2021-22

Time - 3 hours

Full Marks - 60

Answer **all groups** as per instructions.
Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

GROUP – A

1. Fill in the blanks. (<u>all</u>) [1 × 8

    (a) A _variable_ is a characteristic on condition that changes or has different values for different individuals.

    (b) A _cumulative_ frequency distribution shows how many cases lie below the upper limit of each class interval.

    (c) The _Mean_ is an average score around which all the scores lie.

    (d) The inter-quartile range is the distance between the first and _third_ quartiles.

    (e) A _normal distribution (NPC)_ is a theoretical distribution. It is based on a population of infinite number of cases.

    (f) _Correlation_ is concerned with describing the degree of linear relationship between two or more paired variables between two or more sets of data.

(g) The __First__ step in hypothesis testing is to make a pre-diction about the population parameter.

(h) Separation of a variance ascribable to one group of causes from the variance ascribable to the other groups known as __ANOVA__

GROUP – B

2. Write notes on <u>any eight</u> of the following within three sentences each. [1½ × 8

(a) Interval scale

(b) Ogive

(c) State the formulae of mean

(d) Concept of variability

(e) Concept of NPC

(f) Correlation

(g) Hypothesis testing

(h) Purpose of ANOVA

(i) Scope of Statistics

(j) Frequency polygon

GROUP – C

3. Write notes on <u>any eight</u> of the following within 75 words each. [2 × 8

(a) Sample and population

(b) Distinction between Bar diagram and Histogram

(c) Characteristics of the median

(d) Merits of standard deviation

(e) Kurtosis

(f) Characteristics of correlation

(g) Null hypothesis and Alternate hypothesis

(h) One-way ANOVA

(i) Continuous variable

(j) Concept of mode

GROUP – D

Answer all questions within 500 words each.

4. What is measurement ? Describe the characteristics of different scales of measurement. [6

OR

Place the following set of scores in a frequency distribution table and draw a polygon showing the distribution of scores.

Scores : 4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 6, 5, 4, 5, 5, 3, 1, 6

5. The heights of 100 trees in cm are given in the following table. Find the mean height of the trees.

[6

Height in cm	Frequency
65-70	4
60-65	10
55-60	8
50-55	12
45-50	10
40-45	20
35-40	16
30-35	12
25-30	8
	N = 100

OR

Compute quartile deviation (Q.D.) for the following distribution :

Scores	Frequency
75-79	2
70-74	4
65-69	12
60-64	10
55-59	7
50-54	5
	N = 40

6. What is Normal Probability Curve (NPC) ? Discuss its properties.

[6

OR

Find out the rank order co-efficient of correlation between the two sets of marks of ten students given below :

Marks in Psy. : 50   60   40   53   46   42   41   42   50   55

Marks in Soc. : 35   35   20   36   30   28   28   30   35   33

7. Apply 't-test' to the following data and interpret the results :   [6

Group-A :   25   20   27   30   32   38

Group-B :   20   25   30   35   40   45   50

OR

State the conditions appropriate for the use of analysis of variance. The following scores on an anxiety questionnaire were obtained by three groups of students, each group having five subjects.

Subjects	Groups		
	I	II	III
1	8	10	5
2	10	11	8
3	7	8	6
4	6	12	4
5	4	9	7

Apply one way ANOVA and find out whether the three groups differ significantly from one another with regard to their anxiety scores.

US-III-Psy.- C – 5

2020

Full Marks – 60

Time – 3 Hours

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Answer all questions.

1. Fill in the blanks and answer in one word of the followings: [8 × 1

   (a) In the functions of statistics, making inferences is called ————.

   (b) The height of ordinates at $z = \pm 1d$ is ————.

   (c) When a constant is added to individual scores, the mean ———— by constant.

   (d) If the effect of one factor on the dependent variable depends on the levels of the second factor, then there is an ———— between the two factors.

   (e) Name the term by which all the scores in a given interval are represented ?

   (f) Name the term which states the distance between the first and third quartiles ?

   (g) Name the term which provides a measure of the discrepancy between expected and observed frequencies ?

   (h) Name the hypothesis which states that $m_1 - m_2 = 0$?

   [Cont...

2. **Answer any Eight within two / three sentences each.** $[8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$

   (a) What is inferential statistics ?
   (b) Define interval scale.
   (c) What is an ogive ?
   (d) What is a crude mode ?
   (e) What do you mean by measures of variability ?
   (f) What do you mean by Skewness ?
   (g) What is a positive correlation ?
   (h) Write the equation for Chi-square test.
   (i) What is sampling error ?
   (j) Why we use ANOVA insteat of 't' test ? Explain.

3. **Answers any Eight of the following and the answer should be within 75 words maximum.** $[8 \times 2$

   (a) Define categorical variable with examples.
   (b) Define continuous variable with examples.
   (c) Describe the characteristics of Median.
   (d) Distinguish between a quarter and a quartile.
   (e) Disucss the advantages of standard deviation.
   (f) Write briefly the application of NPC.
   (g) What is a contingency table ?
   (h) What do you mean by critical region ?
   (i) Define the term 'degrees of freedom'.
   (j) Distinguish between one-way and two-way ANOVA.

[Cont...

4. What is statistics ? State and explain the different types of variables. $|6$

   OR

   Place the following scores in a frequency distribution table by using in clusive method of grouping and draw a polygon by using its frequencies.

86	67	72	83	56	61	92	67	76	75
63	69	66	89	98	74	88	59	61	43
94	63	76	73	74	78	83	94	53	81
85	49	68	47	69	78	83	58	73	77
82	67	74	71	51	84	67	64	72	72

5. What do you mean by measures of central tendency ? Explain the different characteristics of mean. $|6$

   OR

   Compute the variance (s^2) and standard deviation (s) from the following frequency distribution by short method.

Class Interval	Frequency
45 – 50	2
40 – 45	2
35 – 40	5
30 – 35	7
25 – 30	3
20 – 25	1
	$N = 20$

[Cont...

6. What is Normal Probability Curve (NPC) ? Describe the general characteristics of NPC.   [6

OR

Find out the coefficient of correlation between the scores in Psychology and Sociology of 10 students given below :

Students –	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Psychology –	50	60	55	65	75	70	75	80	90	80
Sociology –	60	60	55	60	75	80	80	80	85	85

7. What is Type – I and Type – II error ? Discuss the steps involved in hypothesis testing.   [6

OR

Following are the scores in a reasoning test, secured by four groups of students, each group consisting 5 students. Apply one-way ANOVA and find out whether the four groups differ significantly from one another.

Group – 1	Group – 2	Group – 3	Group – 4
6	8	4	12
7	9	5	13
4	6	2	8
8	10	6	7
5	7	3	10

❏ ❏ ❏

MPC (A)

2021

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hrs

The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks

Answer All questions

1. Fill in the blanks and answer in one word of the followings: [1×8

   (a) A person's IQ score is come under_____ variable.

   (b) The mean of 4 scores is 10, if we multiplied by 2 to each score, the new mean will be_____.

   (c) The average squared deviation has been named as_____in statistics.

   (d) In normal or mesokurtic curve amount of kurtosis is_____.

   (e) In which method of classification ensures continuity between two successive classes ?

   (f) Which type of data is very much useful for calculating mode ?

   (g) From which graph we can easily read the percentile rank and percentile point of a score ?

   (h) Name the statistics which tells us to what extent two-things are related ?

2. Answer any Eight within two to three sentences each:
[8×1.5

(a) Define continuous variable

(b) What is relative frequency distribution ?

(c) Define percentile rank.

(d) Write any two uses of mean.

(e) Write any two properties of median

(f) Define average deviation.

(g) What is kurtosis ?

(h) Define non-linear relationship.

(i) What do you mean by goodness of fit test ?

(j) What is type-II errors ?

3. Answer any Eight of the following within 75 words each:
[8×2

(a) Describe inferential statistics.

(b) Discuss the interval and ratio scale of measurement

(c) What do you mean by Ogive ?

(d) Describe the characteristics of mean.

(e) What do you mean by co-efficient of variation ?

(f) Describe skewness.

(g) Discuss the characteristics of correlation.

(h) Define Chi-square with its applications.

(i) What do you mean by confidence interval ?

(j) What is analysis of variance ?

4. Define statistics. Distinguish between descriptive and inferential statistics with examples. [6

OR

Tabulate the following scores into a frequency distribution table by exclusive method and draw a histogram by its frequencies:

56 58 66 33 37 54 64 59 33 47

49 54 29 57 34 59 57 59 38 32

28 44 83 65 49 68 62 55 56 51

22 42 70 45 49 48 60 67 49 33

36 52 50 42 52 78 72 62 46 43

5. The percentage of marks secured by 50 students in Psychology is given in the following table. Find the mean, median and mode of the student's marks in Psychology. [6

Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
F	1	2	3	6	8	12	10	6	2

OR

What is measures of variability ? Explain different measures of variability.

6. Define Normal Probability Curve(NPC). Discuss how skewness and kurtosis diverge from NPC ? [6

OR

A researcher is interested to know if Sociology. Psychology and Economics are equally popular in

the college. He randomly selected 120 new entrants to the college and asked them to choose one of these three subjects. The responses in terms of frequencies are given below. From these data can the researcher conclude that all the three subjects are equally popular?

Subject	Sociology	Psychology	Economics
Frequency	40	60	20

$N=20$

7. The following scores were obtained from a 'control' and an 'experimental' groups of rats. Evaluate the significance of the difference between the means: [6

Control Gr. 11 11 10 12 8 15 10 8 10 8

Exp. Gr.   4 4 8 9 12 15 3 13 9 9

OR

What is analysis of variance ? Explain in detail about various components of one-way ANOVA.

☐ ☐ ☐

M-50

2021-22

Time - 3 hours

Full Marks - 60

*Answer **all groups** as per instructions.*
Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

GROUP – A

1. Fill in the blanks. (<u>all</u>) [1 × 8

(a) <u>Independent</u> *variable* factor in an experiment can be systematically varied by the researcher.

(b) <u>Self-esteem</u> refers to a person's evaluation of his or her ability.

(c) _____ is the lasting evaluation of various aspects of the social world.

(d) <u>Social Norms</u> are rules within a group indicating how its members should or should not behave.

(e) <u>Transformational leader</u> leaders induce high levels of loyalty, respect and admiration among their followers.

(f) <u>Egoarm, self interest</u> refers to exclusive concern with one's own personal welfare.

P.T.O.

[2]

Frustration - aggression

(g) _____ hypothesis refers to the suggestion that frustration is a very powerful determinant of aggression.

Reference group

(h) _____ is any group other than the one to which individuals perceive themes.

GROUP – B

2. Answer any eight of the following questions within three sentences each. [1½ × 8

(a) Define Social Psychology.

(b) Define questionnaire method of Social Psychology.

(c) Define persuasion

(d) What is meant by the realistic conflict theory ?

(e) What is meant by social loafing ?

(f) Define charismatic leaders.

(g) What is meant by the bystanders effect ?

(h) Define the frustration-aggression hypothesis.

(i) What is meant by hostile aggression bias ?

(j) What is meant by self-presentation ?

[3]

GROUP – C

3. Answer any eight of the following questions within 75 words each. [2 × 8

(a) Write about the nature and goal of Social Psychology.

(b) What is meant by impression formation ? Elaborate.

(c) What is meant by attitude ? How can attitude be measured ?

(d) What is meant by reverse discrimination ?

(e) What is meant by group ? Discuss the functions of group.

(f) Write about the trait approach to leadership.

(g) Under what condition does a bystander helps a person in need ?

(h) What is meant by aggression ? How can it be controlled ? Discuss.

(i) What is meant by group cohesiveness ?

(j) What are the components of altruistic personality ? Discuss.

GROUP – D

Answer all questions within 500 words each.

4. Discuss the observation method pointing out its advantages and disadvantages. [6

OR

What is meant by social cognition ? Discuss the different components of self-concepts.

5. Discuss how attitudes are formed. [6

OR

Discuss the origins of prejudice.

6. Discuss the relationship between group and task performance citing different theories. [6

OR

What is meant by leadership ? Discuss the functions of leaders.

7. What is meant by pro-social behaviour ? Discuss the situational determinant of pro-social behaviour. [6

OR

Elaborate the social learning approach of aggression.

2020

Full Marks – 60

Time – 3 Hours

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Answer all questions.

1. Fill in the blanks and answer in one word of the followings: [8 × 1

   (a) Controlled condition is a condition found in ———— method.

   (b) Method of submated Rating developed by ————.

   (c) Prejudice is derived from the Lain Word ————.

   (d) A group consits of more than ———— person.

   (e) For measuring public opinion ———— method is used.

   (f) Family is the example of ———— group.

   (g) Face to fac interchange of verbal activities is found in ———— technique.

   (h) When one individual has highly positive and favourable opinion about oneself it is called ————.

[2]

2. Answer any Eight quesions. The answer should be within two to three sentences maximum.

[8 × 1½

(a) Limitations of interview technique.

(b) Goal of social psychology.

(c) What is the role of culture in aggression ?

(d) What is called reference group.

(e) Explain roleplaying.

(f) Explain about gender prejudice.

(g) Explain interdependent interaction.

(h) Describe about Laissez faire leader.

(i) What is positive thinking.

(j) Explain helping nature.

3. Answers any Eight questions. The answer should be within 75 words maximum. [8 × 2

(a) Write about interview method.

(b) Explain formal and informal group.

(c) Describe various types of aggression.

(d) Explain the social distance scale of Bogardus.

(e) What is group cohesiveness.

(f) Explain sterotype with example.

(g) Describe the nature of authoritarian leader.

(h) Explain social loafing.

(i) Write about self presentation.

(j) Explain the role of trait in aggression.

[Cont...

[3]

4. Describe the observation method in social psychology. [6

OR

Explain self presentation with examples.

5. Write about various characteristics of attitude. [6

OR

Explain various methods to reduce prejudice.

6. Explain various components for the structure of a group. [6

OR

Describe various functions of a leader.

7. Describe various determinants of prosocial behaviour. [6

OR

Describe various methods of prevention and control of aggressive behaviour.

❏ ❏ ❏

M – 50

MPC(A)

2021

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hrs

The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks

Answer All questions

1. Fill in the blanks and answer in one word of the following: [1×8

(a) Social · Psychology basically deals· with____interaction which not involved face to face contacts.

(b) Cognition refers to one's ____process.

(c) The components of attitude are cognitive,____and behavioural.

(d) Discrimination is the behavioural manifestation of____.

(e) Which method is the most scientific and objective of all the methods used in Social Psychology ?

(f) What influences perceptions and judgements of social objects ?

(g) Which persons are the assets of a society ?

(h) Which behaviours are the actions that are intended to cause injury and anxiety to others ?

2. Answer any Eight of the following. Each answer should be within two to three sentences. [8×1½

(a) Define Social Psychology according to Ottoklienberg.

(b) What is self concept ?

(c) What is behavioural component of attitude ?

(d) Define Prejudice.

(e) What is social categorization ?

(f) Define Stereotyes.

(g) What is group morals ?

(h) What do you mean by authoritarian leader ?

(i) Define Pro-social behaviour.

(j) What is intrapunitive aggression ?

3. Answer any Eight of the following. Each answer should be within 75 words: [8×2

(a) Write the advantages and limitations of questionnaire method.

(b) Discuss different types of self concept and its development.

(c) Describe the functions of attitude.

(d) Describe the Sociological and Psychological determinants of prejudice.

(e) What do you mean by group structure ?

(f) Define social loafing with examples.

(g) Describe about the democratic leader.

(h) Discuss the determinants of pro-social behaviour.

(i) Describe the social determinants of aggression.

(j) Describe the different measures to prevent and control aggression.

4. Define Social Psychology. Discuss the nature and goal of Social Psychology.   [6

OR

What is social cognition ? Explain the process of impression formation.

5. What is attitude ? Discuss the nature and formation of social attitude.   [6

OR

What is nature of prejudice ? Discuss in detail the methods used to reduce prejudice.

6. Define group. Describe different functions of group.   [6

OR

Define the term 'leadership' Discuss the approaches developed to explain leader effectiveness.

7. What is pro-social behaviour ? Discuss different characteristics of pro-social behaviour.   [6

OR

What is aggression ? Critically examine the Frustration-Aggression hypothesis of Miller and Dollard.

□ □ □

2020

Full Marks – 60

Time – 3 Hours

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.
Answer all questions.

1. Fill in the blanks and answer in one word of the followings: [8 × 1

   (a) The physical environment of the earth help living organism to ——— and exist.

   (b) Behaviour is the internally coordinated responses of ——— organisms to internal and external stimuli.

   (c) The ——— is a network of interactions among organisms, between organisms and their environment.

   (d) Abiotic component involves the ——— elements in material cycles.

   (e) Who proposed the term 'ecology' for the first time ?

   (f) Name the behaviour that can reduce environmental pollution in a constructive and positive manner.

(g) Which ecology deals with the life history, population growth, behaviour etc. in a single species ?

(h) Name the river on which Tehri dam is constructed ?

2. **Answer any Eight of the following. The answer should be within two to three sentences .**

[8 × 1½]

(a) What do you mean by environment ?

(b) Define the term 'noise'.

(c) Define the term 'population explosion'.

(d) What is pro-environmental behaviour ?

(e) What do you mean by energy depletion ?

(f) Define ecosystem.

(g) What do you mean by Psychological adaptation ?

(h) What is ecological anthropology ?

(i) What do you mean by social environment ?

(j) Define the term 'environmental deprivation'.

3. **Answers any Eight questions. The answer should be within 75 words each.** [8 × 2]

(a) Define deep ecology.

(b) Discuss the measures of controlling air pollution.

(c) Write the adverse effects of crowding.

(d) What is acid rain and how it is formed ?

(e) Write the impact of global warming.

(f) Discuss the abiotic factors of the ecosystem.

(g) Discuss the strategies of acculturation.

(h) Discuss the roots of eco-cultural approach.

(i) Discuss the methods used for assessment of environmental impact.

(j) Write the consequences of polluted environment.

4. Define environment. Describe the existing approach on man-environment relationship. [6

OR

Define behaviour. Discuss briefly the influence of Physical environment on human behaviour.

5. What do you mean by ecology ? Describe how global warming is responsible for climate change ? [6

OR

Define ecosystem. Discuss various strategies for sustainable development.

6. What is Psychological approaches to environment ? Explain the theoritical basis of biosocial Psychology of Dawson. [6

OR

What is ecological system theory ? Write a critical note on ecological system approach of Bronfenbrenner.

7. What is environmental assessment ? Write a brief note on the socio-psychological dimensions of environmental impact. [6

OR

What do you mean by social movement ? Write a brief note on the historical roots of Chipko movement.

☐ ☐ ☐

M –50

2021

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hrs

The figure in the right hand margin indicate marks

Answer All questions

1. Fill in the blanks and answer in one word of the following: [1×8

(a) Behaviour is an action of the____that changes its relationship to its environment and surrounding.

(b) Pollution is a part of environmental____

(c) Global warming refers to the ____warming of the Earth's climate system.

(d) Gaia hypothesis was formulated by____.

(e) Which components of an eco-system can be devided into two groups ?

(f) Name the Psychological who proposed field theory approach ?

(g) How many environmental systems have identified by Bronfen Brenner in Ecological system approach ?

(h) In which day of the year, the world environmental day is observed ?

2. Answer any Eight of the following. Each answer should be within TWO to THREE sentences:[8×1½

(a) What is an ecological environment ?

(b) What is shallow ecology ?

(c) What is an air pollutant ?

(d) Define the term 'Crowding'.

(e) Define green house effect.

(f) What do you mean by abiotic components ?

(g) What do you mean by sustainable development ?

(h) What is acculturation ?

(i) What is Exo system ?

(j) What do you mean by social movement ?

3. Answer any Eight of the following. Each answer should be within 75 words: [8×2

(a) Discuss the major components of man environment relationship.

(b) Discuss the adverse effects of noise pollution.

(c) Explain different causes of population explosion.

(d) Define energy depletion and its cause.

(e) Discuss the mechanism of green house effect.

(f) Explain about common property resources.

(g) Discuss about acculturation process.

(h) Discuss briefly the field theory approach to environment.

(i) Discuss the basic view of Bronfen on ecological system approach.

(j) Discuss the historical roots of Chipko movement.

4. What is Gaia hypothesis ? How it is related to Earth ? [6

OR

[Contd.

Define Pollution. Explain how different components of physical environment are polluted ?

5. What is Pro-environmental behaviour ? How pro-environmental behaviour can be developed ?

OR

What is acculturation ? Discuss the models and effects of acculturation.

6. What is eco-cultural approach ? Discuss the process, functions and development of this approach. [6

OR

What is ecological approach ? Describe the Barker's work on ecological Psychology.

7. Define environmental deprivation. Discuss the role of individuals in preventing environmental deprivation. [6

OR

Define social movement. Describe in detail about the Narmada movement.

□ □ □

M-50

2020

Full Marks - 60

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Answer the following by fill in the blanks or one word answer : 1 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କିମ୍ବା ଗୋଟିଏ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଲେଖ :

i) Temperature is in _____ scale of measurement.

ତାପମାତ୍ରା ହେଉଛି _____ ମାପକର ନିଦ୍ଧାରଣ ।

ii) Interval scale of measurement is better than _____ and _____ scale.

ମାପକର ଅନ୍ତରାଳ ମାପନୀ ହେଉଛି _____ ଓ _____ ମାପକଠାରୁ ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ ।

iii) _____ is represented in the x-axis for the construction of polygon from a group frequency data.

ସମୂହ ବାରମ୍ବାରତା ଉପାତ୍ତରୁ ବହୁଭୁଜ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ X ଅକ୍ଷରେ _____ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ କରାଯାଏ ।

iv) What is the median of the 1st 23 natural numbers ?

ପ୍ରଥମ ୨୩ଗୋଟି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ମଧ୍ୟମା ?

v) If standard deviation of a set of data is 5.5 the variance of the data is _____.

ଯଦି ଉପାତ୍ତ ସେଟ୍‌ର ମାନକ ବିଚ୍ୟୁତି ୫.୫ହୁଏ ତାହେଲେ ଉପାତ୍ତର ଘନତା _____

vi) _____ % of the area of NPC lies between ±3z.

±3z. ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରସାମାନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟତା ବକ୍ରର _____ ପ୍ରତିଶତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।

vii) What is the value of correlation coefficient if $\sum D^2 = 55$ and N = 10.

ଯଦି $\sum D^2 = 55$ ଓ N = 10 ତାହେଲେ ସହସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଗୁଣାଙ୍କର ମୂଲ୍ୟ _____ ।

viii) What is the formula for calculating chisquare value from a contigency table ?

ଆସଙ୍ଗ ତାଲିକାରୁ କାଇବର୍ଗର ପରିମାଣ ପରିଗଣନା କରିବାର ସୂତ୍ର କ'ଣ ?

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following in two or three sentences each: $1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ଦୁଇ କିମ୍ବା ତିନି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

i) Define discrete variable.

ଅସଂଲଗ୍ନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତୀର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

ii) Write the characteristics of ratio scale other than the characteristics of interval scale.

ଅନ୍ତରାଳ ମାପନୀ ଗୁଣାବଳୀ ବ୍ୟତୀତ କ୍ରମିକ ମାପକର ଗୁଣାବଳୀ ଲେଖ ।

iii) Write about two uses of the median.

ମଧ୍ୟମାନର ଦୁଇଗୋଟି ଉପଯୋଗିତା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଲେଖ ।

iv) Define variability.

ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଶୀତଳତାର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

v) Write the nature of a Positively skewed NPC.

ପ୍ରସମାନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟତା ବକ୍ରର ଧନାତ୍ମକ ବୈଷମ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଲେଖ ।

vi) Why it is called product moment correlation ?

କାହିଁକି ଏହାକୁ ଗୁଣନ ଆଧୁର୍ଭ ସହସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

vii) What is meant by independent ranking in correlation ?

ସହସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ?

viii) What is Type I ?

ପ୍ରଥମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ତ୍ରୁଟି କ'ଣ ?

ix) When you are supposed to apply dependent sample t-test ?

ପରାଶ୍ରିତ ନମୁନା 't' ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ କେଉଁ ସମୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ?

x) What is interaction effect of ANOVA ?

ପ୍ରସରଣ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣର ପାରସ୍ପାରିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ କ'ଣ ?

Part-III

3. Answer any *eight* of the following within 75 words each. 2×8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଗୋଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଲେଖ :

i) What is frequency distribution of data ?

ଉପାତ୍ତର ବାରମ୍ବାରତା ପରିବଣ୍ଟନ କ'ଣ ?

ii) Why zero frequency classes are added at the end while constructing a polygon ?

ବହୁଭୁଜ ଅଙ୍କନ କରିବା ସମୟରେ କାହିଁକି ପରିଶେଷରେ ଶୂନ ବାରମ୍ବାରତା ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ସଂଯୋଗ କରାଯାଏ ?

iii) Findout the mode of the data when mean is '44' and median is '43'.

ଯଦି ମାଧ୍ୟମାନ୍ୟ ଓ ମଧ୍ୟମା 43 ଟା ହେଲେ ମୋଡର ଫଳାଫଳ ଦର୍ଶାଅ ।

iv) Write the formula to findout combined mean of four different means.

ଚାରିଗୋଟି ମାଧମାନ୍ୟର ମିଳିତ ମାଧମାନ୍ୟ ବାହାର କରିବାର ସୂତ୍ର ଲେଖ ।

v) Write two uses of standard deviations.

ମାନଙ୍କ ବିଚ୍ୟୁତିର ଦୁଇଗୋଟି ଉପକାରିତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଲେଖ ।

vi) What is meant by asymptotic characteristics of NPC ?

ପ୍ରସମାନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ଭାବତା ବକ୍ରର ଅନନ୍ତସ୍ପର୍ଶୀ ଗୁଣାବଳୀ କ'ଣ ?

vii) What is meant by negative correlation ?

ନକାରା ସହସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝାଏ ?

viii) Define alterative hypothesis.

ବିକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

ix) What is the relationship between level of significance and type - II error ?

ସାର୍ଥକତା ସ୍ତର ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପ୍ରକାର ତ୍ରୁଟି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଂପର୍କ କ'ଣ ?

x) What constitutes the error variance in one way Anova ?

ଏକଦା ପ୍ରସରଣ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣରେ କ'ଣ ତ୍ରୁଟି ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ଗଠନ କରେ ?

Part-IV

Answer the followings in 500 words :

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଲେଖ :

4. a) What is level of measurement ? Describe the characteristics of the four levels of measurement.   6

ମାପକରଣର ସ୍ତର କ'ଣ ? ଚାରିଗୋଟି ମାପକରଣ ସ୍ତରର ଗୁଣାବଳୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Prepare a group frequency distribution from the data given below with I = 7 and CI beginning with 14-20, 21-27.

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଦତ୍ତ ସାରଣୀରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ I = 7 ଓ CI ବର୍ଗ ବିରାମର ଆରମ୍ଭ ୧୪-୨୦, ୨୧-୨୭ କୁ ନେଇ ବାରମ୍ବାରତା ପରିବର୍ତନ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କର ।

17	32	42	18	60	25	48	15	61	
41	27	32	17	22	26	40	47	33	
70	16	48	50	67	65	69	44	50	21
42	21	72	32	58	17	45	48	51	63

5. a) What are the different measures of variability ? Discuss the specific uses of each of the measures. 6

ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଶୀଳତାର ବିଭିନ୍ ମାପକଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ? ପ୍ରତି ମାପକର ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଉପଯୋଗିତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାକର ।

OR

b) Compute the Quartile deviation for the following distribution.

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ଚତୁର୍ଥ ବିଚ୍ୟୁତି ପରିଗଣନା କର ।

Class	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
frequency	4	5	7	9	11

	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70
	8	7	4	3	2

6. a) What is Normal probability curve ? Discuss the uses of nomal probability curve ? 6

ପ୍ରସାମାନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟତା ବକ୍ର କ'ଣ ? ଏହାର ଉପଯୋଗିତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Find out the correlation between the following sets of scores.

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଦୁଇ ଫଳାଙ୍କ ବିନ୍ୟାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ସହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଦର୍ଶାଅ ।

X	26	30	32	32	30	32	31	35	37	41
Y	12	15	24	18	18	20	22	20	18	24

7. a) Calculate the t-value for the following scores obtained by same girls respectively in 1st and 2nd semester test. 6

ଗୋଟିଏ ବାଳିକା ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧବାର୍ଷିକ ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ହାସଲ କରିଥିବା ଫଳାଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା 't' ର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କର ।

1st	17	21	23	26	27	25	24	28	21	21
2nd	15	18	27	21	19	23	25	23	18	20

OR

b) What is Two-way Anova ? Discuss the nature of variables and sources of variance in Two way Anova.

ଦ୍ଵିମୁଖୀ ପ୍ରସରଣ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କ'ଣ ? ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପ୍ରକୃତି ଓ ଭିନ୍ନତାର ଉପୁଭିଷ୍ଣ୍ଟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

□□

2020

Full Marks - 60

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

1. Answer the following by fill in the blanks or one word answer : 1 × 8

   ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କିମ୍ବା ଗୋଟିଏ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଲେଖ :

   i) Social psychology is _____ in nature.

   ସାମାଜିକ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରକୃତି _____ ଅଟେ ।

   ii) _____ variable is systematically varied by the experimenter.

   _____ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସୁବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥିତ ଭାବରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିବିଧ ହୁଏ ।

   iii) The concept of self serving bias was introduced by _____.

   ସ୍ୱସେବୀ ପୂର୍ବାଗ୍ରହ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ _____ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

   iv) Attitudes are not _____.

   ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି _____ ନୁହେଁ ।

   v) As group size increses, cooperation _____.

   ଗୋଷ୍ଠିର ଆକାର ବଢ଼ିଲେ, ସହଯୋଗ _____

   vi) Tokenism is a _____ form of discrimination.

   ଉଦ୍ୟମ ହେଉଛି ପକ୍ଷପାତିତାର _____ ପ୍ରକାର ।

   vii) _____ is used interchangeably with altruism.

   _____ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି ନିଃସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପରତାର ବିନିମେୟ ।

   viii) _____ is the tendency to over react emotionally to frustration.

   ନୈରାଶକୁ ଆବେଗ ପ୍ରବଣ ଭାବେ ତୀବ୍ର ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପ୍ରକୃତି ହେଉଛି _____ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following in two or three sentences each : 1½ × 8

   ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ଦୁଇ କିମ୍ବା ତିନି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

   i) Why social psychology is consider as a science ?

   କାହିଁକି ସାମାଜିକ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନକୁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଭାବରେ ଗଣାଯାଏ ?

   ii) What is survey method ?

   ସର୍ବେକ୍ଷଣ ପଦ୍ଧତି କ'ଣ ?

iii) What is self concept ?

ସ୍ୱପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କ'ଣ ?

iv) What do you mean by attribution style ?

ଗୁଣାରୋପ ଶୈଳୀ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝାଏ ?

v) What is intimidation ?

ଭୀତ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କ'ଣ ?

vi) Why is the study of attitude central to social psychology ?

ସାମାଜିକ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନରେ କାହିଁକି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ମନୋବୃତ୍ତିର ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରାଯାଏ ?

vii) What is recategorization ?

ପୁନଃ ସଂବର୍ଗୀକରଣ କ'ଣ ?

viii) What are the characteristics of group ?

ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଗୁଣାବଳୀ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

ix) What do you mean by diffusion of responsibility.

ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବିସ୍ତାର କହିଲେ ତୁମେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

x) What is obstructionism ?

ଅବରୋଧକାରୀ କ'ଣ ?

Part-III

3. Answer any **eight** of the following within 75 words each : 2 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

i) What are the merits of the observation method ?

ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀର ଉପକାରିତା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

ii) What are the factors influencing self-esteem ?

ସ୍ୱସମ୍ମାନକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରୁଥିବା କାରକଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

iii) How can be dissonance reduced ?

ବିସଂଗତି ହ୍ରାସ କିପରି କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ?

iv) What are the negative effects of Tokenism ?

ଉଦ୍ୟମର ନାକାରାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରଭାବଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

v) What are the functions of prejuidice ?

ବଦ୍ଧମୂଳ ଧାରଣାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

vi) How do reduce social loafing ?

ସାମାଜିକ ଲୋଫିଙ୍ଗକୁ କିପରି ହ୍ରାସ କରିହେବ ?

vii) Write the functions of a leader.

ଦଳପତିଙ୍କର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାବଳୀଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଲେଖ ।

viii) What is pluralistic ignorance ?

ବହୁମତ ଅଜ୍ଞାତ କ'ଣ ?

ix) What are the situational factors that enhance helping ?

ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ମନୋବୃଭିକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରୁଥିବା ପାରିପାର୍ଶ୍ୱିକ କାରକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

x) What is displaced aggression ?

ବିସ୍ଥାପିତ କ୍ରୋଧ କ'ଣ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each :

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶଢ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

4. a) Discuss the impact of schema on social cognition. 6

ସାମାଜିକ ସଞ୍ଜାନ ଉପରେ ମନୋକଞ୍ଚର ପ୍ରଭାବ ସମ୍ୱଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Describe the Kelley's theory of causal attribution.

କେଲିଙ୍କର କାରଣତା ଗୁଣାରୋପଣ ତଭ୍ର ସମ୍ୱଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

5. a) Describe the role of social learning in attitude formation. 6

ମନୋବୃଭି ଗଠନରେ ସାମାଜିକ ଶିକ୍ଷଣର ଭୂମିକା ସମ୍ୱଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) How to reduce prejuidice ? Explain it with examples.

ବଦ୍ଧମୂଳ ଧାରଣା କିପରି ହ୍ରାସ କରିହେବ ତାହା ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

6. a) How group affect individual performance ? Discuss it by using examples. 6

ଗୋଷ୍ଠି କିପରି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କୃତିକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରେ ତାହା ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

a) Who is a leader ? Describe the trait approach to leadership.

ଦଳପତି କିଏ ? ନେତୃତ୍ୱର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ଲକ୍ଷଣର ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

[7]

7. a) What is prosocial behaviour ? Describe the stages in the process of prosocial behaviour.   6

ସମାଜ ଅନୁକୂଳ ବ୍ୟବହାର କ'ଣ ? ସମାଜ ଅନୁକୂଳ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ତରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମୟରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Describe the techniques for controlling aggression.

ଆକ୍ରମଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ପଦ୍ଧତିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

□□

2020

Full Marks - 60

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Answer the following by fill in the blanks or one word answer :   1 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କିୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

i) _____ hypothesis proposes that biosphere and physical components of the earth are colsely intergrated to form a complex interacting system.

_____ ପରିକଳ୍ପନା ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଅନୁସାରେ ଏକ ଜଟିଳ ସମନ୍ଵିତ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଗଠନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ ଓ ପୃଥିବୀର ଭୌତିକ ଅଂଶ ଅଙ୍ଗାଙ୍ଗୀ ଭାବେ ଜଡ଼ିତ ।

ii) The belief that people hold about their environment is called environmental _____.

ଏହା ଏକ ଧାରଣା ଯେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପରିବେଶ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଧରିବା ଏକ ପରିବେଶ _____ ।

iii) Craving for male child is one of the reasons for population _____.

ପୁରୁଷ ଶିଶୁ ପାଇଁ ଲାଳସା ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା _____ ର ଏକ କାରଣ ଅଟେ ।

iv) The process by which radiation from atmosphere warms the earth surface is called _____.

ପୃଥିବୀ ପୃଷ୍ଠକୁ ଉତ୍ତପ୍ତ କରୁଥିବା ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳ ବିକିରଣ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

v) _____ proposed the concept of life space and foreign hull.

ଜୀବନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଓ ବିଦେଶୀ ପରିସୀମା _____ କର ପରିକଳ୍ପନା ।

vi) The fifth and final level of Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems is _____.

ବ୍ରୋଫେନବ୍ରୁନରଙ୍କ ପରିବେଶୀୟ ଧାରାର ପଞ୍ଚମ ଓ ଶେଷ ସ୍ତର ହେଉଛି _____ ।

vii) Want of environmental facilities that contribute to poor health and lack of wellbeing among is called _____.

ପରିବେଶ ସୁବିଧା ଅଭାବ ଯାହାକି ଖରାପ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ଅଭାବକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

viii) The leading spokes persons of Narmada Bachao Andolan were _____.

ନର୍ମଦା ବଞ୍ଚାଅ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବକ୍ତା _____ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two or three sentences each : $1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇ କିୟା ତିନି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

i)   What is Gaira hypothesis ?

ଗାଇରା ପରିକଳ୍ପନା କ'ଣ ?

ii) Write the effect of noise pollution on memory.

ସ୍ମରଣ ଶକ୍ତି ଉପରେ ଶବ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣର ପରିଣାମ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଲେଖ ।

iii) Write the causes of cold response to family planning in India.

ଭାରତରେ ପରିବାର ଯୋଜନା ପାଇଁ ଶୀତଳ ଅନୁକ୍ରିୟାର କାରଣ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଲେଖ ।

iv) What is psychological adaptation to environment ?

ପରିବେଶ ପାଇଁ ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉପଯୋଗୀକରଣ କ'ଣ ?

v)   What are the contextual variables according to John Berg ?

ଜନ୍ ବର୍ଗଙ୍କ ମତାନୁସାରେ ପ୍ରାସଙ୍ଗିକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କ'ଣ ?

vi) What is Meso system according to Bronfenbrenner ?

ବ୍ରନ୍‌ଫେନ‌ବ୍ରନରଙ୍କ ମତାନୁସାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆକାର କ'ଣ ?

vii) What is life space according to field theory ?

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଅନୁସାରେ ଜୀବନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ'ଣ ?

viii)What is meant by community health impact of the environment ?

ପରିବେଶର ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଭାବ କ'ଣ ?

ix) What are the major goals of Chipko Movement ?

ଚିପ୍‌କୋ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

x)   Highlight the issue of Tehridam Andolan.

ତେହେରୀ ଡ୍ୟାମ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରେରଣା କ'ଣ ?

Part-III

3. Answer any *eight* of the following within 75 words each : 2×8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୭୫ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

i)   Define Deep Ecology.

ଗଭୀର ପରିବେଶ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

ii) Highlight two negative impacts of air pollution.

ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣର ଦୁଇଗୋଟି ନାସ୍ତିବାଚକ ଧକ୍କା ଦେଖାଅ ।

iii) What is meant by population explosion ?

ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

iv) Explain Green House effect.

ସବୁଜ ଗୃହ ପ୍ରଭାବର ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

v) What is sustainable development ?

ପୋଷଣୀୟ ବିକାଶ କ'ଣ ?

vi) What is meant by natural resources ?

ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସାଧନ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝାଏ ?

vii) Define bio-social approach to the study of environment.

ପରିବେଶ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ପାଇଁ ଜୈବ ସାମାଜିକ ଅଭିମୁଖ୍ୟର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

viii) Explain Behaviour setting theory of Barker.

ବାର୍କରଙ୍କ ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ ପୃଷ୍ଠଭୂମି ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

ix) What is Environmental deprivation ?

ପରିବେଶ ଅଭାବ କ'ଣ ?

x) Characterise Sundarlal Bahuguna.

ସୁନ୍ଦରଲାଲ୍ ବହୁଗୁଣାଙ୍କ ଚରିତ୍ର ଚିତ୍ରଣ କର ।

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each :

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

4. a) What is deep ecology ? Discuss the principles of deep ecology movement. 6

ଗଭୀର ପରିବେଶ କ'ଣ ? ଗଭୀର ପରିବେଶର ନିୟମ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Describe the impact of population explosion on human developments.

ମାନବ ବିକାଶରେ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବିସ୍ଫୋରଣ ଭୂମିକା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

5. a) Discuss how environmental problems are related to human behaviour ? 6

ପରିବେଶ ସମସ୍ୟା ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାରକୁ କିପରି ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରେ ତାହା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Describe the components of our ecosystem.

ଜୈବ ସମାଜର ଅଂଶଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

6. a) Describe Dawson's Biosocial theory of man environment relationship. 6

ଡାଓସନଙ୍କ ଜୈବ ସାମାଜିକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱରେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ପରିବେଶ ସଂପର୍କ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) What is ecological psychology ? Explain Barker's view on ecology and human development.

ପରିବେଶ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନ କ'ଣ ? ପରିବେଶ ଓ ମାନବ ଉପରେ ବାର୍କର୍ଙ୍କ ମତାମତର ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

7. a) What are the parameters of environmental deprivation ? Explain the impact of each of those parameters.   6

ପରିବେଶ ଅଭାବର ପ୍ରାସଂଗିକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ? ଏହି ପ୍ରାସଂଗିକର ପ୍ରଭାବଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Highlight some of the social movements in India relating to issues of environment.

ଭାରତରେ ପରିବେଶ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ସାମାଜିକ ଆନ୍ଦୋଲନର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

▢▢

PSYCHOLOGY – CC – V (R&B)

(Statistics)

Time: 3 hours   **SECTION – A**   **Full Marks: 60**

1. **Fill in the blanks and answer to one word of the followings:**   **(1×8)**

   a) _____ Statistical methods summarize, organize and Simplify data. *(Descriptive)*

   b) A _____ frequency distribution shows how many cases lie below the upper limit of each class interval. *(Cumulative)*

   c) Temperature is in _____ scale of measurement. *(Interval)*

   d) The inter-quartile range is the distance between the first and _____ quartiles. *(Third)*

   e) If standard deviation of a set of scores is 7.1 the variance of the data is _____ .*(50.41)*

   f) If $\sum D^2$ is 75 and N is 10, the value of correlation Coefficient is _____ . *(0.54)*

   g) _____ % of the area of NPC lies between $\pm 13z$. *(99.7)*

   h) A Type- _____ error is committed when Ho is rejected and in fact it is true. *(Type-I)*

SECTION - B

2. **Answer any EIGHT of the followings within two to three sentences each:**   **(1 ½ x 8)**

   a) Define discrete variable.

   b) What is an Ogive?

   c) Write the characteristics of interval scale.

   d) Define variability.

   e) Write the two uses of quartile deviation.

   f) Write the concept of NPC.

   g) Define coefficient of correlation.

   h) Define Chi-Square.

   i) What is Type-I error?

   j) What is ANOVA?

SECTION - C

3. **Answer any EIGHT of the followings within 75 words each:**   **(2 x 8)**

   a) Discuss the scope of statistics.

   b) Differentiate between continuous are Categorical variables.

   c) Discuss the nominal and ordinal scales of measurement.

   d) Why zero frequency classes are added at the end while constructing a Polygon?

   e) Differentiate between histogram and bar diagram.

   f) Write the uses of standard deviation.

g) Define Kurtosis.

h) Discuss the characteristics of coefficient of correlation.

i) What is Level of significance?

j) Write the assumptions underlying ANOVA.

SECTION – D

4. What is level of measurement? Describe the characteristics of different scales of measurement. [6]

OR

Place the following set of scores in a frequency distribution table and draw a polygon showing the distribution of scores.

Scores: 5, 2, 4, 4, 3, 5, 6, 5, 4, 5,3,6,1

5. Define 'Measures of Central Tendency'. Discuss the Common measures of central tendency with suitable examples. [6]

OR

Calculate the standard deviation of the following distribution:

Scores:	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84
F :	3	3	4	10	5	3	2

6. What is Normal Probability curve (NPC)? Discuss the characteristics of NPC. [6]

OR

Find out the correlation between the following sets of scores:

X- 50	60	40	53	46	42	41	42	50	55
Y- 35	35	20	36	30	28	28	30	35	33

7. Calculate the t-test for the following sets of scores and interpret the results: [6]

Gr – A: 17	21	23	26	27	25	24	28	21	21
Gr – B: 15	18	27	21	19	23	25	23	18	20

OR

What is two-way ANOVA? Discuss the nature of variables and sources of variance in two-way ANOVA.

MODEL QUESTION

PSYCHOLOGY – CC – VI (R&B)

(Social Psychology)

Time: 3 hours <u>**SECTION – A**</u> **Full Marks: 60**

1. **Fill in the blanks and answer to one word of the followings:** **(1×8)**

   a) Social Psychology is _____ in nature. *(Scientific)*

   b) _____variable in an experiment can be systematically varied by the researcher. *(Independent)*

   c) _____refers to a person's evaluation of his or her ability. *(Self-esteem)*

   d) The attitude between students and teachers is _____. *(reciprocal)*

   e) Prejudice is derived from the Latin word _____. *(Prejudium)*

   f) _____refers to a set of standards which regulate functioning of group members. *(Norms/Values)*

   g) Tokenism is a distinctive form of _____. *(discrimination)*

   h) _____hypothesis advocate that aggression is always a consequence of frustration. *(Frustration - Aggression)*

<u>SECTION - B</u>

2. **Answer any EIGHT of the followings within two to three sentences each:** **(1 ½ x 8)**

   a) Write the goal of social psychology.

   b) What is naturalistic observation?

   c) What is cognition?

   d) Define self-esteem.

   e) What is a schema?

   f) What is reference group?

   g) What is scape-goat theory of prejudice?

   h) Define Stereotype.

   i) What is group cohesiveness?

   j) Define altruism.

<u>SECTION - C</u>

3. **Answer any EIGHT of the followings within 75 words each:** **(2 x 8)**

   a) Discuss the nature and scope of social Psychology.

   b) Write the advantages and limitations of experimental method.

   c) Write the factors influencing self-esteem.

   d) Discuss how attitude can be measured.

   e) Discuss how stereotype is developed.

   f) Discuss how to reduce social loafing?

   g) Write about the trait approach to leadership.

h) What are the situational and socio-cultural factors that enhance helping behaviour?

i) Discuss the trait theory of aggression.

j) Discuss the Frustration - Aggression hypothesis.

SECTION – D

4. Discuss the observation method pointing out its advantages and limitations.   [6]

OR

What is meant by social cognition? Discuss the different components of self-concepts.

5. Define attitude. Describe the role of social learning in attitude formation.   [6]

OR

Describe the components of Prejudice and differentiate between prejudice and stereotype.

6. Define group. How group cohesiveness helps in the continuance and stability of a group?   [6]

OR

What is meant by leadership? Discuss the functions of leaders.

7. What is meant by pro-social behaviour? Describe the stages in the Process of Pro-social behaviour.

[6]

OR

Define aggression. Discuss the social learning approach of aggression.

MODEL QUESTION

PSYCHOLOGY – CC – VII (R&B)

(Environmental Psychology)

Time: 3 hours   <u>SECTION – A</u>   **Full Marks: 60**

1. **Fill in the blanks and answer to one word of the followings:**   **(1×8)**

   a) The study of the relationship between physical environment and human behaviour is defined by _____. *(Boraroughs)*

   b) The _____ hypothesis proposes that biosphere and Physical components of the earth are closely integrated to form a complex interacting system. *(Gaia)*

   c) The term ecology derived from two Greek words _____. *(Oikos & Logos)*

   d) Craving for male child is one of the reasons for population_____. *(explosion)*

   e) The process by which radiation from atmosphere warms the earth surface is called _____. *(Green house effect)*

   f) Renewable resources are called _____ resource. *(biotic)*

   g) "Origin of Species" was written by _____. (*Charles Darwin*)

   h) World environment day is observed on_____. *(5ᵗʰ June)*

<u>SECTION - B</u>

2. **Answer any EIGHT of the followings within two to three sentences each:**   **(1 ½ x 8)**

   a) Define the term 'Living System'.

   b) What is deep ecology?

   c) Write the effect of noise pollution on memory.

   d) What is global warming?

   e) Write the negative effects of ozone layer depletion.

   f) Define ecosystem.

   g) What is field theory approach?

   h) Define biosocial approach.

   i) What is Micro system?

   j) What is deprivation?

<u>SECTION - C</u>

3. **Answer any EIGHT of the followings within 75 words each:**   **(2 x 8)**

   a) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of Gaia hypothesis.

   b) Discuss the basic principles of deep ecology.

   c) Discuss the ways to prevent and control air pollution.

   d) Write the causes of population explosion.

   e) Discuss the causes and adverse effects of acid rain.

f) Discuss the structure and functions of the ecosystem

g) Discuss the model and effects of acculturation.

h) Write the issues related to eco-cultural approach.

i) What is Meso system as per Bronfenbrenner?

j) Write the historical root of Tehri movement.

SECTION – D

4. What is deep ecology? Disuse the principles of deep ecology. [6]

OR

Define behaviour. Discuss the impact of population explosion on human development.

5. What is meant by global warming? Describe how warming is responsible for climate change? [6]

OR

What is ecosystem? Describe the components of our ecosystem.

6. Describe Dawson's biosocial approach of man- environment relationship. [6]

OR

What is ecological system theory? Explain Bronfenbrenner's view on ecological system approach and human development.

7. What is environmental assessment? Describe the steps and methods used for environmental impact assessment. [6]

OR

What is meant by social movement? Write a brief note on the historical roots of Tehri movement.