4. Theories and Measurement of Emotion

4.1. James-Lange Theory of Emotion
4.2. Cannon-Bard Theory of Emotion
4.3. Schachter-Singer Theory of Emotion
4.4. Facial Feedback Hypothesis
4.5. Emotional intelligence: Models and Measurements
5. Applications of Motivation and Emotion

5.1 Motivation in the Sport setup
5.2 Motivation in the Educational setup
5.3 Motivation in the Public-health setup
5.4 Positive emotions and related interventions: Fredrikson’s Broaden and Build theory of positive emotions and optimism
5.5 Stress: State Trait Model and its relation to health and performance.

REFERENCES:

Paper-II- PSY-112 Cognitive Psychology Total Marks - 60+40
Total Hours – 60

Objectives -

1) To introduce the nature and basic processes of cognitive psychology to students.
2) To acquaint the students with the application of cognitive process in day-to-day life

Unit 1- Introduction to Cognitive Psychology (12)
1.1 Definition and origin of cognitive psychology
1.2 Modern cognitive psychology and theories of cognitive psychology
1.3 Current status of cognitive psychology
1.4 Methods and paradigms of cognitive psychology
1.5 Application-Cognitive style

Unit-2- Attention Processes (12)
2.1 Processing capacity and Selective attention
2.2 Models of selective attention-The Filter model, Broadbent and The Attenuation model, Treisman
2.3 Divided attention-Dual -Task performance, The Attention hypothesis of Automatisation, The psychological refractory period
2.4 Automaticity and the effect of practice-The stroop task , Automatic verses atttentional (controlled) processing, Feature integration theory
2.5 Application- Neurocognition of attention

Unit-3 Perception (12)
3.1 Definition of perception and nature of pattern recognition
3.2 Gestalt approaches to perception- Bottom up processes, Top down processes
3.3 Feature analysis- Eye moment and pattern perception
3.4 Prototype matching- abstraction of visual information, Psudomemory, Prototype theory
3.5 Application- Extra sensory perception

Unit-4 Concept formation and problem solving (12)
4.1 Concept formation strategies, Acquiring Prototypes, Tip of the tongue phenomenon
4.2 Meta cognition, Meta memory
4.3 Problem solving-classification of problem
4.4 Problem solving approaches- Problem space theory, Means-end hypothesis, The analogy approaches, Algorithm technique, Heuristics
4.5 Application- Finding Creative solution, Critical thinking.
Unit-5 Creativity

5.1 Nature of creative thinking
5.2 Creativity and intelligence
5.3 Creative abilities, Creativity and learning
5.4 Factors influencing creativity
5.5 Application- Fostering creativity
Unit-1 Learning and Thinking (12)
1.1 Theories of learning- Pavlovian classical conditioning
1.2 Thorndike’s instrumental learning and law of effect
1.3 Skinner radical behaviour
1.4 Theories of thinking-Central theory, Peripheral theory
1.5 Associationism, Gestalt theory, Information processing theory

Unit-2 Memory and Related Cognitive Phenomenon (12)
2.1 Episodic memory-Theories of memory
2.2 a) Short term memory-Fragility, Capacity, Coding
   b) Long term memory-Determinants of accuracy, Effect of context
2.3 Models of memory-Craik and Lockhart’s level of processing approach, Tulvings model, Encoding specificity model
2.4 Semantic memory- The semantic and episodic distinction, Concepts categories and its prototype view, Theories of semantic memory-Feature comparison model, Network model, Exemplar model
2.5 Application- Mnemonics

Unit-3 Language (12)
3.1 The structure of language
3.2 Language comprehension and production- Speech perception, speech errors in production, sentence comprehension, comprehending text passages
3.3 Language and cognition-The modularity hypothesis, The Whorfian modularity hypothesis
3.4 Neuropsychological views and evidence
3.5 Application- PET scan and language

Unit-4 Decision Making (12)
4.1 Phases of decision making
4.2 Basic concepts of probability
4.3 Availability heuristics- Regency, Effect of familiarity
4.4 Overconfidence- Causes
4.5 Application- Improving decision making

Unit-5 Artificial Intelligence and Human Memory (12)
5.1 Definition, Computer and AI,
5.2 Perception and AI
5.3 Language and AI
5.4 Autobiographical memory
5.5 Inhibition effect about memory

References:
Objectives:

1. To acquaint student with the characteristics of standardized tests.
2. To familiarize the students with psychometric theories and principles of test construction.
3. To develop occupational skills in student related with psychological testing.

Unit I Measurement and Psychological test

1.1 Measurement and Evaluation, History of Psychological Measurement
1.2 Levels and Function of Measurement (Scales)
1.3 Psychological test: Meaning, Nature and Types
1.4 Characteristics and ethical issues of psychological test.
1.5 Importance and Uses of psychological test

Unit II Test Construction and Norms

2.1 Test construction: Meaning and Nature
2.2 Steps of Test construction
2.3 Norms: Meaning and Development
2.4 Within-group norms- Percentiles, standard scores, the Deviation IQ
2.5 Relativity of norms

Unit III Item analysis

3.1 Meaning and Purpose
3.2 Item difficulty and Discrimination
3.3 Item response theory
3.4 Item analysis of speed test.
3.5 Factor analysis: Concept and Characteristics

Unit IV Reliability

4.1 Meaning and types
4.2 Reliability of speeded
4.3 Reliability coefficient
4.4 Factors influencing reliability
4.5 Using computer software to calculate reliability

Unit V Validity

5.1 Meaning and sources
5.2 Types of validity
5.3 Test validity and decision theory
5.4 Statistical methods for calculating validity
5.5 Factors influencing validity
References:

Objectives:
1. To introduce fundamental concepts about statistics.
2. To introduce statistical application for Psychology.
3. To introduce multivariate methods and computer applications to statistics.

Unit I - Statistics and Probability (12)
1.1 Statistics: Meaning, Types, Need and Importance
1.2 Characteristics of Central tendency and Variability
1.3 Principles of Probability
1.4 Characteristics and Properties of Normal distribution curve.
1.5 Application of Normal distribution curve.

Unit II - Correlation and Regression (12)
2.1 Meaning and Nature of correlation
2.2 Pearson’s Product-Moment Correlation, Bi-serial and Point-bi-serial correlation
2.3 Tetra-choric, Phi coefficient, Partial and Multiple Correlation
2.4 Regression: Concept and uses
2.5 Types of Linear and Multiple regression

Unit III - Significance of the Difference between Means (12)
3.1 Need and Importance.
3.2 Fundamental Concept: Standard error, Null hypothesis, Level of confidence, Size of sample, One-tailed and Two-tailed test.
3.3 Determine the significance of difference between two means.
3.4 Independent sample t test
3.5 Correlated sample t test

Unit IV - Analysis of Variance (12)
4.1 Meaning, Need and Assumptions of analysis of variance
4.2 One-way analysis of variance
4.3 Two-way analysis of variance
4.4 Analysis of covariance: Meaning, Purpose and Assumption.
4.5 MANCOVA

Unit V Non-parametric Statistics (12)
5.1 Difference between Parametric and Non-parametric statistics
5.2 Chi Square test: Assumptions, Uses and Procedure
5.3 Non-parametric tests for correlated sample: Rank Difference Correlation, Sign Test, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test

5.4 Non-parametric tests for uncorrelated sample: Mann-Whitney U-test, Median test and Kruskal-Wallis Test

NOTE:
1. Only problem on t-test, Chi-square, Product movement correlation, One-way ANOVA allowed for examination
2. Simple Calculator is allowed in examination

References:

Objectives:
To create interest in Psychological Phenomenon.
To develop awareness of Psychological tools, test and techniques.
The evaluation and prediction of specific aspects of human behavior.
To know applying psychological parameters for Counseling and guidance.

Group A: Clinical (Any Four)

1. Beck’s Depression Inventory
2. Personal stress source inventory
3. Suicidal ideation scale
4. Kundu Neurotic Personality Inventory
5. Autism distress behavior scale
6. BGI Battery of Dysfunction
7. Sexual Anxiety Scale
8. Altman’s Mania Scale
9. Depression proneness
10. Neurosis measurement scale
11. Children Apperception Test (CAT)

Group B. Counseling (Any Four)

1. Big five Personality inventory
2. Social Maturity Scale
3. Socio-Emotional School Climate Inventory
4. Self Concept
5. Marital Adjustment Questionnaire
6. Self Confidence record
7. Children Curiosity (CC-K)
8. Locus of Control Scale
9. Parental encouragement
10. Family Climate
Group C. Other Tests (Any Four)

1. Raven’s Standard Progressive Matrices
2. Spiritual Personality Inventory
3. Prejudice Scale (PSBS)
4. Leadership Performance Scale
5. Social Distance Scale
6. Emotional Intelligence Scale
7. Creativity test
8. Carrier preference record
9. Social networking addiction test
10. Youth problem inventory
11. Malin's Intelligence Scale

References:


Internal Evaluation: 40 Marks.

1. Performance during academic session 10 marks
2. Testing and test evaluation reports 10 marks
3. One test administered of 10 subject and submitted their report 20 marks

External Evaluation: 60 Marks

1. Instruction and administered 15 Marks
2. Journal 15 Marks
3. Report writing 15 Marks
4. Viva-voce 15 Marks
Objectives:

To acquaint the students with
Skills of scientific techniques of conducting experiments in psychology
The different areas of experimental research in psychology
Application of experimental findings in day to day life.

Group – A) Psycho-physics and scaling method, motor skills (Any Two)

1) Muller Lyre Illusion
2) Size and Weight Illusion
3) Finger Dexterity
4) Motor skills

Group – B) Sensation Perception and attention (Any Three)

1) Size Constancy
2) Perception of distance (Howard- Dolman )
3) Division of attention
4) Color Perception (perimeter)
5) Fluctuation of Attention

Group – C) Learning and memory (Any Five)

1) Multiple Choice
2) Mirror Drawing
3) Conditioning Hand withdrawal
4) Maze Learning
5) Memory Drum – Serial Learning
6) Proactive and Retroactive Inhibition
7) Transfer of Learning
8) STM- Digits and Letters
9) Word association
10) Stuff effect
Group – D) Cognition Motivation and emotion (Any Two)

1) Concept Formation
2) Reacting Formation
3) Zeigarnic Effect
4) Emotional Expression
5) Retention

References:


Internal Evaluation: 40 Marks.

1. Performance during academic session 10 marks
2. Experiment and experiment evaluation reports 10 marks
3. Three experiment conduct of 5 subject and submitted their report 20 marks

External Evaluation: 60 Marks

1. Instruction and conduct -- 15 Marks
2. Journal -- 15 Marks
3. Report writing -- 15 Marks
4. Viva-voce -- 15 Marks
IMPORTANT NOTES FOR SEM I & II.

A) CONDUCTION OF PRACTICALS:
1. Each batch of practical (for university exam also) will consist of maximum Ten students and Four Hours.
2. Separate batch will be formed if this number exceeds even by two.
3. Workload for each batch will be equivalent to eight lecture periods.
4. Students have to require maintaining a journal and obtaining the completion certificate signed by teacher in-charge and head of the department. Without this certificate, students will not be allowed to appear for the university examination.

B) Conduction of practical's at examination:
1. Two external and one internal examiner will be appointed by 32(5a) committee for university assessment.
2. If the teacher from the department is not eligible as internal examiner, then from university appointed examiners one will be work as internal examiner.
3. External examiners will reach one hour before at the centre for paper setting and laboratory inspection.
4. External examiners will jointly set question paper at the respective centre with the help of internal examiner.
5. Remuneration of the question paper setting will be equally divided in to internal and external examiners and paid by the respective centre/college.

Following types of job opportunities available after completion of M.A. degree.
1) Self skill oriented job: Work as a Counselor in psychiatric clinic or they can run their own counseling clinic. Conduct personality development programmes.
2) Public oriented job: Personnel manager in industries, counselor in government sector and HR department. Career counselor and can also work with NGO’s in different fields
3) Can appear for MPSC, UPSC and other competitive examinations.
4) Can work as a school teacher, lecturer.
5) Work as a Rehabilitation teacher for mentally retarded, physically handicapped and for special children...