

# PSYCHOLOGY

(222)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

General Introductions :- (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

1. The term for human being in Vedanta is : 1
  - (A) Manushya
  - (B) Prana
  - (C) YogiSome 1
  - (A) Frontal lobe
  - (B) Parietal lobe
  - Occipital lobe
  - Temporal lobe
3. Given below are four common forms of communication . three of them belong to one category. Identify the mismatch :
  - (A) Conversations
  - (B) Speech
  - (C) Telephonic conversation
  - (D) Gestures
4. Some reactions stress the are given below , identify the cognitive reaction to stress:
  - (A) Anxiety
  - (B) Anger
  - (C) Tense muscles
  - (D) Forgetting
5. state any four causes of forgetting
6. give any two internal and two external sources to cope with stress.
7. Explain any two features of clinical psychology
8. why is perceptual constancy important ? Give two reasons
9. Give below are two situations. Identify the type of need in each situation :
  - (i) gopal likes to dominate other people and is aspiring for leadership position in his factory.

(ii) Ali enjoys company of other people and lies to win affection on others

10. "A school and college is called Alma Mater." Justify this statement with the help of two points.
11. "The mind regulates and orders the pranmya Kosha." Give two examples in support of this statement.
12. Describe four psychological instruments for conducting psychology for conducting psychological studies.
13. Name the four stages of Sufi practice. Describe any two in detail.
14. Describe the four main categories of motives and desires according to the Indian thought.
15. What is development? List any six stages of development.
16. List two external changes and two internal changes during old age.
17. Explain 'Kasaya' of the Jain perspective on human nature along with two examples.
18. Explain the four noble truths given in the Buddhist perspective.
19. Explain the process of classical conditioning with the help of a figure.
20. Give four the process of classical conditioning with the help of a figure.
21. Distinguish between development and maturation by giving two differences each.
22. Explain the two types of frustration with an example each.
23. Explain the importance of the three key points in vocational planning who can help in difficulty while planning our career?
24. Why is pranmya Kosha also called as the Vital – Air sheath? Explain the any three pranas of this Kosha.
25. If you are given a choice to stay in a joint family or nuclear family which one will you choose and why? Give four arguments.
26. Suggest any four key aspects of 'Art' of Living to lead a disciplined life.
27. Explain the four determinants of an organizational climate.
28. Describe any six requirements of the 'World of Work'.
29. Explain the key elements of the communication process. Support your answer with a suitable diagram.
30. How does Yoga help us in our studies and work? Give three reasons for each.

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Note II : All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicted against each question.

Into how many periods have the present day historians divided Bharatiya history.?

2. Where did the Kalighat paintings originate?

- (A) Mithila
- (B) Sri Kalhasti
- (C) Basoli
- (D) Kalighat area

3. who was the author of the Brithatsambita?

- (A) Arybhata
- (B) Apstamba
- (C) Barahmihira
- (D) Sushruta

4. when did the buddist Sutras first reach Korea

- 5. (A) 352 A.D
- (B) 384 A.D
- (C) 404 A.D.
- (E) 414 A.D.

6. Who is believed to be the founder of Jainism?

- (a) Rishabha Deva
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Parshvanath
- (d) Gautama Budha

7. Lilawati was an important work dealing with which among the following fields of knowledge ?

- (A) Biology
- (B) Chemistry
- (C) Mathematics
- (D) Astronomy

8. where did Budha give his first sermon?

- (A) Lumbini

(B) Gaya

(C) Sarnath

(D) Kushinagar

9. in which country is the famous Vishnu temple of Angkor Vat situated?

10. Cambodia

11. Thailand

12. Vietnam

13. Malaysia

14. Give two examples to show that culture varies from place to place and country to country.

15. who wrote Rajatarangini ? Why is it important?

16. Examine the four noble truths preached by Budha.

17. How did the growth of the press in the last decades of the 19th century help in the growth of nationalism?

18. what were the two categories into which the Muslim education system in the medieval period was broadly divided? Mention any one subject each that was covered by these divisions.

19. "Universalism has been an important feature of Indian Culture ." Mention any two points to illustrate this statement.

20. the medieval period in India witnessed important developments in the field of medicine.' Justify the statement with suitable argument with suitable arguments .

21. how does poverty contribute to the poor quality of life?

22. State four characteristics of the puranas

23. what is the origin and period of Kalighat paintings? What are the subjects depicted in Kalighat paintings?

24. Examine the significant developments in painting during the medieval period in India.

25. Examine the social significance of the Bhakti Movement.

26. Explain how the emergence of Buddhism and Jainism helped in development of the early architectural style in India .

27. Give any four evidences of cultural contact between India and Thailand from ancient times.

28. Examine the Islamic effect on architecture in Bharat.

29. Explain the richness of the literary heritage of Bharat.

30. Examine the efforts made by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the area of Religion reform.

31. what are the salient features of Indian culture which make it unique and immortal.

32. Examine the contribution of Jagdish Chandra Bose in the field Science.

33. Describe the social Structure of ancient . India in the light of Varna System.

34. Assess the Contribution of India to Arab Civilization.

35. Review the progress made in the field of education in post independence India.