

**ENTRANCE TEST FOR Ph.D. PROGRAMME, 2023****SOCIAL WORK**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

**Part A***Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

Choose the most appropriate answer from the alternatives given :

1. The goal of social work is :

- (A) To reduce social tensions.                      (B) To provide services to all.  
(C) To promote social justice.                      (D) To service the elite.

2. Social Pathology means :

- (A) Study of origin, nature and causes of social ills.  
(B) Study of history of society.  
(C) Study of psychopaths.  
(D) Study of social taboos.

3. Social casework is primarily used by professional social workers to help individual and families to deal with :

- (A) Interpersonal problems.                      (B) Inter-group conflicts.  
(C) Family condition.                              (D) Inter-community problems.

4. Generally the stages of case work process include :

- (A) Social diagnosis.                              (B) Case work treatment.  
(C) Evaluation.                                      (D) All the above.

5. Which among the following is not a component of client case worker relationship ?

- (A) Autonomy.                                      (B) Confidentiality.  
(C) Empathy.                                        (D) Sympathy.

**Turn over**

6. Who gave the three dimensional model of personality - the child, the adult, the parent ?
- (A) Sigmund Freud. (B) Otto Rank.  
(C) Eric Berne. (D) Joseph Wolpe.
7. Which one of the following is not a part of social case work process ?
- (A) Treatment. (B) Assessment  
(C) Study. (D) Content Analysis.
8. Programme planning in group work practice includes:
- (A) Group members participate. (B) Group members interests.  
(C) The programme content. (D) All the above.
9. Who was associated with conscientization model ?
- (A) Murray G. Ross. (B) Paulo Friere.  
(C) H.B. Trecker. (D) None of the above.
10. Murry G. Ross suggested 3 approaches for community organization i.e. Specific content approach and generic content approach. The third approach is :
- (A) Problem approach. (B) Process approach.  
(C) Propaganda approach. (D) Planning approach.
11. The model of community organization propounded by Rothman is :
- (A) Locality Development. (B) Social Development.  
(C) Sustainable Development. (D) Community Development.
12. Main objective of Gandhi's concept of "Gram Swaraj" is :
- (A) Antyodaya. (B) Sarvodaya.  
(C) Bhagyodaya. (D) None of the above.
13. Which is not a principle of community organisation ?
- (A) Principle of specific objectives. (B) Principle of Dissolution.  
(C) Principle of people's participation. (D) Principle of planning.

14. Venn diagram is one of the commonly used method in :
- (A) Institutional appraisal. (B) Governmental appraisal.  
(C) Non-Governmental appraisal. (D) Participatory Rural appraisal.
15. Social Legislation attempts to :
- (A) Justice as well as social security.  
(B) Anticipate social needs.  
(C) Provide for change in social order.  
(D) All the above.
16. Who among the following is associated with Gestalt therapy ?
- (A) C.R. Rogers. (B) Sigmund Freud.  
(C) Peris and Peris. (D) B.F. Skinner.
17. The ultimate goal of Women's Self Help Group is :
- (A) Saving money. (B) Taking loans.  
(C) Getting revolving fund. (D) Empowerment.
18. Main source of India's Social Policy is :
- (A) Social Legislation.  
(B) Five Year Plans.  
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy.  
(D) None of the above
19. Who proposed 'Client Centred Therapy' ?
- (A) Carl Rogers. (B) Anna Freud.  
(C) Paul Goodman. (D) Addler.
20. Who is the author of the book "Integrated Social Work Practice" ?
- (A) A.S. Desai. (B) S.B. Desai.  
(C) Murli Desai. (D) S.K. Khinduka.

Turn over

21. The Rational-Emotive Therapy is best associated with :
- (A) Eric Berne. (B) William Glasser.  
(C) Albert Ellis. (D) Gordon Hamilton.
22. The objective of Social Legislation is :
- (A) To solve social problems.  
(B) To bridge the gap between current needs and existing laws.  
(C) To make new laws.  
(D) To review the laws and problems.
23. The Right to Information Act was passed in the year :
- (A) 2004. (B) 2005.  
(C) 2006. (D) 2003.
24. The two main forms of social stratification are :
- (A) Class and Estate. (B) Society and Community.  
(C) Caste and Class. (D) Family and Kinship.
25. The part of mind that lies on reality is :
- (A) Id. (B) Ego.  
(C) Super Ego. (D) None of the above.
26. Dementia is a :
- (A) Neuro-Psychiatric problem. (B) Mental health problem.  
(C) Dermatological problem. (D) Cardio-vascular problem.
27. Which one from below given options is termed as institutionalised inequality ?
- (A) Social group. (B) Association.  
(C) Social stratification. (D) Social change.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ theory is used to find mental abilities of individual.
- (A) Factor analysis. (B) Group factor.  
(C) Perceptual factor. (D) Memory factor.

29. Who defined community as the smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspects of social life ?
- (A) Kingsley Devis. (B) Bogardus.  
(C) R.M. Maclver. (D) Ogbum and Nimkoff.
30. The foundation for the documentation of a programme is :
- (A) Assessment. (B) Accountability.  
(C) Monitoring. (D) Evaluation.
31. Conscientization model is associated with :
- (A) Mary Richmond. (B) Paul Chowdhary.  
(C) Paul Friere. (D) Perlman.
32. The forces that result from the interactions of group members are often referred to as :
- (A) Group Conflict. (B) Group Dynamics.  
(C) Interpersonal intervention. (D) Leadership conflict.
33. Classical conditioning was propagated by :
- (A) Ivan Pavlov. (B) Sigmund Freud.  
(C) Maslow. (D) Thorndike.
34. Urban Community Development Services in India were started by :
- (A) American Friends Service Committee.  
(B) Government of India.  
(C) UNICEF.  
(D) Ford Foundation.
35. The essential characteristics of research:
- (A) Description. (B) Exploration.  
(C) Experimentation. (D) All the above.
36. Case study is the form of :
- (A) Subjective analysis. (B) Qualitative analysis.  
(C) Quantitative analysis. (D) Objective analysis.

Turn over

37. The research design in which identification of relationship between variables is attempted, is called :
- (A) Experimental design. (B) Case Study.  
(C) Descriptive design. (D) None of the above.
38. A Researcher with limited understanding of the problem under study adopts :
- (A) Experimental. (B) Descriptive.  
(C) Exploratory. (D) All of the above.
39. Pilot study refers to :
- (A) Preliminary testing of the tools used for the research.  
(B) Follow up study done within a year after the original study.  
(C) Preliminary study conducted on a limited scale before the original study.  
(D) Macro level study undertaken to test the hypothesis.
40. A declarative statement of relationship between or among variables is called :
- (A) Concept. (B) Value.  
(C) Hypothesis. (D) None of the above.
41. The foundation for preparing the scholarly writing into a study is :
- (A) Sampling frame. (B) Literature review.  
(C) Research design. (D) Data analysis.
42. The specific characteristic of a subject that assumes one or more different values is called as:
- (A) Data. (B) Variable.  
(C) Hypothesis. (D) Scale.
43. The sequential steps in research process are :
- (A) Selection of topic, review of literature, collection of data, analysis, report writing and interpretation.  
(B) Selection of topic, review of literature, collection of data, analysis, interpretation and report writing.  
(C) Selection of topic, collection of data, review of literature, analysis, interpretation and report writing.  
(D) Selection of topic, collection of data, review of literature, analysis, report writing and interpretation.

44. A basic unit of analysis in a given research study is called :
- (A) Respondent. (B) Sample.  
(C) Universe. (D) None of the above.
45. The method of research used in census study is :
- (A) Case Study. (B) Survey.  
(C) Quasi-experimental. (D) Developmental.
46. Sub-divided bar diagram is also known as :
- (A) Pie-diagram. (B) Histogram.  
(C) Component Bar Diagram. (D) Bar Diagram.
47. The value that is repeated most often in data set is known as :
- (A) Median. (B) Mode.  
(C) Frequency. (D) Variance.
48. The strength of association between two variables is called :
- (A) Correlation. (B) Inference.  
(C) Hypothesis. (D) None of the above.
49. Quota sampling is the method of :
- (A) Non-probability sampling.  
(B) Area sampling.  
(C) Simple random sampling.  
(D) The lottery method.
50. Intervening variables can be controlled by :
- (A) Randomization. (B) Conceptualisation.  
(C) Description. (D) None of the above.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Turn over

**Part B**

*Answer any ten questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks.*

51. Explain briefly the functions of social work.
52. What are the principles of case work recording ?
53. Discuss the concept of "counter transference" in case work process.
54. Explain briefly the functions of group work.
55. Briefly explain the phases in community organization.
56. Explain the concept of social action.
57. Explain briefly probability sampling ?
58. State the characteristics of a good hypothesis.
59. State the concept of reliability and validity.
60. Discuss the functions of social work research.
61. Discuss the features of qualitative research.
62. How will you formulate a problem for research ?
63. Elucidate interview as a research tool.
64. Describe the nature of research report.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)