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Psychology & Sociology Nursing

for GNM (1st Year)

Most Authentic & Updated Solved Question Papers

As per INC Syllabus

Solved Papers with Important Theory 2016-2007

Poonam Sharda

3rd Edition

JAYPEE

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Behavioral Sciences (Psychology and Sociology) September 2015

Time: 3 Hours *Maximum Marks: 75*

PSYCHOLOGY

Note: *Attempt four questions including question fifth which is compulsory.*

1. **Define psychology, explain its scope and importance in nursing.** **10**
2. **Explain the meaning of personality. What factors affect the development of personality?** **10**
3. **Define thinking. What are the different types of thinking?** **10**
4. **Describe nature and laws of learning and discuss factors to promote learning.** **10**
5. **Write short notes on any three of the following:** **5×3 = 15**
   a. Attitude
   b. Frustration
   c. Emotions
   d. IQ Test

SOCIOLOGY

Note: *Attempt any two questions.*

1. **Describe common social problems of society. What measures can be taken to prevent them?** **15**
2. **What are the rights and responsibilities of individual in democratic society?** **15**
3. **Write short notes on any two:** **7½+7½ = 15**
   a. Juvenile delinquency
   b. Population explosion
   c. Functions and needs of family

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SOLVED QUESTION PAPER SEPTEMBER 2015

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Define psychology, explain its scope and importance in nursing.

Ans. *Refer question paper 2007 ans no 1 for definition and importance. Refer paper Dec 2008 Q No 1 for scope of psychology.*

2. Explain the meaning of personality. What factors affect the development of personality?

Ans. *Refer paper Dec 2008 Q No. 5.*

3. Define thinking. What are the different types of thinking?

Ans. *Refer paper 2009 Q No. 2.*

4. Describe nature and laws of learning and discuss factors to promote learning.

Ans. *Refer paper 2008 Q No 4 for definition and factors to promote learning. Refer Important Theory Q No. 8 for laws of learning.*

5. Write short notes on any three of the following:

a. Attitude
b. Frustration
c. Emotions
d. IQ Test

ATTITUDE

Refer paper 2009 Q No 1 for Definition and describe the development of attitude.

FRUSTRATION

Definition

Frustration is such a condition, in which it is difficult or impossible to satisfy the motivated behavior of person.

Causes

Internal Factors

- **Competition:** Failure in competitions gives birth to frustration.
- **High level of aspirations:** Setting the targets, which are higher than the ability, intellect, capacity of person, increase his chances of failure, which in turn become the cause of frustration.

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- **Inborn disabilities:** Blindness, deafness, physical deformities may generate inferiority in the person. Inferiority and failure give birth to frustration.
- **Lack of efforts:** Lack of efforts makes a person incapable of satisfying the goals, as a result, he feels frustrated.

External Factors

- **Natural environment:** It includes earthquakes, heavy rains, less rains, epidemics, etc.
- **Accidents:** Different types of accidents make a person financially, physically, emotionally weak and he becomes prone to failure in life.
- **Political causes:** Censoring the freedom of speech frustrates the person.
- **Social and cultural obstacles:** Various type of rules, norms, traditions, faiths, etc. obstruct the fulfillment of one's desires by putting direct or indirect restrains on the person. As a result, it may give birth to frustrations.

Sources of Frustration

- Environmental forces
- Personal inadequacy
- Conflict between motives.

EMOTIONS

Refer paper 2010 Q No 2.

IQ TEST

Refer paper 2007 Q No 6 (c)

SOCIOLOGY

1. Describe common social problems of society. What measures can be taken to prevent them?

COMMON SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY AND MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THEM

Social problems may be defined as those conditions dangerous to social welfare, about which the members of the society are conscious and feel that they should try to implement some creative program for eradication. This is also true that not only most of these problems are interrelated.

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- **Crime:** Delinquency
- **Problems related to unsuccessful social system:**
  - Unemployment
  - Temporary dwelling structures
  - Beggary
  - Broken social harmony
  - Poverty.
- **Illiteracy**
- **Problems of youth:**
  - Unemployment
  - Degradation of moral values.
  - Student unrest and lack of directions
- **Problems of women:**
  - Child marriage
  - Dowry
  - Problems of widows
  - Rape and sexual harassment
  - Prostitution
  - Wife beating
  - Forceful lifting/kidnapping
  - Unmarried mothers.
- **Problem of special groups:**
  - Problems of child
  - Problems of scheduled castes
  - Problems of other backward classes
  - Problems of minority
  - Problems of caste-based reservation
  - Social tradition
  - Desire to marry from recto families.

Measures Taken

- **Health education:** Health education is most important to control these all above social problems. Educate the women about their rights and rights of children.
- **Act:** Various act like child marriage act, MTP act, act against women abuse, dowry system may implement properly.
- **Arrangement of employment:** For this give knowledge and skill to the youth about vocational trainings.
- **Legal actions:** Laws which helps to protect the women abuse, child abuse, delinquency, crime, beggary may implement properly.

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- **Health care services:** Be aware the people about various health programs, health agencies which work for the welfare of people without any discrimination of class and cast.
- **Population control:** Education to people about control of population because these all social problems arise from big population size.

2. What are the rights and responsibilities of individual in democratic society?

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDIVIDUAL IN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

In the original draft of the constitution there is no clear description of the fundamental duties:

- Follow the constitution, respect its deals, institutions, national flag and national anthem.
- Remember the high ideal which motivated the freedom struggle and follow it.
- Protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- Protect the nation and serve it, when called upon.
- Establish equality and fraternity among all citizens rise above all discrimination on the basis of religion, language, area or color, leave all customs, which are against honoring women.
- Understand the proud traditions of our culture and protect it.
- Protect the natural environment comprising of forest, lake, river and wild animals.
- Along with scientific attitude, humanism and attainment of knowledge, add the sentiment of reformation.
- Protect public property and avoid violence.
- Try to go towards progress, in all personal and social activities, so that the nation will go forward and may attain great height.

These fundamental duties/responsibilities are included in constitution just to give knowledge to citizens regarding their civic responsibilities.

Rights

- **Right to equality:** Right to equality is an important basis of democracy in order to provide right to equality to all citizens of India.
  - Discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, sex, etc. is abolished.
  - All can make use of shops, places of recreation, place of worship, wells and rivers.

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  - Special provision may be made in favor of women, children, socially and educationally backward classes of citizens.
- **Rights to freedom:** All citizens of India have the rights:
  - To freedom of speech and expression
  - To form association or unions
  - To move freely throughout the country
  - To acquire, hold and dispose of property
  - To assemble peacefully
  - To practice any profession
- **Rights to liberty:** Liberty is the second important pillar of democracy.
  - Freedom of expression
  - Freedom to assemble together peacefully
  - Liberty to form groups and organizations
  - Liberty to travel and stay anywhere in India
  - Protection of life and body.
- **Rights to freedom of religion:** Under this right, religious freedom of every individual is recognized. Individual is free to accept, follow and propagate any religion.
- **Cultural and educational rights:** Every citizen and the interests of minorities are protected. These minorities can own and manage education institutions also.
- **Rights to property**: All to this rights, every individual is free to keep property. State cannot confiscate the property. Under certain conditions, this right is limited. This right has been changed as only legal right.

3. Write short notes on any two:

a. Juvenile delinquency
b. Population explosion
c. Functions and needs of family

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Definition

Juvenile delinquency involves wrong doing by a child or young person who is under an age specified by the law of the place concerned.

Causes

- **Physical causes:**
  - Hereditary
  - Age and sex

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  - Physical defect
  - Serious disease
  - Excessive physical strength.
- **Mental causes:**
  - Weak mentality
  - Idiots
  - Mental tensions
  - Emotional instability
  - Inferiority or fear
  - Wrong imitations and suggestion
- **Family causes:**
  - Very strict control
  - Over protection
  - Impact of sibling
  - Family without morals
  - Dowry.
- **Other causes:**
  - Illiteracy
  - Industrialization
  - Political criminalization
  - Cultural pollution
  - Obscene films
  - Terrorism
  - Person's environment
  - Population explosion.

Control and Prevention

1. Search for ex-delinquents and reform them.
2. Giving proper guidance and criminals.
3. Setting up special committees to find out criminal circumstance.
4. Provide proper housing and recreational facilities.
5. Improve school environment.
6. Determine punishment according to circumstance of crime.
7. Have separate prisons for different categories of criminals.
8. Have separate prisons for women.
9. Try to make creative change in public opinion regarding crime.
10. Make proper provision for punishment, jail, parole and probation.
11. Take help of sociologists and psychiatrists in crime control programs.
12. Nursing personnel should be taught crime psychology.

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POPULATION EXPLOSION

Refer paper 2008 Q no 3.

FUNCTIONS AND NEEDS OF FAMILY

Functions

Refer Important theory Q no 7.

Needs of Family

Refer paper 2008 Q no 2.

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Psychology & Sociology Nursing
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Salient Features

- This book is written with an intention, keeping in mind the basic requirements of first year nursing students
- Text related to Nursing for GNM with detailed explanation and important theory of the subject
- Includes solved question papers (2016–2007) with INC syllabus
- Helpful for students to prepare for the examination in an easy and meaningful way
- The book is designed in a comprehensive way to meet the needs of nursing students.

Nursing is an extremely rewarding profession. This book is a great guide for GNM 1st year nursing students on how to perform in the first year and get more material for gaining best achievement in final examination. This book has become like a best friend to the nurses, guiding them not only how to associate with the first year but also providing encouragement for the examination days.

Poonam Sharda is currently working as a Staff Nurse at Civil Hospital, Sangrur under NRHM Punjab, India. She has completed her Post Basic BSc Nursing in 2008 from Rattan Professional Education College (College of Nursing), Sohana, Mohali, Chandigarh. She has 6 years experience as a Nursing Tutor in two different schools of nursing—Guru Gobind Singh School of Nursing, Patran, Patiala and Mata Gujri School of Nursing, Sangrur.



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