

**KMCT COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
MUKKOM, KOZHIKODE, KERALA.
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY.
FIRST YEAR BPT**

PSYCHOLOGY - QUESTION BANK

ESSAY

(15 MARK)

1. Define psychology. Explain the branches in psychology.
2. Explain the various methods in psychology.
3. Various methods in psychology for stress management with relevance to physiotherapy
4. Define learning and the effective ways of learning.
5. Define learning and describe the effective ways of learning.
6. What are emotions? Explain the theories of emotion
7. What is personality? Describe the methods of assessing personality.
8. Explain the effective ways of learning in detail.
9. Describe the different approaches to personality.
10. What is motivation? Describe the classification of motives and significance of motivation in physiotherapy profession.
11. Define psychology. importance of psychology in physiotherapy
12. Define learning. Explain classical conditioning theory of learning.
13. Define learning. Explain different types of learning and its application in physiotherapy.
14. Define learning. Explain different types of learning and its application in Physiotherapy
15. Define personality. Describe the theory of psychoanalysis. Discuss the personality traits of a physiotherapist.
16. Define personality. Explain the different ways of assessing personality

17. Describe the role of heredity and environment in physical and psychological development.
18. What is learning , Explain the different theories of learning and its application in physiotherapy
19. What are emotions? Discuss the theories of emotions and its relevance to Physiotherapy practice
20. Define motivation. Describe how motives are classified and explain some of the motives.
21. What is intelligence? Briefly discuss the theories of intelligence.
22. Describe the application of psychology in physiotherapy.
23. Define heredity and environment. Explain their role in relation to physical characteristics, intelligence and personality.
24. Define learning and list the differences and similarities between classical and operant conditioning.
25. Define personality. Describe briefly and explain the assessment of personality in projective test.
26. Explain Thorndike's trial and error learning and laws of learning.
27. Define frustration. Explain sources and solutions for frustrations.
28. Write about the importance of the knowledge of Psychology in Physiotherapy Profession.
29. Explain clearly about culture induced symptoms & disease and subculture of medical workers.
30. Define motivation. Explain the role of primary and secondary motives in motivation.
31. Define Learning. Explain the various effective ways by which a student can enhance his learning skills.
32. Define Attention. Discuss the factors determinants attention.
33. How learning takes places according to Classical conditioning theory? What are the therapeutic advantages?

34. Define learning. Explain the theory of classical conditioning with Ivan Pavlov Experiment.
35. Define Personality. How Personality is shaped according to Psychoanalytic theory.
36. Define Motivation. Explain Primary Needs and Psychological Needs.
37. Define Perception. Explain the different principles of perception.
38. Define Intelligence. Elaborate various Intelligence Tests.
39. Explain the role of Primary and Secondary motives in Motivation.
40. Define Personality and briefly explain how Personality is determined with reference to Psychoanalytic theory
41. Define Learning. Describe Trial and Error Learning and Laws of Learning
42. Define Personality? Explain briefly about various personality assessment tests.
43. Define Psychology and briefly explain the methods of Psychology.
44. Define attention and briefly explain the factors that determine attention
45. Define motivation. Explain in detail about the types of motivation.

SHORT ESSAY

(10 mark)

1. Define conflicts. Explain the types of conflicts.
2. Explain the principles of perception with illustrations.
3. Explain span of attention
4. Discuss the factors that affect learning
5. Explain the various types of leaders
6. Defense mechanism.
7. What are the various sources of frustration
8. Explain the factors influencing attention
9. Write a note on classical conditioning
10. Discuss the principles of perception

11. Explain the psychoanalytic theory of Freud.
12. Characteristics of creative person
13. Define motivation and explain its social motives.
14. Describe the factors influencing learning.
15. What is hallucination? Explain the type of hallucination.
16. Describe nature and nurture controversy.
17. Point out the application of knowledge of psychology in physiotherapy.
18. Explain the different types of leader.
19. Define intelligence and describe the various intelligence tests.
20. What is hallucination? Explain the type of hallucination.
21. Describe nature and nurture controversy.
22. Point out the application of knowledge of psychology in physiotherapy.
23. Explain the different types of leader.
24. Define intelligence and describe the various intelligence tests.
25. Describe experimental method in psychology with a suitable example.
26. What are the determinants of attention?
27. Explain perceptual constancies
28. What are the different ways to assess intelligence
29. Elucidate psychosocial motives
30. What do you understand by creative thinking?
31. 'A healthy lifestyle helps to reduce stress' - Examine this statement
32. Define the school of psychology. Discuss the behaviouristic school.
33. Define creativity. Discuss the stages involved in creative thinking.
34. Role of rural community in public health.
35. Traits of creative people.
36. Describe any two defence mechanisms.

37. Describe any two theories of emotion.
38. Development of attitude.
39. Describe any four effective ways of learning.
40. Explain the conflicts and its management.
41. Stress and its management.
42. Assessment of intelligence.
43. Types of leaders.
44. Psychoanalysis.
45. Old age and its problems.
46. Describe the methods of psychology.
47. What Is leadership? Types of leadership
48. Define personality. Explain the techniques used in the assessment of personality.
49. Define intelligence. Explain the methods of assessing intelligence.
50. Role of heredity and environment in physical and psychological development.
51. Define perception. Explain the principles of perception
52. Determinants of attention
53. Theories of intelligence.
54. Change of attitude
55. Associative learning
56. Projective techniques
57. What are defence mechanisms? Explain the common defence mechanisms people adopt in life.
58. Define stress. Discuss the management strategies one can adopt to avoid stress.
59. Define learning. Explain the theories of learning.
60. Different stages of development from infancy to old age
61. Define conflicts. Explain the types of conflicts.

62. Explain the principles of perception with illustrations.
63. Describe any two schools of psychology. Mention the motivation cycle.
64. Factors influencing effective learning.
65. Perceptual organizations
66. Operant conditioning
67. Steps involved in problem solving
68. Emotion and health
69. Classification of people based on I.Q.
70. What is attention?
71. Enumerate the subjective and objective factors that determine the process of attention.
72. Define intelligence. Explain the assessment methods of intelligence methods of psychology
73. Psychosocial motives
74. Theories of personality
75. Formation of attitude
76. Stress management strategies
77. Explain the roles of heredity and environment in shaping human behaviour.
78. Define frustration. Explain the sources of frustration.
79. What is personality? Enumerate the different approaches to understand personality.
80. Define memory. What are the effective ways to improve memory power.
81. Nature versus nurture controversy
82. Deductive and inductive reasoning.
83. Define learning and explain “trial and error learning”.
84. Illusions and hallucinations.
85. Any two theories of intelligence
86. Counselling.

87. Steps in creative thinking.
88. Control of Anxiety.
89. Interview.
90. Rationalization, projection.
91. Classical conditioning.
92. Abnormal psychology.
93. Psychological needs
94. Illusion & Hallucination.
95. Heridity & Environment
96. Reactions to Frustration.
97. Delusions.
98. Infancy.
99. Projective Tests.
100. Bhatia's battery of performance tests.
101. Nature Vs Nurture Controversy.
102. The Laws of Learning.
103. Inventory method.
104. Hunger.
105. Hallucinations.
106. Psychosexual development.
107. Explain how personality is determined with reference to psychoanalytic theory.
108. Physiological changes during emotion.
109. Conflict and its types.
110. . Projective tests.
111. Types of Attention.
112. Psychosexual stages of development.

113. External factors of attention.
114. Physiological changes of emotion.
115. Heredity and Personality
116. Experimental method
117. . Maslow's view point.
118. Determinants of attention
119. Thematic Apperception Test.
120. Reinforcement .
121. Conflict
122. Any Five principles of Perception
123. Physiological changes during emotion
124. Define Psychology
125. Adulthood
126. Components of Personality
127. Laws of Learning proposed by Thorndike
128. Bhatia's battery of performance test.
129. Emotion and health.
130. Old age and the stage of dying.
131. Effective ways to learn.
132. Experimental method.
133. Adolescence.
134. Principles of Perception.
135. Conflict and its types.
136. External factors of Attention.
137. Thematic Apperception Test.
138. Inventory Method.

139. Period of storm and stress.
140. Nature Vs Nurture controversy.
141. Bhatia's battery of Performance Tests.
142. Stages in creative thinking
143. Structuralism and Functionalism.
144. Heredity and Environment.
145. Creativity.
146. Illusion.
147. Branches of psychology.
148. Secondary motives.
149. Physiological changes during emotion.
150. Types of conflicts.
151. Intelligence tests.
152. Development and growth of infancy stage.
153. Primary motives.
154. Projective techniques.
155. Branches of psychology.
156. Stages of creative thinking.
157. Maslow's view point.
158. Structure of Psyche.
159. External and internal factors affecting attention.
160. Effective ways of learning.
161. Classical conditioning.
162. Concept of ID, EGO and SUPEREGO.
163. Methods of psychology.
164. Nature vs nurture controversy.

165. Id.ego and superego.

166. Figure – ground perception.

ANSWER BRIEFLY:

(3 MARK)

1. Defence mechanism
2. Experimental method
3. Types of reasoning
4. Psychosomatic disorders
5. Types of conflicts
6. Factors that determine our attitude
7. Stress
8. IQ
9. Steps in creative thinking
10. Attitude
11. Define social motives
12. What are the functions of attitudes
13. Give two examples of intelligence test
14. Characteristics of learning by insight
15. Personality
16. Psychosexual stages.
17. Rorschach ink blot test.
18. Heredity.
19. Inductive reasoning.
20. Different types of leaders.
21. Stress management
22. Frustration and its source

23. Problem solving 10. Behaviouristic school
24. Adolescence.
25. Management of stress
26. Id, ego, and super ego.
27. Rules in problem solving
28. Psychological problems in old age.
29. Cannon - Bard theory of emotion.
30. Intelligence
31. Leadership
32. Projective techniques
33. Formulation of attitude
34. Introjections
35. Sources of frustration
36. Characteristic of adolescence.
37. What is repression
38. Intelligence tests.
39. Characteristic of attitudes.
40. Types of conditioning.
41. Abnormal sensation of hearing.
42. Any two branches of pure psychology.
43. Type approach to personality.
44. Management of frustration.
45. Questionnaire and inventory.
46. Any two types of leaders.
47. Problem solving.
48. Mnemonic method of learning.

49. Intelligence tests.
50. Sensation.
51. Trait approach to personality.
52. Rationalization.
53. Inductive and deductive reasoning.
54. Conflicts.
55. Abraham's theory of need hierarchy" is modified as "Abraham Maslow's theory of need hierarchy
56. Any two sources of frustration.
57. Infancy.
58. Personality.
59. Attitude.
60. Types of leaders.
61. Stress and management of stress.
62. Types of conflict.
63. Factors influencing perception.
64. Types of reasoning.
65. Schools of psychology
66. Maslow's hierarchy of needs
67. Steps in creative thinking
68. Effective methods of learning
69. Types of personality
70. Motivational cycle
71. Emotion and health
72. Introjections
73. Chronic stress

74. Problem solving
75. Assessment of intelligence
76. Reasoning
77. Old-age.
78. Observation methods in personality assessment.
79. Emotion and health
80. Psychosomatic disorders
81. Steps in creative thinking
82. Change of attitudes
83. Types of leaders
84. Introspection method
85. Two branches of applied psychology.
86. Thematic apperception test (TAT).
87. Middle age.
88. Experimental method. Types of memory.
89. Stress
90. Need hierarchy theory
91. Infancy period
92. Culture and Health.
93. Motivation
94. Problem of old age
95. Operant conditioning
96. Projective techniques
97. Illusion and hallucination
98. Functionalism
99. Reasoning

100. Problems in Adolescence
101. Sense organs and behavior.
102. Infancy period
103. Factors influencing development of attitudes.
104. Types of attention.
105. Explain any two defense mechanisms
106. Personality inventories
107. Importance of psychology in physiotherapy.
108. Factors influencing perception
109. Types of conflicts
110. Stages of human development
111. Steps in creative thinking
112. Types of leaders
113. Questionnaire and rating scale.
114. Creativity.
115. Any two branches of pure psychology.
116. Overt behavior of emotions.
117. Two approaches to leadership.
118. Name the three types of attention.
119. Expand M.M.P.I and B.A.I.
120. List four traits of creative people.
121. Name the principles governing Id, Ego and super-ego.
122. List any four qualities of leadership.
123. Role of RAS.
124. List the senses.
125. Expand WISC and RPM.

126. Attitude.
127. List the senses.
128. Displacement.
129. Creativity.
130. Old age.
131. Interview method.
132. Counselling.
133. Four concepts of learning.
134. Name the five Psycho sexual stages.
135. Psychological changes in emotion.
136. Figure ground perception.
137. Types of conflict.
138. Kinds of learning.
139. Change of attitude.
140. Qualities of leadership.
141. Role of RAS.
142. Define Intelligence.
143. Name the four Psycho-social motives.
144. Sensation.
145. Interviews.
146. Tools of Thinking.
147. Solutions for frustration.
148. Difference between Emotion and feeling.
149. Any Five Branches in psychology.
150. Concept of IQ.
151. List out the effective ways of learning delusions.

152. Any FIVE schools in psychology.
153. Traits of creative thinker.
154. Qualities of a good leader.
155. Expand: WAIS, WISC, and RPM.
156. Interview method.
157. Structuralism.
158. Illusion.
159. Biological needs.
160. Projective techniques.
161. Define emotion
162. Neuron
163. Gestalt psychology.
164. Intelligence
165. Infancy.
166. Mentions Any FOUR Schools in Psychology
167. List the senses
168. Concept of IQ
169. List any FOUR Qualities of Leadership
170. Displacement
171. Twins
172. IQ
173. Anger
174. Creativity
175. Illusion
176. Applied psychology.
177. Tools of thinking.

178. Leadership.
179. Internal factors of attention.
180. The structure of psyche.
181. Association.
182. Environment.
183. Fear.
184. Incidental Vs. Intentional.
185. TAT.
186. Delusions.
187. Psychosexual stages of development.
188. Traits of creative thinker.
189. Laws of learning.
190. Concept of IQ.
191. What is gestalt?
192. What is Insight?
193. What is Hallucination?
194. What is Emotion?
195. What is Conflict?
196. Chunking.
197. "Persona".
198. Types of Conflict.
199. Oral Stage.
200. Needs.
201. Any five qualities of good leadership.
202. List out the external factors affecting attention.
203. What is nature and nurture?

204. List out the mnemonic methods of learning.
205. Expand WAIS and WISC
206. Types of delusion.
207. What is fear and anxiety?
208. Laws of learning.
209. List out the senses.
210. Sources of frustration.
211. Intelligent Quotient.
212. Heredity.
213. Define emotion.
214. Behavior.
215. List out the effective ways of learning.
216. Any five traits of creative people.
217. Difference between feeling and emotion.
218. What is approach-avoidance conflict?
219. List out the schools of psychology.
220. List any 5 ill effects of health due to anger.
221. Define attention.
222. Stages of death.
223. Traits of creative people.
224. List out the principles of classical conditioning.
225. Gestalt psychology.
226. Hallucination.
227. Perception.
228. Physiological changes of emotion.
229. Sublimation.

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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY.

FIRST YEAR BPT

SOCIOLOGY – QUESTION BANK

Essay:

1. Explain the functions and changes in family
2. Define social group. Explain the formal and informal groups on health and sickness.
3. Role of primary groups and secondary groups in hospital and rehabilitation
4. What are the relation between sociology and other social sciences.
5. Define family and discuss the functions of types of family.
6. Define sociology and explain the importance of sociology with special reference to health care professionals.
7. Define social change and discuss the role of social planning in the improvement of health and rehabilitation.
8. Explain the significance of sociology with special relevance to health care professionals
9. Explain the role of social planning in the improvement of health and rehabilitation.
10. Discuss about the culture and its influence on health
11. Define sociology and importance of sociology in physiotherapy.
12. Define sociology and explain the importance of sociology with special reference to health care professional
13. Explain the functions of family.

14. Explain the relation between sociology and social service in detail
15. Methods of sociological investigation in physiotherap
16. Explain any one social problem in relation to its cause, effect and solution.
17. What are the relation between sociology and other social sciences.
18. Define family and discuss the functions of types of family.
19. Define sociology and explain the importance of sociology with special reference to health care professionals
20. Role of primary groups and secondary groups in hospital and rehabilitation
21. Define social group. Explain the formal and informal groups on health and sickness.
22. Explain the functions and changes in family
23. Define social planning and the role of social planning in the improvement of health and rehabilitation.
24. Define social groups and social group in hospitals and rehabilitation settings
25. Features of modern caste system.
26. Roles of primary and secondary groups in the hospital and rehabilitation centre for restoration of Patient's health.
27. Discuss the various method of social control.
28. Features of Modern caste in India.
29. Functions of Family
30. The Role of Social Planning in the improvement of Health and Rehabilitation.
31. Define Sociology and critically evaluate the application of knowledge of Sociology in Physiotherapy.
32. Define Socialization. Explain the Stages and Agents of Socialization
33. Define Social Group. How it differs Primary Group to Secondary Group?
34. Define family. Explain the essential and non-essential functions of family.

35. Explain about the role of primary groups and secondary groups in the hospital and rehabilitation settings.
36. Define Caste. Describe its features and Modern Trends.
37. Define community. Write in detail the role of urban community and rural community in public health.
38. Define Social change. Explain Factors of Social Change
39. Define Health and discuss the social cultural factors as determinants of health and behavior in health and sickness.
40. a) Alcohol is injurious to health-discuss. b) Write the remedies to control social problems.
41. Define Health. Discuss institutions of Health.
42. Define Socialization. Explain the stages and agents of socialization.
43. Write the role of Community in determining beliefs, practices and home remedies in treatment.
44. Define Health and discuss the social factors influencing on health status of the individuals in society.
45. Define Community. Bring out the role of rural and urban communities in public health.
46. Define influence of Society on child development.

Short notes:

1. Influence of family on the individual health.
2. Application of Sociology in Physiotherapy.
3. Primary group.
4. Uses of study of sociology.
5. Explain the different forms of family.
6. Does social change leads to stress?
7. Write a note on Alcoholism.
8. Psychosomatic disease.
9. Formal means of social control.
10. Social security.
11. Types of social groups.
12. Factors influencing social change.
13. Remedies to prevent social problems.
14. Application of sociology in physiotherapy
15. Social Groups.
16. Bring-out the scope of Sociology.
17. In what ways the role of socio cultural factors determine the health status?
18. Write the sub-culture of medical workers.
19. Explain the characteristics of social change.
20. Means of Social Control.
21. Juvenile Delinquency.
22. Examine the importance of sociology in the field of physiotherapy and occupational therapy.

23. Socialization in hospital.
24. Influence of the family on personality.
25. Role of Rural community in maintaining public health.
26. Social factors affecting the health status.
27. Uses of Sociology
28. Agencies of Socialization
29. Poverty.
30. Factors of social change.
31. Modern trends of caste system in India.
32. Sociology is a science.
33. Components of Culture
34. Beggary
35. Application of knowledge of Sociology in Physiotherapy and Occupational therapy.
36. Influence of the family on the individual's health.
37. The role of social planning in the improvement of health and in rehabilitation.
38. Problems of women in employment
39. Primary group and its characteristics.
40. Cultural meaning of sickness.
41. Social change and stress.
42. Problem of Beggary
43. Characteristics of primary group.
44. Role of public health on rural community.
45. Factors of social change.
46. Characteristics of culture.

47. Health awareness among tribal community.
48. Process of socialization.
49. Social change and stress .
50. Discuss the social factors affecting the geriatric population..
51. Explain the methods of sociological investigation
52. Culture and health disorders
53. Role of rural and urban communities in public health.
54. Alcoholism and its impact on health.
55. Juvenile Delinquency
56. Effects of Sickness on family.
57. Prostitution.
58. Factors of social changes.
59. Health hazards in rural community.
60. Demerits of rural community
61. Family and nutrition
62. Social changes and stress
63. Role of community in public health
64. Alcoholism and it impacts on health
65. Agencies of socialization.
66. Scope of sociology.
67. Role of public health in rural community
68. Prostitution
69. Factors affecting geriatric population
70. Cultural factors affecting the health status

71. Demerits of rural community
72. Causes of poverty.
73. Culture and health disorders.
74. Process of socialization
75. Factors of social change
76. Alcoholism and its impact in health
77. Social factors affecting the geriatric population
78. Characteristics of primary group
79. Role of community in public health.
80. Health, health practices and diseases in culture
81. Family and nutrition
82. Concept of health
83. Factors of social change
84. Characteristics of culture
85. ESI schemeSocial factors affecting the health status.
86. Culture and health disorders in present scenario.
87. Rural and urban community in public health
88. Factors of social change
89. Benefits of ESI scheme for employees
90. Alcoholism and its impact on health
91. Family and nutrition
92. Relationship between sociology and anthropology.
93. Explain the changing family patterns.
94. Importance of sociology to physiotherapy

95. Current trends in modern family
96. Role of rural and urban communities in public health.
97. Alcoholism and its impact on health.
98. Juvenile Delinquency
99. Effects of Sickness on family.
100. Prostitution.
101. Factors of social changes.
102. Health hazards in rural community.
103. Demerits of rural community
104. Family and nutrition
105. Social changes and stress
106. Role of community in public health
107. Alcoholism and it impacts on health
108. .Explain the methods of sociological investigation
109. Culture and health disorders
110. Characteristics of culture.
111. Health awareness among tribal community.
112. Process of socialization.
113. Social change and stress.
114. Discuss the social factors affecting the geriatric population
115. Influence of family on the individual health.
116. Social factors affecting the health status.
117. Characteristics of primary group.
118. Role of public health on rural community.

119. Factors of social change.
120. Explain process of socialization.
121. Uses of study of sociology.
122. Home remedies.
123. Influence of family on human personality.
124. Role of medical social workers.
125. Social change and deviance.
126. Explain about social Security and social legislation.
127. Problems of Indian Working Women in employment.
128. Five factors influencing social change.
129. Role of Social Planning.
130. Beggary.
131. Informal means of social control.
132. Cultural meaning of sickness.
133. Influence of Social Factors on Personality.
134. Impact of Culture on Human Behaviour.
135. Characteristics of Joint Family.
136. Social Consciousness and Meaning of Illness.
137. Explain Social Security and Social Legislation.
138. What is Social Consciousness and perception of illness?
139. List some Home remedies in Treatments.
140. How does social change cause stress?
141. Process of Socialization.
142. Family and Nutrition.

143. Social and Deviance.
144. Primary group in the Hospital Settings.
145. Types of Society
146. Elements of Social Structure
147. Origin and Nature of Family
148. Role of Medical Social Worker
149. Application of sociology in physiotherapy.
150. Modern caste system in India.
151. Social change and deviance.
152. Social security in relation to the disabled.
153. Uses of study of sociology.
154. Decision making in taking treatment.
155. Juvenile delinquency.
156. Culture induced symptoms and disease
157. Sociology as a science of society.
158. Socialization in hospital.
159. Social change and deviance.
160. Modern trends of caste system in India

ANSWER BRIEFLY:

1. Mention any three causes of beggary.
2. Cultural lag.
3. Social security means
4. Define Health.
5. Define Sociology.

6. Cultural lag.
7. Define society.
8. Define family.
9. Social problems.
10. Rehabilitation.
11. Types of poverty.
12. Social welfare programmes.
13. Four impacts on population explosion.
14. Rehabilitation.
15. List different stages of Socialization.
16. Polyandrous family.
17. Write the formal agencies of social control.
18. Social Stratification.
19. Father of sociology.
20. Name the factors of process of socialization.
21. Endogamy.
22. Replacement and modification.
23. Social work.
24. Write different types of poverty with examples.
25. Define culture.
26. Meaning of religion.
27. List the modern trends of caste system.
28. Bring out the social security schemes for elderly.
29. Meaning of norms.

30. Perception of Illness.
31. Filo centric.
32. Cultural Trait.
33. "Casta".
34. Social Work.
35. Juvenile Delinquents.
36. Who classified the concept of in group and out group?
37. Who is the father of sociology?
38. Who elaborated the idea of cultural lag?
39. Who said "Man is a social animal"?
40. Who divides the function of the family into essential and non-essential categories?
41. Any two culture induced diseases.
42. Any two social security schemes.
43. Meaning of outgroups.
44. Aim of sociall planning.
45. Urban Problems.
46. Define Socialization.
47. Forms of family.
48. Cultural lag.
49. Any two home remedies.
50. Agencies of Social control.
51. Types of unemployment.
52. Define family.
53. Social survey means 10. Anticipatory socialization means.

54. Write any three psychosomatic diseases.
55. Geriatric problems.
56. Juvenile delinquency.
57. Social change and deviance.
58. Changing family patterns.
59. Problems in women in employment
60. Sociology as a science of society.
61. Social survey.
62. Socialization.
63. Define Family.
64. Define social change.
65. Health programmes in India.
66. Formal group.
67. Meaning of social factors.
68. Relation to anthropology and sociology.
69. Role of medical social workers
70. Types of culture
71. Define health
72. Social survey
73. Any three causes of beggary
74. Benefits of ESI act.
75. Human adaptation and social change.
76. Role of medical social workers.
77. Concept of health

78. Problems of women in employment
79. Health programmes in India
80. WHO definition of health
81. Socialization
82. Define alcoholism
83. Three causes of beggary
84. Types of culture
85. Agencies of socialization
86. Nature of social groups.
87. Role of secondary groups in hospital set up.
88. Problems of women in employment
89. Problems of underprivileged
90. Cultural lag
91. Urban problems
92. Social survey
93. Benefits of ESI act
94. Any three causes of beggary
95. Social change and deviance.
96. Role of medical social workers
97. Social security
98. Juvenile delinquency.
99. Changing family patterns.
100. Types of unemployment
101. Urban problem

102. Three causes of beggary
103. Case study
104. Cultural lag
105. Human adaptation and social change.
106. Causes of poverty.
107. Causes of over population.
108. Social group in hospital setup: Explain.
109. Family and psychosomatic diseases.
110. Cultural lag
111. Social survey
112. Types of culture
113. Social change and stress
114. Causes of unemployment
115. Social factors affecting the health status.
116. Family and health - Discuss.
117. Nature of culture.
118. Features of rural community.
119. Role of medical social workers
120. .Sociology as a science of society.
121. Social survey.
122. Socialization.
123. Define Family.
124. Define social chang..
125. Health programmes in India.

126. Formal group.
127. Meaning of social factors.
128. Relation to anthropology and sociology.
129. Role of medical social workers
130. Types of culture
131. Define health
132. Social survey
133. Any three causes of beggary
134. Benefits of ESI act.
135. Geriatric problems.
136. Juvenile delinquency.
137. Social change and deviance.
138. Changing family patterns.
139. Problems in women in employment
140. Types of unemployment.
141. Define family.
142. Social survey means 10. Anticipatory socialization means.
143. .Write any three psychosomatic diseases
144. Mention any three causes of beggary.
145. Cultural lag.
146. Social security means
147. Aim of social planning.
148. Urban Problems.
149. Who said “Man is a social animal”?

150. Define community.
151. Define polyandry.
152. Who is the father of sociology.
153. Define society.
154. Psychosomatic diseases.
155. Maternity Act.
156. Types of beggars.
157. Cultural – lag.
158. Contra culture.
159. Non – material Culture.
160. Folkways.
161. Write any two factors of Social change.
162. Sickness.
163. Arya samaj.
164. Role of Community in Public Health.
165. Bring three home remedies for diseases.
166. Cultural lag.
167. Define Socialization and its uses.
168. Definition of Health.
169. Examples for formal groups – any four.
170. Meaning of customs.
171. Meaning of Cultural Lag.
172. Social Hierarchy – meaning.
173. Patriarchal Family

174. Social Control means.
175. Define Society.
176. Psychosomatic Diseases.
177. Juvenile Delinquency means.
178. Medical social worker.
179. Alcoholism.
180. Socialization in Hospital.
181. Methods of Social Control.
182. Sanskritization.
183. Looking Glass
184. Ill-health
185. Father of Sociology
186. Man is a Social Animal who said?
187. Social change means what?
188. Father of Sociology
189. Name four Institutions of Health
190. Primary Group
191. Home Remedies
192. Folkways
193. Define sociology.
194. List different types of Socialization.
195. Any two home remedies.
196. Cultural lag.
197. Write down the steps in decision making in treatment.

198. Define social system.
199. Define culture.
200. Medical social worker.
201. Define Socialization.
202. Juvenile delinquency
203. Define Health.
204. Any two remedies to control population explosion.
205. Cultural traits.
206. Psychosomatic diseases.
207. Folkways.
208. Polyandry.
209. Culture.
210. Caste system.
211. Home remedies in treatment.
212. Primary group characteristics.