

Course Outcome Psychology

Introduction to Psychology (Semester 1)

CO1: If students have learned basic concepts & theories of intelligence & personality, then they should be able to assess anyone's personality & intelligence by using standardised instrument & state the implication, this assessment has for their life choices.

CO2: If students have learned basic concepts & theories of emotion & motivation, then they should be able to differentiate between basic emotions & measure anyone's need of achievement by using appropriate standardised instrument & state the implication this has for managing their motivation.

CO3: If students have learned structure & functions of basic sensory organs & laws of perception, then they should be able to state the same & demonstrate the laws of perception using appropriate psychological apparatus.

CO4: If students have learned history, subject matter, methods & emergence of psychology as a science, then they should be able to describe how psychology make use of scientific methods & processes, in order to understand, explain, predict & control behaviour.

Experimental Psychology (Semester 2)

CO1: If students have learned about statistics, stages of problem solving & different form of thinking, then they should be able to use both convergent & divergent form of thinking demonstrated by solving both selected case & problems in their everyday life.

CO2: If students have learned different form of learning & factors affecting it, then they should be able to highlight importance of different forms of learning by application of these forms of learning to different sub specialities of the discipline.

CO3: If students have learned about nature & factors affecting memory & forgetting, then they should be able to diagnose the causes of forgetting or poor memory by using appropriate memory test. And at the same time devise memory aids for those with poor memory.

CO4: If students have learned nature, characteristics, types of attentions & problems/ methods of psychophysics, then they should be able to explain the same & demonstrate the appropriate concepts with available psychological apparatus.

Social Psychology (Semester 3)

CO1: If students have learned sociometry method & socialisation process, then they should be able to analyse social relationship & bring out the significance of socialisation in their development, this can be best shown through sociometric methods discussed in class.

CO2: If students have learned about groups & leadership, then they should be able to differentiate between different forms of groups & leadership style, both these competence are best assessed through standardised instruments.

CO3: If students have learned attitudes & prejudices, then they should be able to assess anyone's attitudes/prejudices by using standardised instruments available in the lab

CO4: If students have learned prosocial behaviour & aggression, then they should be able to describe conditions which promote prosocial behaviour & reduces aggression in their environment by stating the various strategies discussed in the class.

Developmental Psychology (Semester 4)

CO1: If students have learned principles of human development & factors affecting it, then they should be able to state the same & show their understanding by comparing/ contrasting with the traditional practices of human development prevalent in their socio-cultural environment.

CO2: If students have learned prenatal development & infancy, then they should be able to state hazards / adjustment specific to these stages by using one of the standardised instrument for this purpose.

CO3: If students have learned childhood & adolescent, then they should be able to state opportunities/ challenges specific to these stages best explained by naming the characteristics & problems of adjustment faced by child & adolescents.

CO4: If students have learned adulthood & measure of variability, then they should be able to solve stats problems & highlight challenges/opportunities of adulthood shown best through their performance on stats test.

Psychopathology (Semester 5)

CO1: If students have learned concepts of normality/abnormality & models of psychopathology, then they should be able to differentiate between these concepts & describe the aetiology of various disorders by using various psychopathology models.

CO2: If students have learned classification of psychopathology & diagnostic assessment, then they should be able to diagnose any disorder by using the DSM manual, can be best assessed by providing students with relevant case symptom, & then asking them to name the disorder.

CO3: If students have learned anxiety & substance based disorders, then they should be able to name causes, consequences & rehabilitation procedure by diagnosing the disorder properly by using either DSM/ICD criteria's.

CO4: If students have learned mood disorders & schizophrenia, then they should be able to state causes, consequences & rehabilitation procedure by diagnosing the disorder properly by using either DSM/ICD criteria's.

Applied Psychology (Semester 6)

CO1: If students have learned applied & organisational psychology, then they should be able to appreciate diverse applications of psychology & understand how psychology can be used to solve organisational problems both shown best by providing examples drawn from current events in application of psychology laws could have produce better results.

CO2: If students have learned guidance & counselling, then they should be able to provide both in the area of their expertise, shown best through real life demonstration of their competence in each of these spheres.

CO3: If students have learned health psychology & psychological factors in illness, then they should be able to manages stress & manage resistance to healthy behaviours better, the formal is shown best by using the reduced stress scores on stranded test by using the strategies taught in the class & the latter is best demonstrated by using the standardised instrument in the lab.

CO4: If students have learned statistics & forensic psychology, then they should be able to improve the eyewitness memories accuracy & elicit better cognitive information shown best through demonstrating different means to elicit memory in the participants.