



South Calcutta Girls' College

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE OUTCOME

CC1: INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

- Analysing mind and behaviour
- Acquiring insight on the basic grassroots of psychology
- Assigning proper meaning to stimuli.
- Grouping visual elements as a whole
- Assimilate idea of needs that are to be satisfied/present in an individual.
- Mastering awareness towards goals of an individual.
- Comprehend the workings of memorizing in an individual.
- Investigating the capacity to retain information.

CC 2: STATISTICAL METHODS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH-I

- Studying relevance of statistics in psychology.
- Establishing knowledge about psychological research
- Gaining insight about average or typical values that represent a distribution.
- Determining significance of NPC in research
- Acquiring insight on a population based on a suitable sample
- Understanding relationship between two variables and their properties

CC3: BIOPSYCHOLOGY

- Understanding the psychological functioning of the brain and the nervous system.
- Gaining knowledge on the biological bases of human behaviour.
- Understanding how the brain, neurotransmitters and other aspects influence behaviour, thoughts and feelings.

CC4: PSYCHOLOGY OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

- Personality is broadly described as the characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings and behaviours that make a person stand apart. Theories of personality seek to explain how personality forms, how it changes and the impact it has on behaviour. The major

theories include Psychodynamic theories of personality which are heavily influenced by the work of Sigmund Freud whereas humanistic theories developed by Abraham Maslow emphasize the importance of free will and individual experience in the development of personality. The study of the theories of personality is important for students as it prompts the need to understand why people behave the way they do.

- To give a clear understanding on the concept of Intelligence and its various approaches. Students are exposed to the factorial and multi-factorial nature of Intelligence, and the structural and dimensional nature of Intelligence. This unit also lays emphasis on the influence of hereditary and environment on Intelligence and how individuals vary in their levels of Intelligence i.e. - intellectual giftedness and intellectual deficiencies.
- Psychology has a Treasure of knowledge hidden in Indian approach of psychology. Some of these texts are the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, Ayurveda, Sankhya, Vedanta, Navya Naya, to name just a few, these text from Indian perspective of psychology have a lot of psychological thoughts, principles and theory within them. Information about behaviour and how to understand behaviour, the types of behaviour people exhibit, are some of the concept that has been coded in these texts. In this section we come to know about psychological thoughts and principles that we have adopted from the ancient Indian philosophical text and known as the source book based on which Indian approach to psychology have developed and his continuing to grow today.
- To enhance the inner potential of an individual. Self-determination theory is a macro theory of human motivation and personality that concerns people's innate growth tendencies and innate psychological needs.
- To give an idea of an individual's needs, and how self determination impacts motivation- that people feel more motivated to take action when they think that what they do will have an effect on the outcome.

CC5: DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL THOUGHT

- To provide a basic introduction to the development of the discipline both from the Indian as well as Western perspective.
- Holistic view of mind, body, consciousness gives us better understanding of our circumstances.
- Systematic approach to understanding human behaviour, to shape and modify their behaviour using reinforcement and punishment.

- Neo behaviourism includes theories of Tolman and Bandura on motivation behind behaviour which can assist teachers in developing individualised plans for students for successful learning.
- To review the development of psychological thought and introduce the issues and debates in contemporary psychology.
- Understanding the analytic approaches and using the knowledge of Freudian psychoanalysis, Carl Jung's psycho analysis, and humanistic approaches in fields of counselling.
- Understanding gender, gender roles, norms and identities.
- Overview and analysis of psychological research on gender including origins and consequences of genders stereotype, sex differences and other social behaviour.
- This unit helps understanding of using gender Psychology in fields of health professionals and social situations focusing on gender discrimination and gender identity disorder and so on.

CC6: PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

- To introduce to Psychological Research, its various goals and ethics. This unit also educates us with the process and methods of quantitative and qualitative research traditions which will help us conduct systematic study and for analysis of the experiences and behaviours of individuals or groups.
- To educate with the process and the methods of sampling.
- Sampling used in statistical analysis of a data where a specific number of samples are taken from a population for a study.
- Different techniques for example probability and non probability sampling methods are used for different purpose.
- Helping students to understand the sampling methods and its application in research studies.
- To give an idea about the different methods of data collection such as by survey methods, interview, case studies, etc. These techniques will help us to study the spontaneous behaviour of participants in natural environments and effective data collection can be an important part of research activities.
 - To educate students with the characteristics of a test standardization like reliability validity and norms.
 - Orienting about the applications of psychological test.
 - Identifying the issues faced in psychological testing.

- This unit will help us to measure an individual's different activities such as their aptitude in a particular field, cognitive function like memory or even traits like introvert.

CC7: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

- To develop and understand the individual in relation to the social world.
- Understand the development of social psychology in India and its history with sociology and anthropology.
- Delineate in evaluating the social world and indulge in applications of strategies for attitude change.
- Understand the grounds for interpersonal interaction and the outcome of these interactions.
- Outline the essence of group dynamics and deploy intervention techniques to reduce intergroup conflict.

CC8: Understanding Psychological Disorders

- This paper provides the students with an exposure to the deviation from normality i.e. abnormality and various psychopathological disorders. Students get an overview of the clinical picture of certain disorders like Anxiety disorders which include- Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. It lays emphasis on the symptoms, diagnostic criteria and etiological factors pertaining to the disorder. A complete study of this paper assists the students to comprehend better about the disorders and eliminate misconception and myths related to it.
- This paper also provides an overview of the clinical picture and etiological factors of mood and eating disorders. It also provides a thorough knowledge on the clinical picture and etiological factors of disorders of development, personality disorders, and schizophrenia. A clear understanding of these clinical disorders aid students to better understand the psychopathological issues that people go through.

CC9: STATISTICAL METHODS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH-II

- Introducing students to inferential statistics, its techniques and hypothesis testing.
- It helps us to generalising the sample mean to population mean and understands its characteristics.
- Null and alternative hypothesis; helps us to formulate a prejudgement about the problem and provide guidance to approach to the solution of the problem.

- Introducing the concept of t-test, its different types, and helps in comparing the means of two groups.
- Delineate the concept of degrees of freedom.
- Helps in testing a hypothesis about two dependent means using the formula involving standard errors and correlation.
- Concept of confidence interval and the relation between confidence interval and hypothesis testing.
- Helps in providing information about a range in which the true value lies with a certain degree of probability, as well as about the direction and strength of the demonstrated effect.
- Difference between parametric and non parametric test.
- Understanding chi square as a measure of discrepancy between expected and observed frequencies.
- To test the goodness of fit of a distribution of data, whether data series are independent, and for estimating confidences surrounding variance and standard deviation for a random variable from a normal distribution.

CC10: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

- To enable students to understand social psychological theories, principles, methods and research evidence which contribute to the understanding of social and practical problems and the development of intervention strategy for improving the functioning of individuals, groups, organizations, communities and societies with respect to social and practical problems .
- To help in making us aware of our values and how these affect our behaviour and improve the education system, workplace behaviour and relationships.
- Participatory Action Research is a qualitative research methodology that involves researchers and participants collaborating to understand social issues and take actions to bring about social changes.
- PAR is best suited for research in discipline like education, health, community development and more.
- A Particular focus on resource dilemma between self interest and community interest, factors affecting it and intervention strategies leading people to avoid overconsumption of resource.

- Next social design of architecture, its six goals is discussed emphasizing its role in shaping human behaviour and performance.
- Defensible space theory it's influence on crime and securities and finally the application of the theory for safety of residences.
- To learn to implement social psychology principles to different settings, including work, health and legal system and put emphasis on advancing the quality of living in these sectors.
- Gain knowledge about the need for interventions and the various strategies such as health belief model, work design etc., along with case studies in the Indian context.

CC11: UNDERSTANDING AND DEALING WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

- **Mood Disorders:** - Mood disorders also known as affective disorders that make up an important category of psychiatric illness consisting of depressive disorder, bipolar disorder & other disorders. The study of mood disorders focuses on neuroscience, reflecting the essential characteristics of mood disorders as a category of mental illness. Development of mood disorders not only has psychological effects on humans, but also triggers some somatic symptoms that have an impact on daily work & life. Monoamine neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine & serotonin are the most important neurotransmitters in the pathophysiology of mood disorders & in mechanisms of action of antidepressants. Applications in mood disorders emphasize pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy.
- **Schizophrenia:** Schizophrenia comprises a group of disorders with heterogeneous aetiologies. The clinical features include delusions, hallucinations and disorganized behaviour. Clinical research in it plays a crucial role in helping us understand mental illness. The biochemical factors of schizophrenia involve dopamine hypothesis, excess levels of serotonin, effects of norepinephrine, alterations in neuropeptide mechanisms, effects of Glutamate, role of Acetylcholine & Nicotine. Applications in schizophrenia involve approaches including pharmacotherapy, other biological therapies like Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT) & psychosocial Therapy.
- The psychodynamic perspective on obsessive- compulsive symptoms & personality traits is best understood as a vivid description of the subjective world of the OC patient, such as suppression of aggressive or sexual urges during childhood, rather than as a fully coherent explanatory theory or roadmap to therapeutic intervention.
- The psychodynamic perspective of dissociative disorders help us to look through various traumatic experiences such as physical abuse or parental neglect the patient had tried to repress during his/her childhood and how the patient developed different personalities to essentially flee the dangerous situations he/she was in.

- To understand Behavioural and Cognitive Explanations of Depression.
- Depression is a mood disorder which prevents individuals from leading a normal life at work, socially it within their family.
- Behaviourist Theory: Behaviourism emphasizes the importance of the environment in shaping behaviour. The focus is on observable behaviour and the conditions through which individuals learn behaviour namely classical conditioning, operant conditioning and social learning theory. Therefore behavioural explanation of depression can be stated as depression is the result of a person's interaction with their environment. Behavioural theory posits that certain environmental changes and avoidant behaviours inhibit individuals from experiencing environmental reward and reinforcement and subsequently leads to the development and maintenance of depressive symptoms.
- Cognitive approach: This approach focuses on people's beliefs rather than their behaviours. Depression according to the cognitive explanation results from the systematic negative bias in thinking processes. Emotional, behavioural symptoms result from cognitive abnormality. This means that the depressed propel think differently to clinically normal people.
- Cognitive Therapy is a treatment process that helps patients correct the aforementioned false self beliefs that lead to certain depressive moods and behaviours.
- In CBT i.e. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy the therapist makes one aware of the negative or false thoughts and then CBT teaches to swap those thoughts for positive ones. The change in attitude leads to a change in behaviour that helps ease depression.
- To introduce students to moderate to severe psychopathological disorder and understand its various therapeutic intervention techniques. Phobia is one of the most common anxiety disorders which have three categories- specific phobia, agoraphobia and social phobia. It helps students learn about the various symptoms and causes. It lays importance on Behavioural and Cognitive Approaches as causal factors. According to Behavioural Approach, phobias are considered to be learnt behaviour, either through classical conditioning or observational learning. According to Cognitive Approach, the view suggests that a type of phobia like social phobia is caused due to the misinterpretation of any social event negatively, which hampers an individual's ability to interact with others properly.
- Behavioural Therapy and Cognitive Therapy are used as treatment processes for various kind of phobia. In behavioural therapy the main focus is on the individual's behaviour and works to remove unwanted or maladaptive behaviours. The premise of Behavioural Therapy is that behaviour can both are learned and unlearned and the goal is to help the individual in learning new, positive behaviours. Behaviour Therapy is primarily based on Classical conditioning and Operant conditioning. While Cognitive Therapy helps individuals correct their misbelieve about themselves and others that leads to certain depressive moods and behaviours. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) is a common type of cognitive therapy used by therapists.

- Counselling aims to help to deal with and overcome issues that are causing emotional pain or making you feel uncomfortable. It can provide you a safe and regular space for you to talk and explore difficult feelings. The counsellor is there to support you and respect your views. They won't usually give advice but will help you find your own insights into and understanding to your problems.

CC12: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

- To understand the concept of human development and learn to differentiate between cephalocaudal and proximodistal development.
- The developmental themes focus on contributing to the cross-sectional and longitudinal studies and make a comparison of development among different individuals.
- To help the students learn about the stages of lifespan, development, ranging from prenatal to adulthood and know about the development that occurs at each stage along with examining the particular characteristics at each stage in the clinical setting.
- To delineate in the concept of domains of human development with sheer focus on the perspectives of cognition, language, emotion, morality and personality.
- To outline the social cultural context for human development, including family, peers and schooling and emphasise on various aspects of these contexts incorporating attachment, styles, bullying and peer pressure, among others.

CC13: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

- To learn the meaning of an organisation and organisational behaviour as a distinct field of expertise, analysis the interrelation of the field with various other disciplines including psychology, sociology, social psychology and anthropology, and study the various challenges as well as opportunities of Organisational behaviour in Indian setting.
- To study the different domains of employee attitude such as work motivation and organisational commitment. We also study the motivation theories of Maslow and McClelland and other contemporary theories in context of Organisational behaviour.
- To study the basics of organisational culture and understand how to foster positive affect and optimism in an organisation. Also study leadership through the approaches of Trait theories, Behavioural theories and Contingency theories while also observing the challenges that the construct of leadership face in Indian perspective.

CC14: COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY

- It enables students to understand nature and goals of counselling, how counselling can work as a profession and professional ethics which a counsellor should follow.
- It provides the tool and insights to manage mental health issues. It empowers people to lead healthy and fulfilling lives.
- It enables students to understand the process of counselling and how rapport is build between client and counsellor and how to terminate counselling relationship.
- To learn about the five main tenets of counselling techniques that includes Psychoanalytic technique, Behavioural technique, Cognitive technique, Humanistic techniques and Indian Technique of Yoga. We learn the principles of the individual techniques as well as understand how integration of two or more of the counselling techniques can help provide a holistic therapeutic experience.
- To trace the various applications of counselling on several aspects including an individual's career choice, problems in adjustment, family problems, trauma care and crisis intervention especially in the extreme cases like suicide and sexual abuse.

SEC-A-01: BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION

- In this course it is to learn about behaviour, its modification and assessment techniques. Our behaviour allows us to survive, to maintain our long and short term health and emotional and physical well being. Behaviour modification which is a psychotherapeutic technique helps us to eliminate or reduce maladaptive behaviour, and allows us to incorporate adaptive and acceptable behaviour which in turn helps in the betterment of individuals and society as a whole. Behaviour assessment allows us to look at how we achieve our goals and objectives by using positive and organised behaviour.
- Behaviour is how someone acts. It is what a person does to make something happen, to make something change or to keep things the same. Behaviour is a response to things that are happening: internally - thoughts and feelings; externally - the environment, including other people. There are many cases where need arises to correct, transform or even encourage a behaviour for the betterment of the individual and the society, i.e. behaviour modification. Classical conditioning and operant conditioning are two of the most frequently used and popular methods of behaviour modification. Classical conditioning involves forming an association between two stimuli (an unconditioned stimulus and a neutral stimulus) resulting in a learned response, which is an effective way to modify, alter or strengthen a particular desired behaviour. Classical conditioning can be effectively used through its basic principles

like acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalisation and discrimination. Behaviours like fear response, taste aversions etc can be effectively modified by using classical conditioning. The second, most widely used behaviour modification method, operant conditioning is where an association is created between a behaviour and a consequence (whether negative or positive) for that behaviour. Operant conditioning is applied with reinforcement (positive or negative) or punishment (positive or negative). Like classical conditioning, operant conditioning also has five basic principles -- positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, negative punishment and extinction. Extinction occurs when a response is no longer reinforced or punished, which can lead to the fading and disappearance of the behaviour. The said behaviour can be brought back with spontaneous recovery, i.e. by giving the same reinforcement or punishment to the individual as a consequence to the said fading behaviour. Thus, the previously mentioned are most commonly used for behaviour modification.

- Behaviour modification techniques aim to manipulate the antecedents and consequences of behaviour so that the likelihood of appropriate behaviour is increased and inappropriate behaviour is decreased.
- Token economy-One effective method of reinforcement used in behaviour modification is the use of token economy .Token economies are based on operant learning theory, which states that rewards and punishments shape behaviour. A token economy rewards good behaviour with tokens that can be exchanged for something desired.
- Shaping -The process of establishing a behaviour that is not learned or performed by an individual at present is referred to as shaping. It is a method of increasing a targeted behaviour through reinforcement in a process of successive approximation.
- Contingency-Contingency is something that depends on something else in order to happen. It can either be reinforcement or punishment that occurs after behaviour has been expressed by an individual or group.
- The Premack Principle states that higher probability behaviour will reinforce a less probable behaviour. Thus, from this course the students are able to learn how to modify behaviour using the above techniques.
- Behaviour modification procedures are therapeutic approaches that have been used in many areas by professionals to help people change a vast array of problematic behaviours. The goal of behaviour modification is improving the respective of a person's life. Following are some examples-
 - 1) Mental illnesses and Developmental Disabilities.
 - 2) Individuals with serious disabilities are taught to overcome to adjust in social settings.
 - 3) Education: It's implied in classroom settings to improve teaching methods and teacher-student relationships.
 - 4) Organisations and industry: HR and industrial psychologists use it to improve work performance and decrease tardiness and absenteeism.

- 5) Rehabilitation centre, child management, sports and so on are various aspects where it can be used.

SEC-B-02: SRESS MANAGEMENT

- Stress management is a course that is designed to make us aware of stress and how it can impact our quality of life. It helps us to develop proactive responses to stressful situations and also how to use coping strategies such as emotion focused coping and problem focused coping for managing stress. This course also helps us to learn to manage stress through diet, sleep and other lifestyle factors such as meditation, deep breathing, yoga etc and also to develop a long term action plan to minimize and better manage stress.

DSE-A-01: POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

- To understand the underlying principles governing positive psychology, trace its development; analyze the western and eastern perspectives of positive psychology as well as to understand the importance of studying positive psychology as well as to importance of studying positive psychology which deals with one's character strength, virtues, and positive emotional and cognitive states.
- To study the positive emotional states including happiness, wellbeing, emotional intelligence and resilience and understand the basic process and positive effect underlying them.
- To also understand and study the positive cognitive states of self – efficacy, Optimism, Hope, Wisdom, Flow and Mindfulness and observe and analyze the mutual relationship between the positive emotional states and the positive cognitive states.
- To Understand the application of positive psychology in various aspects – to study how the scientific study of positive psychology can help faster a better, healthier and happier learning environment in educational institutions, how it helps in strengthening the abilities of an employee leading to increased productivity and healthier work – environment, and how focusing on our strengths rather than our weaknesses alone can help us improve the quality of our lives.

DSE – B -03: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

- Introducing students about health psychology, components of health psychology in various aspects such as social, emotion and cognitive.
- Introducing students to the goals of health psychology as understanding the aetiology, promotion and maintenance of health prevention diagnosis treatment and rehabilitation of physical and mental illness, formation of health care policy.

- Understanding the bio psychosocial model which focuses on the physiology underlying health, the psychology of thoughts, feelings and behaviours, and the culture influences that improve chemical composition, in turn benefitting the primary care setup.
- Introducing students to health behaviour, characteristics of health behaviour such as how learning, social, personality, motivational and other factors influence health behaviour.
- Managing health behaviours such as to help in primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, combat risk factors of illness before it actually occurs.
- Understanding the instability of health behaviours and barriers to health behaviour.
- Recognizing the health barriers that will help in better management of health behaviours.
- To apply health enhancing behaviours in daily life such as doing regular exercise, intake of proper nutrition, maintaining safety by accident prevention and management of pain.
- Understanding importance of exercise that will help in identifying the psychological and mental factors that influences as well as these factors are influenced by participation in sport and physical activity.
- Understanding how nutrition effects mood and behaviour and in general the mental health relationship between dietary index and different aspects of psychological health.
- Creating intervention programs for older adults who are particularly vulnerable to accident and understanding how biological and psychological functions help in pain management.
- Helps us to enhance our subjective wellbeing, improves quality of life and life satisfaction (meaning in life).
- Understanding how optimism helps individuals to reflect on positive aspects of life rather than negative ones.
- Identifying how hope helps us to remain committed to the goals and motivates to take action towards achieving the goals.

DSE-A-02: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Introducing students to Human Resource Management (HRM) and human resource development (HRD).
- Delineate the concept of HRM in improving the effectiveness of organisations and individuals and teams within them.
- Understanding the evolution and present state of HRM in India for better resource development and improvement of organization.
- To understand the nature of job analysis, how job analysis information is used in HR activities and process of job analysis are discussed.
- To understand selection process of applicants for filling vacancies in an organisation, measurement of an employees work through performance evaluation and importance of job training to improve efficiency and productivity of employee are discussed.
- To identify concept, context and pressure of globalisation in the emerging fields of International HRM (IHRM) and MNEs.
- To understand impact of cultural differences on IHRM.
- Introducing the concept of organisational change and development, its models and techniques.
- Extending the understandings of improving an organisation's capability through the alignment of strategies, structure and management process.
- Incorporating actions in organisation that alters a major component i.e. culture, underlying technologies or internal processes.

DSE-B-04: COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

- Community psychology helps us to bridge the link between individuals and communities and deal with social issues more effectively with people's participation. Our personal values about relationships, accountability, social change priorities and our personal, political world view all shape our priorities and agenda for community work. It enables students to understand how individuals can increase control of their health and well-being through literacy and different programming organised in a community. Students get to know different intervention which leads to community development.

- It enables students to understand how individuals can increase control of their health and well-being through literacy and different programming in a community.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

PO.1. A clear concept about the basic and fundamental psychological principles such as basic psychological processes and experimental psychology.

PO.2. Development of a balancing views about the Nature-Nurture debate and must learn to predict human behaviour in terms of the combined effect of genetic, psychosocial and socio cultural variables.

PO.3. Development of knowledge about the way how societal changes influence human behaviour and also how individual and group influence on societies can bring social reformation that may or may not be accepted by the society. Development of concept of applied social psychology which will help them in understanding the need, goal and strategies of interventions in social issues.

PO.4. An adequate self knowledge and learning to accept and respect diversities in the society and in turn develop unconditional positive regard which is expected to develop well being of the self and societies as a whole.

PO.5. Developing conception about why Psychology is a science and in this regard develop basic methodological conceptions and these in combination result in development of research orientation for their higher studies that will certainly strengthen their individual career and help them to contribute to the teaching and research endeavour.

PO.6. Developing conception about psychological skills like communication, emotional intelligence, stress management etc. Concept of the skill of behaviour modification is also very important to develop for their higher studies in the field of psychology.

PO.7. Learning to conduct and contribute to small workshops, seminar and study visit in their higher studies and also be able to write report after conducting and contributing to these program.

PO.8. To contribute to the society in learning emotional maturity that helps in development and maintenance of healthy relationship in personal and professional settings as well as in other significant areas of life.

PO.9. A clear concept on the basic counselling process is needed. Development of concept on characteristics of counsellor and the counsellor-counselee relationship is very important for field work in future.

PO.10. Basic knowledge in some specific areas of discipline will be developed. The concept and application of areas like positive psychology, human resource and cultural and indigenous psychology will help the students in research and field work in future.

PO.11. Certain specific area like Health Psychology is enlightened. Awareness of the role of psychological factors in physical health and importance of wellbeing is necessary. Knowledge will develop in Community psychology, for better dealing with social issues the link between individual and community is a useful knowledge. The specific role of psychological ideas in education can be introduced to handle the learning process, research and further welfare of learners through the application of psychology.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

PSO.1. Through the course they can be able to learn to achieve good marks and sound conception about the subject matter which only can help them to move into their higher grades and will assure their (part-III students) admission for post graduate level.

PSO.2. Good conception in psychometry and methodology will help them in analysing data that in turn develop their research orientation for future higher studies.

PSO.3. A sound knowledge about lab based experiments and paper pencil tests will be developed that will certainly enable them to efficiently conduct different experiments and tests in their future studies.

PSO.4. Subject conception, methodological knowledge and report writing skills about students' seminars, talks and departmental workshops will help them to formulate clinical cases, writing psychological test reports and also writing their dissertation or research project report in higher studies.

PSO.5. Knowledge about the Social Psychology will help them to gradually develop to apply different psychological principles to address their personal problems and problems of their

surroundings that will possibly help them to develop a platform to contribute to the larger societies in future.

PSO.6. Conception about the different personality theories will certainly help them in gradual development of self knowledge which will certainly strengthen their personalities to combat with the different problems in life.

PSO.7. Knowledge about Industrial Psychology will provide them a brief conception about the organizational climate, behaviour and also regarding administration of psychological tests in industrial settings as well as how employee-employer relationships influence organizational behaviour.

PSO.8. Knowledge in Clinical Psychology is expected to help them in developing conception about development of normal and abnormal behaviours, nature of such behaviours, as well as the different ways to diagnose and treat clinical behaviours such as clinical interviews, administration of the psychological tests and orientation about the psychological interventions.

PSO.9. Students with good research orientation at graduation level are expected that at this level they will select their future research pathways such as some of them will decide to conduct research with basic psychological processes, physiological psychology and experimental psychology whereas others will probably be interested in application oriented researches and will certainly choose clinical, industrial and social psychology as their subject area.