

[This question paper contains 3 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.

6917

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M.A. / II
PSYCHOLOGY—Course PS–13 (C)
(Clinical Psychology)
(Admissions of 2008 and onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

*(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately
on receipt of this question paper.)*

Attempt all questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

1. Elaborate on the origins of psychoanalysis by tracing the development of some significant psychoanalytic concepts during the early years of Freud's rather lonely plunges into the depths of the human psyche.

Or

Comment on the psychogenesis of hysteria as understood by Sigmund Freud. Also share post-Freudian understandings on
[P.T.O.]

hysteria as you evolve the meaning of the hysterical symptom with particular reference to the lives of women.

2. Winnicott is considered by many as a creative theorist emphasizing on the Self's capacity to "play" and to "be". Elaborate on his notion of the "true and false self" by evolving his salient clinical contributions.

Or

Elaborate on the major psychodynamic considerations as brought into focus by Object Relations theorists. Also comment on the ways in which this perspective has further enriched our understanding of the inner world of human beings.

3. It has often been stated that the Borderline patient "bleeds psychically". From the vantage position of post-Freudian theorization, chart out the internal dynamics of significance to an empathic understanding of borderline psychopathology. Also share the ways in which a psychoanalytically oriented therapist may be of special help to such patients.

Or

"Behind all the grandiosity of the narcissistic person lies a lonely and empty inner world". Use the above mentioned insight to write a psychoanalytically sensitive essay on narcissism and also explore

the clinical use of psychoanalytical therapy in helping this patient group.

4. How far do you think can the psychodynamic framework contribute to the understanding and practice of clinical work within the Indian context? Referring back to the days of your field work as you reflect on the potential of this perspective also highlight its limitations with respect to the Indian situation.

Or

According to psychoanalysis we are all patients in some inner space or the other. Do you agree with the above proposition? If yes, then how can best can psychoanalytic technique help to respond and heal the potential “therapist’s patient like self-parts”?

5. “Are symptoms meaningful? As you respond to this question, explore the multiple ways in which symptoms are understood in psychoanalytic theory.

Or

Write a brief note exploring the meaning of repression, desire, splitting, projection and the depressive position as understood by Freud and later thinkers.