

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.

M.Phil./Ph.D. (SOCIAL WORK)

COURSE CODE : 264/153

Register Number :

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 264/153

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) 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.

1. Social research methods include all of the following, except
 - (A) Surveys
 - (B) Therapy
 - (C) Experiments
 - (D) Interviews

2. The qualitative research strategy places a value on
 - (A) Using numbers, measurements and statistical techniques
 - (B) Generating theories through inductive research about social meanings
 - (C) Conducting research that is of a very high quality
 - (D) All of the above

3. Quantitative research has been criticised because
 - (A) The measurement process suggests a spurious and artificial sense of accuracy
 - (B) The reliance on instruments and procedures makes it high in ecological validity
 - (C) It underestimates the similarities between objects in the natural and social worlds
 - (D) All of the above

4. What is a research design?
 - (A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
 - (B) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
 - (C) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
 - (D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data

5. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is
 - (A) The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
 - (B) The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
 - (C) A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
 - (D) An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined

6. A local human NGO has contacted you. It asks you to conduct a study to identify the difficulties and problems of the elderly in the local community so that the organization could develop social programs to help them. What type of study would this be?
 - (A) Cost-benefit analysis
 - (B) Planning, Programming and Budgeting System
 - (C) Summative Evaluation Research
 - (D) Needs assessment

7. When accessing the Internet, which of these steps is the most essential?
- (A) Recording the full URL
 - (B) Noting the access dates
 - (C) Downloading material to be referenced
 - (D) All of the above
8. An operational definition is
- (A) One that bears no relation to the underlying concept
 - (B) An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept
 - (C) A definition of a concept in terms of specific, empirical measures
 - (D) None of the above
9. A sampling frame is
- (A) A summary of the various stages involved in designing a survey
 - (B) An outline view of all the main clusters of units in a sample
 - (C) A list of all the units in the population from which a sample will be selected
 - (D) None of the above
10. A simple random sample is one in which
- (A) From a random starting point, every n th unit from the sampling frame is selected
 - (B) A non-probability strategy is used, making the results difficult to generalize
 - (C) The researcher has a certain quota of respondents to fill for various social groups
 - (D) Every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected
11. It is helpful to use a multi-stage cluster sample when
- (A) The population is widely dispersed geographically
 - (B) You have limited time and money available for travelling
 - (C) You want to use a probability sample in order to generalise the results
 - (D) All of the above
12. Snowball sampling can help the researcher to
- (A) Access deviant or hidden populations
 - (B) Theorise inductively in a qualitative study
 - (C) Overcome the problem of not having an accessible sampling frame
 - (D) All of the above

13. The findings from a study of young single mothers at a university can be generalised to the population of
- (A) All young single mothers in that society
 - (B) All single mothers in all universities
 - (C) All young single mothers at that university
 - (D) All young women in that university
14. The term 'data processing error' refers to
- (A) Activities or events related to the sampling process, e.g. non-response
 - (B) Faulty techniques of coding and managing data
 - (C) Problems with the implementation of the research process
 - (D) The unavoidable discrepancy between the sample and the population
15. An open question is one that
- (A) Allows respondents to answer in their own terms
 - (B) Does not suggest or provide a limited range of responses
 - (C) Can help to generate answers for closed questions
 - (D) All of the above
16. A researcher should avoid using double-barrelled questions in a survey because
- (A) They rely too much on a respondent's memory
 - (B) They make the questions too long, so respondents lose interest
 - (C) They are too abstract and general in scope
 - (D) They confuse respondents by asking about two different things
17. The value of piloting a questionnaire is that it helps you to
- (A) Test out your questions on some of the people who will be in the final sample
 - (B) Identify and amend any problems in the question wording, order and format
 - (C) Find out what a trained pilot would think of the subject matter
 - (D) All of the above
18. What is the main difference between a focus group and a group interview?
- (A) Group interviews involve fewer participants
 - (B) Focus groups are used to study the way people discuss a specific topic
 - (C) There is no moderator present in a focus group
 - (D) Focus groups save more time and money

19. If a study is "reliable", this means that
- (A) It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted
 - (B) The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions
 - (C) The findings can be generalized to other social settings
 - (D) The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated
20. Mode is defined as
- (A) A middle measure in a series in which all measures have been arranged in the order of size
 - (B) The arithmetic average of a series of measures
 - (C) The item which occurs most frequently in a series
 - (D) The square root of a mean
21. Collective bargaining is a
- (A) bi-partite process
 - (B) time-bound process
 - (C) statutory process
 - (D) appraisal process
22. Lock-out represents
- (A) removal of an employee
 - (B) temporary closure of an organisation
 - (C) refusal to give employment
 - (D) permanent closure of an organization
23. The section of Factories Act, 1948 that deals with the appointment of Labour Welfare Officer is
- (A) Sec. 42
 - (B) Sec. 49
 - (C) Sec. 50
 - (D) Sec. 52
24. Which one of the following is a retirement benefit?
- (A) Wages
 - (B) Bonus
 - (C) Incentive
 - (D) Gratuity
25. _____ spells out the chief attributes of a job.
- (A) Job description
 - (B) Job specification
 - (C) Job sculpting
 - (D) Task significance
26. Study of how human beings physically interface with their work is called
- (A) Human resource accounting
 - (B) Ergonomics
 - (C) Quality of work life
 - (D) None of the above

27. Which of the following does not find a place in job analysis?
(A) Job specification (B) Job description
(C) Key performance areas (D) Job satisfaction
28. Which one of the following is not social security legislation?
(A) The ESI Act (B) The Payment of Bonus Act
(C) The Payment of Gratuity Act (D) The Maternity Benefit Act
29. _____ is an analytical tool for studying group interaction.
(A) Psychometry (B) Sociometry
(C) Formal group (D) Informal group
30. Psychoanalytic Theory was promulgated by
(A) Cattell (B) All port
(C) Sigmond Freud (D) Hawthorne
31. Induction is
(A) attracting people with multi-dimensional skill
(B) ascertaining candidates specification
(C) acquainting new employee to the company
(D) none of the above
32. MBO is
(A) management by obligations (B) management by objectives
(C) management by order (D) management by opportunities
33. Which one of the following is not an operative function of a HR Manager?
(A) Procurement (B) Development
(C) Organizing (D) Compensation
34. The cause for the downsizing of personnel in organisations is
(A) Acquisitions and mergers (B) Technological innovations
(C) Competition (D) All the above
35. Statutory provisions relating to health does not include
(A) Drinking water (B) Fencing of machinery
(C) Lighting (D) Ventilation

36. If grievances are not properly identified and redressed, they may result into
- (A) Discipline (B) Low absenteeism
(C) Low production (D) Decrease in accidents
37. The special agency of United Nations relating to labour is
- (A) WHO (B) ILO
(C) UNESCO (D) UNDP
38. The interview in which the interviewer deliberately creates pressure in interviewee is
- (A) Board interview (B) Stress interview
(C) Depth interview (D) Walk-in interview
39. The methods which aim at improving the inter-personal skill of executives are
- (A) Sensitivity training (B) Role playing
(C) Transactional analysis (D) All the above
40. The task of a mentor is
- (A) Providing financial assistance (B) Recruiting personnel
(C) Present himself as a role model (D) None of the above
41. Expand CAPART
- (A) Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
(B) Council for Alignment of People's Action and Rural Technology
(C) Council for Advancement of People's Active and Rural Technology
(D) Council for Advancement of Public Action and Rural Technology
42. Who is the founder of Etowah Project?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) M.R. Albert Mayer
(C) Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi (D) Raja Ram Mohan Rai
43. Social reform aims at
- (A) Change in the basic values of the community
(B) Change in the clients
(C) Change in the organisations
(D) Values and training

44. 'Social Work in India' was written by
(A) S.K. Khinduka (B) A.R. Wadia
(C) S.K. Mangal (D) Paul Chowdry
45. Expand JNNURM
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban and Rural Mission
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Recovery Mission
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru National Untouchables Renewal Mission
46. Which one of the following is concerned with the social policy?
(A) Planning Commission (B) Research Institutions
(C) The Social Movements (D) All the above
47. Decentralized planning in India is achieved mainly through
(A) Planning Commission
(B) Panchayat Raj Institutions
(C) National Development Council
(D) State Department of Planning and Development
48. The term Grant-in-Aid implies that
(A) Central Govt. provides funds to NGOs for developmental activities
(B) International donor agencies provide grants to Central Govt. for infra-structural development
(C) Provide grants to Zilha Parishad and Municipal Corporations for infrastructural development
(D) NGOs can receive grants from the Central and /or State Govt. to implement the Central/State Govt. Schemes
49. Felt-need means
(A) Needs identified by the leader of the community
(B) Needs of the community as identified by community worker
(C) Needs of the weaker sections of the community
(D) Community needs as expressed by the community in general
50. The Central Social Welfare Board was established in
(A) 1953 (B) 1950 (C) 1948 (D) 1952

51. Which one of the following subjects is not part of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- (A) Panchayats (B) Weaker Section
(C) Law and Order (D) Animal Husbandry
52. Which one of the following is not a Social Welfare Service?
- (A) Giving Scholarship to SC/ST Students
(B) Giving Education to the Blind
(C) Providing food and shelter to the poor children
(D) Providing Health Service to the people in general
53. Community Development does **NOT** accept
- (A) Social Injustice (B) Democracy
(C) Social Change (D) Social Distance
54. Which one of the following is not a principle of social work?
- (A) Non Judgemental Attitude (B) Acceptance of People as they are
(C) Mobilization of Community resource (D) Absolute Confidentiality
55. According to Census 2001, what is the sex ratio of India?
- (A) 923 (B) 930 (C) 933 (D) 913
56. What is the abbreviation of NSS in the perspective of Rural Development?
- (A) National Savings Scheme (B) National Service Scheme
(C) National Sample Survey (D) National Scavengers Scheme
57. RRA means
- (A) Rapid Rural Appraisal (B) Rural Rapid Appraisal
(C) Rapid Rural Advancement (D) Rural Reconstruction Appraisal
58. The Land around the village is called
- (A) Linear village (B) Circular village
(C) Revenue village (D) Hamlet village
59. The Community Development Programme started in the year
- (A) 1951 (B) 1952 (C) 1965 (D) 1962

60. Which one of the following is the principle of PRA?
- (A) Group interviews and activities (B) Participation
(C) Flexibility and Innovation (D) Participatory planning
61. 'Mouth gag' is inserted while giving/taking
- (A) EEG – Electro Encephalograph
(B) ECT treatment (Electro Convulsive Therapy)
(C) ECG – Electro Cardiogram
(D) All the above
62. Which of the following is a cause of fire-setting?
- (A) Pathological gambling (B) Kleptomania
(C) Pyromania (D) None of the above
63. CBT is known as
- (A) Chemo Behaviour Therapy (B) Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
(C) Client Behaviour Therapy (D) Cognitive Barbiturate Therapy
64. 'Psychodrama' was introduced by
- (A) James C. Colemann (B) Bandura
(C) Carl Rogers (D) J.L. Moreno
65. 'Client Centered' psychotherapy was developed by
- (A) Sigmund Freud (B) Carl Rogers
(C) James B. Watson (D) Abraham Maslow
66. 'Wooden leg' – concept refers to
- (A) An experimental table used in 'conditioning'
(B) A therapy in psychoanalysis
(C) A game played to people in TA
(D) An instrument used in therapy
67. The first Child Guidance clinic in India was set up in
- (A) Coimbatore (B) Delhi
(C) Mumbai (D) Kolkatta

68. A book titled 'Synopsis for Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry' was written by
 (A) Kaplan (B) Bhatia
 (C) Turner (D) Venkoba Rao A
69. NIMHANS denotes
 (A) National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences
 (B) Nodal Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences
 (C) National Institute of Mentally handicapped and Natural Science
 (D) None of the above
70. The Mental Health Act was passed in the year
 (A) 1967 (B) 1977 (C) 1987 (D) 1997
71. Echopraxia is the
 (A) Limitation of the interviewer's movement
 (B) Alternate between opposite movements
 (C) Adoption of unusually bodily movements
 (D) Repeated movements
72. Amnesia is a
 (A) Sleeping disorder (B) Failure of memory
 (C) Eating disorder (D) Speech disorder
73. Morbid fear of large open places are called as
 (A) Agoraphobia (B) Ocholophobia
 (C) Acrophobia (D) Mysophobia
74. Somnambulism refers to
 (A) amnesia (B) sleep-talk (C) sleep-walk (D) bruxing
75. ————— are drugs capable of producing hallucinations.
 (A) Hypnosis (B) Hallucinogens
 (C) Sedatives (D) None of the above
76. Lithium is more effective in the treatment of
 (A) Mania (B) Depression
 (C) Speech disorder (D) None of the above

77. Alcoholic Anonymous means
 (A) Relapse in alcoholics
 (B) Alcoholic in treatment
 (C) Alcoholic
 (D) Support group of treated alcoholics strengthening each other
78. LSD is a
 (A) Mind blowing drug
 (B) Increasing motor activities
 (C) Sedative
 (D) None of the above
79. Enuresis is
 (A) An eating disorder
 (B) Sleeping disorder
 (C) Elimination disorder
 (D) Behaviour disorder
80. _____ is a cause of childhood psychiatric disorder
 (A) Head injury
 (B) Epilepsy
 (C) Lead intoxication
 (D) All the above
81. The study of the school as a _____ has been a largely neglected area of empirical research
 (A) Political organisation
 (B) Social organisation
 (C) Cultural organisation
 (D) Economic organisation
82. SUPW means
 (A) Socially Useful & Productive Work
 (B) Socially Unique & Purposeful Work
 (C) Socially Useful & Purposeful Work
 (D) None of the above
83. _____ authored "School Social Work: Emerging Models of Practice in India" in 1990
 (A) Sonia Gandhi
 (B) Priyanka Gandhi
 (C) Ahluwalia
 (D) Anjali Gandhi
84. School Social Workers continue to serve as a vital link between
 (A) Mother, teacher and daughter
 (B) Home, school and community
 (C) Father and grandparents
 (D) Principal and parents
85. School Social Worker can intervene in schools through
 (A) Counseling only
 (B) Guidance only
 (C) Group work only
 (D) All the three

86. "Probation: A New Perspective" has been authored by
 (A) Prof. Snehlata Tandon (B) Prof. Montek Mehta
 (C) Prof. Gujral Tandon (D) None of the above
87. "Correctional Setting" in social work implies working in
 (A) Schools (B) Community
 (C) Prison (D) All the three
88. The role of social worker in correctional setting includes
 (A) Mediator and broker (B) Catalyst
 (C) Advocacy (D) All the three
89. Early release of a prisoner with continued monitoring on terms and conditions for a specified period means
 (A) Parole (B) Termination
 (C) Parole and termination (D) Procrastination
90. BPR and D is
 (A) Bureau of Police Research and Development
 (B) Bureau of Public Research and Development
 (C) Bureau of Publication Research and Development
 (D) None of the above
91. Article 21A directs the State shall provide
 (A) free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine
 (B) free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to eighteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine
 (C) free and compulsory financial assistance to all children of the age of eight to sixteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine
 (D) None of these
92. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution
 (A) Prohibits employment of children below the age of twelve years in factories, mines or any other hazardous occupation
 (B) Prohibits employment of children below the age of fourteen years in factories, mines or any other hazardous occupation
 (C) Prohibits employment of children below the age of eighteen years in factories, mines or any other hazardous occupation
 (D) None of these

93. Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme was launched in the year
(A) 1982 (B) 1955 (C) 1972 (D) 1951
94. NIPCCD is
(A) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
(B) National Institute of Public Coordination and Child Development
(C) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Department
(D) None of these
95. DWCRA is
(A) Development of Women and Children in Rural Affairs
(B) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
(C) Development of Women and Children in Related Areas
(D) None of these
96. Programmes implemented for educated youth are
(A) National Service Scheme (B) National Cadet Corps
(C) National Physical Efficiency Drive (D) All the above
97. National Youth Day is observed on
(A) The Birthday of Swami Vivekananda
(B) The Birthday of Nehru
(C) The Birthday of Rajiv Gandhi
(D) The Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi
98. Sports Authority of India was started as a registered society in the year
(A) 1984 (B) 1953 (C) 1975 (D) 1950
99. Reason for Juvenile Delinquency is
(A) Parental neglect (B) Over protection
(C) Acute poverty (D) All the above
100. The major needs of youth are
(A) Education (B) Employment
(C) Recreation (D) All the above