

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.

M.S.W. (MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK)

COURSE CODE : 391

Register Number :

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of the Invigilator*  
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 391

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

*Instructions to Candidates :*

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) or (E) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

## PART I

### High School Arithmetic

1. A cylindrical tub of radius 12 cm contains water to a depth of 20 cm. A spherical ball is dropped into the tub and the water level is raised by 6.75 cm. What is the radius of the ball?  

(A) 8 cm	(B) 9 cm
(C) 2 cm	(D) 3 cm
  
2. A hollow sphere of internal and external diameter 4 cm and 8 cm respectively is melted to form a cone of diameter 8 cm. Find the height of the cone.  

(A) 14 cm	(B) 12 cm
(C) 6 cm	(D) 8 cm
  
3. In a class of 50 students the number of students who passed in the various subjects is as follows: English 25, Mathematics 18, Science 14, English and Mathematics 8, Maths and Science 5, English and Science 7, all the three subject 3. Find the number of students.  

(A) 3	(B) 9
(C) 10	(D) 39
  
4. The sum of the digits in a three digit number is 15. If 99 is subtracted the digit will be in reverse order. The digit in the ten's place is equal to  $\frac{2}{3}$  times the sum of the digits in the hundred's place and unit's place. Find the number.  

(A) 566	(B) 555
(C) 234	(D) 564

5. The sum of the number and its reciprocal is  $65/8$ . Find the number.
- (A) 9 (B) 7  
(C) 8 (D) 5
6. A trader bought a number of articles for Rs. 1200. Ten were damaged and he sold each of the rest at Rs. 2 more than what he paid for it thus getting a profit of Rs. 60 on the whole transaction. Find the number of articles bought.
- (A) 150 (B) 112  
(C) 122 (D) 100
7. A ladder reaches a window which is 12 meters above the ground on one side of the street. Keeping its foot on the same point the ladder is turned to the other side of the street to reach a window 9 meters high. Find the width of the street if the length of the ladder is 15 meters.
- (A) 21 meters (B) 28 meters  
(C) 32 meters (D) 64 meters
8. The angle of elevation of the top of a tower at a distance of 50 meters from its foot on the horizontal plane is found to be 60 degree angle. Find the height of the tower.
- (A) 88.6 m (B) 82.4 m  
(C) 86.6 m (D) 24.2 m
9. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20% profit?
- (A) 3 (B) 4  
(C) 5 (D) 6

10. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of  $x$  articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of  $x$  is
- (A) 15 (B) 16  
(C) 18 (D) 25
11. A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?
- (A) 3.6 (B) 7.2  
(C) 8.4 (D) 10
12. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is
- (A) 50 (B) 56  
(C) 70 (D) 80
13. 4 mat-weavers can weave 4 mats in 4 days. At the same rate, how many mats would be woven by 8 mat-weavers in 8 days?
- (A) 4 (B) 8  
(C) 12 (D) 16
14. Find out the wrong number in the given sequence of numbers  
105, 85, 60, 30, 0, -45, -90
- (A) 0 (B) 85  
(C) -45 (D) 60
15. What is the sum of two consecutive even numbers, the difference of whose squares is 84?
- (A) 34 (B) 38  
(C) 42 (D) 46



## PART II

### Reasoning Ability

**Directions :** (Q. 16-20) In each of the questions below, four pairs of words are given out of which the words in three pairs are related in some way and words in one pair are different. Find that one pair which is differently related.

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. (A) Night - Day          | (B) White - Black        |
| (C) Light - Dark             | (D) Sun - Moon           |
| 17. (A) Industry - Labourers | (B) Hospital - Patients  |
| (C) Disease - Insects        | (D) Market - Buyers      |
| 18. (A) Crime - Punishment   | (B) Judgement - Advocacy |
| (C) Enterprise - Success     | (D) Exercise - Health    |
| 19. (A) Book - Pages         | (B) Parliament - Members |
| (C) Continent - Countries    | (D) Fruit - Seeds        |
| 20. (A) Sentence - Word      | (B) Hour - Minute        |
| (C) Tree - Forest            | (D) Class - Student      |

**Directions :** (Q. 21 – 25). For each of the following questions, there exists a certain relation between the first two words. The same relation also exists in the third and fourth words. Out of these four words, one word is missing. The place of the missing word is shown by question mark. Find out the missing word from the five words given below in each question.

- |                                     |             |           |            |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 21. Air : Atmosphere :: Water : ?   |             |           |            |
| (A) Island                          | (B) Earth   | (C) Ocean | (D) Drop   |
| (E) Dew                             |             |           |            |
| 22. Mother : Daughter :: Father : ? |             |           |            |
| (A) Son                             | (B) Brother | (C) Boy   | (D) Sister |
| (E) Grandfather                     |             |           |            |
| 23. Obey : Defy :: Work : ?         |             |           |            |
| (A) Lazy                            | (B) Rest    | (C) Idle  | (D) Labour |
| (E) Challenge                       |             |           |            |
| 24. Light : Sun :: Heat : ?         |             |           |            |
| (A) Electricity                     | (B) Moon    | (C) Fire  | (D) Stars  |
| (E) Ice                             |             |           |            |
| 25. Oil : Lamp :: Wax : ?           |             |           |            |
| (A) Bulb                            | (B) Candle  | (C) Light | (D) Dark   |
| (E) Smooth                          |             |           |            |

**Directions :** (Q. 26-30). In each of the following questions, there is a number series. In this series the numbers are changing in a specific order. If they continue to change in the same way, what will be the next term?

26. 3, 5, 7, 9, .....

(A) 1

(B) 11

(C) 13

(D) 6

(E) 10

27. 4, 6, 9, 13, .....

(A) 18

(B) 17

(C) 16

(D) 19

(E) 20

28. 4, 9, 16, 25, .....

(A) 32

(B) 42

(C) 55

(D) 36

(E) 49

29. 0, 7, 26, 63, .....

(A) 125

(B) 126

(C) 124

(D) 98

(E) 217

30. 5, 8, 13, 21, .....

(A) 55

(B) 34

(C) 52

(D) 37

(E) 45

**PART III**  
**General Knowledge**

31. The low-cost computer, unveiled by Human Resource Development Minister Mr. Kapil Sibal in July 2010, carries a price tag of  
(A) Rs. 5000                      (B) Rs. 4000                      (C) Rs. 2500                      (D) Rs. 1500
32. The CARTOSAT-2B satellite, successfully launched by the Indian Space Research Organization in July 2010, is India's  
(A) 14th remote sensing satellite                      (B) 15th remote sensing satellite  
(C) 17th remote sensing satellite                      (D) 19th remote sensing satellite
33. An astronomical observatory called Jantar Mantar, which was granted World Heritage Status in August 2010 by UNESCO, is situated in  
(A) Delhi                                      (B) Hyderabad  
(C) Amritsar                                      (D) Jaipur
34. As per a report released by the International Energy Agency in July 2010, which country among the following had become the world's biggest energy consumer in 2009?  
(A) USA                                      (B) Germany  
(C) China                                      (D) Brazil
35. Which country amongst the following has the biggest solar power station today?  
(A) Spain                                      (B) The Netherlands  
(C) China                                      (D) Brazil
36. In the latter half of the year 2008, which one of the following countries pulled out of Commonwealth of Independent States?  
(A) Azerbaijan                                      (B) Belarus  
(C) Georgia                                      (D) Kazakhstan
37. To integrate cultural leaders into its meetings, which one of the following gives "Crystal Award"?  
(A) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation  
(B) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
(C) World Health Organization  
(D) World Economic Forum



38. In India, the ports are categorized as major and non-major ports. Which one of the following is a non-major port?
- (A) Kochi (Cochin) (B) Dahej  
(C) Paradip (D) New Mangalore
39. With which one of the following movements is the slogan "Do or die" associated?
- (A) Swadeshi movement (B) Non-cooperation movement  
(C) Civil Disobedience movement (D) Quit India movement
40. Who among the following was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- (A) M.A. Ayyangar (B) G.V. Mavalankar  
(C) Sardar Hukam Singh (D) N. Sanjiva Reddy
41. In the middle of the year 2008 the Parliament of which one of the following countries became the first in the world to enact a Climate Act by passing "The Climate Change Accountability Bill"?
- (A) Australia (B) Canada  
(C) Germany (D) Japan
42. By which one of the following, an old written material which cannot be read easily, can be read?
- (A)  $\gamma$  - rays (B) X-rays  
(C) IR rays (D) Radio frequency waves
43. Under which one of the following systems of assessment, the British Government collected revenue directly from the farmers?
- (A) Zamindari (B) Ryotwari  
(C) Annawari (D) Desaiwari



44. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?
- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Acharya J. B. Kriplani  
(C) Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan (D) K. M. Munshi
45. Whose philosophy is called the Advaita?
- (A) Ramanujacharya (B) Shakaracharya  
(C) Nagarjuna (D) Vasumitra
46. Which one of the following is the first National Park established in India?
- (A) Bandipur (B) Corbett  
(C) Velavadar (D) Periyar
47. The royal courts of Alauddin Khilji was graced by the great poet
- (A) Firdausi (B) Omar Khaiyyam  
(C) Amir Khusru (D) Ibn Batuta
48. Who amongst the following is the author of the novel "Without Dreams"?
- (A) Shahbano Bilgrami (B) Saced Mirza  
(C) Javed Akhtar (D) Shabana Azmi
49. Who defined democracy as a "Government of the people, by the people and for the people"?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Ruskin  
(C) Aristotle (D) Abraham Lincoln
50. Who was the only Indian to be elected as President of the United Nations General Assembly?
- (A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (B) V. K. Krishna Menon  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Rajeshwar Dayal

## PART IV

### English Language Vocabulary

Choose the correct word which is opposite of the word in **bold** :

51. **Bias** :

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) Prejudice | (B) Tendency    |
| (C) Resent    | (D) Inclination |

52. **Knave** :

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| (A) Rascal | (B) Sincere  |
| (C) Rogue  | (D) Criminal |

53. **Sustain** :

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| (A) Stop | (B) Attain |
| (C) Bear | (D) Aid    |

54. **Migratory** :

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Wandering | (B) Settled   |
| (C) Nomad     | (D) Inventory |

55. **Altruism** :

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Good nature | (B) Height      |
| (C) Descent     | (D) Miserliness |

Choose the word that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word in **bold** :

56. **Waylay** :

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) Road map | (B) Song   |
| (C) Journey  | (D) Ambush |

57. **Plagiarism** :

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Theft of funds | (B) Theft of ideas |
| (C) Belief in Gods | (D) Arson          |

58. **Mirage** :

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Water     | (B) Mirror   |
| (C) Statement | (D) Illusion |

59. **Incorrigible :**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Inconceivable | (B) Unreliable |
| (C) Unreformable  | (D) Narrow     |

60. **Consanguinity :**

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (A) Bloodletting  | (B) Relief  |
| (C) Understanding | (D) Kinship |

Choose the word that is most nearly similar in meaning to the idiom/phrase given in **bold** :

61. **To turn over a new leaf :**

- (A) To change the old habits and adopt new ones
- (B) To cover up one's faults by wearing new masks
- (C) To shift the attention to new problems after having studied the old ones thoroughly
- (D) To change completely one's course of action

62. **To meet one's Waterloo**

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) To die fighting          | (B) To meet one's final defeat |
| (C) To meet with humiliation | (D) To meet a strong adversary |

63. **To keep at arm's length :**

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) To keep very near  | (B) A safe place               |
| (C) To keep some happy | (D) To avoid coming in contact |

64. **Dead of night :**

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Death in night | (B) Thief            |
| (C) Police raid    | (D) In the middle of |

65. He is accused of **sitting on the fence**

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Observing the scene  | (B) Hesitating which side to join |
| (C) Resting on the fence | (D) Confused about the situation  |



Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

Gandhiji advises his followers to hate evil without hating evil-doer. It sounds an impossible thing, if he has made it as true as it can be, in his own life. Great as he is as a politician, as a leader of men, as a moral reformer, he is greater than all these as a man, because none of these aspects and activities limit his humanity. They are rather inspired and sustained by it. Though an incorrigible idealist and given to referring all conduct to certain pet formulae of his own, he is essentially a lover of men and not of mere ideas, which makes him so cautious and conservative in his revolutionary schemes. If he proposes an experiment for society, he must first subject himself to its ordeal. If he calls for a sacrifice, he must first pay its price himself. While many socialists wait for all to be deprived of their privileges before they would part with theirs, this man first renounces before he ventures to make any claims of renunciation on others.

66. Which of the following traits of Gandhiji's character is best reflected in the passage?
- (A) Organizational quality (B) As a moral reformer  
(C) As a leader of people (D) Humanity
67. Which of the following statements best reflects Gandhiji's philosophy?
- (A) Make sacrifice for others (B) Be an incorrigible idealist  
(C) Love mankind (D) Example is better than precept
68. What does the author mean by "he must first subject himself to its ordeal"?
- (A) He must himself preach people  
(B) He must be conservative in his experiment  
(C) He must overcome his hardships  
(D) He must first apply his experiment on himself
69. The nearest meaning of the expression "incorrigible idealist" is
- (A) He was an orthodox idealist  
(B) His idealism needed no improvement  
(C) His idealism was useless  
(D) He did not compromise with his idealism
70. In the passage the writer refers to "impossible percept". Which one of the following statements best suggests this precept?
- (A) Man should hate evil, not the evil-doer  
(B) Man should hate the evil-doer  
(C) Man should not hate evil  
(D) Man should hate neither the evil nor the evil-doer

**PART V**  
**English Language Comprehension**

- I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions :

My first vivid impressions of Akkayya go back to my childhood. I must have been four years of age, not having just lost my mother, I was left under her care, till my father married again and started his new family. I used to be very devoted to Akkayya, and had a strange, instinctive pity for her. She must have been over sixty, and I always saw her with the same childlike smile, with eyes that moved like the marbles I played with, and her face all wrinkled like a dry mango, more wrinkled than even when she smiled.

71. The author says "I used to be very devoted to Akkayya". The most likely reason is that :
- (A) He was a just a child of four
  - (B) He had a step mother
  - (C) Akkayya was an old woman
  - (D) He was motherless and Akkayya took care of him.
72. Which of the following phrases best brings out the meaning of "a strange instinctive pity for her"?
- (A) Great affection and kindness
  - (B) An immediate, natural sense of compassion
  - (C) Regard for her childlike qualities
  - (D) Natural attraction for her
73. The statement that her face was "all wrinkled like a dry mango" means that
- (A) Akkayya was full of worries
  - (B) She was ugly
  - (C) Her face showed all the signs of old age
  - (D) Her face had a mango like oval shape
74. "Vivid impressions" in the first line of the passage means
- (A) Clear effect produced on the mind
  - (B) Unpleasant impressions on the mind
  - (C) Affectionate feelings for Akkayya
  - (D) Happy encounter



75. What the passage describes is the author's?
- (A) Past life
  - (B) Childhood memories of Akkayya
  - (C) Understanding of Akkaya's old age problem
  - (D) Pity for Akkayya
76. How old was the author when he lost his mother?
- (A) sixty years
  - (B) four years
  - (C) forty years
  - (D) none of the above

II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions :

As stage-managed elections ratify the consequences of three decades of military rule in Myanmar, the perspective from its neighbor India may help explain why there is continued international acceptance of the country's long ruling junta.

Burma was ruled as part of Britain's Indian empire until 1935, and the links between the two countries remained strong after Burma gained its independence in 1947. an Indian business community thrived in Burma's major cities, and cultural and political affinities were well established. India's nationalist leader and first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was a close friend of the Burmese nationalist hero Aung San, whose daughter, the Nobel laureate and opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, studied in New Delhi.

For many years, India was unambiguously on the side of democracy, freedom and human rights in Burma – and in ways more tangible than the rhetoric of the regime's western critics. When the generals suppressed the popular uprising of 1988, nullified the overwhelming election victory by Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) in 1990, shot students, and arrested the newly-elected leaders, India's government initially reacted as most Indians would have wanted. India gave asylum to fleeing students and a base for their resistance movement (along with some financial help), and supported a newspaper and a radio station that propagated the democratic voice.

But then reality intruded. India's strategic rivals, China and Pakistan, began to court the Burmese generals. Major economic and geopolitical concessions were offered to both suitors. The Chinese even began developing a port on the Burmese coast, far closer to Calcutta than to Canton. And the generals began providing safe havens and arms to a motley assortment of anti-Indian rebel movements that would wreak havoc in India's north-eastern states and retreat to sanctuaries in the newly-renamed Myanmar.



All this was troubling enough to Indian policymakers, who were being painfully reminded of the country's vulnerability to a determined neighbor. Also, large deposits of natural gas were found in Burma, which, it was clear, would not be available to an India deemed hostile to the junta. India's rivals were gaining ground in its own backyard, while Indian businesses were losing out on new economic opportunities. The price of pursuing a moral foreign policy simply became too high.

So India turned 180 degrees. When Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf traveled to Myanmar to celebrate his country's new relationship with his fellow generals, India's foreign minister Jaswant Singh soon followed. The increasingly forlorn resistance operations staged from Indian Territory were shut down in the hope of reciprocation from the Burmese side. And India sweetened the generals' tea by providing military assistance and intelligence support to their own never-ending counter-insurgencies.

India's journey was complete: from standing up for democracy, India had graduated to aiding and abetting the military regime in Rangoon (now Yangon). When monks were being mown down on the streets of Yangon in 2006, the Indian government called for negotiations, muttered banalities about national reconciliation, and opposed sanctions. India also sent its minister for oil to negotiate an energy deal, making it clear that the country's real priorities lay with its own national economic interests, ahead of its solidarity with Burmese democrats. (At the same time, Indian diplomats intervened discreetly from time to time on behalf of Suu Kyi, though their effectiveness was limited by India's unwillingness to alienate the junta.)

All of this was in fact perfectly understandable; officials in New Delhi were justified in reacting acerbically to western critics of its policy. India needed no ethical lessons from a United States and a Britain that have long coddled military dictators in India's South Asian neighborhood, notably in Pakistan.

Any Indian government's primary obligation is to its own people, and there is little doubt that the economic opportunities provided by Burmese oil and gas are of real benefit to Indians. There is also the strategic imperative of not ceding ground to India's enemies on its own borders. India confronts an inescapable fact of geopolitics: you can put your ideals on hold, but you cannot change who your neighbors are.

77. Why does the author say that India needed no ethical lessons from the West?
- (A) India has to take steps to prevent escalation from its neighbours at its borders and this fact cannot be understood by the West
  - (B) Even the West has been seen to protect its national interests by siding with dictators as India did with Burma
  - (C) Everyone understands the constraints of Geopolitics these days
  - (D) Indian Diplomats have discreetly intervened many times on behalf of Suu Kyi

78. Which of the following is **NOT** true as seen from the passage?
- (i) The Indian Government vehemently opposed the suppression of the popular uprising in Burma in 1988 by giving shelter to the fleeing leaders.
  - (ii) The Chinese Generals started providing arms and safe havens to a variety of anti-Indian rebel movements which were causing trouble in the North Eastern States.
  - (iii) The Burmese regime had its share of western critics who were more critical if not more than the Indian Critics.
- (A) only (i) (B) (i) and (ii)  
(C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) ,(ii) and (iii)
79. Which of the following was a primary reason for India turning 180 degrees in its policy with respect to Burma?
- (A) The fact that India was in need of natural gas from Burma
  - (B) The fact that economic and geo political concessions were being offered to China and Pakistan by the Burmese Generals.
  - (C) The fact that Burmese territory was being used for Anti-Indian movements.
  - (D) Cannot be decided
80. Which of the following best encapsulates the meaning of the last statement of the passage?
- (A) A country's ideals can be followed only if its neighbours are good.
  - (B) A country should not follow its ideals if its neighbours are unethical.
  - (C) A country cannot ignore a threat from its neighbours whereas can be temporarily ignored.
  - (D) Ideals of a country have to be made keeping in mind the nature of the country's neighbours.



**PART VI**  
**Under Graduate Social Work**

81. Voluntary organisations are ————— level organisations.  
(A) Apex (B) Grass root (C) Cooperative (D) Central
82. The main aim of Social Work is  
(A) To do charity  
(B) Assisting people to fulfill their needs  
(C) Helping people to help themselves  
(D) Behaviour modification
83. Who among the following is a social activist?  
(A) Mother Theresa (B) Medha Patkar  
(C) Gandhi (D) All the three
84. HIV/AIDS was first diagnosed in India at  
(A) Mumbai (B) Delhi (C) Kolkatta (D) Chennai
85. Formal education in social work was first introduced in India at  
(A) Delhi School of Social Work (B) Madras School of Social Work  
(C) Tata Institute of Social Sciences (D) Kashi Vidyapeeth
86. SHG means  
(A) Self Health group (B) Self Help Group  
(C) Social Help Group (D) Social Health Group
87. The first five year plan was introduced in the year  
(A) 1941 (B) 1951 (C) 1961 (D) 1952
88. The method of social work used to help at an individual level is  
(A) Group work (B) Case work  
(C) Community organisation (D) Social action
89. Family is a  
(A) Primary institution (B) Secondary institution  
(C) Educational institution (D) Financial institution



90. \_\_\_\_\_ is observed as Human Rights Day  
 (A) 20th November (B) 30th May (C) 10<sup>th</sup> December (D) 1<sup>st</sup> July
91. Expansion of CSWB is  
 (A) Central Social Welfare Board (B) Central Service and Welfare Board  
 (C) Central Social Work board (D) None of the above
92. 'Society is a web of social relationships' was said by  
 (A) Maciver (B) Carl Marx (C) Cooley (D) Ginsberg
93. Marriage within the caste is called  
 (A) Endogamy (B) Exogamy (C) Sagotra (D) Hypergamy
94. The caste system is a  
 (A) Social institution (B) Religious institution  
 (C) Economic institution (D) Cultural institution
95. Gerontology is the study of  
 (A) Youth (B) Elderly (C) Children (D) Women
96. IQ (Intelligent Quotient) of a genius is  
 (A) 110 and above (B) 120 and above  
 (C) 140 and above (D) 130 and above
97. The main aim of Panchayat Raj is \_\_\_\_\_ decentralisation.  
 (A) Democratic (B) Development  
 (C) Disseminating (D) None of the above
98. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process of assisting individuals to understand their situation and problems.  
 (A) Psychosocial study (B) Evaluation  
 (C) Counselling (D) Diagnosis
99. Psychoanalytic theory was propounded by  
 (A) Mary Richmond (B) Sigmund Freud  
 (C) Grace Mathew (D) Adler
100. 'Individualisation' is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Social Work.  
 (A) Methods (B) Principles  
 (C) Techniques (D) None of the above