

Subject Code: 1PT1010103	Subject Title: PSYCHOLOGY & SOCIOLOGY
Pre-requisite Subject	- NONE -

PSYCHOLOGY

Objectives of course:

The study of various behavioral patterns of individuals, theories of development, normal and abnormal aspects of motor, social, emotional and language development, communication and interaction skills appropriate to various age groups.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course the candidate will be able to:

To understand and explain the study of various behavioral patterns of individuals, theories of development, normal and abnormal aspects of motor, social, emotional and language development, communication and interaction skills appropriate to various age groups.

Teaching Scheme (Hours)				Evaluation Scheme (Marks)					
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Total Hours	Theory(T)		Practical(P)		Total Marks	
				University Assessment	Continuous Assessment	University Assessment	Continuous Assessment	Theory	Practical
60	--	-	60	40	10	-	-	50	-

Subject Contents			
Sr. No.	Topic	Total Hours	Weight (%)
1	Introduction : Introduction of psychology, brief history, definitions, schools of psychology		
2	Biological foundations of behaviour , hereditary, environment and logical basis for development, developmental psychology (child).		
3	Learned and unlearned behaviour : Simple learning and conditioning, social learning. Learning disability in children (counselling for exercise)		
4	Memory : Phases of memory, short term storage, memory and perception thinking etc. Forgetting testimony and recall of events, memory and ageing		
5	Perception : Sensory basis of perception, attention and perception, observer error		
6	Motivation and Emotions : Approaches to motivations, emotional development, influence of early experience. Family and social influences on motivation and behaviour. Thematic apperception test developed by A M Mankad based on Maslow theory.		
7	Thinking and Intelligence : Learning and problem solving, development of conceptual thinking in children. Communication, language and thinking, Measurement of intelligence, influences on intelligence, extent and consequence of individual difference.		

8	Tests: Weschler scales, Stanford-Binet Intelligence scale, Bender and Gestalt - other projective test, Anxiety scale.		
9	Personality : nature of personality structure and dynamics, dimensional, psycho analytical and constitutional theories of personality, measurement of personality, culture and personality patterns.		
10	Attitude : Nature of attitudes and beliefs including prejudice, group influences on attitudes, attitude change, doctor - patient expectations and attitudes, prejudice formation and reduction.		
11	Interpersonal Behaviour : Experimental analysis on social interaction, studies of the interview situation, behaviour in formal and informal groups, group norms and roles. Leadership in formal and informal groups, group moral, Behaviour therapy, behaviour modification techniques, token economy.		
12	Social Psychology : nature and scope of social psychology, social interaction, psychological groups and their classification, socialization of the individual, social control (social heredit) - moves, customs, fashion, propaganda and its techniques.		
13	Stress : stress and responses, disorders, coping with stressors, four maxims, meditational yoga.		
14	Pain : Physiological and psychological factors, types of pain, pain measurement.		
15	Psychotherapy and counselling : Goals, Psychodynamic therapy, Humanistic therapy Behavior therapy- Relaxation training (Jacobson training), Hypnosis, Biofeedback. Behavior modification therapies (BMT) – Operant conditioning techniques, Token economy, Classical conditioning, modelling techniques. Cognitive therapy- Elli's rational/ emotive therapy, Beck's cognitive, Meichenbaum's self instructional training.		
Total			60

SOCIOLOGY

Objectives of course:

1. Define the term sociology and its importance in the health delivery system.
2. Understand the basic sociological concepts, principles, social process, and social institution in relation to the individual family and community.
3. Understand the various social factors affecting the family in the rural and urban communities in India.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course the candidate will be able to

1. Explain the term sociology and its importance.
2. Describe sociological concepts, principles and social process.
3. Know the different social institution in relation to the individual family and community.
4. Explain basic knowledge of the rural and urban communities in India.

Teaching Scheme (Hours)			Evaluation Scheme (Marks)					
Lecture	Practical	Total	Theory(T)		Practical(P)		Total Marks	
			University Assessment	Continuous Assessment	University Assessment	Continuous Assessment	Theory	Practical
60	-	60	40	10	-	-	50	-

Subject Contents			
Sr. No.	Topic	Total Hours	Weight (%)
1	Introduction : 1. Meaning - Definition and scope of sociology. 2. Its relation with anthropology, psychology, social psychology and ethics. 3. Methods of sociology - Case study, social survey, questionnaire interview and opinion poll methods. 4. Importance of its study with special reference to health care professionals.		
2	Social factors in Health and disease : The meaning of social factors, the role of social factors in health and illness.		
3	Socialization : 1. Meaning and nature of socialization 2. Primary, secondary and anticipatory socialization.		

	3. Agencies of socialization.		
4	Social Groups : Concepts of social groups influence of formal and informal groups on health and sickness. The role of primary groups and secondary groups in the hospital and rehabilitation settings.		
5	Family : 1. The family 2. Meaning and definition 3. Functions 4. Types 5. Changing family patterns 6. Influence of family on the individuals health, family and nutrition, the effects of sickness on family and psychosomatic disease and their importance to physiotherapy.		
6	Community : 1. Rural community - Meaning and features - Health hazards of ruralities. 2. Urban community - Meaning and features -Health hazards of urbanities.		
7	Culture and Health : 1. Concept of culture 2. Culture and behaviour. 3. Cultural meaning of sickness. 4. Culture and health Disorders		
8	Social Change : 1. Meaning of social changes. 2. Factors of social change. 3. Human adaptation and social change. 4. Social change and stress. 5. Social change and deviance. 6. Social change and health programme. 7. The role of social planning in the improvement of health and in rehabilitation.		
9	Social Problems of Disabled : Consequences of the following social problems in relation to sickness and disability remedies to prevent these problems. 1. Population explosion. 2. Poverty and unemployment. 3. Beggary. 4. Juvenile delinquency. 5. Prostitution.		

	6. Alcoholism. 7. Problems of women in employment.		
10	Social Security: Social security and social legislation in relation to disabled.		
11	Social Worker: Meaning of social work. The role of a medical social worker		
Total Hours		60	