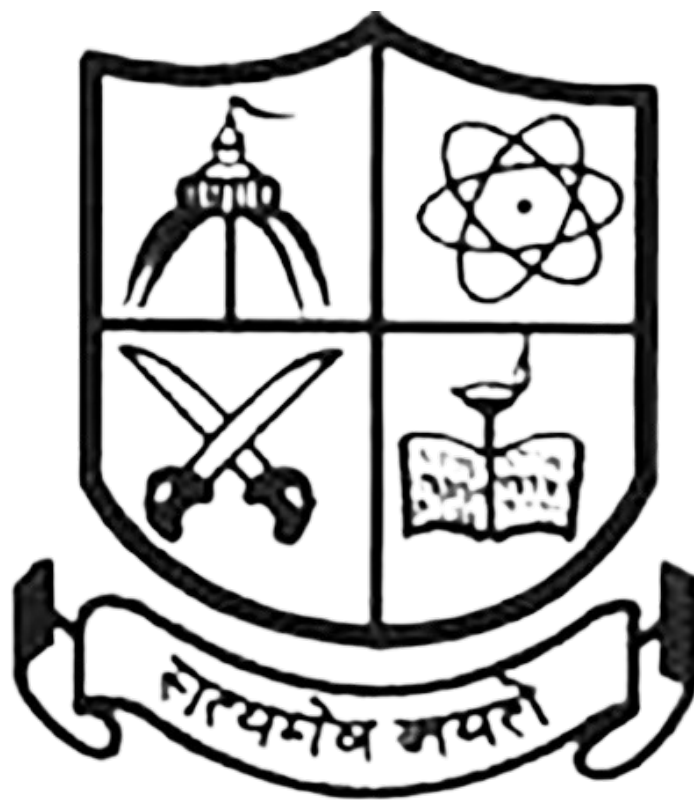


QUESTION BANK

PSYCHOLOGY

(CBCS)



DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
BUXI JAGABANDHU BIDYADHAR AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE
BHUBANESWAR-751014

Question Bank for Psychology

2018-19 Admission Batch Students

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+3 FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CORE - 1
INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Citing a modern definition of psychology, Discuss its nature and scope?
- 2) Define psychology. Explain the concept of psychology?
- 3) Describe the roots of psychology in detail?
- 4) Explain psychology as the science of behaviour and cognitive process?
- 5) "Psychology is a scientific discipline" do you agree? Justify your answer?
- 6) What are the different perspectives as developed by different psychologists to study the nature of human nature? Explain any two perspectives?
- 7) What is naturalistic observation? Discuss its advantages and limitations?
- 8) What is a case study? What are the advantages and disadvantages of adopting a case study approach?
- 9) Explain survey as a technique of research with its merits and demerits?
- 10) Discuss the characteristics of an experimental method with its advantages and limitations?
- 11) Correlational method is a significant method used in psychology: Analyse and discuss?
- 12) Explain the nature and characteristics of experiment, which make it an important method?
- 13) With the help of a diagram discuss the structures and functions of a typical neuron?
- 14) What is neuron? Explain the process of neural transmission?
- 15) How is nerve impulse conducted between neurons? Describe the role of neurotransmitters in communication between neurons?
- 16) Discuss the structure and function of spinal cord?
- 17) Describe the various structure and function of brain with the help of a suitable diagram?
- 18) Discuss the function of forebrain?
- 19) Briefly describe the different types of endocrine gland. Discuss?

- 20) Discuss how endocrine glands affect human behaviour and personality?
- 21) Discuss the different function of endocrine glands?
- 22) Discuss the structure and functions of Autonomic nervous system with the help of a suitable diagram?
- 23) Explain how and why Sympathetic and Parasympathetic nervous system work in opposite way?
- 24) Briefly describe primary functions of peripheral nervous system?
- 25) What is consciousness? Discuss the nature of consciousness?
- 26) Point out the changes in consciousness?
- 27) What do you mean by extended states of consciousness? Explain it?
- 28) What is hypnosis? Discuss the nature and theories of hypnosis?
- 29) Explain meditation and hallucination as extended states of consciousness?
- 30) Discuss meditation as a technique for inducing beneficial shifts on consciousness?

GROUP-B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define Psychology?
- 2) Explain the dual roots of psychology?
- 3) Is psychology a science?
- 4) What is behaviour?
- 5) What are the goals of psychology?
- 6) Point out the important perspectives of psychology?
- 7) What is the significance of behavioural perspective?
- 8) What is psychodynamic perspective?
- 9) What is the view point of humanistic perspective?
- 10) Indicate how culture is a very important determinant of human behaviour?
- 11) What is natural observation?
- 12) What do you mean by case study ?
- 13) Explain survey as a techniques used in psychological studies ?
- 14) What are the limitations of naturalistic observation?
- 15) Explain the concept of independent variable?
- 16) What is experimental method?
- 17) Write down the two basic steps of experimental method?

- 18) What are the two requirements for the success of experimental method?
- 19) What is correlational method?
- 20) What is the major drawback of correlational method?
- 21) Briefly state the functions of a neuron?
- 22) Explain all or none law?
- 23) What is action potential?
- 24) What do you mean by synaptic transmission?
- 25) What are the types of neuron?
- 26) What are the different structures of a typical neuron?
- 27) What are the major divisions of the nervous system?
- 28) What are the functions of the hypothalamus?
- 29) Write two functions of spinal cord?
- 30) Does the human brain act as a whole?
- 31) What is the significance of Lymbic System?
- 32) What is a reflex arc?
- 33) What do you mean by cerebral localisation?
- 34) What is the importance of Thalamus?
- 35) How many lobes are there in the cerebrum? What are these?
- 36) What is the role of endocrine gland ?
- 37) Why pituitary gland is called as master gland?
- 38) Point out some important endocrine glands?

- 39) Name the hormone which is secreted by the pineal gland, the thyroid gland and the adrenal glands?
- 40) What are the substances secreted by endocrine glands?
- 41) What is somatic nervous system?
- 42) What is Autonomic nervous system?
- 43) Which division of the Autonomic nervous system is called as fight-or-flight system?
- 44) What is the function of parasympathetic division?
- 45) Why the two division of Autonomic nervous system work in opposite way?
- 46) What do you mean by states of consciousness?
- 47) What is biological rhythms and circadian rhythms?
- 48) What is Suprachiasmatic nucleus?

- 49) What are the effects of disturbances in circadian rhythms?
- 50) What do you mean by day dreaming?
- 51) What is extended states of consciousness?
- 52) What is hypnosis and how does it work?
- 53) What are the theories of hypnosis?
- 54) What is the significance of meditation?
- 55) How does hallucination occur?

**+3 FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER
CORE - 2
BASIC DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES**

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is human development? Discuss nature and types of development?
- 2) What are the principles of development? Explain.
- 3) What do you mean by the term development? Discuss the factors influencing development.
- 4) What do you understand by perspective? Discuss the psychoanalytic perspective of development.
- 5) Discuss the mechanistic perspective of development.
- 6) Elaborately discuss the humanistic perspective of development.
- 7) Who are the pioneers of organismic perspective of development? Discuss human development from organismic perspective.
- 8) How does conception occur? Discuss the stages of pre-natal development.
- 9) Discuss the factors which affect prenatal development.
- 10) Discuss the physical and motor development during childhood.
- 11) Discuss the social development during childhood.
- 12) Discuss the emotional development during childhood.
- 13) What is cognitive development? Discuss Piaget's sensory motor stage of intellectual development.
- 14) Discuss Piaget's pre-operational period of cognitive development.
- 15) What is cognitive development? Discuss the concrete operational period of intellectual development as described by Piaget.
- 16) What are the achievements during formal operational period? State it in detail.
- 17) What are the characteristics of childhood emotion? Discuss.
- 18) Describe the physical and motor development during adolescence.
- 19) Describe the social development during adolescence.
- 20) Describe the emotional development during adolescence.
- 21) What is morality? Describe the Kohlberg's stages of moral development.

- 22) What is old age? Describe the characteristics and developmental task of old age?
- 23) What is aging? Discuss wear and tear theories explaining aging?
- 24) Explain genetic programming theories of aging.
- 25) Describe the hazards to personal and social adjustment in old age.
- 26) What do you understand by successful aging? Explain.

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Differentiate between growth and development?
- 2) What is cephalocaudal sequence of development?
- 3) Differentiate between cephalocaudal sequence of development from proximodistal sequence of development.
- 4) Mention the stages of lifespan human development.
- 5) What is the relationship between maturation and learning?
- 6) Who are the advocates of the mechanistic theory of development.
- 7) What is humanistic perspective of development?
- 8) How sex of the child is determined?
- 9) How fraternal twins are formed?
- 10) How conception occurs?
- 11) What is the time span of the period of fetus?
- 12) What do you understand by RH in compatibility?
- 13) What is assimilation?
- 14) What is accommodation?
- 15) What is the effect of maternal malnutrition on the fetus?
- 16) What is the 'X' ray irradiation?
- 17) Distinguish between placenta and umbilical cord.
- 18) Define cognition.
- 19) What is reversibility? At what age it is acquired?
- 20) Explain the difference between "centration" and decentration"?
- 21) What is conservation?
- 22) What do you mean by adaptation?
- 23) What do you mean by representational thought? When does it occur in child's life?

- 24) What is seriation?
- 25) What is temper tantrum?
- 26) What is separation anxiety in children during late childhood?
- 27) What is sex-typing?
- 28) What is morality?
- 29) State the social characteristics of children during late childhood?
- 30) Differentiate between adolescence and adulthood?
- 31) What do you mean by ego-integrity?
- 32) What is mid life crisis ?

+3 FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

GE-1

INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Citing a modern definition of psychology, Discuss its nature and scope.
2. Define psychology. Explain the concept of psychology.
3. Describe the roots of psychology in details.
4. Explain psychology as the science of behaviour and cognitive process.
5. "Psychology is a scientific discipline" do you agree? Justify your answer.
6. What are the different perspectives as developed by different psychologists to study the nature of human nature? Explain any two perspectives.
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8. What is a case study? What are the advantage and disadvantage of adopting a case study approach.
9. Explain survey as a technique of research with its merits and demerits.
10. Discuss the characteristics of experimental method with its advantages and limitations.
11. Correlational method is a significant method used in psychology: Analyse and discuss.
12. Explain the nature and characteristics of experiment, which make it an important method.
13. With the help of a diagram discuss the structures and functions of a typical neuron.
14. What is neuron? Explain the process of neural transmission.
15. How is nerve impulse conducted between neurons? Describe the role of neurotransmitters in communication between neurons.
16. Discuss the structure and function of spinal cord.
17. Describe the various structure and function of brain with the help of a suitable diagram?

18. Discuss the function of forebrain.
19. Briefly describe the different types of endocrine gland. Discuss.
20. Discuss how endocrine glands affect human behaviour and personality.
21. Discuss the different function of endocrine glands.
22. Discuss the structure and functions of Autonomic nervous system with the help of a suitable diagram.
23. Explain how and why Sympathetic and Parasympathetic nervous system work in opposite way.
24. Briefly describe primary functions of peripheral nervous system.
25. What is consciousness? Discuss the nature of consciousness.
26. Point out the changes in consciousness.
27. What do you mean by extended states of consciousness? Explain it.
28. What is hypnosis? Discuss the nature and theories of hypnosis.
29. Explain meditation and hallucination as extended states of consciousness.
30. Discuss meditation as a technique for inducing beneficial shifts on consciousness.

GROUP-B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Define Psychology?
2. Explain the dual roots of psychology?
3. Is psychology a science?
4. What is behaviour?
5. What are the goals of psychology?
6. Point out the important perspectives of psychology?
7. What is the significance of behavioural perspective ?
8. What is psychodynamic perspective?
9. What is the view point of humanistic perspective ?
10. Indicate how culture is a very important determinant of human behaviour?
11. What is natural observation?
12. What do you mean by case study?
13. Explain survey as a technique used in psychological studies?
14. What are the limitations of naturalistic observation?
15. Explain the concept of independent variable?

16. What is experimental method?
17. Write down the two basic steps of experimental method?
18. What are the two requirements for the success of experimental method?
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20. What is the major drawback of correlational method?
21. Briefly state the functions of a neuron?
22. Explain all or none law?
23. What is action potential?
24. What is mean by synaptic transmission?
25. What are the types of neuron?
26. What are the different structures of a typical neuron?
27. What are the major divisions of the nervous system?
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29. Write two functions of spinal cord?
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33. What do you mean by cerebral localisation?
34. What is the importance of Thalamus?
35. How many lobes are there in the cerebrum? What are these?
36. What are the roles of endocrine glands?
37. Why pituitary gland is called as master gland ?
38. Point out some important endocrine glands?
39. Name the hormone which is secreted by the pineal gland, the thyroid gland and the adrenal glands?
40. What are the substances secreted by endocrine glands?
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42. What is Autonomic nervous system?
43. Which division of the Autonomic nervous system is called as fight-or-flight system?
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45. Why the two division of Autonomic nervous system work in opposite way?
46. What do you mean by states of consciousness?
47. What is biological rhythms and circadian rhythms?

48. What is Suprachiasmatic nucleus?
49. What are the effects of disturbances in circadian rhythms?
50. What do you mean by day dreaming?
51. What is extended states of consciousness?
52. What is hypnosis and how does it work?
53. What are the theories of hypnosis?
54. What is the significance of meditation?
55. How does hallucination occur?

+3 FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
CORE-3
BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Describe the structure and function of the eye with the help of a diagram.
- 2) Explain the structure and functions of the human ear.
- 3) What is sensation? Discuss the basic of sensation.
- 4) What is transduction? Explain sensory thresholds and sensory adaptation as a process of sensation?
- 5) Define perception? Discuss the nature of perceptual process.
- 6) Discuss the role of gestalt factors in perception.
- 7) How do we perceive depth and distance?
- 8) What is an illusion? Discuss different types of illusion.
- 9) What is conditioning? Discuss the important principles of classical conditioning?
- 10) Distinguish between
 - (a) Generalisation and discrimination
 - (b) Classical conditioning and operant conditioning
 - (c) Positive and negative reinforcement
- 11) Discuss the nature and principles of operant conditioning.
- 12) Discuss the nature and principles of observational learning.
- 13) What is operant conditioning? Referring to Skinner's experiment explain the basic principles of operant conditioning?
- 14) What are the important features of observational learning? Why is it regarded as social learning?
- 15) Examine the Atkinson and Shiffrin information processing model of memory?
- 16) Define memory? Discuss different types of long term memory?
- 17) Distinguish between short term memory and long term memory?
- 18) What is forgetting? Briefly discuss different causes of forgetting?

- 19) What do you mean by interference? Explain how forgetting occurs by interference with examples?
- 20) Write notes on repression and amnesia?
- 21) Do we sometimes forget because we want to forget; justify it?
- 22) What is language? Explain its basic nature and characteristics?
- 23) Explain how children's acquisition of language involves some predictable pattern?
- 24) Discuss the theories of language development?
- 25) Describe the different stages of language development?
- 26) What are the different elements of a language and its structure?
- 27) What do you mean by speech error? Discuss different types of speech error?
- 28) Explain the implications of speech error?
- 29) Describe about various properties of language?
- 30) What is thinking? Explain concepts as basic elements of thought process?
- 31) What is decision making? Describe the factors that influence the decision-making process?
- 32) How can you distinguish between deductive and inductive reasoning processes?
- 33) What is problem solving? Discuss the different steps involved in problem solving?
- 34) Define thinking? Describe the various processes of thinking?
- 35) What is reasoning? Write notes on deductive and inductive reasoning?
- 36) What is linguistic hierarchy?

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) What do you mean by sensory receptors?
- 2) What is transduction?
- 3) What is absolute threshold?
- 4) What is subliminal perception?
- 5) What is sensory adaptation?
- 6) What are the basic structures of human eye?
- 7) Define perception.
- 8) Point out Gestalt principles of grouping.
- 9) What is depth perception?
- 10) What is constancies in perception?

- 11) What is moon illusion?
- 12) What is learning?
- 13) What is classical conditioning?
- 14) What is conditioned stimulus (CS)?
- 15) What is acquisition?
- 16) What is backward conditioning?
- 17) What is extinction?
- 18) What is reinforcement?
- 19) What do you mean by schedules of reinforcement?
- 20) What are the key factors in observational learning?
- 21) What is the important role of observational learning?
- 22) What is the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment?
- 23) What is operant conditioning?
- 24) What is observational learning?
- 25) What is sensory memory?
- 26) What is working memory?
- 27) What is Short Term memory?
- 28) What is Long Term memory?
- 29) What is Semantic memory?
- 30) What is episodic memory?
- 31) What is Procedural memory?
- 32) What do you mean by chunk?
- 33) What is Tip-of-the-Tongue phenomenon?
- 34) What is forgetting?
- 35) Point out the theories of forgetting?
- 36) What is retroactive interference?
- 37) What is proactive interference?
- 38) What is repression?
- 39) What is amnesia?
- 40) What is difference between surface structure and deep structure?
- 41) What is semantic development of language?
- 42) What is babbling?
- 43) What is fast mapping?
- 44) Do you think what we say or say what we think?

- 45) What do you mean by speech error?
- 46) What is slurring?
- 47) What is stuttering?
- 48) What are speech defects?
- 49) Outline basic components of language development.
- 50) What are the basic components of thought?
- 51) What is the difference between artificial concepts and natural concepts?
- 52) What do you mean by Prototypes?
- 53) Explain heuristics.
- 54) What are the various stages of problem solving?
- 55) What is Algorithm?
- 56) What role mental set plays in problem solving?
- 57) How can you distinguish between inductive and deductive reasoning?
- 58) Define thinking.
- 59) What is reasoning?
- 60) What is Pragmatics?
- 61) What is the difference between syntax and semantics?
- 62) What is telegraphic speech?

+3 FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
CORE-4
PROCESS OF HUMAN EMPOWERMENT

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define intelligence? Discuss in detail the Gardener theory of intelligence.
- 2) Define intelligence? Discuss sternberg's theory of intelligence.
- 3) Examine the relative importance of heredity and environment on development and functioning of human intelligence?
- 4) What is meant by intelligence? State how intelligence is measured?
- 5) Define intelligence? Describe in detail the cross-cultural issues in testing intelligence?
- 6) What is personality? Discuss the psychoanalytic theory of personality.
- 7) Describe the humanistic approach to the study of personality?.
- 8) Define personality? Discuss the social cognitive theory of personality.
- 9) Explain briefly the trait approach to the study of personality. What are its limitations?
- 10) Discuss the type approach to personality.
- 11) Define personality? Discuss in detail the biological and socio cultural determinants of personality?
- 12) Describe briefly the Thematic Apperception Test and Rorschach Inkblot Technique of personality measurement?
- 13) Define personality? Discuss the different psychometric test used in the assessment of personality?
- 14) Why word association test is called a projective test of personality? How the word association test is used to measure personality?

- 15) Define motivation? Discuss the need, drive and incentive sequence in the fulfilment of motivational behaviour.
- 16) Explain how need, drive and incentives regulate the motivational behaviour of human being?
- 17) Define motivation? Describe the drive theory of motivation.
- 18) Define motivation? Discuss the arousal theory of motivation. Indicates its importance in human behaviour?
- 19) Critically examine the Maslow's need hierarchy theory of motivation?
- 20) What is emotion? Examine the importance of physiological factors in emotional behaviour?
- 21) What do you mean by intrinsic and extrinsic motivation? Supplement your answer with relevant examples?
- 22) Define motivation? Explain the basic nature and characteristics of human emotion.
- 23) Define emotion? Discuss James large theory of emotion.
- 24) Define emotion? Discuss the Cannon-bard theory of emotion.
- 25) Define emotion? Discuss the Schachter-singer theory of emotion.
- 26) Define emotion? Discuss the opponent process theory of emotion.
- 27) What is social behaviour?
- 28) What is attribution? Indicate the major sources of errors and biases in attribution with examples?
- 29) What is the social cognition? State and examine how processing of social information is done?
- 30) What is positive psychology? Explain its meaning with examples.
- 31) Define positive psychology? Discuss scope and goal of positive psychology.
- 32) Critically examine the nature and characteristics of happiness?
- 33) What do you understand by subjective well being and personal growth? How positive mindset and positive emotions help in subjective and personal growth?

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define intelligence?
- 2) Differentiate between group test and individual test?

- 3) Differentiate between verbal and nonverbal intelligence test?
- 4) What is I.Q?
- 5) What is culture fair intelligence test?
- 6) What is emotional intelligence?
- 7) Define personality?
- 8) Distinguish between surface trait and source trait?
- 9) Differentiate between Id and Ego?
- 10) What is TAT?
- 11) Differentiate between conscious and unconscious?
- 12) What is superego?
- 13) What do you understand by Topographical aspect of mind?
- 14) Differentiate between extroverts and introverts?
- 15) What are the qualities of fully functioning person?
- 16) What is MMPI?
- 17) What is a motive?
- 18) What is need for power?
- 19) Differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation?
- 20) Who is a self-actualised person?
- 21) Define emotion? What are the physiological changes during emotion?
- 22) What is social behaviour?
- 23) What is attribution?
- 24) What is social cognition?
- 25) Define happiness?
- 26) What do you understand by subjective well being?
- 27) What are the errors of attribution?
- 28) Define positive psychology?
- 29) What is the goal of positive psychology?
- 30) What is the difference between external and internal attribution?
- 31) What is correspondence bias?

+3 FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

GE-2

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) What do you mean by the concept of abnormality? Discuss all the characteristics of abnormality.
- 2) How we define the concept of abnormality? Discuss the criteria of mal-adaptive behaviour.
- 3) Critically analyze the perspectives of abnormal behaviour? Describe the psychodynamic aspect of abnormal behaviour.
- 4) Define perspectives of abnormal behaviour. Also discuss the cognitive and behaviour aspect of abnormal behaviour?
- 5) By citing the meaning of perspectives of abnormal behaviour, discuss the humanistic- Existential and socio-cultural aspects of abnormal behaviour?
- 6) By citing the advantages and disadvantages classify the maladaptive behaviour according to DSM-IV.
- 7) With reference to DSM-IV classification, Discuss the five dimension of mal-adaptive behaviour?
- 8) Define assessment? Briefly describe different assessment techniques?
- 9) Justify the self-report Inventory as assessment techniques.
- 10) Discuss projective test as an assessment tool of personality.
- 11) Explain how clinical interview is regarded as an assessment technique?

- 12) Define anxiety? Briefly describe the different types of anxiety?
- 13) By citing the symptoms, causes and treatment, Explain generalised anxiety disorder?
- 14) What is anxiety? Discuss phobic disorder as a type of anxiety disorder.
- 15) What is obsessive-compulsive disorder? Discuss its clinical picture, etiology and treatment pattern.
- 16) What do you mean by dissociative disorder? Discuss the various types of dissociative disorders.
- 17) By citing the etiology and treatment, explain dissociative disorder.
- 18) What do you mean by somatoform disorders? Discuss different types of somatoform disorder?
- 19) Describe any three types of somatoform disorder with respect to somatoform disorder with respect to their symptoms, etiology and treatment.
- 20) By citing the symptoms, etiology and treatment, discuss the somatoform disorder?
- 21) What do you mean by personality disorder? Classify it according to its clusters, and briefly describe it?
- 22) What is personality disorder? Describe paranoid and schizoid personality disorder with its symptoms, etiology and treatment?
- 23) Define personality disorder, Discuss the symptoms, etiology and treatment of Narcissistic and borderline personality disorder?
- 24) With reference to clinical picture, etiology and treatment, Discuss obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- 25) Define schizophrenia? Discuss various subtypes of schizophrenic with its major characteristics?
- 26) Briefly discuss about the symptoms of different types of schizophrenia.
- 27) Discuss about the symptoms, etiology and treatment of schizophrenia as a generic disorder?
- 28) Define mood disorder and discuss the symptoms, etiology and treatment of manic reactions as a mood disorder.
- 29) Define mood disorder and discuss the symptoms, etiology and treatment of depression as a mood disorder.
- 30) Discuss the causes and treatment of Bi-polar - mood disorder.

- 31) Define Bi-polar disorder. Discuss different types of Bi-polar disorder with respect to their etiology, clinical features and treatment process.
- 32) Typically analyse psychodynamic therapy as a tool of healing mental illness.
- 33) Examine Roger's Non-directive therapy. Also analyse its use in the healthy life movement?
- 34) What is Non-directive therapy? Discuss the principles and methods of non-directive therapy
- 35) Discuss the effectiveness of behaviour therapy in treating abnormal behaviour.
- 36) Discuss the effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy in treating maladaptive behaviour.
- 37) What is behaviour therapy? Discuss the methods and principles of behaviour therapy.
- 38) What is behaviour therapy? Discuss the advantages and limitation of behaviour therapy.

GROUP - B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is abnormal behaviour?
- 2) What are the two approaches to view abnormal behaviour?
- 3) What is abnormal psychology?
- 4) Define abnormality?
- 5) Write down two characteristics of abnormal behaviour?
- 6) What is statistical infrequency?
- 7) What is normal curve?
- 8) What do you mean by violence norm?
- 9) Write the meaning of mental retardation?
- 10) Define personal distress?
- 11) What is disability or dysfunction?
- 12) What is unexpectedness?
- 13) What is pervasive development disorder?
- 14) What stigma is attached to mental illness?
- 15) Differentiate between psychopathologists and psychoanalyst.
- 16) What is the meaning of demonology and exorcism?

- 17) What is the difference between Somatogenesis and Psychogenesis?
- 18) What is behavioural perspective?
- 19) What is cognitive perspective?
- 20) What is human existential perspective?
- 21) What do you mean by determinism?
- 22) Write the meaning of reinforcement?
- 23) What is conditioning stimulus and condition response?
- 24) Define UCS and UCR.
- 25) What is extinction?
- 26) What is systematic desensitization?
- 27) Define punishment?
- 28) What do you mean by conditioning?
- 29) What is psychodynamic perspective?
- 30) What is socio cultural perspective?
- 31) What do you mean by cognitive therapy?
- 32) Define cognition.
- 33) What is maladaptive behaviour?
- 34) What is client-centred therapy? od lanmo
- 35) How many axes are there in DSM-IV classification?
- 36) What is substance-related disorder?
- 37) Define schizophrenia?
- 38) Write two characteristics of schizophrenia?
- 39) What is disorganised schizophrenia?
- 40) What is paranoid schizophrenia?
- 41) What is catatonic schizophrenia?
- 42) What is undifferentiated schizophrenia?
- 43) How schizophrenia is related to brain function?
- 44) Give one positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia?
- 45) Write about delusion in schizophrenia, ne polonomet
- 46) What is brain dysfunction?ons
- 47) What do you mean by learning disorder?
- 48) What is autistic disorder?
- 49) What is hallucination?
- 50) What is delusion?

- 51) Difference between hallucination and delusion.
- 52) Define autism? Define the characteristics of an autistic child.
- 53) Define mood disorder.
- 54) What is depression?
- 55) Name the various categories of mood disorder.
- 56) Write two treatment of mood disorder.
- 57) What is major depression disorder?
- 58) What do you mean by mania?
- 59) Define Bipolar disorder.
- 60) Give two symptoms of Bipolar disorder?
- 61) What is anxiety disorder? Write two symptoms of bipolar disorder.
- 62) What do you mean by general anxiety disorder?
- 63) Describe some typical symptoms of anxiety.
- 64) What is phobia? Write two names of phobia?
- 65) What is social phobia?
- 66) What is Agoraphobia?
- 67) Define Specific phobia.
- 68) What is panic disorder?
- 69) Write two etiology of GAD.
- 70) Write the meaning of Obsessive - Compulsive disorder with a suitable example?
- 71) Write two symptoms of OCD.
- 72) Define Post - Traumatic stress Disorder.
- 73) What is Somatoform Disorder?
- 74) What do you mean by Hypochondria?
- 75) Define Somatisation disorder.
- 76) What is Bipolar disorder? Why it is called bipolar disorder?
- 77) What is Obsessive disorder? How Obsessive disorder is related to compulsive disorder?
- 78) What is dissociative disorder? Write a cause of dissociative identify disorder?
- 79) What is Dissociative Amnesia?
- 80) What is Dissociative fugue?
- 81) What do you mean by personality disorder?
- 82) What do you mean by multiple personality? State two symptoms of multiple personality?

- 83) What is the difference between schizoid and avoidant personality disorder?
- 84) What is eating disorder?
- 85) Define Anorexia nervosa with suitable example?
- 86) What do you mean by Bulimia nervosa?
- 87) What is Binge eating?
- 88) What is psychotherapy?
- 89) Define free association method?
- 90) Define psychoanalysis?
- 91) What do you mean by client-centred therapy?
- 92) Define behaviouristic therapy?
- 93) What do you mean by humanistic existential therapy?
- 94) Define psychodynamic therapy and cognitive therapy?
- 95) What is modelling?
- 96) What is rational emotive therapy?
- 97) What is cognitive behaviour therapy?
- 98) What is the full form of RET?
- 99) Define Bio-medical therapy? ob
- 100) What is the Full form of ECT.
- 101) What can be called as malfunctioning behaviour? Give examples.
- 102) Name two techniques of behaviour modification.
- 103) Define drug therapy.
- 104) What is unconditional positive regards?
- 105) What is psychoanalytic therapy?
- 106) Write about token economy?nosib eviassad wol
- 107) Define Non-directive therapy.ib to sau
- 108) What is systematic desensitization?
- 109) What is behavioural therapy?
- 110) What do you mean by dream analysis?
- 111) What is full form of A.P.A?
- 112) Who made DSM classification?ovot
- 113) Define socio-cultural model of abnormal behaviour.
- 114) What is transference?
- 115) What is Adlor's psychodynamic therapy?
- 116) What is flooding therapy?

- 117) What is Sullivan's psychodynamic therapy?
- 118) What are the two components of treatment of psychological disorder?
- 119) What type of problems is cognitive therapy best suited for?
- 120) Write two characteristics of psychotherapy?
- 121) What is Transference neurosis?
- 122) Difference between positive transference and negative transference.
- 123) Who is the pioneer of RET?
- 124) Explain Beck's cognitive therapy.

+3 FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

CORE -5

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

What is statistics? Discuss the scope and uses of statistics in the study of psychology?

2) What do you understand by the term descriptive statistics? Briefly explain the process of organization, tabulation and graphical presentation of data?

3) State the definition of variable? Discuss the types of variable observed in the study of psychology?

4) Write a summary on the scales of measurement in the study of psychology?

5) What is measurement? Describe the different scales used in data measurement.

6) What is variable? Discuss the discrete and continuous variables with a suitable example?

7) What do you understand by the term 'data' as used in statistics? Why it is essential to organize data?

8) What is frequency distribution? How can you organize data in the form of a frequency distribution? Illustrate with the help of an example?

9) The following scores are obtained by a group of 40 students on an achievement test:
32 78 27 65 88 83 63 52 86 70 42 66 56 44 63 59 73 52 43 69 59 46 71 49 78 70 34
61 62 77 81 72 79 69.

Prepare a frequency distribution table using following score?

10) What is grouped frequency distribution? Prepare a group frequency distribution table of the following scores secured by 40 students in a test of maths: 20 35 48 17 63

28 52 12 64 73 15 51 37 70 68 73 49 53 26 42 44 31 36 16 24 31 43 50 36 45 23 74
53 62 19 52 46 53 66 32

11) What do you understand by the term 'graphical representation'? Enumerates its advantages.

12) What is frequency polygon? Describe the methods for constructing a frequency polygon on a group frequency distribution.

13) What do you mean by histogram? Describe the methods for constructing a histogram on grouped frequency distribution?

14) Define Ogive. Describe the steps for constructing an ogive from a grouped frequency distribution.

(15) Draw an Ogive following the grouped frequency distribution?

Wt.(kg)	39-41	36-38	33-35	30-32	27-29	24-26	21-23	18-20	15-17	12-14
f	1	4	7	10	6	4	3	2	2	1

16) What is histogram? How does it differ from frequency polygon and frequency curve?

17) Following are the speeds of 40 cars clocked by reader on a particular road in a 35-mph zone on a particular afternoon:-

30 36 42 36 30 52 36 34 36 33 30 32 35 32 37 34 36 31 35 20 24 46 23 31 32
45 34 37 28 40 34 38 40 52 31 33 15 27 36 40.

Make (a) frequency distribution, (b) frequency polygon, (c) histogram.

18) Define the term "Measures of Central Tendency". Discuss the characteristics of each of the measures of central tendency.

19) What are different types of central tendency? Discuss the uses of each of the measurement uncan of central tendency.omo

20) What is an arithmetic mean? How can it be computed in the case of grouped data? Illustrate with the help of hypothetical data.zuocio

21) What are the characteristics of arithmetic mean? How it can be computed in the case of ungrouped data?

22) Define median. How can be computed in the case of ungrouped as well as group data?

23) What do you understand by the term mode of a data? Point out the methods of its computation in the case of grouped as well as ungrouped data with examples.

24) Define mean, median & mode. Discuss characteristics and uses of each one of them?

25) Calculate the mean, median mode of the following data in grouped frequency distribution?

Scores

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>f</u>
50-51	2
52-53	2
54-55	3
56-57	4
58-59	6
60-61	7
62-63	5
64-65	4
66-67	2
68-69	3
70-71	1

(26) Find out the mode in true mode method using following distribution?

Score	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Fr.	5	8	15	12	15	13	9	6

(27) Using short-cut method, find the mean height from the following frequency distribution:

Height(inch)	58	60	62	65	6	6
					6	8

No. Of plant	15	14	20	18	8	5
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(28) What is measure of variability? Discuss the characteristics and uses of different measures of variability?

(29) What is standard deviation? Calculate the SD of the following data by short methods:

Scores	60-64	55-59	50-54	45-49	40-44	39-35	30-34	25-29
F	1	4	6	7	10	9	1	3

(30) What are the different measures of variability? Discuss them in brief with their merit and demerits.

(31) What is quartile deviation? Discuss process of the computation of quartile deviation with the help of hypothetical data.

(32) What is average deviation? Discuss the process of the computation of average deviations with the help of hypothetical data.

(33) Discuss the process of the computation of standard deviation in the case of ungrouped and grouped data by taking some hypothetical data.

(34) Calculate the quartile deviation of the following data in grouped frequency distribution:

Score	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-76	80-84	85-89	90-94
F	1	2	3	4	5	8	10	6	4	2	3

42) What is the process to compute the percentile point and describe briefly with the help of hypothetical data?

43) What is a normal probability curve (NPC)? Discuss the characteristics and properties of the NPC?

44) What is normal distribution? Describe the application of normal curve?

45) Discuss the chief characteristics and properties of a normal curve.

46) Define and explain the terms Skewness and Kurtosis along with their main types.

47) There is a group of 1000 individuals to be divided into 10 sub groups, i.e A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I & J respectively according to a trait supposed to be distribution normally. What number of individuals should be placed in each case of these sub-groups?

48) Given $N=100$, $M=28.52$, $SD=4.66$ assuming normal of the given distribution find?

a) What percent of cases lie between 23.25?

b) What limits include the middle 60%?

c) On what score does Q3 fall?

49) If a distribution is normal with $M=100$ and $SD=20$, Find out the two points between with the middle 60% of the cases lie?

50) In a sample of 1000 cases the mean of test scores is 14.5, standard deviation is 2.5, assume mean normality in distribution how many individual scores 12 & 16?

51) Mean 20, $SD = 8$, What percentage of the cases lies above score 18?

52) What is correlation? Describe the factors influencing correlation and explain its uses?

53) Discuss about different concepts related to correlation & Describe the specific uses of pearson's product moment and spearman's rank order correlation?

54) What is correlation? Distinguish between positive and negative correlation and Explain test significance of coefficient of correlation?

55) Define Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation & What is it intend to measure. Write assumption, merit and demerit of Pearson's Correlation?

56) What is liner correlation & describe various types of linear correlation? What is coefficient of correlation? Discuss in brief the two important methods of computing coefficient of linear correlation?

57) What is Rank difference method of computing coefficient of correlation? Why is

this method given this name? Discuss the process of this computation with the help of some hypothetical data.

58) What is Pearson's Product moment Method of computing correlation? Why has it been named so?

59) What do you understand by a scatter diagram? Discuss its preparation with the help of same hypothetical data?

70) A group of subjects were given an attitude test on a controversial subject. Then they were shown a film favourable to the subject was tabulated as under:

X1-16, 18, 20, 24, 24, 22, 20, 18, 10, 18, 20

X2-24, 20, 24, 28, 30, 20, 24, 22, 18, 24, 18

Test the null hypothesis at 0.05 and 0.01 level.

71) What is sampling? Define types of sampling or different methods of sampling and explain merits and demerits?

72) 12 subjects are given 5 successive trials upon a digits symbol test which only the scores for trial 1 and 5 are shown. Is the mean gain from initial to final trial significant calculation of correlated 't' with difference method:-

Trial-1-50, 42, 51, 26, 35, 42, 60, 41, 70, 55, 62, 38

Trial-5-62, 40, 61, 35, 30, 52, 68, 51, 84, 63, 72, 50

73) What do you understand by the technique analysis of variance, used for the analysis of statistical data?

74) What is analysis of variance? Point out the underlying assumptions and purpose in its application?

75) 'Four different groups of students learn a list of nonsense syllables by 4 different methods of presentation. Subjects were asked to recall the NSS and the following are the recall scores:-

Method I- 5, 7, 6, 3, 9, 7, 4, 2

II-9, 11, 8, 7, 7

III- 8, 6, 9, 5, 7, 4, 4

IV-1, 3, 4, 5, 5

Apply the analysis of variance technique for testing the significance of the difference group means.

76) Three groups of 10 students, each randomly selected from class VII of a school were taken and each group was made to adopt a particular method of memorization. In the end the performance was tested. The number of nonsense syllables correctly recalled by the students of these groups is presented below:

Group - I-12 10 11 11 8 10 7 9 10 6

Group - II-14 8 19 15 10 11 13 12 9 12

Group-III- 8 11 13 9 7 5 6 8 7 10

Complete F value of the following data and test of significant?

77) What is parametric and non parametric test? Explain their purpose and assumption of both tests?

78) What are non parametric tests? How they are different form parametric tests? Discuss their merit and limitations.

79) Define Chi-square? Describe the assumption and application of a chi-square test? Describe their characteristics.

80) What is Kruskal wallis test? How to compute this test and explain the assumption of this test?

81) Define Mann whitney 'U' test? Describe their assumption and how compute the 'U' test?

82) Apply kruskal wallis test to the following data for 3 groups of experimental subject and interpret the result?

Group-I-16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 8, 12, 13

Group-II-16, 14, 12, 10, 7, 6, 4, 3, 2

Group- III-2, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8

GROUP-B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is statistics?
- 2) Define variable?
- 3) Difference between continuous and categorical variables?
- 4) What is an interval scale of measurement?
- 5) What is ratio scale of measurement?
- 6) What is nominal scale of measurement?
- 7) What is an ordinal scale of measurement?
- 8) Discuss about population and sample?
- 9) What do you mean by descriptive statistics with example?
- 10) What is inferential statistics?
- 11) Difference between discrete and continuous variables?
- 12) Explain the scale having an absolute zero point with an example?
- 13) What is sampling error?
- 14) State two broad functions of statistics?
- 15) Define independent and dependent variable.

- 16) What are the two characteristics of nominal scale?
- 17) What is data?
- 18) What is range?
- 19) Say the definition of frequency distribution?
- 20) What does a grouped frequency table group?
- 21) Define graphical representation. What is histogram?
- 22) What do you mean by frequency polygon (a) Similar and (b) different?
- 23) Define Importance of graph.
- 24) What is histogram and frequency polygon?
- 25) What are the principles to constructing a graph?
- 26) What do you understand by ogive?
- 27) Why does a frequency polygon include an extra value at the start and end along the bottom?
- 28) Mode 32.1 and mean=35.4, so median=?
- 29) What is the mode of following set of score- 5, 6, 8, 7, 9, 7, 9, 10, 10, 9, 12, 11, 12.
- 30) Define the two uses of mean.
- 31) Say two uses of median.
- 32) Write the uses of mode.
- 33) The mental ages of 8 students are given 7, 10, 6, 8, 13, 9, 10, and 11. Find out the median mental age?
- 34) Find x^2 and $(x)^2$ for the following scores 7, 3, 9, 5, 4.
- 35) When should mode be used as a measure of central tendency?
- 36) Define the two uses of mean.

- 37) What do you mean by central tendency?
- 38) What is Arithmetic mean? What is the formula to find out the mean in grouped frequency distribution?
- 39) Define the term median, and mode with their formula.
- 40) What is assumed mean? What is the formula to find the mean in assumed mean method?
- 41) Which is affected by the extreme values in the data?
- 42) What is measures of variability?
- 43) What do you mean by average deviation ?
- 44) Find the average deviation of the scores 15, 10, 6, 8, 11 of a series?
- 45) What is standard deviation? Write two uses of standard deviation.
- 46) Write two uses of average deviation.
- 47) What is quartile deviation? Say their two uses and formula?
- 48) What is variation?
- 49) Twenty children are put in order of merit for scores of on a learning test. Compute the PR for each child?
- 50) If 60 children are put in order to merit for grades in history what are the PR's of the 1st, 10th, 45th and 60th?
- 51) Define percentile point with an example.
- 52) What is percentile rank? Say the formula of PR.
- 53) What is cumulative frequency?
- 54) What is percentile curve?
- 55) What do you understand by probability?

- 56) Why 50% of cases lie below the average of the NPC?
- 57) Five coins are thrown. What is the probability that exactly two of them will be heads.
- 58) What is skewness? Define the positive and negative skewness.
- 59) What is the formula to find out the Skewness?
- 60) What is Kurtosis? Say the names of types of Kurtosis.
- 61) What is Platykurtic with example?
- 62) What is Leptokurtic and Mesokurtic?
- 63) What is the formula to be computed the kurtosis?
- 64) In normal distribution determine P27 & P46 in SD units?
- 65) What is correlation?
- 66) What is linear and Non linear correlation?
- 67) What is positive correlation and negative correlation?
- 68) What do you mean by Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation define with a example?
- 69) What is Spearman Rank order correlation?
- 70) Define Product moment method with their example.
- 71) Explain Scatter diagram with a suitable example?
- 72) What is the formula to compute the coefficient correlation and rank order correlation?
- 73) What do you mean by level of significance?
- 74) What is multiple correlation?
- 75) What is simple correlation?

- 76) What is partial correlation?
- 77) Why does rank order correlation differ from Pearsonian correlation coefficient?
- 78) Does correlation imply causation?
- 79) What are the maximum and minimum values of coefficient of correlation?
- 80) When are the two variables said to be in perfect correlation?
- 81) What is hypothesis testing?
- 82) What do you mean by 't' Test?
- 83) Define 'one tailed' and 'two tailed' test.
- 84) Write about the level of significance.
- 85) What do you mean by standard error?
- 86) Define null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.
- 87) What do you mean by null hypothesis rejection?
- 88) Differentiate between table value and obtained value.
- 89) State the definition of sampling.
- 90) What is probability sampling?
- 91) What do you understand by non probability sampling?
- 92) What is simple random sampling?
- 93) Define analysis of variance.
- 94) What kinds of variance are there?
- 95) What is within group variance?
- 96) What is between group variance?
- 97) What is the F ratio?

- 98) What is the correlation factor?
- 99) State the analysis of variance.
- 100) What makes non parametric tests different from parametric tests?
- 101) In what situations do we use nonparametric tests?
- 102) What is parametric statistics?
- 103) Define chi-square.
- 104) What is kruskal wallis or 'H' test?
- 105) What is the Mann Whitney 'U' test?
- 106) How to resolve the problem of zero differences in sign test?

+3 FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
CORE -6
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define Social psychology. Discuss the nature of social psychology.
- 2) What is social psychology? Explain the goal and scope of social psychology?
- 3) Social psychology is the scientific field that seeks to understand the nature and causes of individual behaviour and thought in social situation: Explain it?
- 4) Describe briefly the methods used in social psychology?
- 5) Examine the significance of experimental method in studying social behaviour with its advantages and limitation?
- 6) What is social cognition? Discuss different potential sources of error in social cognition.
- 7) Briefly discuss about the important dimensions of social self in human being.
- 8) What is self concept? How does self concept develops in human being.
- 9) Define self esteem. Discuss what are the affects and changes takes place in self esteem.

- 10) What is social cognition? What is the basic component of social cognition? Explain its impact on social cognition?
- 11) Define attitude? Discuss the nature and characteristics of attitudes serve?
- 12) What do you mean by attitude? What functions do attitudes serve?
- 13) Discuss the components of attitude?
- 14) What do you mean by attitude? Explain how attitudes are formed among people?
- 15) What factors play an important role in the change of attitude?
- 16) Describe the techniques for changing attitudes of people.
- 17) Discuss the techniques of measuring attitude.
- 18) Examine Thurstone's and Likert's scale for measurement of attitudes?
- 19) Describe social distance and cumulative scale of attitude measurement.
- 20) Give an account of the processes of impression formation?
- 21) Define Prejudice? Discuss the nature and components of prejudice.
- 22) What is prejudice? Explain how prejudice are acquired?
- 23) What do you mean by prejudice? Describe the techniques used for reducing prejudice?
- 24) What is prejudice? Discuss its harmful effects on society and its prevention.
- 25) Define prejudice? Differentiate between prejudice and discrimination?
- 26) What do you mean by stereotypes? Discuss the nature of stereotypes.
- 27) Define stereotype? How it differs from attitude and prejudice?
- 28) Give an outline of the functions of stereotypes?
- 29) Explain how various factors play important role in the development of stereotypes?
- 30) What is stereotype? What are the causes of stereotype? Can stereotype be changed?

- 31) Define Group? Discuss the functions of group.
- 32) What is group? How a group structure shape the behaviour of its member?
- 33) How group affect individual performance?
- 34) What is social facilitation? Analyse the drive theory of social facilitation?
- 35) What is social loafing? Discuss the techniques used for reducing social loafing?
- 36) What is conformity? Briefly discuss conformity and obedience as form of influencing people?
- 37) How group cohesiveness increases stability of a group?
- 38) Define leadership. Discuss the functions of leadership.
- 39) Briefly describe different approaches to leadership.
- 40) Discuss situational theories of a leadership.
- 41) What do you mean by charismatic leaders? Discuss what characteristics make certain leaders charismatic?
- 42) Write notes on leadership effectiveness?
- 43) What is prosocial behaviour? Discuss the steps used to help a people.
- 44) What do you mean by prosocial behaviour? Explain what motivates prosocial act?
- 45) Discuss various determinants of prosocial behaviour.
- 46) Describe personal and situational determinants of prosocial behaviour.
- 47) Define aggression. Briefly describe theoretical perspectives on aggression?
- 48) What is aggression? Discuss the instincts theory of aggression.
- 49) Explain why do human beings show aggressive behaviour?
- 50) Discuss drive theories and modern theories of aggression.
- 51) What do you mean by aggression? Explain the social determinants of aggression.

52) Discuss the personal and situational determinants of aggression.

53) What is aggression? Discuss the techniques used for preventing and controlling aggression.

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Give working definition of social psychology.
- 2) Why social psychology is a scientific field?
- 3) What are the factors that shape the social behaviour and thought of individuals?
- 4) What is the goal of social psychology?
- 5) What is the observation method?
- 6) What are the basic steps involved in the experimental method of studying social behaviour?
- 7) What do you mean by questionnaire method of social psychology?
- 8) How many types of interviews are there to study the social behaviour?
- 9) What do you mean by social cognition?
- 10) What is schema?
- 11) How social information organised?
- 12) What is self concept?
- 13) What is subjective self-awareness?
- 14) What do you mean by self- reference effect?
- 15) What is paradoxical Self-esteem?
- 16) What is impression management?
- 17) What is smile effect?

- 18) What are the techniques used for boosting images?
- 19) What is self presentation?
- 20) What are the techniques of expressing one self?
- 21) What do you mean by attitude?
- 22) What is attitude ambivalence?
- 23) Why study of attitude play a significant role?
- 24) What is social learning?
- 25) What do you mean by social comparison?
- 26) Can we inherit our attitude?
- 27) When do attitude influence behaviour?
- 28) Explain attitude to behaviour process model?
- 29) What is persuasion?
- 30) What is elaboration likelihood model of persuasion?
- 31) What are the scales used for measure attitude?
- 32) Who developed method of equal appearing interval scale of attitude measurement?
- 33) What are the limitations of summated rating scale?
- 34) What are the criticisms against social distance scale?
- 35) What is the aim of cumulative society method?
- 36) Define prejudice.
- 37) Why prejudice persists?
- 38) What do you mean by discrimination?
- 39) What is social categorization?

- 40) Point out various techniques used for reducing prejudice?
- 41) State contact hypothesis.
- 42) Name the theory proposed by Gaertner et al for reducing prejudice?
- 43) Explain stereotype.
- 44) How stereotype developed by individual?
- 45) Is stereotypes related to prejudice?
- 46) Define group.
- 47) How do group affect their members?
- 48) What do you mean by norms of the group?
- 49) What is cohesiveness?
- 50) How groups affect individual performance?
- 51) What are the effects of the presence of others on our performance in various settings?
- 52) Who developed collective effort model? What it explains?
- 53) What is the findings of Solomon Asch on conformity?
- 54) Explain obedience as a form of social influence.
- 55) Define leadership.
- 56) What is a great person theory of leadership?
- 57) Leaders are made not born, justify?
- 58) What do you mean by charismatic leaders?
- 59) Give some name of the charismatic leaders.
- 60) How leadership effectiveness is related with emotional intelligence?

- 61) What is prosocial behaviour?
- 62) What is altruism?
- 63) What is Bystander's effect?
- 64) What do you mean by diffusion of responsibility?
- 65) What are the five essential steps to a prosocial response in an emergency?
- 66) How emotions and prosocial behaviour are related?
- 67) What are the social culutural determinants of Prosocial behaviour?
- 68) What is aggression?
- 69) Why do human beings aggress against others?
- 70) What is the general affective aggression model?
- 71) What is frustration - aggression hypothesis?
- 72) What are the social determinants of aggression?
- 73) What are the personal determinants of aggression?
- 74) Point out some useful techniques of reducing aggression.

**+3 FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
CORE -7
ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

GROUP-A

Long Questions:

1. What is Gaia Hypothesis? Explain the environmental implication of this hypothesis.
2. What is Deep Ecology? Describe the implication of Deep Ecology.
3. Explain different perspectives of Environmental Psychology.
4. Explain Man-Environment relationship.
5. What is Pollution? Discuss the sources, effects and control of Air pollution.
6. What is Noise Pollution? Explain its properties and effect.
7. Describe the threat Population Explosion.
8. What is Crowding? What is the effect of Crowding on individuals?
9. What is Ecology? Describe some environmental problems that affect human behavior.

10. Describe Environmental orientation like attitude and behavior for conservation of the pro- environmental behavior.
11. How are protection and development of positive human environment considered to be pro-environmental behaviours?
12. What is Ecosystem? Explain various components of Ecosystem
13. What is Environmental Sustainability? Explain the psychology of Sustainability.
14. Explain the Ecological perspective of Environmental psychology. How did Roger Barker proposed his Ecological Psychology?
15. How did Kurt Lewin's Field theory contributed to explain Person-Environment relationship?
16. The Bio-social approach by Dawson explains, "Studying man as a bio-social organism within a bio-social eco-system". Explain in detail.
17. Explain the Eco-cultural Psychology of Berry.
18. Describe Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory. What are its implications to Environment?
19. What is Transactional theory of Environmental psychology? Explain the Person-Environment Transaction by Sokols and Ittelson.
20. What are the Socio-Psychological dimensions of Environmental Impacts?
21. What is Environmental Deprivation? What are its nature and consequences?
22. How can you create Environmental Awareness among people? Explain.
23. Explain the Environmental Movement the Chipko Andolan.
24. Describe the Narmada Andolan as a Social Movement.
25. What is Tehri Social movement? Explain its Implication.

GROUP-B

SHORT QUESTIONS

1. What is Gaia Hypothesis?

2. Who advocated the Gaia hypothesis?
3. What is Deep Ecology?
4. What does Deep Ecology movement believe?
5. Who got the credit to coin the term "Deep Ecology"?
6. What does the Trait Approach to Environmental Psychology focus?
7. What is the Interactive perspective of Environmental Psychology?
8. What does the Organismic Approach to Environmental Psychology explain?
9. What is Transactional Approach to Environmental Psychology?
10. What is Air pollution?
11. What is Noise pollution?
12. What is Crowding?
13. What do you mean by Population Explosion?
14. What is Global Warming?
15. What is Green House Effect?
16. What do you mean by Energy Depletion?
17. What is Pro-Environmental behavior?
18. What do you mean by Ecosystem?
19. What is Sustainable Development?
20. What is Eco-cultural approach to psychology?
21. What is Life-Space?
22. What is Freezing?
23. What is Unfreezing?
24. What is Transition?

25. What is Mesosystem?
26. What is Exosystem?
27. What is Macrosystem?
28. What is Chronosystem?
29. What is Transactional approach of Environmental Psychology?
30. What is Environmental Movement?
31. Who initiated the Chipko Movement?
32. What is Tehri Movement ?

**+3 SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER
CORE -8
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY**

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) What do you mean by the concept of abnormality? Discuss all the characteristics of abnormality.
- 2) How we define the concept of abnormality? Discuss the criteria of mal-adaptive behaviour.
- 3) Critically analyze the perspectives of abnormal behaviour? Describe the psychodynamic aspect of abnormal behaviour.
- 4) Define perspectives of abnormal behaviour. Also discuss the cognitive and behaviour aspect of abnormal behaviour?
- 5) By citing the meaning of perspectives of abnormal behaviour, discuss the humanistic- Existential and socio-cultural aspects of abnormal behaviour?
- 6) By citing the advantages and disadvantages classify the maladaptive behaviour according to DSM-IV.
- 7) With reference to DSM-IV classification, Discuss the five dimension of mal-adaptive behaviour?

- 8) Define assessment? Briefly describe different assessment techniques?
- 9) Justify the self-report Inventory as assessment techniques.
- 10) Discuss projective test as an assessment tool of personality.
- 11) Explain how clinical interview is regarded as an assessment technique?
- 12) Define anxiety? Briefly describe the different types of anxiety?
- 13) By citing the symptoms, causes and treatment, Explain generalised anxiety disorder?
- 14) What is anxiety? Discuss phobic disorder as a type of anxiety disorder.
- 15) What is obsessive-compulsive disorder? Discuss its clinical picture, etiology and treatment pattern.
- 16) What do you mean by dissociative disorder? Discuss the various types of dissociative disorders.
- 17) By citing the etiology and treatment, explain dissociative disorder.
- 18) What do you mean by somatoform disorders? Discuss different types of somatoform disorder?
- 19) Describe any three types of somatoform disorder with respect to somatoform disorder with respect to their symptoms, etiology and treatment.
- 20) By citing the symptoms, etiology and treatment, discuss the somatoform disorder?
- 21) What do you mean by personality disorder? Classify it according to its clusters, and briefly describe it?
- 22) What is personality disorder? Describe paranoid and schizoid personality disorder with its symptoms, etiology and treatment?
- 23) Define personality disorder, Discuss the symptoms, etiology and treatment of Narcissistic and borderline personality disorder?
- 24) With reference to clinical picture, etiology and treatment, Discuss obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- 25) Define schizophrenia? Discuss various subtypes of schizophrenic with its major characteristics?
- 26) Briefly discuss about the symptoms of different types of schizophrenia.
- 27) Discuss about the symptoms, etiology and treatment of schizophrenia as a generic disorder?
- 28) Define mood disorder and discuss the symptoms, etiology and treatment of manic reactions as a mood disorder.

- 29) Define mood disorder and discuss the symptoms, etiology and treatment of depression as a mood disorder.
- 30) Discuss the causes and treatment of Bi-polar - mood disorder.
- 31) Define Bi-polar disorder. Discuss different types of Bi-polar disorder with respect to their etiology, clinical features and treatment process.
- 32) Typically analyse psychodynamic therapy as a tool of healing mental illness.
- 33) Examine Roger's Non-directive therapy. Also analyse its use in the healthy life movement?
- 34) What is Non-directive therapy? Discuss the principles and methods of non-directive therapy
- 35) Discuss the effectiveness of behaviour therapy in treating abnormal behaviour.
- 36) Discuss the effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy in treating maladaptive behaviour.
- 37) What is behaviour therapy? Discuss the methods and principles of behaviour therapy.
- 38) What is behaviour therapy? Discuss the advantages and limitation of behaviour therapy.

GROUP - B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is abnormal behaviour?
- 2) What are the two approaches to view abnormal behaviour?
- 3) What is abnormal psychology?
- 4) Define abnormality?
- 5) Write down two characteristics of abnormal behaviour?
- 6) What is statistical infrequency?
- 7) What is normal curve?
- 8) What do you mean by violence norm?
- 9) Write the meaning of mental retardation?
- 10) Define personal distress?
- 11) What is disability or dysfunction?
- 12) What is unexpectedness?
- 13) What is pervasive development disorder?

- 14) What stigma is attached to mental illness?
- 15) Differentiate between psychopathologists and psychoanalyst.
- 16) What is the meaning of demonology and exorcism?
- 17) What is the difference between Somatogenesis and Psychogenesis?
- 18) What is behavioural perspective?
- 19) What is cognitive perspective?
- 20) What is human existential perspective?
- 21) What do you mean by determinism?
- 22) Write the meaning of reinforcement?
- 23) What is conditioning stimulus and condition response?
- 24) Define UCS and UCR.
- 25) What is extinction?
- 26) What is systematic desensitization?
- 27) Define punishment?
- 28) What do you mean by conditioning?
- 29) What is psychodynamic perspective?
- 30) What is socio cultural perspective?
- 31) What do you mean by cognitive therapy?
- 32) Define cognition.
- 33) What is maladaptive behaviour?
- 34) What is client-centred therapy?
- 35) How many axes are there in DSM-IV classification?
- 36) What is substance-related disorder?
- 37) Define schizophrenia?
- 38) Write two characteristics of schizophrenia?
- 39) What is disorganised schizophrenia?
- 40) What is paranoid schizophrenia?
- 41) What is catatonic schizophrenia?
- 42) What is undifferentiated schizophrenia?
- 43) How schizophrenia is related to brain function?
- 44) Give one positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia?
- 45) Write about delusion in schizophrenia, ne polonomet
- 46) What is brain dysfunction?
- 47) What do you mean by learning disorder?

- 48) What is autistic disorder?
- 49) What is hallucination?
- 50) What is delusion?
- 51) Difference between hallucination and delusion.
- 52) Define autism? Define the characteristics of an autistic child.
- 53) Define mood disorder.
- 54) What is depression?
- 55) Name the various categories of mood disorder.
- 56) Write two treatment of mood disorder.
- 57) What is major depression disorder?
- 58) What do you mean by mania?
- 59) Define Bipolar disorder.
- 60) Give two symptoms of Bipolar disorder?
- 61) What is anxiety disorder? Write two symptoms of bipolar disorder.
- 62) What do you mean by general anxiety disorder?
- 63) Describe some typical symptoms of anxiety.
- 64) What is phobia? Write two names of phobia?
- 65) What is social phobia?
- 66) What is Agoraphobia?
- 67) Define Specific phobia.
- 68) What is panic disorder?
- 69) Write two etiology of GAD.
- 70) Write the meaning of Obsessive - Compulsive disorder with a suitable example?
- 71) Write two symptoms of OCD.
- 72) Define Post - Traumatic stress Disorder.
- 73) What is Somatoform Disorder?
- 74) What do you mean by Hypochondria?
- 75) Define Somatisation disorder.
- 76) What is Bipolar disorder? Why it is called bipolar disorder?
- 77) What is Obsessive disorder? How Obsessive disorder is related to compulsive disorder?
- 78) What is dissociative disorder? Write a cause of dissociative identify disorder?
- 79) What is Dissociative Amnesia?
- 80) What is Dissociative fugue?

- 81) What do you mean by personality disorder?
- 82) What do you mean by multiple personality? State two symptoms of multiple personality?
- 83) What is the difference between schizoid and avoidant personality disorder?
- 84) What is eating disorder?
- 85) Define Anorexia nervosa with suitable example?
- 86) What do you mean by Bulimia nervosa?
- 87) What is Binge eating?
- 88) What is psychotherapy?
- 89) Define free association method?
- 90) Define psychoanalysis?
- 91) What do you mean by client-centred therapy?
- 92) Define behaviouristic therapy?
- 93) What do you mean by humanistic existential therapy?
- 94) Define psychodynamic therapy and cognitive therapy?
- 95) What is modelling?
- 96) What is rational emotive therapy?
- 97) What is cognitive behaviour therapy?
- 98) What is the full form of RET?
- 99) Define Bio-medical therapy? ob
- 100) What is the Full form of ECT.
- 101) What can be called as malfunctioning behaviour? Give examples.
- 102) Name two techniques of behaviour modification.
- 103) Define drug therapy.
- 104) What is unconditional positive regards?
- 105) What is psychoanalytic therapy?
- 106) Write about token economy?nosib eviassad wol
- 107) Define Non-directive therapy.ib to sau
- 108) What is systematic desensitization?
- 109) What is behavioural therapy?
- 110) What do you mean by dream analysis?
- 111) What is full form of A.P.A?
- 112) Who made DSM classification?ovot
- 113) Define socio-cultural model of abnormal behaviour.

- 114) What is transference?
- 115) What is Adler's psychodynamic therapy?
- 116) What is flooding therapy?
- 117) What is Sullivan's psychodynamic therapy?
- 118) What are the two components of treatment of psychological disorder?
- 119) What type of problems is cognitive therapy best suited for?
- 120) Write two characteristics of psychotherapy?
- 121) What is Transference neurosis?
- 122) Difference between positive transference and negative transference.
- 123) Who is the pioneer of RET?
- 124) Explain Beck's cognitive therapy ?

+3 THIRD YEAR SIXTH SEMESTER

CORE -9

EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY

GROUP-A

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Describe the application of Vygotsky's theory to children's education.
2. Explain Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development and state its instructional implication.
3. Discuss Educational Psychology and its role in teaching learning process.
4. Explain the concept and principles of Educational Psychology.
5. Describe the principles in Explanation, Prediction and Control in Educational Psychology.
6. Explain Bruner's theory of Cognitive growth.
7. What is Motivation? Discuss the different motivational techniques used in the classroom teaching.
8. Discuss the characteristics of an effective teacher.
9. Explain in detail the goals of classroom management.

10. Explain the ways to create a positive learning experience.
11. How do teacher and students affect one another, explain.
12. What is Creativity? Briefly discuss the theories of Creativity.
13. Discuss the different methods to foster Creativity among children.
14. Explain various tests of Creativity.
15. How can we promote creativity in the classroom?
16. "An important teaching goal is to help students become more creative." Explain the statement.
17. Define Aptitude and discuss its nature and characteristics.
18. What is Aptitude? Discuss the various techniques for measuring Aptitude.
19. Explain Various Achievement tests.
20. Explain Various Aptitude tests.
21. What is motivation? Discuss different types of motivation.
22. What is Mental Retardation? Suggest teaching program for the mentally retarded children.
23. Show your acquaintance with various teaching and training programme for the mentally handicapped.
24. Discuss the characteristics of standardized test with its advantages and limitations.
25. What is Learning Disability? Discuss the characteristics of Learning Disability.
26. Discuss the characteristics of ADHD with its educational programming.

SECTION-B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. What is zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)?
2. What do you mean by teaching-learning process?
3. Give an example of explanation of phenomenon in Educational Psychology.

4. Give an example of prediction of phenomenon in Educational Psychology.
5. Give an example of control of the phenomenon in Educational Psychology.
6. How did Vygotsky differ from Piaget in explaining his ideas on language and thought?
7. What is Scaffolding?
8. What is Enactive stage of cognitive representation?
9. What is Iconic stage of cognitive representation?
10. What is Symbolic Representation?
11. What is Discovery Learning?
12. What is Constructivism?
13. What is Motivation?
14. What is Reinforcer?
15. What do you mean by Incentives?
16. What is Intrinsic Motivation?
17. What is Extrinsic Motivation?
18. What is Self-determination?
19. How can classroom reward be useful?
20. Why the shifts towards extrinsic motivation as children move to higher grades?
21. What is Mastery Motivation?
22. What are the objectives of Classroom management?
23. What is Need?
24. What is Drive?

25. What is Creativity?
26. Is creativity same as Intelligence?
27. What is Convergent Thinking?
28. What is Divergent Thinking?
29. Is creativity a process?
30. What is Aptitude?
31. What do you mean by learning disability?
32. What is ADHD?
33. What do you mean by Standardized test?
34. What is Mental Retardation?
35. What is sub-average intelligence?
36. What do you mean by adaptive deficit?
37. Define Learning Disability.
38. Write one significant characteristics of ADHD.
39. Write various names of Achievement tests.

+3 THIRD YEAR SIXTH SEMESTER
CORE-10
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

GROUP-A

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the nature and scope of Human Assessment.
2. What do you mean by Psychological Assessment? Explain the Parameters of assessment.
3. Explain in detail the different methods of scaling.
4. What is Psychological Assessment? Explain the difference between criterion referenced and norm referenced assessment.
5. Why different types of test are constructed in Psychology?
6. Write the major principles of test construction.
7. Why are standardization and objectivity necessary for a proper construction of test?
8. What is Reliability? Discuss the different methods of reliability.
9. What is Validity? Explain different types of validity.

10. Differentiate between Reliability and validity.
11. How is face validity related to content validity?
12. What do you mean by Self report Inventories?
13. Who developed Sixteen Personality Factor(16PF) Inventory? Explain this method briefly.
14. Which test was developed by H.J. Eysenck? Briefly explain about it.
15. What is Personality assessment? What is the utility of assessment of Personality?
16. How is Interview useful for assessment of Personality? Discuss its limitations.
17. Why were Projective tests developed? Explain some Projective tests with examples.
18. Briefly explain about TAT and Rorschach Inkblot Test(RIT).
19. How do Sentence Completion Tests help for assessing the personality of individuals?
20. What are Non-Projective Tests? Explain some Non-Projective Tests with examples.
21. Explain the use of computers in different Psychological testing.
22. Explain the different types of Assessment procedures in the classroom.
23. What is the function of Grading and Reporting performance?
24. What is the Grading and Reporting performance? Explain different types of grading and reporting.
25. Explain the guidelines for developing a multiple Grading and Reporting system.

GROUP - B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. What do you mean by assessment?
2. What do the parameters of assessment refer to?

3. What do you mean by difficulty level?
4. What is discrimination function of an assessment?
5. What is Norm-referenced assessment?
6. What is Criterion-referenced assessment?
7. What is True-score?
8. What is GPA?
9. What is CGPA?
10. What is Informal assessment?
11. What is Individual test?
12. What is Group test?
13. Why Group test are constructed in Psychology?
14. What is the advantage of Individual test over Group test?
15. What is the advantage of Individual test?
16. What is the disadvantage of Individual test?
17. What is the advantage of Group test?
18. Why are Performance tests developed?
19. What are Verbal psychological tests?
20. What is Reliability?
21. How can you increase the test reliability?
22. What is test-retest reliability?
23. What is inter-rater reliability?
24. What is split-half reliability?

25. What is the method of Kuder Richardson reliability?
26. What is Validity?
27. What is Content validity?
28. Give an example of Content validity.
29. What is Criterion validity?
30. Give an example of Criterion validity.
31. What is Construct validity?
32. Give an example of Construct validity.
33. How can the items of content validity for a test be improved?
34. What is Self Report Inventory?
35. What is Projective Test?
36. What is Non-Projective Test?
37. Give some examples of Projective Test.
38. Give some examples of Non Projective Test.
39. What is TAT?
40. What is WAT?
41. What is Placement assessment?
42. What is Formative Assessment?
43. What is Diagnostic Assessment?
44. What is Summative Assessment?
45. What is Absolute Grading?
46. What is Relative Grading?

+3 THIRD YEAR SIXTH SEMESTER
CORE-11
ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

GROUP-A
LONG QUESTIONS

1. Explain the contributions of various disciplines to organisational behaviour.
2. Explain the importance, scope and challenges of organisation behaviour.
3. Critically analyze the human relations perspectives and socio-technical perspectives of organisational behaviour.
4. Discuss the contribution of Taylor to management.
5. From the OB perspective analyze the contribution of Fayol.
6. Briefly analyze the different forms of organisational structure.
7. With the merits and limitations discuss the Line Organisational Structure.
8. With the merits and limitations discuss the Line and Staff Organisational Structure.

9. With the merits and limitation discuss the Functional Organisational Structure.
10. Briefly describe the functions of a management.
11. What are the skills required by a manager as he moves up the hierarchy? What methods do you suggest to equip the managers those skills.
12. Explain the importance of conceptual skills for long term survival of an organisation. How do good conceptual skills a firm gain competitive advantage? Give appropriate examples.
13. Examine the different roles played by a manager of a typical business organisation.
14. Explain the various types of groups and how they are formed in the organizations.
15. Take a few examples of groups you are familiar with in your organisation and explain their positive/negative contribution for the achievement group goals.
16. Critically analyze the process of group formation and examine its relevance to the present day organizations.
17. Analyze the leadership style from the angle of Managerial Grid.
18. Discuss the trait and situation theory of leadership.
19. "Leadership is situational." Critically analyze the statement.
20. Briefly, discuss the different theories of Leadership.
21. Discuss the pros and cons of autocratic and free-rein leadership style.
22. Analyze the Fiedler's contingency theory of leadership
23. In detail discuss the various stages of group decision making. Also state how decision making benefits the organisation development.
24. Define motivation. Discuss the types and characteristics of motivation.
25. Describe the process of motivation. Also discuss the needs and necessities of studying motivation from the organisation perspective.
26. Explain the Maslow's motivation theory. Also critically analyze its applicability from the organisational perspective.

27. Review Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Do you agree with the particular ranking of employee needs?
28. Which motivation theory have you found to be most useful in explaining why people behave in a certain way? Why?
29. Review the hygiene and motivators in the two-factor theory of motivation. Do you agree with the distinction between hygiene factors and motivators? Are there any hygiene factors that you would consider to be motivators?
30. In detail discuss the McClelland's theory of motivation. State how it is applicable to organisational set-up.
31. What are the basic reasons of organisational politics? Discuss the techniques need to be adopted for managing organisational politics.
32. Define organisational politics. Evaluate the reasons of organisational politics.
33. Define power and discuss the different types of power.
34. Define power and discuss the different sources of power.
35. How do organisations encourage political activity? How do they manage such activity?
36. Describe situations when (a) you had the power to influence the behaviour of another person, and (b) another person did influence your behaviour. In each case, explain the sources of power that applied to the circumstances.
37. Bring out the ethical issues involved in power and politics.
38. Discuss strategies for acquisition of power in organisations.
39. Explain the importance of power in organisation with its characteristics.
40. How would you define HRD? What is the scope of HRD? Discuss the importance of HRD.
41. Define Recruitment. Explain the purpose and importance of recruitment.
42. Discuss the various internal and external sources of recruitment.
43. Differentiate between recruitment and selection. Discuss the selection practice as an optimal use of human resources.

44. Briefly discuss the various techniques adopted by different organisations for the purpose of evaluating employee performance.
45. Discuss MBO as a technique of performance evaluation.
46. What is 360 degree performance appraisal? Discuss the merits and demerits of 360 degree of performance evaluation.

GROUP-B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by management principle?
2. How the management principles are developed?
3. What are the universal principles of management?
4. Define Scientific Management.
5. State two basic features of scientific management.
6. Define principle of unity of command.
7. Discuss the Fayol's contribution to management.
8. What is the meaning of simplification according to the scientific management?
9. On the basis of applicability differentiate the theoretical construct of Taylor and Fayol.
10. Explain Fayol's principle of division of work.
11. Explain Fayol's principle of discipline
12. What is the latest development in scientific management?
13. Explain giving reasons under which situations techniques of Taylor are not applicable.
14. Define standardization and simplification of work according to scientific management.
15. What is the experiment on differential piece rate system?

16. Who in organizations are responsible for managing change activities?
17. Define organisational change.
18. Briefly discuss OB as an interdisciplinary approach.
19. Critically state how OB has a humanistic oriented approach.
20. What do you mean by an 'Open System'?
21. Present a diagrammatic view of the Open System Model of an Organisation.
22. State two basic natures of OB.
23. List out any four models of OB.
24. Mention any two basic challenges of OB.
25. Define 'Division of Work' according to Fayol.
26. State the view of Fayol on the 'Principle of Authority and Responsibility'.
27. What is 'Scalar Chain'?
28. State Fayol's view on 'Equity'.
29. Define the term 'Esprit de Corps'.
30. Mention two bureaucratic characteristics of Weber's theory.
31. Define an Organisation.
32. What do you mean by Organisation Structure?
33. Mention two basic utilities of structuring an organisation.
34. Define division of labour.
35. Differentiate between line activities and staff activities.
36. What do you understand by 'Departmentalization'?
37. Define functional departmentalization.

38. Briefly state product departmentalization.
39. What do you mean as process departmentalization?
40. Define Span of Control or Span of Authority.
41. What Hamilton's view on Span of Control?
42. Differentiate between centralization and decentralization of authority.
43. Write a short note on delegation of authority.
44. Define Chain of Command.
45. Differentiate between Functional and Divisional structure.
46. Write a short note on Vertical vs. Horizontal Structure.
47. What is a Matrix structure organisation?
48. Define forecasting.
49. Differentiate between mechanistic structure and organic structure.
50. List out the essential skills of a Manager
51. Differentiate between Technical skill and humanitarian skill
52. Differentiate between conceptual skills and design skills of a manager.
53. Differentiate between figurehead roles and liaison role of a manager.
54. List out three informational roles of a manager.
55. State how a manager takes-up the disturbance handler role.
56. State entrepreneurial role of a manager as a decision maker.
57. Define Decision Making.
58. What do you mean by Leadership?
59. Differentiate between Autocratic and Democratic leadership

60. What you understand by Laissez-faire leadership style?
61. Differentiate between transactional and transformational style of leadership.
62. Differentiate between Innovation and Invention.
63. Define Multiplicity of Roles.
64. List out the five steps of the group problem-solving process.
65. Differentiate between majority and minority rules in decision making.
66. Define Consensus rule of decision making.
67. List out the six hats of Edward de Bono's decision making technique.
68. Why Diffusion of Responsibility is considered as a major disadvantage of group decision making?
69. Define Group Think.
70. State the effect of social loafing in group decision making process.
71. What is Didactic Interaction?
72. Define motivation.
73. List out three basic nature of motivation.
74. Differentiate between motive and incentive.
75. List out three content theories of motivation.
76. Mention three process theories of motivation.
77. Differentiate between content approach and process approach of motivation.
78. What Maslow conceptualizes as self Actualization?
79. Define self-esteem.
80. Define Job Satisfaction.

81. List out three Hygiene elements of Job satisfaction.
82. What Herzberg conceptualizes as Motivators?
83. Mention two characteristics of Theory X of McGregor.
84. Mention two characteristics of Theory Y of McGregor.
85. What is the contribution of Alderfer to motivation?
86. Differentiate between Existence Needs and Related Needs of Alderfer theory on motivation.
87. Give three definitions of "n Ach", "n Pow" and "n Aff".
88. Define the term power from organisational context.
89. Differentiate between coercive power and legitimate power.
90. Define expert power.
91. State two conditions those indicate that people feel powerless.
92. Define 'inspirational appeal as a power tactic technique.
93. What do you mean by ingratiation?
94. Define autocratic decision making as a reason of organisational politics.
95. State two organisation centric issues those considered to be the basic reason for organisational politics.
96. Define the term impression management.
97. Define ingratiation.
98. Define intimidation as a technique of impression management.
99. What do you mean by 'Self Promotion Paradox'?
100. How supplication is considered to be a negative strategy of impression management?
101. Write a note on conscious vs. unconscious impression management.

102. What is Recruitment?
103. Mention two basic purposes of recruitment
104. State two important conditions of recruitment.
105. Differentiate between internal and external recruitment.
106. Differentiate between recruitment and selection.
107. What do you mean by e-recruitment?
108. Mention two advantages and two disadvantages of e-recruitment.
109. Differentiate between training and development.
110. Define on-the-job training.
111. What do you mean by off-the-job training?
112. How to ensure that the training is effective for an employee within the company?
113. State the different methods we use to train our employees in the organisation.
114. Why organisation does conduct performance appraisal of employees every year?
115. Define Management by Objective.
116. Define performance evaluation.
117. What is 360 degree performance evaluation?
118. What is Critical Incident Technique?
119. Define Field Review as technique of performance evaluation.
120. Why do performance evaluation systems fail?
121. What is Self Appraisal?
122. How does appraisal help in counseling interview?
123. What do you mean by 'ranking method'?

124. What is 'paired comparison method'?

125. Define 'forced distribution method'.

+3 THIRD YEAR FIFTH SEMESTER
CORE-12
HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define health Psychology. Discuss its nature and scope.
- 2) Discuss the objective and importance of health psychology in present day context.
- 3) What is bio psychological model of health? Discuss its advantages and implications.
- 4) What is stress? Briefly discuss the causes of stress.
- 5) What are stressors? Give a cognitive appraisal of our stressors.
- 6) Define stress? Discuss some important techniques of stress management.
- 7) What do you mean by social support? Discuss the effect of social support on a person's health and well being.
- 8) Briefly discuss the behavioural and psychological correlates of illness.
- 9) How wellness can be promoted to develop a healthier lifestyle? Discuss.

- 10) What are the assumptions of health - belief model?
- 11) Briefly describe what do protection - motivation model and Leventhal's self regulatory model suggest regarding good health.
- 12) How individuals differ in symptoms of perception of illness? Discuss.
- 13) What do you mean by coping? Briefly describe some important coping strategies to overcome stress?
- 14) What is compliance behaviour? How can compliance behaviour be improved?
- 15) What are the consequences of poor dietary practices? How diet can be managed to promote good health?
- 16) Discuss the role of yoga and exercise in enhancing good health.
- 17) What is malnutrition? Discuss the symptoms of malnutrition in children.
- 18) What is autistic disorder? Briefly discuss the symptoms and remedial measures of autistic disorder in children.
- 19) Define ADHD? Discuss the symptoms of ADHD in children.
- 20) Discuss some major health issues of the women of this generation.
- 21) What is Alzheimer's disease? Discuss it's symptoms with reference to the elderly citizens.

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is health psychology?
- 2) State WHO's definition on health.
- 3) What is scope of health psychology?
- 4) What does biopsychosocial model of health?
- 5) What is biomedical model of health?

- 6) What is stress?
- 7) What are stressors?
- 8) State the major causes of stress.
- 9) What is coping?
- 10) What do you mean by social support?
- 11) What are the broad phases of a stress management programme?
- 12) What is a person - environment fit and why is it important?
- 13) What is cancer?
- 14) What are carcinogens?
- 15) What does self - determination theory of health suggest?
- 16) What is the aim of prevention strategies of health and wellness?
- 17) What is health - belief model?
- 18) When do people seek medical treatment?
- 19) What is protection - motivation model of health?
- 20) What is Leventhal's self regulatory model?
- 21) What are the consequences of poor dietary practice?
- 22) What is the purpose of yoga?
- 23) What is autism?
- 24) What is ADHD?
- 25) Mentions some symptoms of malnutrition in children.
- 26) What is diabetes?
- 27) Why does osteoporosis affect woman more?

28) What is Alzheimer's disease?

+3 THIRD YEAR FIFTH SEMESTER
DSE - 1
PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND MEASUREMENT

GROUP A
LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) What do you mean by science? Discuss the assumptions of science?
- 2) Explain characteristics of scientific methods?
- 3) Describe some of the important scientific methods used for data collection?
- 4) What is hypothesis? Discuss the characteristics of a good research hypothesis?
- 5) What do you mean by hypothesis testing? Describe the several steps involved in hypothesis testing.
- 6) Examine the merits and limitations of the observation method in collecting data. Give your answer with suitable examples?
- 7) Discuss questioning as a technique of data collection.
- 8) What is research? Discuss correlational method of research?

- 9) Describe experimental method as the scientific method of psychological research process?
- 10) What is experimental research? Explain the merits and limitations of experimental research process?
- 11) What is the meaning, nature and characteristics of a sample and universe?
- 12) Explain the characteristics of a good sample?
- 13) What do you mean by sample? Discuss the need for sampling?
- 14) Describe briefly the commonly used sampling distributions?
- 15) Explain different types of probability sampling.
- 16) Discuss various techniques of non-probability samples.
- 17) Explain the method of random sampling.
- 18) What is sampling error? Point out the nature of sampling error?
- 19) Explain the meaning of the following sampling fundamentals.
- a) Sampling frame
 - b) Sampling error
 - c) Sampling size
- 20) What is scaling? Discuss the purpose of scaling?
- 21) What is measurement? Discuss various types of scale used for measurement?
- 22) What do you mean by psychological data? Explain the types of data used in psychological research?
- 23) Discuss different scales of Thurstone. Point out its merits and demerits?
- 24) What is Likert Scale? Describe the procedure for developing a Likert scale with its advantage and limitation?

- 25) Explain Guttman's cumulative scales used for collecting psychological data in research purpose.
- 26) Discuss the techniques used for construction of test.
- 27) Explain the theory of measurement error.
- 28) What is item analysis? Discuss the significance of item analysis.
- 29) Describe the item response theory with its basic features.
- 30) What is experimental design? Discuss the pre test-post test design with its limitation.
- 31) What is factorial design? Describe the different types of factorial design.
- 32) Define experimental design. Briefly describe the various types of experimental design used in psychological research.
- 33) Explain the purpose of randomized block design.
- 34) What is reliability? Discuss different techniques for measuring reliability of test.
- 35) Differentiate between test-retest and alternative form reliability.
- 36) What is test-retest reliability? Discuss its merits and limitations.
- 37) Discuss Split-half reliability and Kuder- Richardson reliability of a test.
- 38) What do you mean by validity of a test? Discuss the content and criterion related validity with suitable examples.
- 39) What is validity? Discuss different types of validity?
- 40) Explain how validity and reliability are essential characteristics of a test. How validity and reliability are related?
- 41) Write notes on development of norms and interpretation of test scores?
- 42) What do you mean by Projective techniques? Discuss Rorschach Inkblot Techniques as a form of most popular projective techniques of assessment of personality.

- 43) What is meant by psychometric techniques? Explain Minnesota Multiphasic personality Inventory (MMPI) as an effective technique for assessing personality.
- 44) What are the projective tests? How are they administered and interpreted?
- 45) What do you mean by Big five dimensions of personality? Discuss how it represents the core description of human personality?
- 46) Explain Interview as a technique of assessing personality.
- 47) What is interview/ describe the principles and procedures follow in an interview?

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is psychological research?
- 2) What are the assumptions of science?
- 3) What is meant by observation?
- 4) What is hypothesis testing?
- 5) What is meant by a hypothesis?
- 6) Write down the basic concepts concerning testing of hypothesis?
- 7) What is null hypothesis?
- 8) What is the level of significance?
- 9) What is TYPE-II error?
- 10) What is independent variable?
- 11) What is external variable?
- 12) What is confounding variable?
- 13) What is two-tailed test?
- 14) What is simple random sampling?

- 15) Explain the satisfied random sampling.
- 16) What do you mean by non-probability samples?
- 17) What should be the sample size?
- 18) Mention two important characteristics of a sample.
- 19) What is sampling?
- 20) Why sampling error occurs?
- 21) What is an example of non random sampling method?
- 22) What are the non probability samplings?
- 23) What is probability sample?
- 24) What is meant by the term Quota sampling?
- 25) Differentiate between probability and non-probability samples?
- 26) What do you mean by scaling?
- 27) What are the different types of psychological data?
- 28) What are the important scaling techniques used in psychological research?
- 29) What is the error on the measurement?
- 30) How random error can be reduced?
- 31) What is the error theory?
- 32) How can you reduce systematic errors?
- 33) Which scale is most appropriate for measuring a single attitude and why?
- 34) What do you mean by summated scales?
- 35) What is operationalized?
- 36) How do you operationalize a variable?

- 37) Why is it important for researchers to use operational definitions?
- 38) What is an item in psychology?
- 39) What is item difficulty?
- 40) What is meant by item discrimination?
- 41) Define experimental design?
- 42) What is pre test - post test design?
- 43) What is a two by two fractional design?
- 44) What is the purpose of randomised block design?
- 45) What is meant by reliability and validity in assessment?
- 46) How reliability and validity of a test are related?
- 47) What is a valid test?
- 48) How is the validity of a test determined?
- 49) What do you mean by norms?
- 50) How are the scores of a test interpreted?
- 51) What is psychometric techniques/
- 52) What is a projective technique?
- 53) Who developed Inkblot test?
- 54) What are the big five diminutions of personality?
- 55) What is meant by assessment of personality?
- 56) What is the purpose of interviewing?
- 57) How to motivate the subjects of investigation?
- 58) What are the ethics if interview?

- 59) What principles should be followed in an interview?
- 60) Point out use of (a) Inkblot test, (b) Training of interviewers.

+3 THIRD YEAR FIFTH SEMESTER
DSE - II
PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL ISSUES

GROUP A
LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define Family. Discuss the characteristics of Hindu joint family system.
- 2) Discuss about the gradual changes in Indian family system.
- 3) Distinguish between caste and class. Discuss their roles in the social satisfaction of India.
- 4) Analyse Indian Social satisfaction with reference to caste, class, power and religious ethics.
- 5) Define well being. Discuss the role of human behaviour in various health problems.
- 6) What is biomedical model of health? What are its short comings?
- 7) Discuss the role of behavioural sciences in disease prevention and control.

- 8) Describe India's health scenario. How can it be improved?
- 9) Define small groups. What is the importance of small group in politics?
- 10) Discuss the current issues of human and social development?
- 11) What is quality of life? What are the ways to improve quality of life?
- 12) Discuss about corruption, juvenile delinquency and terrorism as different forms of antisocial behaviour and the ways to prevent these behaviours?
- 13) Alcoholism and drug abuse lead to more crime and criminal behaviour. Discuss how?
- 14) Define the concept of social integration. Discuss the casual factors of conflicts and prejudices in India?
- 15) Discuss the psychological strategies to handle conflicts and prejudices?
- 16) What is social integration? What are the measures to achieve social integration?
- 17) Define Violence. Discuss the nature of physical, emotional, and spiritual violence.
- 18) Discuss about the nature of violence in families and marriages in India.
- 19) Is collective violence desirable for social change? Give your opinion.

GROUP A

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Which are considered to be the basic pillar of Indian social system?
- 2) Which is a joint family?
- 3) Mention some characteristics of joint family?
- 4) What is meant by the caste system?
- 5) Name some factors which facilitated the growth caste system in India?
- 6) What is meant by social class?
- 7) Write two differences between caste and class?

- 8) Define religion.
- 9) What do you mean by poverty and deprivation?
- 10) What are the concomitants of poverty?
- 11) What do you mean by well being?
- 12) What is meant by health behaviour?
- 13) What is health habit?
- 14) What does biomedical model of health suggest?
- 15) What is ideology?
- 16) What do you mean by small groups?
- 17) Write some benefits of small group in politics?
- 18) What is quality of life?
- 19) Mention some factors affecting quality of life?
- 20) What is corruption?
- 21) What is meant by juvenile delinquency?
- 22) What are the symptoms of a psychopathic personality?
- 23) Define the concept of social integration.
- 24) What is social conflict?
- 25) Name the major causes of social conflicts in India.
- 26) Define Prejudice.
- 27) Name some strategies to reduce conflicts and prejudices.
- 28) What is violence?
- 29) What are the distinct forms of violence?

30) What is spiritual violence?

+3 THIRD YEAR SIXTH SEMESTER
CORE-13
COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is counselling? Discuss the scope and purpose of counselling with the special reference to India.
- 2) Define counselling? Describe the characteristics of a good counsellor.
- 3) What is the role of ethics and value in counselling?
- 4) How can counsellors be educated and trained to become aware of ethics and values in counselling?
- 5) Discuss Freud's Psychoanalytic approach to counselling.
- 6) Discuss Humanistic approach to counselling.

- 7) What is the behavioural approach of counselling? Describe its goals and techniques.
- 8) Discuss the role of counsellor, goals and techniques of Rational Emotive Therapy.
- 9) Write down Indian constitution to counselling with special reference to Yoga and meditation.
- 10) Discuss about the types of initial interviews held in the counselling process.
- 11) What are the skills needed by a counsellor working in a counselling relationship?
- 12) How a counselling relationship is terminated? What do you mean by follow up?
- 13) What are the various factors influencing the process of counseling?
- 14) What is student counselling? Discuss the roles and activities of a student counsellor.
- 15) What is family life cycle? Discuss about its stages?
- 16) Discuss the processes of marriage and family counselling.
- 17) What is rehabilitation counselling? Discuss the role and functions of a rehabilitation counsellor.
- 18) How HIV and AIDS activities can be benefited by the counselling process? Discuss.
- 19) Briefly describe the role of a counsellor in preventing alcohol and drug abuse.
- 20) Discuss how counselling can help the persons with suicidal tendencies and victims of harassment and violence?

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define counselling.
- 2) What is the purpose of counselling?
- 3) What are the major areas of counselling?
- 4) What is the difference between counselling and psychotherapy?

- 5) What are the broad stages of counselling process?
- 6) Mention the factors that influence counselling process.
- 7) What is client initiated interview?
- 8) What do you mean by Person Centered Counselling?
- 9) What is "accent" in a counselling interview?
- 10) What do you mean by "Empathy" in a counselling process?
- 11) Mention any two qualities of effective counsellor.
- 12) What is "Ethics"?
- 13) What is morality?
- 14) What is Freud's view on human nature?
- 15) What is the role of counsellor according to humanistic perspective?
- 16) Who are the founders of existential counselling and what do they suggest?
- 17) What is the main focus on cognitive counselling theories?
- 18) What is behavioural counselling?
- 19) Mention some skills needed by the counsellor when working in a counselling relationship.
- 20) What is 'transference' in a counselling process?
- 21) What is 'counter transference' in a counselling process?
- 22) What do you mean by 'follow up' in a counselling process?
- 23) What is the aim of student counselling?
- 24) What is the aim of elementary school counselling?
- 25) What is the main focus of middle school counsellor?

- 26) What is the family life cycle?
- 27) What are the stages of family life cycle?
- 28) What do you mean by rehabilitation counselling?
- 29) What is the role of counsellor in preventing alcohol and drug abuse?

+3 THIRD YEAR SIXTH SEMESTER
CORE-14
POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define positive psychology? Discuss the historical roots of positive psychology.
- 2) State the goals of positive psychology. Describe the role of positive emotion, individual traits and subjective experience in positive psychology.
- 3) Discuss the contribution of Martin Seligman to positive psychology.
- 4) Who is Albert Bandura? What is his contribution to positive psychology?
- 5) Briefly discuss the contributions of Carol Dweck and Abraham Maslow to positive psychology?
- 6) What is flow? Discuss the components of flow.

- 7) Define flow. Discuss the conditions and mechanisms of flow.
- 8) What is flow? What are the positive and negative consequences of flow experience?
- 9) What do you mean by happiness? Discuss the nature and sources of happiness.
- 10) Briefly Discuss about the set point theory, life- satisfaction theory and affective state theories of happiness.
- 11) What are the precursors to positive psychology? Discuss with special emphasis on character strength, altruism, hope and optimism.
- 12) What is resilience? What are the methods to promote resilience?
- 13) Discuss the ways in which hope and optimism can be increased.
- 14) What is the meaning of well being? What do the well - being model propose?
- 15) Discuss the factors affecting well-being.
- 16) Discuss the ways through which well being can be promoted among people.
- 17) How do strength, optimism and self - direction help to increase positivity? Discuss.
- 18) Discuss how purpose of life can be created and fulfilled.
- 19) Discuss how gratitude and mindfulness can be developed to promote positivity.
- 20) How do yoga, meditation and spirituality help to develop positive behaviour? Discuss.
- 21) How do building social, emotional and spiritual relationships help to strengthen positivity among people?

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define Positive Psychology.
- 2) What do you mean by positive emotion?

- 3) Name some common positive emotion.
- 4) What are the positive individual traits?
- 5) Who is Martin Seligman?
- 6) What is learned happiness according to Seligman?
- 7) Expand PERMA as per Martin Seligman?
- 8) What is Albert Bandura's views on self-efficacy?
- 9) What is mindset? Who popularised the term?
- 10) What is fixed mindset and growth mindset?
- 11) Who coined the term Positive psychology?
- 12) What do you mean by flow?
- 13) Mention some benefits of flow?
- 14) Mention some factors that accompany the experience of flow?
- 15) What are the conditions of flow?
- 16) What is happiness?
- 17) Mention some sources of happiness?
- 18) What does set point theory of happiness propose?
- 19) What are affective state theories of emotion all about?
- 20) What is Altruism?
- 21) What is resilience?
- 22) What do you mean by subjective well-being?
- 23) What do Well being models emphasize?
- 24) Mention some factors that affect well being.

25) How can optimism be increased?

+3 THIRD YEAR SIXTH SEMESTER

DSE - III

**CONTEMPORARY APPLIED
PSYCHOLOGY**

GROUP A

LONG QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define community psychology. Discuss the field of community psychology.
- 2) Explain the concept of community psychology. What is its goal? Discuss.
- 3) Define social changes. Discuss different effective strategies for social change.
- 4) What do you understand by social changes? Discuss the role of human factor in social change.

- 5) What is community consciousness? Discuss the role of community psychology in arousing community consciousness.
- 6) Define social change. Discuss in detail the social change through social action.
- 7) What is social action? Discuss the different methods of social action in social work.
- 8) Explain the concept of social action. Discuss its nature and scope.
- 9) What is group work? Describe the fundamental roles that groups play in our life?
- 10) Summarise the key functions that group provide for us in our lives.
- 11) Define social action. Discuss the objectives and scope of social action?
- 12) Discuss the relationship between social change and development?
- 13) "Small group can power big change", Discuss?
- 14) Elaborate the concept of social action. Discuss the nature and scope of social action?
- 15) Define rehabilitation. Discuss the role of psychologist in rehabilitation.
- 16) Define rehabilitation. Discuss the rehabilitation of mentally-challenged person?
- 17) Define rehabilitation. Discuss the rehabilitation of physically-challenged person?
- 18) Describe the steps taken by psychologist to rehabilitate socially challenged persons.
- 19) Explain in details the primary rehabilitation programme for fostering positive health.
- 20) What is secondary prevention? Explain the role of secondary prevention in early detection and treatment?
- 21) What are the modes of tertiary prevention? Discuss.
- 22) Who are disadvantaged? Discuss the social and physical consequences of disadvantage.
- 23) Explain the cultural and economic consequences of disadvantaged group.

- 24) Discuss the various reasons of lower academic achievement of deprived group children.
- 25) Explain the different strategies to educate and motivate the disadvantaged.
- 26) Discuss the psychological consequences of development of information technology and human psyche.
- 27) Discuss the role of psychologists in the present scenario of IT.
- 28) Define achievement motivation. Discuss the relationship between achievement motivation and economic development.
- 29) Define entrepreneurship. Explain the characteristics of entrepreneurial behaviour.
- 30) Explain consumer right and consumer awareness.

GROUP B

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- 1) Define community Psychology.
- 2) Distinguish between community psychology and clinical psychology.
- 3) What is social change?
- 4) What is social energy?
- 5) What is group work?
- 6) What is the aim of social group work?
- 7) Why small groups are used in social action?
- 8) Distinguish between change - Resistant people and change - prone people.
- 9) What is social action?
- 10) What are the objectives of social action?
- 11) What are the strategies of prevention used in public health?
- 12) What is primary prevention?

- 13) What is secondary prevention?
- 14) What is tertiary prevention?
- 15) State the meaning of rehabilitation.
- 16) What do you understand by physically challenged persons?
- 17) Who are mentally challenged?
- 18) Who are socially challenged?
- 19) What do you understand by disadvantaged?
- 20) What is deprivation?
- 21) Differentiate between relative and absolute deprivation.
- 22) What is prolonged deprivation?
- 23) What are the visible consequences of disadvantage?
- 24) Mention two revolutionary effects of IT on Organisation.
- 25) What is cyber neurosis?
- 26) What is nAch?
- 27) What is entrepreneurship?
- 28) What do you understand by consumer rights?
- 29) What is consumer awareness?
- 30) What is social development?

+3 THIRD YEAR SIXTH SEMESTER
DSE - IV
RESEARCH PROJECT