

No. of Printed Pages : 5

PHDPC

00121

Entrance Test for

Ph.D. (PSYCHOLOGY) Programme - 2016

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

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- Note :**
- (i) *Section - A is compulsory.*
 - (ii) *Attempt only 'one' section from sections 'B', 'C' and 'D'.*
 - (iii) *Use of simple calculator is permitted.*
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SECTION - A
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
PART - I

Note : Attempt all questions. Each question carries two marks.

10x2=20

1. To generalise research results _____ is required.
(1) representative population (2) representative sample
(3) null hypothesis (4) directional hypothesis
2. _____ states that there is no relationship between the variables.
(1) Population hypothesis (2) Directional hypothesis
(3) Sample hypothesis (4) Null hypothesis
3. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique ?
(1) Simple random sampling (2) Stratified random sampling
(3) Cluster sampling (4) Voluntary sampling
4. _____ occurs when selected sample is not representative of the population.
(1) Sampling error (2) Type I error
(3) Type II error (4) Population error
5. Identify the following research design :

X	Ya
Ya	

(1) Simulated before after (2) Two groups, no control
(3) One - group (4) One - group, before - after
6. The outcome or predicted variable in an analysis is known as _____.
(1) Independent variable (2) Dependent variable
(3) Control variable (4) Extraneous variable
7. The level of measurement in which the outcomes can be rank ordered is _____.
(1) Nominal (2) Ordinal (3) Interval (4) Ratio
8. In linear regression, the dependent variable is indicated by which of the following ?
(1) Y (2) b (3) X (4) a
9. Which of the following relates to the acceptance of the null hypothesis when it is actually true ?
(1) Type I error (2) A correct decision
(3) Power (4) Type II error

10. _____ reliability is calculated using Cronbach's alpha.
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|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Test - Retest | (2) Parallel - forms |
| (3) Inter - rater | (4) Internal consistency |

PART - II

Note : Answer any four from the following questions in about 200 words each. 4x5=20

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|--|---|
| 11. Differentiate between qualitative research and quantitative research. | 5 |
| 12. Describe the steps in computing Spearman's Rho with a suitable example. | 5 |
| 13. Differentiate between quantitative research question and quantitative hypothesis. Write different types of research hypothesis with suitable examples. | 5 |
| 14. Explain factorial designs with examples. | 5 |
| 15. Bring out the strengths and weaknesses of single - subject design. | 5 |

PART - III

Note : Answer any one from the following questions in about 400 words. 1x10=10

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|---|----|
| 16. Describe various types of observational designs. Bring out the strengths and weaknesses of participant and non-participant observation. | 10 |
| 17. Discuss the basic assumptions for using parametric and non-parametric tests. | 10 |

SECTION - B

INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

PART - I

Note : Answer any five of the following questions in about 250 words each. 5x7=35

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|---|---|
| 18. Discuss the different ways of managing stress and accident proneness in organisations. | 7 |
| 19. Explain various conflict management strategies used in an organisation. | 7 |
| 20. Discuss how sexual harassment at workplace can be prevented. | 7 |
| 21. Differentiate between transactional and transformational leadership. | 7 |
| 22. Elucidate the relevance and application of Management By Objectives (MBO). | 7 |
| 23. Discuss two examples of organisational citizenship behaviour and explain the factors that influence such behaviour. | 7 |

PART - II

Note : Answer **any one** of the following questions in about 500 words. 1x15=15

24. Explain the concept of organisational culture. Discuss the role of a leader in shaping and reinforcing culture. 15
25. How can equity theory and goal setting theory be applied in the workplace ? Give suitable examples. 15

SECTION - C COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY PART - I

Note : Answer **any five** from the following questions in about 250 words each. 5x7=35

18. Explain various ego-defence mechanisms with examples. 7
19. Describe the assumptions and goals of cognitive behaviour therapy. 7
20. Discuss significance of free association and dream analysis. 7
21. Discuss the role of school counsellor in the present day context. 7
22. Explain the meaning of anorexia nervosa. Discuss the various factors causing anorexia nervosa among adolescents. 7
23. Discuss the importance of termination and referral in counselling. 7

PART - II

Note : Answer **any one** from the following questions in about 500 words. 1x15=15

24. As a counsellor, how will you identify children with learning disability ? Discuss the techniques for helping children with learning disability. 15
25. Give a comparative account of Bowen's intergenerational theory and Minuchin's structural theory of family counselling. 15

SECTION - D
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
PART - I

Note : Answer **any five** from the following questions in about **250** words each. **5x7=35**

18. Discuss the psychodynamic paradigm of psychotherapy. 7
19. What is Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) ? Explain the aetiology of GAD. 7
20. Describe DSM V diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia and discuss its treatment approaches. 7
21. Define and differentiate between somatization disorder and hypochondriasis. 7
22. Explain Seligman's and Beck's model of depression. 7
23. Discuss the role of family and community in prevention of mental disorders. 7

PART - II

Note : Answer **any one** from the following questions in about **500** words. **1x15=15**

24. Discuss the concept of psychological health and pathology from Existential - Humanistic (E - H) perspective. Explain the process of clinical assessment and therapy in E - H theory. 15
 25. Explain the concept and treatment processes of family therapy. Discuss the application of family therapy to treat anorexia nervosa. 15
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