

JEMAS(PG)-2024 **QB No: 4102900001**
Subject: M. Phil in Psychiatric Social Work (M. Phil PSW)

Duration: 90 minutes

No of MCQ: 100

Full Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All questions are of objective type having four answer options for each.
2. **Category-1:** Carries **1** mark each and only one option is correct. In case of incorrect answer or any combination of more than one answer, $\frac{1}{4}$ mark will be deducted.
3. Questions must be answered on OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble marked A, B, C, or D.
4. Use only **Black/Blue ink ball point pen** to mark the answer by filling up of the respective bubbles completely.
5. Write Question Booklet number and your roll number carefully in the specified locations of the **OMR** sheet. Also fill appropriate bubbles.
6. Write your name (in block letter), name of the examination center and put your signature (as is appeared in Admit Card) in appropriate boxes in the **OMR sheet**.
7. The OMR sheet is liable to become invalid if there is any mistake in filling the correct bubbles for Question Booklet number/roll number or if there is any discrepancy in the name/ signature of the candidate, name of the examination center. The OMR sheet may also become invalid due to folding or putting stray marks on it or any damage to it. The consequence of such invalidation due to incorrect marking or careless handling by the candidate will be sole responsibility of candidate.
8. Candidates are not allowed to carry any written or printed material, calculator, pen, log-table, wristwatch, any communication device like mobile phones, bluetooth devices etc. inside the examination hall. Any candidate found with such prohibited items will be **reported against** and his/her candidature will be summarily cancelled.
9. Rough work must be done on the Question Booklet itself. Additional blank pages are given in the Question Booklet for rough work.
10. Hand over the OMR sheet to the invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.
11. Candidates are allowed to take the Question Booklet after examination is over.

Signature of the Candidate: _____

(As in Admit Card)

Signature of the Invigilator: _____

ROUGH WORK ONLY

M. Phil. PSW

1. The process of imbibing one's own culture in one's personality is termed as:
(A) Enculturation.
(B) Acculturation.
(C) Socialization.
(D) Sanskritization.
2. Which of the following is an agent of positive social change:
(A) Power.
(B) Education.
(C) Money.
(D) Calamity.
3. Who among the following is a proponent of cyclical theory of evolution?
(A) Parson.
(B) Durkheim.
(C) O. Spengler.
(D) H. Spencer.
4. Who is the first female President of India?
(A) Sonia Gandhi.
(B) Sushma Swaraj.
(C) Droupadi Murmu.
(D) Pratibha Devi Sing Patil.
5. 'Values' refer to
(A) Ideals.
(B) Prescriptions of behaviour.
(C) Social preferences.
(D) Social expectation.
6. When did National Human Rights Commission of India established?
(A) 1991.
(B) 1992.
(C) 1993.
(D) 1994.
7. Cultural Lag 'is the term used by:
(A) Ogburn.
(B) Pyne.
(C) Weber.
(D) Marx.
8. Author of the book "Economy and Society" is _____.
(A) Max Weber.
(B) Antony Giddings.
(C) E. Durkheim.
(D) A. Comte.

9. Which one of the following is an example of ascribed status?
- (A) Teacher.
 - (B) Student.
 - (C) Brahmin.
 - (D) Doctor.
10. An area of social living which is marked by some degree of social coherence and similarity is called _____.
- (A) Social group.
 - (B) Society.
 - (C) Community.
 - (D) Association.
11. Who is the author of the book 'Rules of sociological method'?
- (A) Max Weber.
 - (B) August Comte.
 - (C) Vilfredo Pareto.
 - (D) Emile Durkheim.
12. Who coined the term 'cultural capital'?
- (A) Bowels and Gintis.
 - (B) Bourdieu and Passeron.
 - (C) Young.
 - (D) McRobbie and Aryon.
13. Which is the latest newly formed state in India?
- (A) Uttarakhand
 - (B) Telangana
 - (C) Chhattisgarh
 - (D) Haryana
14. Which of the following does not specify Max Weber's concept of "social stratification"?
- (A) Educational status.
 - (B) Income and wealth.
 - (C) Political power.
 - (D) Social Prestige.
15. Which of the following is not a factor of social change in India?
- (A) Caste.
 - (B) Regionalism.
 - (C) Language.
 - (D) Census.
16. Who is regarded as the Father of Sociology?
- (A) Auguste Comte.
 - (B) McIver.
 - (C) Robert Payne.
 - (D) Talcott Parson.

17. The affecting factor of social mobility is _____.
- (A) Constitution.
 - (B) Structure of society.
 - (C) Culture.
 - (D) Equality.
18. Which of the following situation will occur if cultural change do not follow social change?
- (A) Cultural lag.
 - (B) Educational lag.
 - (C) Social lag.
 - (D) Economics.
19. Who said that the school be made as miniature society
- (A) Skinner.
 - (B) Thorndike.
 - (C) Herbert.
 - (D) Dewey.
20. "Mode of Production" termed by _____.
- (A) Max weber.
 - (B) Karl Marx.
 - (C) Durkheim.
 - (D) Auguste Comte.
21. An area of social living which is marked by some degree of social coherence and similarity is called _____.
- (A) Social group.
 - (B) Society.
 - (C) Community.
 - (D) Association.
22. Arrange the following in correct sequence:
- i) Diagnostic summary
 - ii) Home visit
 - iii) Intake interview
 - iv) Referral
- Codes:
- (A) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
 - (B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
 - (D) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
23. Bottom-up concept related to
- (A) Mega planning
 - (B) Macro planning
 - (C) Meso planning
 - (D) Micro planning

24. World Suicide Prevention Day is celebrated every year on _____.
- (A) 10th March.
 - (B) 10th October.
 - (C) 10th September.
 - (D) 10th November.
25. Right to health care world fall under _____ generation of Human Rights.
- (A) 1st generation.
 - (B) 2nd generation.
 - (C) 3rd generation.
 - (D) 4th generation.
26. Which article of Indian Constitution lays down the provision of free and compulsory education for children?
- (A) 45.
 - (B) 46.
 - (C) 47.
 - (D) 48.
27. What describes the process by which a course of action is selected to deal with a specific problem?
- (A) Decision-making.
 - (B) Goal setting.
 - (C) Strategic planning.
 - (D) Organisational planning.
28. The National Commission for Protection of Child right was established in the year _____.
- (A) 2000.
 - (B) 2009.
 - (C) 2007.
 - (D) 2008.
29. Which among the following is not a model of family functioning?
- (A) Circumflex Model.
 - (B) Social Action Model.
 - (C) Structural Model.
 - (D) Guardianship Model.
30. Urban Community Development Services in India were started by
- (A) American Friends Service Committee.
 - (B) Government of India.
 - (C) UNICEF.
 - (D) Ford Foundation.
31. The book “Community Welfare Organisation – Principles and Practice” has been written by
- (A) K.D. Gangrade.
 - (B) H.Y. Siddiqui.
 - (C) Murrey G Ross.
 - (D) Arther Dunham.

32. No compromise on law is characteristics of ____ leadership.
- (A) Democratic.
 - (B) Autocratic.
 - (C) Bureaucratic.
 - (D) Laissz faire.
33. When was the Mental Healthcare Act passed in India?
- (A) 2015.
 - (B) 2016.
 - (C) 2017.
 - (D) 2018.
34. Which Indian state has two capitals?
- (A) Telangana.
 - (B) Jammu & Kashmir
 - (C) Meghalaya.
 - (D) Delhi.
35. UN principles for older persons come into force in the year:
- (A) 1990.
 - (B) 1999.
 - (C) 1981.
 - (D) 1991.
36. The first book of Mary Richmond's Social Diagnosis can be identified as
- (A) Social group work.
 - (B) Social action.
 - (C) Social case work.
 - (D) Social and preventive medicine.
37. Who has written social casework?
- (A) F Biestek.
 - (B) G R Banerjee.
 - (C) H H Perlman.
 - (D) Marry Richmond.
38. The stages of forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning is the contribution of _____
- (A) Napier.
 - (B) Bruce Tuckmen.
 - (C) Anne Hopes.
 - (D) James Albert.
39. Which one of the subsequent is mismatching?
- (A) M S Gore- Social Case Work.
 - (B) P D Kulkarni- Social Policy in India.
 - (C) H B Trucker – Social Group WORK.
 - (D) Murray G Ross- Community.

40. When was the National Adult Education Programme launched?
- (A) October, 1, 1978.
 - (B) January 26, 1978.
 - (C) August 15, 1978.
 - (D) November 14, 1978.
41. In which year, the Council of Social Work Education (CSWE) started accrediting graduate schools?
- (A) 1945.
 - (B) 1947.
 - (C) 1952.
 - (D) 1967.
42. Which of the following are the main causes of social change in India?
- (A) Independence
 - (B) Industrialization
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Sanskritisation
43. Which of the following social movements was not founded in the late 19th century?
- (A) Settlement house movement.
 - (B) Charity organization movement.
 - (C) Civil rights movement.
 - (D) Women's rights movement.
44. In which year The National Commission for Women was established?
- (A) 1957.
 - (B) 1986.
 - (C) 2001.
 - (D) 1992.
45. Which book was written by Wilson & Ryland?
- (A) Social Group work.
 - (B) Social Work with Groups.
 - (C) Group work Practice.
 - (D) Social Group work Practice.
46. What do you refer by Group morale?
- (A) Cooperation in a group.
 - (B) Coordination in a group.
 - (C) Unity in a group.
 - (D) Team spirit in a group.
47. Which of the following is not a principle of group work?
- (A) Recognition of unique differences of each individual.
 - (B) Appropriate modification of group process.
 - (C) Enabling group members to involve themselves in the process of problem solving.
 - (D) Principle of indifferent attitudes towards members.

48. Which was model of community organization propounded by Rothman?
(A) Locality Development.
(B) Social Development.
(C) Sustainable Development.
(D) Community Development.
49. The first step of research is:
(A) Selecting a problem.
(B) Searching a problem.
(C) Finding a problem.
(D) Identifying a problem.
50. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as:
(A) Survey Research.
(B) Descriptive Research.
(C) Historical Research.
(D) 'Ex-post Facto' Research.
51. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?
(A) Area Sampling Technique.
(B) Purposive Sampling Technique.
(C) Systematic Sampling Technique.
(D) Convenient Sampling.
52. Which correlation coefficient best explains the relationship between creativity and intelligence?
(A) 1.00.
(B) -0.6.
(C) -0.5.
(D) 0.3.
53. A null hypothesis is:
(A) when there is no difference between the variables.
(B) The same as research hypothesis.
(C) Subjective in nature.
(D) When there is difference between the variables.
54. Action-research is:
(A) An applied research.
(B) A research carried out to solve immediate problems.
(C) A longitudinal research.
(D) A Descriptive research.
55. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is:
(A) Cluster Sampling.
(B) Stratified Sampling.
(C) Convenient Sampling.
(D) Lottery Method.

56. The experimental study is based on:
- (A) The manipulation of variables.
 - (B) Conceptual parameters.
 - (C) Replication of research.
 - (D) Survey of literature.
57. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
- (A) Cluster sampling.
 - (B) Quota sampling.
 - (C) Systematic sampling.
 - (D) Stratified random sampling.
58. Formulation of hypothesis may not be required in:
- (A) Survey method.
 - (B) Historical studies.
 - (C) Experimental studies.
 - (D) Normative studies.
59. Field-work-based research is classified as:
- (A) Empirical.
 - (B) Historical.
 - (C) Experimental.
 - (D) Biographical.
60. Positive correlation is present when _____.
- (A) Two variables move in opposite directions
 - (B) Two variables move in the same direction.
 - (C) One variable goes up and one goes down.
 - (D) Several variables never change.
61. In research, something that does not "vary" is called a _____.
- (A) Variable.
 - (B) Method.
 - (C) Constant.
 - (D) Control group.
62. It is recommended to use the whole population rather than a sample when the population size is of what size?
- (A) 500 or less.
 - (B) 100 or less.
 - (C) 1000 or less.
 - (D) You should always use a sample.
63. Approximately what percentages of scores fall within one standard deviation of the mean in a normal distribution?
- (A) 34%.
 - (B) 95%.
 - (C) 99%.
 - (D) 68%.

64. Which of the following is characteristic of qualitative research?
(A) Generalization to the population.
(B) Random sampling.
(C) Unique case orientation.
(D) Standardized tests and measures.
65. Scientific methods are used in:
(A) Only research projects in pure sciences.
(B) Social science research.
(C) Both "a" and "b".
(D) Neither "a" nor "b".
66. A non-probability sampling method is:
(A) Simple random sampling.
(B) Systematic sampling.
(C) Cluster sampling.
(D) consecutive sampling.
67. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
(A) The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false.
(B) The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true.
(C) Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected.
(D) None of the above.
68. A formal document that presents the research objectives, design of achieving these objectives, and the expected outcomes/deliverables of the study is called:
(A) Research design.
(B) Research proposal.
(C) Research hypothesis.
(D) Research report.
69. What does the term 'longitudinal design' mean?
(A) A study completed far away from where the researcher lives.
(B) A study that is very long to read.
(C) A study with two contrasting cases.
(D) A study completed over a distinct period of time to map changes in social phenomena.
70. The ___ scale measurement has a natural zero.
(A) Ratio
(B) Nominal
(C) Ordinal
(D) Interval
71. SPSS is an acronym of the following?
(A) Statistical Predictions for Social Sciences.
(B) Sexual Preferences for the Sixties and Seventies.
(C) Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.
(D) Sexual Performance and SAD Syndrome.

72. The final stage in the Research Process is:
- (A) Problem formulation.
 - (B) Data collection.
 - (C) Data Analysis.
 - (D) Report Writing'.
73. What type of chart is useful for showing trends or changes over time?
- (A) Pie Chart.
 - (B) Column Chart.
 - (C) Line Chart.
 - (D) Dot Graph.
74. Which type of study design is commonly used to study the causes of diseases?
- (A) Cross-sectional study.
 - (B) Case-control study.
 - (C) Cohort study.
 - (D) Experimental study.
75. Which statistical test is used to compare means between two groups?
- (A) Chi-square test.
 - (B) T-test.
 - (C) ANOVA.
 - (D) Wilcoxon rank-sum test.
76. Which of the following measures of central tendency is affected most by extreme outliers?
- (A) Mean.
 - (B) Median.
 - (C) Mode.
 - (D) Standard deviation.
77. Which of the following is an example of a continuous variable?
- (A) Gender.
 - (B) Marital status.
 - (C) Height.
 - (D) Blood type.
78. Which statistical test analyzes the association between two categorical variables?
- (A) T-test.
 - (B) Chi-square test.
 - (C) ANOVA.
 - (D) Pearson correlation coefficient.
79. Which graphical representation is best suited for displaying the distribution of a continuous variable in biostatistics?
- (A) Pie chart.
 - (B) Histogram.
 - (C) Bar graph.
 - (D) Line chart.
80. Humanistic theory of motivation was propagated by:
- (A) Skinner.
 - (B) Chapman.
 - (C) Feder.
 - (D) Carl Rogers.

81. Behaviourist theory of motivation was propagated by:
- (A) Feder.
 - (B) BF Skinner.
 - (C) Carl Rogers.
 - (D) Chapman.
82. Rational Emotive Behavioural Therapy is the form of:
- (A) CBT.
 - (B) BT.
 - (C) Problem solving approach.
 - (D) Psychodynamic approach.
83. What is the highest level of Maslow's Hierarchy of need model?
- (A) Self-actualisation.
 - (B) Esteem.
 - (C) Love.
 - (D) Safety.
84. The theory of classical conditioning was proposed by:
- (A) Sigmund Freud.
 - (B) Carl Jung.
 - (C) Ivan Pavlov.
 - (D) B F Skinner.
85. The theory of Psychoanalysis was proposed by?
- (A) Anna Freud.
 - (B) B F Skinner
 - (C) Carl Jung.
 - (D) Sigmund Freud.
86. Fear of water is known as.....
- (A) Agoraphobia.
 - (B) Cynophobia.
 - (C) Hydrophobia.
 - (D) Nyctophobia.
87. 'Initiative vs Guilt' concept of theory was developed by?
- (A) Erickson.
 - (B) Alport.
 - (C) Piaget.
 - (D) Brown.
88. Erikson's TRUST VS MISTRUST comes under which stage?
- (A) Stage I.
 - (B) Stage II.
 - (C) Stage III.
 - (D) Stage IV.

89. Which one of the following falls under Neurotic Disorder?
(A) GAD.
(B) BPAD.
(C) ATPD.
(D) Schizophrenia.
90. According to Freud's Psychosexual stages of development, how many stages are there?
(A) 7.
(B) 5.
(C) 6.
(D) 3.
91. Among which one is a pervasive developmental disorder?
(A) Mental Retardation.
(B) OCD.
(C) Depression.
(D) Anxiety.
92. Average intelligence falls under which following range?
(A) 110-119.
(B) 90-109.
(C) 80-89.
(D) 70-79.
93. Bipolar Affective disorder stands for how many poles?
(A) 2.
(B) 1.
(C) 3.
(D) 4.
94. Which theory of education implies that every emotion is associated with a unique physiological reaction?
(A) James- Lange theory.
(B) Cannon Bard theory.
(C) Opponent process theory.
(D) Two factor theory.
95. Negative reinforcement leads to:
(A) Extinguish a behaviour.
(B) Increase in desired response.
(C) Eliminate desirable response.
(D) Learn helplessness.
96. Personality disorder in which an individual suspects that other people will harm him/her, is _____
(A) Cyclothymic.
(B) Hypomanic.
(C) Paranoid.
(D) Melancholic.

97. Transaction analysis was proposed by:
- (A) Eric Barne.
 - (B) Eric Erickson.
 - (C) Eyesenk.
 - (D) Lewin.
98. In Transactional analysis how many ego states are there?
- (A) 2.
 - (B) 1.
 - (C) 5.
 - (D) 3.
99. Theory of social learning was proposed by:
- (A) Hall.
 - (B) Kelly.
 - (C) Bandura.
 - (D) Pavlov.
100. Hallucination occurs in which disorder?
- (A) Schizophrenia.
 - (B) DCD.
 - (C) Panic disorder.
 - (D) OCD.