Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself.

No Additional Sheets are to be used.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
4. Read instructions given inside carefully.
5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.
6. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
8. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
9. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.

Roll No. ____________________ (In figures as per admission card)

Roll No. ____________________ (In words)

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 32
Number of Questions in this Booklet : 19

Instructions for the Candidates

Parsadhityo ke liye nirsha

1. Pahale pustu ke upar niyat sathna par aapna role nomber likhniye.
2. Nitya prakar par nibarch prakar ke pragnin ke upar, prakar ke nicye ya pragnin ke baar main dhande hi saham par hi likhniye.
3. Prakara prakhbe hotne par, prakar-pustukan aapka ye du jayege. Pahale pich minat aapka prakar-pustukan khelane ya uska nimitlikhit jochen the liye dhide jayege, jiski jochen aapka aapkar karna hain:
   (i) Pustukan khelane ke liye aapke khat pen par lagni karan koi soli koi padh lo. Khulii huiya ya bina stikey-soli koi pustukan stikar n karnye?
   (ii) Khatiy pustukan par thaye nibarchamit sath prakar-prakaran ke pustukan ke samachar ke aheshi teri baar karni le bhi yeh poore hain. Doparyan pustukan jiski par pustukan pustukan karo ya yeh sairial chhade yaa kyun ya pustukan stikar n karnay ya uske samachar uske lootakar uske sath samachar par dusri se prakar-pustukan le lo. Uske liye aapke pich minat dhide jayege. Uskane bada n taa aapka prakar-pustukan wapas la jayege aur n hi aapkar aapkar samachar dhide jayege.
4. Anphali dhide gare niyamdo ke vchna pustukan padhe.
5. Utsarr-pustukan ke anle main khatiy bajam (Rough Work) karnaya ke liye muhoyakan sheet se pahale ek pustukan dhide haina.
6. Pahale aap Utsarr-prakar par nimit sathna ke aapka aapka name, role nomber, pustukan nomber ya koi bhi aiki bhiya jissé aapka pakhan hain sakhe, aankh kartay hain aapka prakar-prakar karnye, ya koyi aapka aapkar samachar kartay hain, ya koyi aapka aapkar samachar kahat karay hain, to prakar ke liye aapkar parhati karnaya ya sahe.
7. Aapke prakhbe samachar hotane par Utsarr-pustukan nibarchat mahaydo ke liye khatiy parhat hain aur viss parakh samachar ke khati aapna sahe prakar mahay do baahar n larkar jaye.
8. Kavay niscetlakha arth kanya prakar ke liye lohmat karaye.
Note: This paper is of two hundred (200) marks containing four (4) sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट: यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं। अभ्यर्थी को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार दे।
SECTION – I
खंड – 1

Note : This section consists of two essay type questions of twenty (20) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

नोट : इस खंड में दो निबंधात्मक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पाँच सौ (500) सर्दियों में अपेक्षित है। (2 × 20 = 40 अंक)

1. Cognitive Psychology paradigm has made full inroads into all fields of Psychology. Discuss.
संज्ञानात्मक मनोविज्ञान प्रतिमान ने मनोविज्ञान के सभी क्षेत्रों में पूरी तरह प्रवेश कर लिया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

OR / अथवा

Self theories have made major contribution in the understanding of psychopathology and its prognosis. Discuss.
स्व-सिद्धांतों ने मनोविकृति एवं उसके प्रमाण को समझने में प्रमुख योगदान दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

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D-04-11 3 P.T.O.
2. How can the understanding of Psychology help to overcome the challenges faced by disadvantaged?

मनोविज्ञान की समझ सुविधायोग्य लोगों द्वारा जेल में रही चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकता है?

OR / अथवा

Has the research in Psychology been able to assimilate properly the competing methodologies?

क्या मनोविज्ञान के अनुसंधान प्रतियोगी विधियों को ठीक से आत्मसहायता करने में सक्षम रहे हैं?
SECTION – II
खंड – II

Note: This section contains three (3) questions. From each of the electives/specializations, the candidate has to choose only one elective/specialization and answer all the three questions contained therein. Each question carries fifteen (15) marks and is to be answered in about three hundred (300) words. 

Elective – I / विकल्प – I

3. How do compliance and obedience regulate social life?
4. Discuss the effectiveness of heuristics in social problems of everyday life.
5. Are ethnic prejudices contributing to the social unrest in India?

Elective – II / विकल्प – II

3. Put up a synthesis of biogenic, psychogenic and sociogenic factors for the development of behaviour.
5. How do children acquire and use language in multilingual context?

Elective – III / विकल्प – III

3. How would you enhance the motivational level of students reducing the dropouts from schools in India?
4. What are the skills required of a counsellor dealing with primary school children in India?
5. How would you categorize social factors in education?

Elective – IV / विकल्प – IV

3. With reference to John Holland’s postulations discuss the role of personality attributes in determining ‘Person-Job’ fit.
4. Delineate stepwise the way an organization can be developed as a ‘learning organization’.

5. In what way 360° performance appraisal technique does help to check the deterioration of performance?

Elective – V/विकल्प – V

3. How would you appreciate the eclectic approach as a technique of Psychotherapy?

4. Schizophrenia is mostly having biological roots over social or psychological influences. Examine critically.

5. Examine the influence of hostility feeling as risk for Coronary Heart Disease.
Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks each, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words. (9 \times 10 = 90 Marks)

6. Describe briefly the electrophysiological correlates of learning.

अधिगम के विद्युतीय शारीरिक सहसंबंधों का संक्षेप में विवरण कीजिए।
7. Characterize various stages of sleep.

निद्रा की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं की विशेषताएँ बताएँ।

8. Differentiate between psychosexual and psycho-social development of personality.

व्यक्तित्व की मनोरैगिक और मनो-सामाजिक विकास में अंतर बताएँ।
9. Briefly describe through Spearman’s Theory of Intelligence.
स्पिरमन के घुंटे के सिद्धांत का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।
10. In what way does ecology influence the perceptual styles?

पारस्परिक प्रत्यक्षायत्मक शैली को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?
11. Describe briefly the basic techniques of controlling the extraneous variables in experiment.

12. What are the stages to reach to solution to a problem?
13. Describe common dimensions of attribution style.
आरोपण-शैली के सामान्य आवामों की विवेचना कीजिए।
14. Characterize Craik and Lockhart’s model of ‘depth of processing’.
“प्रक्रमण को गहराई” के संबंध में क्रेक और लॉकहार्ट के प्रदर्शन को विश्लेषित करें।
SECTION – IV

खंड – IV

Note: This section contains five (5) questions of five (5) marks each based on the following passage. Each question should be answered in about thirty (30) words.

\( \times 5 = 25 \text{ Marks} \)

Note: इस खंड में निम्नलिखित परिच्छेद पर आधारित पाँच (5) प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग तीन (30) शब्दों में अर्पित है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न पाँच (5) अंकों का है।

\( \times 5 = 25 \text{ अंक} \)

Read the paragraph carefully and answer the questions given below:

Abraham Maslow was first attracted to behaviourism and carried out studies of primate sexuality and dominance. He was already moving away from behaviourism when his first child was born, after which he remarked that anyone who observes a baby cannot be a behaviourist. He was influenced by Psychoanalysis but eventually became critical of its theory of motivation and developed his own theory. Specifically, he proposed that there is a hierarchy of needs, ascending from the basic biological needs to the more complex psychological motivations that become important only after the basic needs have been satisfied.

The needs at one level must be at least partially satisfied before those at the next level become important motivators of action. When food and safety are difficult to obtain, efforts to satisfy those needs will dominate a person’s actions and higher motives will have little significance. Only when basic needs can be satisfied easily will the individual have the time and energy to devote to aesthetic and intellectual interests. Artistic and scientific endeavours do not flourish in societies in which people must struggle for food, shelter and safety. The highest motive – self-actualization can be fulfilled only after all other needs have been satisfied. Maslow decided to study self-actualizers & men and women who had made extraordinary use of their potential.
15. Does motivation come from within a person or is it a result of the situation?
क्या अभिप्रेति व्यक्ति के अंदर से पैदा होती है या यह किसी स्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप पैदा होती है?

कई ने वह अनुभव किया है, जिसे मास्लो ने सर्वोच्च अनुभव कहा है। टिप्पणी करें।
17. Explain the distinguishing characteristics of self-actualizers.
आत्मसिद्धियों की विशेष विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करें।

18. Does behaviour lead to self-actualization?
क्या व्यवहार आत्मसिद्ध को ओर ले जाता है? स्पष्ट करें।
19. What exactly means self actualization?
आत्मसंज्ञान का वास्तविक अर्थ क्या है?
Space For Rough Work
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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ..............................................

(in figures) ..........................................

Signature & Name of the Coordinator .................................

(Evaluation) Date ..........................................