Code No.	L – 4046

Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2021

CSS

SOCIAL WORK

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

Time : 2 Hours **Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

PART – A

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One** mark **each**.

(60 × 1 = 60 marks)

1. The man who taught India to hug trees through the 'Chipko' movement was
   a) Sunderlal Bahuguna
   b) Anil Kumar Agarwal
   c) Baba Amte
   d) Chandi Prasad Bhatt

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2. The 18 item constructive programme for national development was propounded by

   a) S. Satyamurti
   b) Pandit Nehru
   c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
   d) Mahatma Gandhi

3. What is the meaning of *Nai Talim*?

   a) Basic shelter for all
   b) Basic Education for all
   c) Basic Right for all
   d) Basic Food for all

4. What is the toll free number of childline?

a) 1089 b) 1098

c) 1980 d) 1088

5. What are the objective of social policy?

a) Social change b) Social Integration

c) Improvement of quality life d) All the above

6. The ‘nuclear family’ mean

a) A group of people sharing living accommodation and meals

b) A network of relatives extended within or between generations

c) A two-generation unit of parents and their children

d) The new family created when an adult leaves home and gets married

7. Which of the following is not a feature of globalization?

a) An increasing awareness of the world as a whole

b) The destruction of distance through communications technologies

c) The extended power of nation states

d) The stretching of social relations beyond national boundaries

8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of primary group?

a) Familiarity b) Intimacy

c) Closeness d) Impersonality

9. A society includes a number of group of people who interact on the basis of

a) Shared values b) Shared norms

c) Customs d) All of the above

10. Xenocentrism refers to

a) Preference for the foreign b) Preference for one’s own

c) Preference for the familiar d) Preference for the imaginary

11. Assimilation contributes to the stability of society by

a) Minimizing group differences
b) Differentiating between groups
c) Compounding different groups
d) Expunging group difference

12. Which among the following is not correct about culture?

a) Cultural traits can be acquired through socialization and habits
b) Culture is something collective
c) Culture has always links with the past
d) Culture never passed on with the help of language

13. Smallest identifiable unit of culture is

a) Culture complex
b) Culture pattern
c) Cultural trait
d) Cultural theme

14. ———— is the motive to realize one's full potential

a) Self-denial
b) Self esteem
c) Role taking
d) None of the above

15. ———— is the process in which the culture of a society is transmitted to children.

a) Assimilation
b) Accumulation
c) Socialization
d) Localization

16. Concept of Looking —Glass Self was coined by

a) Ruth Benedict
b) G.H. Mead
c) C H. Cooley
d) Sigmund Freud

17. ———— gets developed in a child through interaction with his family members only.

a) Norms
b) Self
c) Attitude
d) Culture

18. The primary agent of socializing is

a) School
b) Religion
c) Laws
d) Family

19. Values, norms, traditions, and beliefs are all examples of

a) Material culture
b) Non-material culture
c) Cultural lag
d) High culture

20. ———————— is a societal condition defined by an uprooting or breakdown of moral values and standards.

a) Crime
b) Habit
c) Deviance
d) Anomie

21. ———————— is a term that refers to social or cultural distinctions associated with being male or female.

a) Sex
b) Gender
c) Sexuality
d) Gender identity

22. Which economic system permits that goods and resources are bought and sold freely in the market?

a) Command economy
b) Mixed economy
c) Market economy
d) All of them

23. Which of the following is a principle of good governance?

a) Transparency
b) Responsiveness
c) Accountability
d) All of them

24. Who authored the book “Unto This Last” which had a significant influence on Gandhi’s concept of Sarvodaya?

a) John Ruskin
b) Karl Marx
c) Rabindranath Tagore
d) Adam Smith

25. What is the rank of India on 2020 Human Development Index(HDI)

a) 130
b) 121
c) 135
d) 131

26. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of
    a) Life expectancy, sex ratio, and national income
    b) Life expectancy, level of employment and price level
    c) Life expectancy, education, and per capita income
    d) Life expectancy, maternal mortality and per capita income

27. Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporates 'Abolition of Untouchability'?
    a) Right to Equality
    b) Right to Religion
    c) Right to Freedom
    d) Right against Exploitation

28. Helsinki Declaration, 1964 is concerned with
    a) Child Abuse
    b) War prevention
    c) Human Experimentation
    d) Gender discrimination

29. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on
    a) December 1, 1948
    b) December 10, 1948
    c) December 11, 1948
    d) December 31, 1948

30. Right to Education is guaranteed under Article
    a) 14
    b) 19
    c) 21-A
    d) 21

31. This Question contains two statements-one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine whether the statements are correct and related to each other with the help of the codes given below:

    Assertion (A): Women in India today legally enjoy equal opportunities with men in all the fields.

    Reason (R) The Constitution of India prohibits any kind of discrimination against women.
    a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
    b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
    c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
    d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

32. Social Problems are treated with Social reform and

a) Social analysis
b) Social science
c) Social service
d) Social legislation

33. The first lawful Hindu widow remarriage among upper castes in our country was celebrated under which of the following reformer?

a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
b) Keshub Chandra Sen
c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

34. The Bengal Regulation Act of 1829 dealt with which of the following issues primarily

a) Abolition of Sati
b) Female infanticide
c) Child marriages
d) Dowry prohibition

35. What are the distinct forms of Justice' enshrined in Indian constitution?

a) Justice, empowerment, well being
b) Social, economic, political
c) Social, psychological, cultural
d) Social, educational, judicial

36. When the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was officially launched?

a) 2nd October 2000
b) 2nd February 2006
c) 2nd October 2001
d) 2nd March 2008

37. In India pre-natal sex determination of an unborn child is legally

a) allowed when the woman already has two girl children
b) allowed when the woman is expecting twin children
c) allowed for BPL families
d) not allowed at all

38. Untouchability is abolished under _____ of Indian constitution

a) Article 17 b) Article 27

c) Article 202 d) Article 143

39. According to Indian law, what is the minimum age of marriage?

a) 21 for women and 21 for men

b) 16 years for women and 19 years for men

c) 18 for women and 21 for men

d) 18 for men and women both

40. In the Marxian terminology the institutions and value system form the ———— of society.

a) Foundation b) Superstructure

c) Core d) Base

41. A concept having two or more values or categories that can vary and be measured is known as

a) Definitions b) Concepts

c) Propositions d) Variables

42. The theoretical perspective that holds that society is a complex system whose various parts work together to produce stability is

a) Structural functionalism b) Conflict perspective

c) Interactionism d) Multiculturalism

43. The building blocks of a theory is called

a) Definitions b) Concepts

c) Variables d) Propositions

44. The extent of variability is measured by

a) Central tendency b) Type I Error

c) Correlation d) Measures of dispersion

45. Specified expectations about empirical reality derived from propositions are called

a) Definitions
b) Observations
c) Variables
d) Hypothesis

46. The hallmark of scientific method is

a) Objectivity
b) Ethical sensitivity
c) Subjectivity
d) Conceptual thinking

47. Control is the essential ingredient of ———————— method

a) Descriptive
b) Diagnostic
c) Experimental
d) Explorative

48. The list of all units in a population is called

a) Random sampling
b) Parameter
c) Sampling Frame
d) Statistic

49. Which of the following represent qualitative data?

a) Weight of a person
b) Monthly income of a person
c) Monthly saving of a person
d) Liking or disliking of a person of a food item

50. The specific statistical methods that can be used to summarize or to describe a collection of data is called

a) Descriptive statistics
b) Inferential statistics
c) Analytical statistics
d) All of the above

51. In statistics, ———————— classification includes data according to the time period in which the items under consideration occurred.

a) Alphabetical
b) Chronological
c) Geographical
d) Topological

52. For a sample to be truly representative of the population, it must truly be

a) Fixed b) Random

c) Specific d) Casual

53. A summary measure that describes any given characteristic of the population is known as

a) Information b) Inference c) Statistics d) Parameter

54. ———————— is one which is collected by the investigator himself for the purpose of a specific inquiry or study.

a) Secondary data b) Primary data

c) Statistical data d) Published data

55. If the class mid points in a frequency distribution of age of a group of persons are 25, 32, 39, 46, 53 and 60. The size of class interval is

a) 5 b) 7

c) 8 d) 6

56. The median in the set 6, 4, 2. 3, 4, 5, 5, 4 would be

a) 6 b) 2

c) 4 d) 5

57. The most frequent observation in a data set is called

a) Mode b) Median c) Mean d) Range

58. Which of the following is a measure of position rather than of magnitude?

a) Mode b) Mean c) Median d) Standard Deviation

59. Which of the following exactly measures the difference between the highest and lowest scores of a distribution?

a) Range b) Regression

c) Correlation d) P-value

60. The sum of deviations of values from their mean is always?

a) +1 b) –1 c) 0 d) None of them

ANSWER SHEET — PART – A

1	A	B	C	D	E	21	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	22	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	23	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	24	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	25	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E

SOCIAL WORK

PART – B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions. **(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)**

1. Discuss the scope of the social work profession.

2. Explain the importance of socialization both for individuals and society.

3. Explain the role of Social Workers in Disaster Relief.

4. Describe the essential social work skills.

5. Explain the main features of family.

6. Describe the women problems in India .

7. How the effects of climate change keep people in poverty?

8. Discuss the critical issues faced by Dalit communities in India.

9. Explain the steps in the social sciences research process.

10. What are the major problems faced by the elderly in India?

11. Describe the fundamental rights of citizens of India.

12. Explain the significance of directive principles of state policy enshrined in the constitution of India.