

BDW(A)

No. of Pages : 4

SEM - 5 (A) - PSY (CC) - XI

BAC

Time : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 60

Answer ALL questions.

Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

PART-I

1. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions.

[1 × 8 = 8]

- (a) "Scientific management" was the pioneer work of _____
- (b) "An organisation is a structured social system which consists of groups and individuals - working together to meet some agreed upon objectives." was given by _____.
- (c) _____ refers to the ability to get along with people and make, good personal decisions.
- (d) According to _____, the formal configuration between individuals and groups with respect to the allocation of tasks, responsibility and authorities within the organisational structure.
- (e) It is the ability to influence the employees or the groups as a team towards the achievement of a vision or a set of goals. State was given by _____.

P.T.O.

[2]

- (f) Line organization can be of two types, pure line organisation and _____ .
- (g) Human resource management is emphasis on _____ .
- (h) Process of studying and collecting information about a job is known as _____ .
- (i) An organisation can not be formed without _____ .
- (j) Selecting right person for the right job and placing him in the right group is called _____ .

PART - II

2. Answer any EIGHT questions within two to three sentences.

[1½ × 8 = 12]

- (a) Elements of scientific management.
- (b) Power system.
- (c) Line organisation.
- (d) Full form of ERG
- (e) What is common organisational designs ?
- (f) Decision making.
- (g) Basis of power.
- (h) Basic factors of impression management.
- (i) Define HRD.
- (j) What is evaluation in HRD ?

5S-(A)-PSY-(CC)-XI

[3]

PART - III

3. Explain any EIGHT questions within 75 words.

[2 × 8 = 16]

- (a) Opportunities of OB.
- (b) Laissezfaire Leadership.
- (c) Job satisfaction.
- (d) Define motivation.
- (e) A leader as a father figure !
- (f) The post decision process.
- (g) Assertiveness.
- (h) Power and politics relationship.
- (i) Contemporary training programmes.
- (j) Purpose of performance evaluation.

PART - IV

(Answer all questions within 500 words each) [4 × 6 = 24]

4. Evaluate the contributions of F. W. Taylor to organisations behaviour.

OR

What is understood by perspectives on approaches ? Discuss the open system approach of organisational behaviour.

5S-(A)-PSY-(CC)-XI

P.T.O.

[4]

5. What is organisational structure ? Explain its characteristics.

OR

Discuss the different stages of decision making in organisations and groups with suitable example.

6. Write a brief essay on achievement motivation theory of Miclelland.

OR

What is power tactics ? Explain different types of power tactics used in organisation.

7. What is understood by human skills and abilities ? How they are tapped and developed ?

OR

Describe the various steps of appraisal required to reach the desired objectives.

□□□

2021

Full Marks - 60

Time : 3 Hrs.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Fill in the blanks [1×8]
- _____ is called as father of scientific management.
 - _____ is famous for developing "modern management theory".
 - The process that account for an individuals intensity, direction and persistence of effort towards attaining a goal is called _____.
 - _____ theory states achievement, power and affiliation are three important needs that help explain motivation.
 - _____ theory says that specific and difficult goals with feedback, lead to higher performance.
 - _____ theory explain that behaviour is a function of its consequences.

[Cont...

[2]

- g) The degree to which tasks in an organization are subdivided into separate jobs is called _____.
- h) The unbroken line of authority that extends from the top to the organization to lowest echelon and clarifies who reports to whom is known as _____.
2. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions. The answer should be within two to three sentences. [1.5×8]
- a) Define organisational behaviour.
 - b) Define organisational structure.
 - c) What do you mean by leadership ?
 - d) What is Laissez-Fair leadership ?
 - e) What are the core needs of ERG theory ?
 - f) What is need for achievement ?
 - g) What do you mean by legitimate power ?
 - h) Define power tactics.
 - i) Define human resources development.
 - j) What do you mean by performance evaluation.

[Cont...

[3]

3. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions. The answer should be within 75 words. [2×8]
- a) What is open-system approach ?
 - b) What are the key aspects of management functions ?
 - c) What are the benefit of group decision making process ?
 - d) What are the scope of organizational behaviour.
 - e) What are the benefit of group decision making process ?
 - f) What are the consequences of positive and negative reinforcement ?
 - g) What are the factors that influence political behaviour ?
 - h) What are the major characteristics of charismatic leadership ?
 - i) What are the technique used to improve human skills ?
 - j) What are the potential problem of performance evaluation ?
4. Elaborately discuss the contribution of F.W. Taylor to OB. [6]
- OR
- Critically analyse the human relation perspective.

[4]

5. Discuss common organizational designs. [6

OR

Define leadership. Discuss the type of leadership in organization.

6. Analyse Goal-setting theory. [6

OR

Discuss the importance of impression management.

7. Discuss different steps of selection practices in organizations. [6

OR

What is performance evaluation ? Discuss the methods of performance evaluation.

M - 50

2021**Full Marks - 60****Time : 3 Hrs.**

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Fill in the blanks [1×8]
 - a) Health psychology is the study of the relation between _____ and health.
 - b) A disease is a collection of physical findings and _____ that when taken together form a definable entity.
 - c) Illness is often, not always associated with a _____.
 - d) The biopsychosocial model incorporates various important _____ phenomena along with biological parameters.
 - e) The extent to which a person's behaviour changes as a direct consequence of specific social influence is called as _____.

[Cont...

[2]

- f) Any event, process or activity which facilitates the protection or improvement of health, status of individuals groups, communities or populations is called a _____.
- g) Stress is a process involving an interaction between the individual and his/her _____.
- h) Coping refers to the process of dealing with a situation perceived to be _____.
- i) Obesity is excessive accumulation of body _____.
- j) Dieting means to restrict _____ intaks.
2. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions. [1.5×8]
- a) Define illness.
- b) What is the nature of stress ?
- c) What do you mean by cognitive models of health ?
- d) What is autism ?
- e) What is osteoporosis ?
- f) How to improve compliance behaviour.
- g) What is cognitive appraisal stressors ?
- h) What is health belief model ?

[Cont...

[3]

- i) Define stress.
- j) What is Alzheimer's Disease ?
3. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions. [2×8]
- a) What is biopsychosocial model of health ?
- b) Write a short note on management of stress.
- c) Describe the psychological correlates of illness.
- d) Briefly discuss on protection-motivation model of health.
- e) Write a note on individual differences in symptom perception.
- f) What do you mean by diet management.
- g) What is ADHD ?
- h) Describe about self-care on diabetes.
- i) What is behavioural correlates of illness ?
- j) Write a note on immunization.
- Answer ALL questions : [4×6]
- 4 Define health psychology. Discuss the goals of health psychology.
- OR
- What is stress ? Describe the major causes of stress.

[4]

5. Discuss the approaches to promote wellness.

OR

Discuss Laventhal's self-regulatory health model with diagram.

6. What is meant by health crises ? Discuss the strategies to cope with crises of illness.

OR

Discuss the effectiveness of Yoga and exercise as health enhancing behaviour.

7. What is meant by malnutrition ? Suggest some measures to overcome malnutrition of children.

OR

What is depression ? Suggest some effective measures to overcome depression in women.

2022

Full Marks - 60

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 8

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

a) _____ developed scientific management theory.

_____ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପରିଚାଳନା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରିଥିଲେ ।

b) What is the basis of an organization.

ସଂଗଠନର ଅଧାର ହେଉଛି _____ ।

c) _____ is meant by power tactics ?

ଶକ୍ତି ରଣନୀତି କହିଲେ _____ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ?

d) _____ is defined as the attitudes and behaviours of individuals and groups in organizations.

_____ ସଂଗଠନରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷ ଓ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ମନୋଭାବ ଏବଂ ଆଚରଣ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

e) A manager who wants to centralize power at the top of the organization is creating a _____.

ଜଣେ ପରିଚାଳକ ଯିଏ ସଂସ୍ଥାର ଶୀର୍ଷରେ କ୍ଷମତାକୁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀଭୂତ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି ସେ _____ ।

f) _____ is a goal of virtually all organizations.

_____ ସମସ୍ତ ସଂଗଠନର ଏକ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ।

g) Social inventions for accomplishing goals through group effort are called _____.

ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ପ୍ରୟାସ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ସାମାଜିକ ଭାବନାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

h) The Laissez-faire group lacks _____.

ଉଦାସୀନ ବାଦୀ ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ଦଳ _____ ହରାଇଥାଏ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each :

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) What is positive mindset ?

ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ମାନସିକତା କ'ଣ ଲେଖ ?

b) Write few characteristics of organization.

ସଂଗଠନର କେତୋଟି ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ଲେଖ ।

c) What is organizational effectiveness ?

ସଂଗଠନିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କ'ଣ ଲେଖ ?

d) Define Organizational Behavior.

ସଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ନିରୂପଣ କର ।

e) What are the key elements of OB?

ସଂଗଠନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉପାଦାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

f) Define Taylor's theory ?

ଟେଲରଙ୍କ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

g) What are the functions of Management ?

ପରିଚାଳନାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

h) Why Weber is famous for Organisational Management.

ଝେବର ସଂଗଠନିକ ପରିଚାଳନାରେ କାହିଁକି ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ?

i) What are the approaches in study of OB ?

ସଂଗଠନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନର ଉପାୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

j) What is Scientific Management ?

ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପରିଚାଳନା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ 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 :

a) Define goal setting theory.

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

b) Describe the opportunities of O.B.

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ସୁଯୋଗ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

c) Distinguish between 'X' theory and 'Y' theory.

'X' ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ 'Y' ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଭେଦ କ'ଣ ?

d) What is organisational politics ?

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ରାଜନୀତି କ'ଣ ଲେଖ ?

e) What are goals of organisational psychology ?

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

- f) Discuss the types of leadership in organisation.
ସଂଗଠନରେ ନେତୃତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରକାରଭେଦ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- g) Discuss the OB model responsive to Indian realities.
ଭାରତୀୟ ବାସ୍ତବତା ପ୍ରତି ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳ OB ମଡେଲ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- h) What is the importance of studying OB ?
ସଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର ପଠନର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ଲେଖ ?
- i) What is human relations movement ?
ମାନବ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କ'ଣ ଲେଖ ?
- j) What do you mean by decision making process ?
ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନେବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

4. Critically examine the human relations perspective in organisation. 6

ସଂଗଠନରେ ମାନବ ସଂପର୍କ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଣକୁ ସମାଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

Highlight the importance of organisational leadership for organisational development.

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ସାଂଗଠନିକ ନେତୃତ୍ୱର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

5
A 5. Explain vital functions of an organisation. 6

ସଂଗଠନର ଅତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

OR

Describe the structure and functions of organisation in present context.

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ସଂଗଠନର ଗଠନ ଓ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

7 6. Discuss the ERG theory of work motivation with its merits. 6

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣ ପାଇଁ ERG ତତ୍ତ୍ୱକୁ ଏହାର ସୁଗୁଣ ସହ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

A What is goal setting theory of work motivation ?

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣ ପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ?

[7]

7. Examine various functions and dysfunctions of organisational culture. 6

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ସଂସ୍କୃତିର କ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳତା ଏବଂ ଅକ୍ଷମତା ବିଷୟରେ ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କର ।

OR

Critically examine the different selection practices for human resource in organisation.

ସଂଗଠନରେ ମାନବ ସମ୍ବଳ ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଚୟନ ପ୍ରଥା ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

2022

Full Marks - 60

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

1. Fill in the blanks : 1 × 8

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

a) _____ refers to the origins or causes of illness.

_____ ରୋଗର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା କାରଣ ବିଷୟରେ ସୂଚିତ କରେ ।

b) Write one cause of Immunization.

ପ୍ରତିରୋଧକ/ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ଗୋଟିଏ କାରଣ ଲେଖ ।

c) The models of health behaviour are also known

as _____.

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଆଚରଣର ମଡେଲଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

d) _____ is related to Cardio-Vascular diseases.

_____ ହୃତପିଣ୍ଡ ଜନିତ ରୋଗ ସହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ।

e) _____ is defined as physical, mental and social ^{b)} wellbeing and comfort.

_____ କୁ ଶାରୀରିକ, ମାନସିକ, ସାମାଜିକ ସୁସ୍ଥିତି ଏବଂ ଆର ଭାବେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

f) Osteoporosis occurs due to the lack of _____ ^{c)}
ଅଷ୍ଟିଓପୋରୋସିସ୍ ରୋଗ _____ ଅଭାବରେ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

g) Osteoporosis disease is health issues for _____ ^{d)}
people.

ଅଷ୍ଟିଓପୋରୋସିସ୍ ରୋଗ _____ ଲୋକ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଗତ ସମସ୍ୟା ।

h) _____ condition is also on the spectrum of
autism.

ଆତ୍ମକୈନ୍ଦ୍ରିକତା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣକ୍ରମରେ _____ ସର୍ତ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟ ରହିଛି ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each :

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) What is symptom perception ?

ଧାରଣାର ଲକ୍ଷଣ କ'ଣ ?

b) What is immunity and different types of immunity ?

ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷା କ'ଣ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରଭେଦ ଲେଖ ।

c) Describe some major causes of stress.

ଚାପର କିଛି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

d) What is the goal of health psychology ?

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?

e) What is the full form of C.V.D. ?

C.V.D.ର ପୂରାନାମ କ'ଣ ?

f) Symptoms of ADHD.

ADHDର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

g) What is cognitive appraisal ?

ଜ୍ଞାନଗତ ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ କ'ଣ ?

h) Causes of diabetes ?

ଡାଇବେଟିସ୍/ମଧୁମେହର କାରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

[Turn Over

i) How exercise controls stress ?

ବ୍ୟାୟାମ କିପରି ଚାପକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରେ ?

j) Define Autism.

ଅଟିଜିମ୍‌ର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

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 :

a) What is depression ?

ଉଦାସୀନତା କ'ଣ ?

b) Causes of malnutrition.

ଖରାପ ପୋଷକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର କାରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

c) Mention types of exercises.

ବ୍ୟାୟାମର ପ୍ରକାର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

d) Define health psychology.

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

e) Discuss the scope of health psychology.

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପରିସର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

- f) Nature of stress.
ଚାପର ପ୍ରକୃତି ଲେଖ ।
- g) What are health enhancing behaviour life style ?
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନତି ବ୍ୟବହାର ଜୀବନଶୈଳୀ କ'ଣ ?
- h) What do you mean by diet ?
ଡାଏଟର ଅର୍ଥ ତୁମେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ଲେଖ ।
- i) What is common health beliefs ?
ସାଧାରଣ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କ'ଣ ?
- j) Difference between Yoga and Exercise.
ଯୋଗ ଓ ବ୍ୟାୟାମ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

4. a) Briefly explain Bio-Psycho-social model of health and illness. 6
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ରୋଗର ଜୈବ-ମନୋ-ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ନମୁନା ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss the basic nature of stress.

ଚାପର ମୌଳିକ ପ୍ରକୃତି ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

5. a) Discuss common health beliefs and their implications. 6

ସାଧାରଣ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ-ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ତା'ର ପ୍ରଭାବ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Explain the protection motivation model of health.

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରେରଣା ନମୁନା ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

6. a) Discuss about compliance behaviour. 6

ଅନୁପାଳନ ବ୍ୟବହାର ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) How Yoga is a part of health enhancing behaviour ? Discuss.

ଯୋଗ କିପରି ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଆଚରଣରେ ଏକ ଅଂଶ ହୋଇଛି ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

7. a) Describe the nature, causes and treatment of Diabetes. 6

ମଧୁମେହର ପ୍ରକୃତି, କାରଣ ଏବଂ ନିରାକରଣ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

✓ b) Immunization is an important health issue in children. Discuss.

ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷଣ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ଅଟେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

BDK(A)

No. of Pages : 4

SEM – 5 (A) – PSY (DSE) – I

BAC

Time : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 60

Answer ALL questions.

Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

PART - I

1. Answer the following questions. [1 × 8 = 8]

- (a) _____ is concerned with describing the degree of linear relationship between two or more paired variables.
- (b) In a _____ correlation, the two variables tend to move in the opposite directions.
- (c) The _____ variables are the conditions or characteristics that the experimenter manipulates or controls in his or her attempt to ascertain their relationship to observed phenomena.
- (d) _____ sampling method is also known as "random sampling method".
- (e) In _____ sampling every unit of the population does not have an equal probability or chance of being selected as the unit of a sample.

P.T.O.

[2]

- (f) _____ scale is the weakest among the four scales of measurement.
- (g) In Campbell and Stanley's symbol system 'R' is known as _____.
- (h) Word Association Test is a _____ test.

PART-II

2. Answer any EIGHT questions within two to three sentences. [1½ × 8 = 12]

- (a) What is positive correlation ?
- (b) What is an independent variable ?
- (c) What is an interval scale ?
- (d) What is validity of tests ?
- (e) What is factorial design ?
- (f) What is norm ?
- (g) What is quota sampling ?
- (h) What is operational definition of a concept ?
- (i) What are the different assumption of science ?
- (j) What is projective techniques ?

5S-(A)-PSY-(DSE)-I

[3]

PART-III

3. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions within 75 words. [2 × 8 = 16]

- (a) Characteristics of scientific methods.
- (b) Differentiate between correlational and experimental research.
- (c) What is Random Sampling ?
- (d) Likert Scale.
- (e) Campbell and Stanley's symbol system.
- (f) Interpretation of test scores.
- (g) Ethics of interviewing
- (h) Sampling error.
- (i) Item response theory.
- (j) MMPI

PART-IV

(Answer all questions within 500 words each) [4 × 6 = 24]

4. Give a detailed account of correlational research methods.

OR

Give a detailed account of probability sampling method.

5S-(A)-PSY-(DSE)-I

P.T.O.

[4]

5. What is the purpose of psychological scaling ? Differentiate between Thurstone scale and Likert scale.

OR

Give a detailed account of Item Response Theory.

6. Give a brief account of Pretest-post-test designs.

OR

What is reliability ? What are the different types of reliability ?

7. What is projective technique ? Give a brief account of different projective techniques.

OR

Give a detailed account of training of interviewers.

□□□

2021

Full Marks - 60

Time : 3 Hrs.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Fill in the blanks. [1×8]
 - a) When a method relies on facts and on the World as it is, it is called _____.
 - b) A sample is a subset of _____.
 - c) In probability sampling method, sample are selected from a population purely on a _____ basis.
 - d) The psychological scaling methods provide procedures to measure _____ experiences.
 - e) Likert Scale is otherwise known as _____.
 - f) Error in measurement represents differences between _____ score and corresponding true score.
 - g) Item-analysis is the procedure used to judge the quality of an _____.
 - h) Reliability means _____ of test scores.

[Cont...

[2]

2. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions.
[1.5×8

- a) What is a psychological research ?
- b) What is a correlational method ?
- c) Distinguish between probability and non-probability sampling.
- d) What do you mean by sampling error.
- e) What is Thurstone scale ?
- f) What do you mean by item response through ?
- g) What do you mean by experimental design ?
- h) Define validity.
- i) What is TAT (Thematic Apperception Test)
- j) Define interview.

3. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions.
[2×8

- a) Briefly describe about correlational research.
- b) Write a note on sample size.
- c) Describe the purpose of psychological scaling.
- d) What do you mean by operationalizing a concept ?

[Cont...

[3]

- e) Describe what is randomized Block design.
- f) How can you interpret test scores ?
- g) Give a brief description of psychometric techniques of assessing personality.
- h) What is pretest-posttest design ?
- i) Briefly describe on the cumulative scaling.
- j) What are the ethics of interviewing ?

Answer ALL questions : [4×6

4. What do you mean by assumptions of science ? Describe the characteristics of scientific methods.

OR

Describe the experimental method in psychological research.

5. What is Likert Scale ? How it is useful in psychological assessment ?

OR

What do you mean by item analysis ? Why it is necessary for construction of a test ?

[4]

6. Describe what is factorial design citing the design of an experiment.

OR

Define reliability of test scores. Discuss the various types of reliability.

7. Describe the projective techniques of personality assessment.

OR

Describe the procedures of interviewing.

M - 50

MPC(A)

US-V-Psy-DSE-2(R)

2021

Full Marks - 60

Time : 3 Hrs.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Fill in the blanks. [1×8]
- a) Health as a complete state of physical, _____ and social well being and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity.
 - b) _____ model of health focus on the physical and biological aspects of disease.
 - c) _____ ideologies are set of ethical ideas about how a country should be run.
 - d) The quality of life of the population in the degree of satisfaction of material, spiritual and _____ human needs.
 - e) _____ behaviour which cause or likely to cause harassment, distress to other person of society.

[Cont...

[2]

- f) Giving on receiving an unearned reward to influence some one's behaviour is called _____.
- g) Participation of minors in illegal crime is called _____.
- h) _____ is an act of physical force that cause or is intended to cause harm to others.
2. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions within two to three sentences. [1.5×8]
- Define Indian family.
 - What do you mean by social stratification ?
 - Define poverty.
 - What is well-being ?
 - What do you mean by quality of life ?
 - What is deprivation ?
 - What do you mean by corruption ?
 - Define psychopath.
 - What is social integration ?
 - What do you mean by collective violence ?

[Cont...

[3]

3. Answer any EIGHT of the following questions within 75 words. [2×8]
- What do you mean by religious ethics ?
 - What are the concomitants of poverty ?
 - Define small groups.
 - What do you mean by political ideology ?
 - What is terrorism ?
 - Define criminal behaviour.
 - Define prejudice.
 - What do you mean by drug-addition ?
 - What is social conflict ?
 - What is social change ?
4. Elaborately discuss the Indian family system. [6]
- OR
- Discuss the theories of poverty.
5. What are the role of behavioural science in disease prevention. [6]
- OR
- What are the role of small groups in politics ?

[Cont...

[4]

6. Define juvenile delinquency? Discuss the causes of Juvenile delinquency. [6]

OR

What are the consequences of alcoholism and drug abuse?

7. What are the psychological strategies for handling the conflicts and prejudices? [6]

OR

Discuss the nature and categories of violence.

2021

Full Marks - 60

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 8

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

a) Social system includes _____.

ସାମାଜିକ ସଂସ୍ଥା _____ ସହିତ ଜଡ଼ିତ ।

b) Deprivation leads to poverty. State another cause of poverty.

ବଞ୍ଚିତ ହେବାର କାରଣ ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟତା, ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟତାର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ କାରଣ ଦର୍ଶାଅ ।

c) Social stratification is _____.

ସାମାଜିକ ବର୍ଗୀକରଣ ହେଉଛି _____ ।

d) _____ is the best social system.

ସବୁଠାରୁ ଭଲ ସାମାଜିକ ସଂସ୍ଥା _____

- c) _____ is an example of poverty.
_____ ଦାରିଦ୍ରତାର ଉଦାହରଣ ।
- f) _____ are biggest health issues in India.
ଭାରତରେ ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟା _____
- g) Psychopath is _____
ମନୋରୋଗୀ _____ ଅଟେ ।
- h) Bribery is _____
ଲାଞ୍ଚ _____ କୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

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 :

- a) Discuss the role of the caste in India
ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାରେ ଜାତିର ଭୂମିକା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।
- b) What is the role of the class in Indian family system ?
ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିବାରରେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଭୂମିକା କ'ଣ ?

- c) What is deprivation ?
ବଞ୍ଚିତ କ'ଣ ଅଟେ ?
- d) What do you mean by inequality ?
ଅସମାନତା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?
- e) What do you mean by social Integration ?
ସାମାଜିକ ଏକତ୍ରିକରଣ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?
- f) What is disease control ?
ରୋଗ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କ'ଣ ?
- g) What is India's health scenario ?
ଭାରତୀୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ରୂପରେଖ କ'ଣ ?
- h) What is terrorism ?
ଆତଙ୍କବାଦ କ'ଣ ?
- i) What is Juvenile delinquency ?
ବାଳ ଅପରାଧ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?
- j) How psychopath is related to criminal
behaviour ?
ସାଇକୋପାଥ କିପରି ଅପରାଧୀକ ବ୍ୟବହାର ସହ ଜଡ଼ିତ ?

k) Use of small groups in politics, explain.

ରାଜନୀତିରେ ଛୋଟ ଦଳର ବ୍ୟବହାର ।

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 :

a) Characteristics of religious ethics.

ଧାର୍ମିକ ନୀତିର ଚରିତ୍ର

b) What is social Justice ?

ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ କ'ଣ ?

c) Effects of alcholism in criminal behaviour.

ଅପରାଧକ ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ନିଶାଦ୍ରବ୍ୟର ପ୍ରଭାବ ।

d) What do you mean by corruption ?

ଦୁର୍ନୀତି କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

e) Sources of deprivation

ବଞ୍ଚିତର ଉତ୍ସ

f) Role of behaviour in health problem

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟାରେ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଭୂମିକା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

- g) How ideology develops in human behaviour ?
ମାନବ ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ନୈତିକତା କିପରି ବିକାଶ ଘଟେ ।
- h) Role of class in Indian family system
ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାରେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଭୂମିକା
- i) Discuss the role of caste in Indian family.
ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାରେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଭୂମିକା କ'ଣ ।
- j) What is Juvenile delinquency ?
ବାଳ ଅପରାଧ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each :

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- 4 a) Describe how Indian family system is influenced by social stratification and religious ethics. 6
ସାମାଜିକ ବର୍ଗୀକରଣ ଏବଂ ଧାର୍ମିକ ନୀତି ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ କିପରି ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss different theories of poverty.

ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟତାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

5. a) Describe Corruption and Bribery as antisocial behaviour. 6

ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଓ ଲାଞ୍ଚ କିପରି ଏକ ଅସାମାଜିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss role of Alcoholism and drug abuse in criminal behaviour.

ଅପରାଧିକ ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ନିଶା ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଓ ଔଷଧ ଦୁର୍ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଭୂମିକା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

6 a) Discuss role of behavioural science in disease control and prevention. 6

ରୋଗ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଓ ପ୍ରତିକାରରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର ବିଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଭୂମିକା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss various issues of human and how these influence social development ?

ମାନବର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜସ୍ତୁ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ଏବଂ ଏହା ସାମାଜିକ ବିକାଶକୁ କିପରି ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରେ ?

[7]

7. a) Collective violence brings social change, explain. 6

ସଂଗଠିତ ହିଂସା କିପରି ସାମାଜିକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆଣେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

OR

b) Define prejudice ? Briefly explain about the reduction of prejudice.

ପ୍ରିଜୁଡିସର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ । ପ୍ରିଜୁଡିସ କମାଇବାରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉପାୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

2021

Full Marks - 80

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer *all* questions

Part-I

1. Fill in the blanks :

1 × 12

ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର :

a) Psychological research deals with _____ information.

ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଗବେଷଣା _____ ସହ ଜଡ଼ିତ ।

b) In _____ sampling method every item in the universe has known chance probability of a being chosen for the sample.

_____ sampling ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଏକକ ପୃଥିବୀର ଏକ ସମ୍ଭାବନା ପ୍ରୋବାବିଲିଟିର ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ପାଇଁ ନିଆଯାଏ ।

c) Reliability is _____ test.

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ବୈଧତା ଏକ _____ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ।

d) Who applied "mental assesment" word for the first time.

“ମାନସିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ” ପରି ଏକ ଶବ୍ଦକୁ _____ ପ୍ରଥମେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରିଥିଲେ ।

e) Who is known as father of "psychological testing".

କେଉଁ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀଙ୍କୁ “ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣର ଜନକ ରୂପେ ମାନ୍ୟତା ଦିଆଯାଏ ।

f) _____ is the first step of test construction.

ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ନିର୍ମାଣରେ _____ ପ୍ରଥମ ସୋପାନ ଅଟେ ।

g) ~~_____~~ invented intelligent Quotcent" test.

_____ ନାମକ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ସୂଚନାଙ୍କ (I.Q.) ସଂପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟକୁ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ କରିଥିଲେ ।

h) _____ test is an example of Rorschach Ink-blot test.

ରୋର୍ଶାକ କାଳିକ୍ଷିଟା ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ _____ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣର ଏକ ଉଦାହରଣ ଅଟେ ।

i) Most of the time psychological assessments are known as _____ assessment.

ମନୋସାଂଖ୍ୟିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନକୁ ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ _____ ର ଏକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

j) M.M.P.I full name is _____.

ଏମ୍.ଏମ୍.ପି.ଆଇ ର ପୂରା ନାମ _____ ।

k) For intelligence test _____ test is not applicable.

ବୁଦ୍ଧି ମାପିବା ପାଇଁ _____ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଉପଯୋଗ କରାଯାଇ ନ ଥାଏ ?

l) _____ is the first step for construction of a good test.

ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ନିର୍ମାଣରେ _____ ପ୍ରଥମ ସୋପାନ ଅଟେ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each :

2 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) What is Correlational Research Method ?

ସହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଗବେଷଣା ପଦ୍ଧତି କ'ଣ ?

- b) Describe experimental research design.
ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ଗବେଷଣା ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।
- c) What is Probability sampling ?
ପ୍ରୋବାବିଲିଟି ନମୁନା କ'ଣ ?
- d) What is Non-Probability sampling ?
ନନ୍ - ପ୍ରୋବାବିଲିଟି ନମୁନା କ'ଣ ?
- e) Write about Gutman scale.
Gutman ମାପକ ବିଷୟରେ ଲେଖ ।
- f) What is Test-Retest reliability ?
ପରୀକ୍ଷା - ପୁନଃ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା କ'ଣ ?
- g) Write interpretation of test score ?
ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଫଳାଙ୍କ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କିଭଳି ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରାଯାଏ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।
- h) What is Reliability of a test ?
ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା କ'ଣ ?
- i) Write different test for measuring personality.
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ପରିମାପ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ପଦ୍ଧତି ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।
- j) What is Rorschach test ?
ରେର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କ'ଣ ?



[5]

Part-III

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

3 × 8

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

a) Write assumption of science.

ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ସ୍ୱୀକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲେଖ ।

b) What is psychological research ?

ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଗବେଷଣା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

c) Describe the difference between probability and non probability test sample.

ପ୍ରୋବାବିଲିଟି ଓ ନନ୍ ପ୍ରୋବାବିଲିଟି ନମୁନା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

d) What is Likert scale ?

ଲିକେଟ୍ ପରିମାପକ କ'ଣ ?

e) What are the demerits of Thurstone scale ?

ଥରଷ୍ଟୋନ୍ ପରିମାପକର ତ୍ରୁଟିଗୁଡ଼ିକ କଣ ?

f) Write the difference between reliability and validity.

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ଓ ବୈଧତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଲେଖ ।

g) What is face validity ?

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବୈଧତା କ'ଣ ?

h) What is personality ?

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ?

i) Write different types of Non-projective tests.

ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର Non-projective ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

j) Why Jung is famous for ?

ଜଙ୍ଗ କଣ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each :

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

4 a) Describe assumption of science. Discuss the correlation and experimental research design. 7

ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଅଭିଗୃହୀତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର । ସହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଓ ସଂପରାକ୍ଷଣ ଗବେଷଣା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) What is sampling ? Describe about probability and non-probability sampling.

ନମୁନା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ? ପ୍ରେବାବିଲିଟି ଏବଂ ନନ୍-ପ୍ରେବାବିଲିଟି ନମୁନା ବିଷୟରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

5. a) What do you mean by reliability of a test. Describe different types of reliability. 7

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ? ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) What is validity of a test score ? Discuss different types of validity.

ଏକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ବୈଧତା କ'ଣ ? ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ବୈଧତା ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

6 a) Describe the purpose of scalling and different types of scalling method. 7

ପରିମାପକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ଏବଂ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ପରିମାପକ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss about Thurstone and Likert's scale.

ଥରଷ୍ଟନ୍ ଏବଂ ଲିକର୍ଟଙ୍କ ପରିମାପକ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

2022

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 ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- a) The process of repeating previous research is known as _____.

ପୂର୍ବବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗବେଷଣାର ପୁନରାବୃତ୍ତି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- b) _____ statements are based on systematic collection and analysis of data.

ବିଧିବଦ୍ଧ ତଥ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଓ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଷିତ ମତବ୍ୟକୁ _____ ମତବ୍ୟ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- c) Which variable type is required to be used more than once in factorial design ?

ଫେକ୍ଟୋରିଆଲ୍ ଡିଜାଇନ୍‌ରେ କେଉଁ ଚଳନ ବାରମ୍ବାର ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେବା ଉଚିତ୍ ?

d) What is another name of factor in factorial design ?

ଫାକ୍ଟୋରିଆଲ୍ ଡିଜାଇନ୍‌ରେ ଫେକ୍ଟରର ଅନ୍ୟନାମ କ'ଣ ?

e) An EMG measures _____.

ଇ.ଏମ୍.ଜି. _____ ମାପକରେ ।

f) MMPI measures _____.

ଏମ୍.ଏମ୍.ପି.ଆଇ _____ ମାପକରେ ।

g) ECG measures _____.

ଇ.ସି.ଜି. _____ ମାପକରେ ।

h) Reliability is _____ test.

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ବୈଧତା ଏକ _____ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ।

Part-II

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

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

(a) What is experimental research method ?

ପରୀକ୍ଷାମୂଳକ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କ'ଣ ?

- b) What is sample size ?
ନମୁନାର ଆକାର କ'ଣ ?
- c) Define probability.
ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟତାର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।
- d) What is psychological research ?
ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଗବେଷଣା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?
- e) What is the meaning of WAT ?
WAT ର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
- f) What is the full form of MMPI ?
MMPI ର ପୂରାନାମ କ'ଣ ?
- g) What is validity of a test ?
ଏକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ବୈଧତା କ'ଣ ?
- h) Define scalling.
ପରିମାପନର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।
- i) Define psychological scalling.
ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନି ପରିମାପନର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।
- j) Write different test for measuring personality.
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ପରିମାପ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ପଦ୍ଧତିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

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 :

a) Write the characteristics of scientific method.

ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପଦ୍ଧତିର ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

b) Define Reliability.

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ବୈଧତାର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

c) Item analysis.

ଆଇଟମ୍/ବସ୍ତୁ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ/ବିଷୟ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ

(d) Define mental assessment.

ମାନସିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ।

(e) What is Guttman scale ?

Guttman ମାପକ କ'ଣ ?

f) What are the merits of Thurstone scale ?

ଥରଷ୍ଟୋନ୍ ପରିମାପକର ସୁଗୁଣ ଗଢ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

- g) What is face validity ?
ମୁଖ ବୈଧତା କ'ଣ ?
- h) Define personality.
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ।
- i) Define Rorschach test.
ରୋଶାକ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ସଂଜ୍ଞା ।
- j) What is pretest design ?
ପ୍ରିଟେଷ୍ଟ ଡିଜାଇନ୍ କ'ଣ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

- 4 a) Explain why a researcher might choose the conduct correlational research rather than experimental research or another type of non-experimental research. 6
- ଜଣେ ଗବେଷକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାମୂଳକ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଅଣପରୀକ୍ଷାମୂଳକ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ସହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନକୁ କହିଁକି ବାଛିବେ ତା'ର ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss the characteristics of scientific methods.
ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପଦ୍ଧତିର ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

5. a) Discuss different types of psychological data and explain the nature of psychological data. 6
ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ତଥ୍ୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ଏବଂ ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ତଥ୍ୟର ପ୍ରକୃତି ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

OR

b) What do you mean by psychology ? Discuss about the item response theory.

ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନ କ'ଣ ? ଆଇଟମ୍ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

6 a) What is the difference between factorial design and Randomized block design ? 6

ଫ୍ୟାକ୍ଟୋରିଆଲ / କାରକ ରୂପରେଖ ଓ ରାଣ୍ଡୋମାଇଜ୍ ବ୍ଲକ୍ ଡିଜାଇନ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?

OR

b) Explain the purpose of scaling.

ପରିମାପନର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

[7]

7. a) What are the basic principles of interviewing? 6

ସାକ୍ଷାତକାରର ମୌଳିକ ନିୟମଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ଲେଖ ।

OR

b) What is TAT method and its function?

TAT ପଦ୍ଧତି କ'ଣ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ପ୍ରକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲେଖ ।

L-95-200

□□

2022

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 to one word answer : 1 × 8

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କିମ୍ବା ଗୋଟିଏ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- a) _____ state has the maximum number of people living below the poverty line.

_____ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଲୋକ ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ ସୀମାରେଖା ତଳେ ବାସ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।

- b) Social problem means _____.

ସାମାଜିକ ସମସ୍ୟା ଅର୍ଥ _____ ।

- c) _____ is the best social system.

ସବୁଠାରୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ସାମାଜିକ ସଂସ୍ଥା _____ ।

- d) _____ is antisocial behaviour _____.
ଅସାମାଜିକ ଆଚରଣ ହେଉଛି _____ ।
- e) Poverty is a _____ concept.
ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ଏକ _____ ଧାରଣା ।
- f) _____ is the heart of Indian economy.
_____ ଭାରତୀୟ ଅର୍ଥନୀତିର ହୃଦୟ ଅଟେ ।
- g) _____ gave the concept of poverty line first.
_____ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ ସୀମାର ଧାରଣା ଦିଏ ।
- h) _____ is the capacity to influence behaviour.
_____ ଆଚରଣକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିବାର କ୍ଷମତା ଅଟେ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each : 1½ × 8
ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନୋଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

- a) Define caste.

ଜାତିର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

b) What is disease control ?

ରୋଗ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କ'ଣ ?

c) Define terrorism.

ଆତଙ୍କବାଦର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

d) What are the sources of deprivation ?

ଅଭାବର ଉତ୍ସରୂପିକ କ'ଣ ?

e) Define psychopath.

ସାଇକୋପାଥର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

f) Nature of violence.

ହିଂସାର ପ୍ରକୃତି

g) What is Juvenile delinquency ?

ବାଳ ଅପରାଧ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

h) Role of behaviour in health problems.

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟାରେ ଆଚରଣର ଭୂମିକା ।

i) What do you mean by political behaviour ?

ରାଜନୈତିକ ଆଚରଣ କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

- j). What is the role of the class in Indian family system ?

ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିବାରରେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଭୂମିକା 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 :

- a) What is social change ?

ସାମାଜିକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କ'ଣ ?

- b) Define inequality.

ଅସମାନତାର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

- c) Define prejudice.

କୁସଂସ୍କାରର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ ।

- d) What is stratification ?

ସ୍ତରୀକରଣ କ'ଣ ?

- e) Who is a criminal ?

କିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅପରାଧୀ ?

[5]

f) What is social justice ?

ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ କ'ଣ ?

g) What is collective violence ?

ସାମୂହିକ ହିଂସା କ'ଣ ?

h) Concomitants of poverty.

ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟର ସହଜାଗା ।

i) How ideology develops in human behaviour ?

ମାନବ ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ନୈତିକତାର କିପରି ବିକାଶ ଘଟେ ।

j) What is Alcoholism ?

ମଦ୍ୟପାନ କ'ଣ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର

4 a) Briefly discuss Indian family system. 6

ଭାରତୀୟ ପରିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ବିଷୟରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Define poverty. Discuss various theories of poverty.

ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ । ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

5. a) Discuss role of Alcoholism and drug abuse in criminal behaviour. 6

ଅପରାଧକ ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ନିଶା ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଓ ଔଷଧ ଦୁର୍ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଭୂମିକା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Defin Health. Discuss the role of behaviour in health problems.

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ଲେଖ । ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟାରେ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଭୂମିକା ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

6 a) Briefly discuss juvenile delinquency. 6

ବାଳ ଅପରାଧ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) Discuss role of behavioural science in disease control and prevention.

ରୋଗ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଓ ପ୍ରତିକାରରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଭୂମିକା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

[7]

7. a) Discuss in detail the nature and categories of violence. 6

ହିଂସାର ପ୍ରକୃତି ଏବଂ ବର୍ଗଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସବିଶେଷ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

OR

b) What is social Integration ? Explain.

ସାମାଜିକ ଏକୀକରଣ କ'ଣ ? ବୁଝାଅ ।

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□□

- d) Write a note on Organization behaviour.
ସଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଚିହ୍ନଟା ଲେଖ ।
- e) Write a note on Positive mindset.
ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ମାନସିକତା ଏକ ଚିହ୍ନଟା ଲେଖ ।
- f) M.K. Gandhi is an example of _____ leader.
ମହାତ୍ମାଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଜଣେ _____ ନେତାର ଉଦାହରଣ ।
- g) The Laissez-faire group lacks _____.
ଉଦାସୀନ ବାଦୀ ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ଦଳ _____ ହରାଇଥାଏ ।
- h) Qualities of a successful leader can be known from his _____.
ଜଣେ ସଫଳ ନେତାର ଗୁଣାବଳୀ ତାର _____ ରୁ ଜଣାଯାଏ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following in two to three sentences each :

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଯେ କୌଣସି ଆଠଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦୁଇରୁ ତିନି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

a) What is organisational behaviour ?

ସଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର କ'ଣ ?

b) Who is Weber ?

ଝେବର କିଏ ?

c) What are the organisational behaviour challenges in India ?

ଭାରତରେ ସାଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଆହ୍ୱାନ କ'ଣ ?

d) What is Taylor's theory ?

ଟେଲରଙ୍କ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ?

e) What are the benefits of organisational development ?

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ବିକାଶର ଉପକାରିତା କ'ଣ ?

f) What is the meaning of organisational development ?

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ବିକାଶର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ ?

g) What are goals of organisational psychology ?

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

h) Why Weber is famous for organisational management ?

ଝେବର ସାଂଗଠନିକ ପରିଚାଳନାରେ କାହିଁକି ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ?

i) What is goal setting theory ?

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ?

j) What is the nature of organisational politics ?

ସଂଗଠନିକ ରାଜନୀତିର ପ୍ରକୃତି 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 :

a) What is the scope of O.B ?

ସଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର ପରିସର କ'ଣ ଲେଖ ?

b) What are the gender problems in organisation ?

ସଂଗଠନର ଲିଙ୍ଗଗତ ସମସ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?

c) Describe opportunities of O.B.

ସଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ସୁଯୋଗ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ।

d) What is open system approach ?

ଓପନ ସିଷ୍ଟମ ଆପ୍ରୋଚ କ'ଣ ?

e) What is theory of 'X' and 'Y'.

'X' ଏବଂ 'Y' ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ?

f) What is norm of the Group ?

ଢେର ମାନଦଣ୍ଡବାଚୀ କ'ଣ ?

g) What do you mean by emotional intelligence ?
ଆବେଗ ପ୍ରବଣ ବୁଦ୍ଧି କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

h) What do you mean by decision making process ?
ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନେବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ?

i) How many types of leaders are there in an organisation ?

ସଂଗଠନରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରକାରର ନେତା ଥାଆନ୍ତି ? ବା ନେତୃତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରକାର ଗଢ଼ିକ ଲେଖ ?

j) Write short notes on 'a leader as a father figure.'
ନେତାମାନେ ପିତାଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱରୂପ - ଚିତ୍ରଣା ଦିଅ ।

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each :

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

4 a) Critically examine the challenges and opportunities of organisational behaviour in present Indian context. 6

ଭାରତରେ ସାଂଗଠନିକ ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଏବଂ ସୁଯୋଗ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସମାଲୋଚନା ପୂର୍ବକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Describe Max Weber's Bureaucratic theory of organisational behaviour.

ସଂଗଠନାତ୍ମକ ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ମାକ୍ସ ୱେବରଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟୁରୋକ୍ରାଟିକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

5. a) Discuss the role of responsibility, leadership and supervision in over all development of an organisation.

6

ସଂଗଠନର ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ, ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ ସାମଗ୍ରିକ ବିକାଶ ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) Explain vital functions of an organisation.

ସଂଗଠନର ଅତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବୁଝାଅ ।

6 a) Explain in detail Adler's ERG theory and indicate its limitations.

6

ଏଡଲରଙ୍କ ERG ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ବିଷୟରେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାକର ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଅପକାରିତା ବିଷୟରେ ଲେଖ ।

OR

b) What is goal setting theory of work motivation ?

Indicate its advantages and limitations.

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣ ପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କ'ଣ ? ଏହାର ଉପକାରିତା ଓ ଅପକାରିତା ବିଷୟରେ ସୂଚନା ଦିଅ ।

7. a) What is understood by human resource development ? Why today so much is being talked about the importance and use of human resources in organisation and industry. 6

ମାନବ ସମ୍ବଳ ବିକାଶ ବହୁ ପରିମାଣରେ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା ଚାଲିଥିବାବେଳେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂଗଠନ ଏବଂ ଶିକ୍ଷାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ମାନବ ସମ୍ବଳର ପ୍ରାଧିକ୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ଲେଖ ।

OR

b) Examine various functions and dysfunctions of organisational culture and what are the factors influencing positive organisational culture.

ସାଂଗଠନିକ ସଂସ୍କୃତିର କ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳ ଏବଂ ଦୁଃଶ କ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳ ବିଷୟରେ ନିରୀକ୍ଷା କର, ଏବଂ ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ସଂଗଠନରୁ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକତାକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରୁଥିବା କାରକଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଲେଖ ।

2021

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 :

- a) Health psychologist study _____ behaviour.
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନବିତ୍ ମାନେ _____ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରନ୍ତି ।
- b) _____ is related to cardio-vascular diseases.
_____ ହୃତପିଣ୍ଡ ଜନିତ ରୋଗ ସହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ।
- c) Health belief model aims at predicts _____ .
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନମୁନା _____ ର ପୂର୍ବ ସୂଚନା ଦିଏ ।

d) _____ enhance health behaviour of an individual/ person.

ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାରକୁ _____ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରେ ।

e) _____ developed health-belief model.

_____ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ-ବିଶ୍ୱାସ, ନମୁନା ଉତ୍ଥାନ କରିଥିଲେ ।

f) Generally Autism is a health issues for _____.

ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଅଟିଜିମ୍ _____ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ।

g) Alzheimer's Disease is health issues for _____ people.

ଆଲଜାଇମର ରୋଗ _____ ଲୋକ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଗତ ସମସ୍ୟା ।

h) Write one cause of Malnutrition.

ଖରାପ ପୋଷକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ଗୋଟିଏ କାରଣ ଲେଖ ।

Part-II

2. Answer any *eight* of the following within two to three sentences each :

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 8$

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

a) ✓ What is health psychology ?

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନ କ'ଣ ?

- b) What is the goal of health psychology ?
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?
- c) What are two types of health model ?
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ନମୁନା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ?
- d) Describe the nature of health psychology ?
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରକୃତି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।
- e) Discuss the scope of health psychology.
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପରିସର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ?
- f) What is C-V-D (Candio-Vascular Disease) ?
ହୃତ-ସ୍ୱାୟୁ-ରୋଗ କ'ଣ ?
- g) Describe the nature of the stress.
ଚାପର ପ୍ରକୃତି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।
- h) Describe different types of stress.
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଚାପଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।
- i) How exercise controls stress ?
ବ୍ୟାୟାମ କିପରି ଚାପକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରେ ?
- j) What is Yoga ?
ଯୋଗ କ'ଣ ?

Part-III

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

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

a) What is Bio-psycho-social model of health in health psychology ?

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଜୈବ-ମନୋ-ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ନମୁନା କ'ଣ ?

b) What is health-belief model ?

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ-ବିଶ୍ୱାସ-ନମୁନା କ'ଣ ?

c) What are major causes of stress ?

ଚାପର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ?

d) Relations between stress and health.

ଚାପ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଂପର୍କ ।

e) What is stress management ?

ଚାପ ପରିଚାଳନା କ'ଣ ?

f) What are health enhancing behaviour life style ?

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନତି ବ୍ୟବହାର ଜୀବନଶୈଳୀ କ'ଣ ?

g) Coping stress.

ଚାପ ଉପଯୋଗ ।

h) Causes of stress among adult.

ବୟସ୍କମାନଙ୍କର ଚାପର କାରଣ ।

i) Stress among adolescents during Covid-19.

କୈଶୋରାବସ୍ଥାକୁ କୋଭିଡ୍-19 ର ଚାପର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

j) How exercise and Yoga improves health ?

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ଯୋଗ ଓ ବ୍ୟାୟାମ କିପରି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ?

Part-IV

Answer the following within 500 words each :

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ୫୦୦ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

4 a) What is health psychology ? Describe the Bio-psycho-social model of health. 6

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନ କ'ଣ ? ଜୈବ-ମନୋ-ସାମାଜିକ ନମୁନା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

b) What is stress ? Describe causes, consequences and management of stress.

ଚାପ କ'ଣ ? ଚାପର କାରଣ ଫଳାଫଳ ଏବଂ ପରିଚାଳନା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

5. a) What do you mean by health model. Describe health belief model of health.

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ନମୁନା କହିଲେ କ'ଣ ବୁଝ ? ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ-ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନମୁନା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

- b) What is behavioural and psychological correlates of illness ? Describe approaches to promoting wellness.

ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ ଏବଂ ମନୋସାହିତ୍ୟିକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ଅସୁସ୍ଥତା କ'ଣ ? ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟର ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ଉପାୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

- 6 a) What is health enhancing behaviour. Describe how diet management, Yoga and exercise enhance health behaviour.

ବ୍ୟାୟାମ, ପୃଷ୍ଠିକରଣ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଏବଂ ଯୋଗ ବ୍ୟବହାରକୁ ଦୃଢ଼ କରାଇ ଥାଏ, ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

- b) What is the individual difference symptoms of perception and describe the practical ways of coping with the crises of illness.

ଲକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ବ୍ୟବଧାନତା କ'ଣ ? ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ଉପାୟରେ ଅସୁସ୍ଥତା ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବାର ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

7. a) Describe the nature, causes and treatment of ADHD and Autism. 6

ADHD ଏବଂ Autism ର ପ୍ରକୃତି, କାରଣ ଓ ନିଦାନ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

OR

- b) Describe the health issues of women and elderly on Diabetes and Osteoporosis and discuss its causes and treatment.

ନାରୀ ଓ ବୟସ୍କ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ହେଉଥିବା ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ, ଜନିତ ସମସ୍ୟା ମଧୁମେହ ଓ ଓଷ୍ଟିଓପୋରସିସ୍ କାରଣ, ଏବଂ ନିଦାନ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

MODEL QUESTION
PSYCHOLOGY – CC – XI (R&B)
(Organizational Behaviour)

Time: 3 hours

SECTION – A

Full Marks: 60

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

- a) "Scientific Management" was the Pioneer work of _____. (*F.W.Taylor*)
- b) In S-O-B-A model 'A' refers to _____. (*accomplishment*)
- c) _____ is the ability to guide employees and teams to reach a shared objective. (*Leadership*)
- d) According to _____ 'management as the manipulation and control of men, methods, machine and materials to achieve the best possible results.' (*Wylie*)
- e) Leaders create a vision and _____ others to achieve this vision. (*inspire*)
- f) Line organization can be of two types; pure line organization and _____. (*Departmental line organization*)
- g) _____ needs of ERG theory is involve the desire for self- actualization. (*Growth*)
- h) Selecting right person for the right job and placing him to in the right group is called _____. (*Employee Selection*)

SECTION - B

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

- a) Elements of scientific management.
- b) Write the scope of OB.
- c) Power System.
- d) Line organization.
- e) What are common organizational designs?
- f) Morale functions of organization.
- g) Decision making.
- h) Participative leadership.
- i) Achievement motivation.
- j) Define HRD.

SECTION - C

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

- a) Discuss the opportunities of OB.
- b) Write the administrative management model of H. Fayol.
- c) Discuss about job satisfaction.
- d) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of flat organizational structure.
- e) Discuss different skills of management.
- f) Discuss about post-decision process.

- g) Discuss the goal setting theory.
- h) Explain the structural sources of power.
- i) What is impression management?
- j) Explain the methods of performance evaluation.

SECTION – D

4. What is OB? Discuss the contribution of Max Weber to OB. [6]

OR

What do you mean by perspectives? Discuss the open system approach to OB.

5. What is organizational structure? Explain its characteristics. [6]

OR

Discuss the different stages of decision making in organizations and groups with suitable example.

6. Define motivation. Describe the E.R.G. theory of work motivation. [6]

OR

What is power tactics? Explain different types of power tactics used in organization.

7. What is understood by human skills and abilities? How they are tapped and developed? [6]

OR

Describe the various steps of performance appraisal required to reach the desired objectives.



MODEL QUESTIONS

MODEL QUESTION
PSYCHOLOGY – CC – XII (R&B)

(Health Psychology)

Time: 3 hours

SECTION – A

Full Marks: 60

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

- a) Health Psychologists study _____ behaviour. (*illness*)
- b) According to _____ health behaviour were either health impairing habits or health protective behaviour. (*Matarazzo*)
- c) The third stage of self-regulatory model is _____. (*appraisal*)
- d) The health belief model predicts that _____ is a result of a set of core beliefs. (*behaviour*)
- e) _____ coping involves attempts to understand the illness and represents a search for meaning. (*Appraisal-focused*)
- f) _____ enhance health behaviour of an individual. (*Exercise*)
- g) _____ refers to the extent to which the patient's behaviour coincides with medical or health advice. (*Compliance*)
- h) Alzheimer's disease is a health issues for _____ People. (*elderly*)

SECTION - B

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

- a) Elements of scientific management.
- b) Write the scope of OB.
- c) Power System.
- d) Line organization.
- e) What are common organizational designs?
- f) Morale functions of organization.
- g) Decision making.
- h) Participative leadership.
- i) Achievement motivation.
- j) Define HRD.

SECTION - C

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

- a) Discuss the opportunities of OB.
- b) Write the administrative management model of H. Fayol.
- c) Discuss about job satisfaction.
- d) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of flat organizational structure.
- e) Discuss different skills of management.
- f) Discuss about post-decision process.

- g) Discuss the goal setting theory.
- h) Explain the structural sources of power.
- i) What is impression management?
- j) Explain the methods of performance evaluation.

SECTION – D

4. What is OB? Discuss the contribution of Max Weber to OB. [6]

OR

What do you mean by perspectives? Discuss the open system approach to OB.

5. What is organizational structure? Explain its characteristics. [6]

OR

Discuss the different stages of decision making in organizations and groups with suitable example.

6. Define motivation. Describe the E.R.G. theory of work motivation. [6]

OR

What is power tactics? Explain different types of power tactics used in organization.

7. What is understood by human skills and abilities? How they are tapped and developed? [6]

OR

Describe the various steps of performance appraisal required to reach the desired objectives.



MODEL QUESTIONS

MODEL QUESTION
PSYCHOLOGY – DSE – 1 (R&B)
(Psychological Research and Measurement)

Time: 3 hours

SECTION – A

Full Marks: 60

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

- a) The Primary goal of Psychological research is to _____ behaviour. (*Describe*)
- b) In heterogeneous population _____ sampling method is used. (*Stratified random*)
- c) _____ scales do not have an absolute zero point. (*Interval*)
- d) _____ variables are the relevant variables in an experiment whose effect on the dependent variable are neutralized. (*Controlled*)
- e) In _____ correlation, the relationship between two variables can be explained with a straight line. (*Linear*)
- f) If there are two levels of one variable and three levels of another, we would have a _____ factorial design. (*2x3*)
- g) _____ refers to the uniform condition under which the test is administered and scored. (*Standardization*)
- h) Psychometric tests are used to measure individual's _____ capabilities are behavioural style. (*mental*)

SECTION - B

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

- a) What is a variable?
- b) Define independent variable.
- c) What is snowball sampling?
- d) Write about Gutman Scale.
- e) What is item difficulty index?
- f) What is factorial design?
- g) What is norm?
- h) What is standardization of a test?
- i) What is reliability?
- j) What is WAT?

SECTION - C

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

- a) Discuss the assumptions of science.
- b) Describe about experimental research.
- c) Explain non-probability sampling method.
- d) Explain the Likert Scaling Method.

- e) Discuss about randomized group design.
- f) Differentiate between reliability and validity.
- g) Discuss different types of norms.
- h) Write about Rorschach ink blot test of personality assessment.
- i) What is item response theory?
- j) Write about TAT.

SECTION – D

4. Give a detailed account of co-relational research methods. [6]

OR

What is sampling? Describe the probability sampling method.

5. What is psychological scaling? Differentiate between Thurstone Scale and Likert Scale. [6]

OR

What is a test? Describe the stages involved in test construction.

6. What is experimental design? Describe in detail about randomized block design. [6]

OR

What is validity of a test score? Discuss different types of Validity.

7. Define Personality. Describe various non-projective techniques of personality assessment. [6]

OR

What is an interview? Describe the principles and procedures of interviewing.

MODEL QUESTION
PSYCHOLOGY – DSE – 2 (R&B)

(Psychology and Social Issues)

Time: 3 hours

SECTION – A

Full Marks: 60

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

- a) _____ was the first to formulate a systematic theory of Social system. (*Talcott Parsons*)
- b) _____ deprivation describes a condition in which individual's income falls below a level needed to maintain the basic necessities of life. (*absolute*)
- c) Inequality is the state of not being _____, with regard to status, rights and opportunities. (*equal*)
- d) _____ is having a state of sound body and mind. (*Health*)
- e) Political behaviour is the _____ of human behaviour comprising politics and power. (*subset*)
- f) Corruption is undoubtedly a _____ of authority or power for personal gain. (*misuse/ abuse*).
- g) Persons having lack of emotional sensitivity and empathy, impulsiveness, superficial charm and insensitivity to consequences of punishment are called _____. (*Psychopath*)
- h) _____ refers to the process by which an individual is assimilated into a group. (*social integration*)

SECTION - B

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

- a) What is social system?
- b) What is stratification?
- c) What do you mean by deprivation?
- d) Define health.
- e) What is ideology?
- f) Define the term 'delinquency'.
- g) Define the term 'abuse'.
- h) What is Prejudice?
- i) What do you mean by integration?
- j) Define violence.

SECTION - C

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

- a) Discuss briefly the Indian family system.
- b) Explain religious ethics as a form of social stratification.
- c) Discuss the behavioural theory of poverty.
- d) Discuss the role of behaviour in health problems.
- e) What do you mean by quality of life and human development?
- f) Discuss various causes of corruption.
- g) Describe how terrorism affects peace and happiness of a society?

- h) Discuss the sociological factors that influencing criminal behaviour.
- i) Discuss the concept of social integration.
- j) Discuss different categories violence.

SECTION – D

4. What is social stratification? Describe various modes of social stratification. [6]

OR

Define poverty. Discuss the concomitants of poverty.

5. Give a detail account of India's health scenario. [6]

OR

Define Political behaviour. Discuss various issues that affect human and social development.

6. Define antisocial behaviour. Discuss the causes and remedial measures of corruption and bribery. [6]

OR

Explain crime and criminal behaviour from the social and legal stand point.

7. What is social integration? Discuss various measures to achieve social integration. [6]

OR

What is violence? Give a detailed description of violence in family and marriage.



MODEL QUESTIONS