



# VPM CLASSES

UGC NET, GATE, CSIR NET, IIT-JAM, IBPS, CSAT/IAS, SLET, CTET, TIFR, NIMCET, JEST, JNU, ISM etc.

## **UGC NET - SOCIAL WORK MOCK TEST PAPER**

### **PAPER - II**

- *This paper contains 50 objective type questions*
- *Each question carries 2 marks.*
- *Attempt all the questions.*
- *Pattern of questions : MCQs*
- *Total marks : 100*
- *Duration of test : 1.5 Hours*

# VPM CLASSES

For IIT-JAM, JNU, GATE, NET, NIMCET and Other Entrance Exams

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1. Random Sampling doesn't:
  - (A) Make the sample representative of the population.
  - (B) Ensure generalization of results.
  - (C) Reduce error and increase precision of the experiment.
  - (D) Maximizes experimental variance.
2. If the population on which a study is based is such that all its units can be reached, it is termed as.
  - (A) Target population.
  - (B) Homologues population.
  - (C) Accessible population.
  - (D) Heterogeneous population.
3. A population is divided into groups on the basis of socio-economic status which is related to the dependent variable. Which of the following is the most appropriate method of sampling?
  - (A) Cluster sampling
  - (B) Quota sampling
  - (C) Stratified sampling
  - (D) Systematic sampling
4. Which Industrial policy Resolution (IPR) is known as Economic Constitution of India?
  - (A) IPR 1964
  - (B) IPR 1948
  - (C) IPR 1956
  - (D) IPR 1976
5. In which article of the constitution refer to the welfare activities of the people.
  - (A) Article - 16

- (B) Article - 14
- (C) Article - 18
- (D) Article – 15
6. The term ..... has a general meaning when it is used to refer to the well being of the member of the community, state or nation.
- (A) Social Welfare
- (B) Public Welfare
- (C) Economic Welfare
- (D) Scientific Programme
7. What is the welfare activity of the people in Article 17 of the constitution?
- (A) Abolition of untouchability
- (B) Protect SC and ST from being exploited by the public
- (C) Abolition of titles except military and academic
- (D) Equality before law
8. Which year 'The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Started?
- (A) 1957
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1967
- (D) 1954
9. Which institution has been established for Rural higher Education?
- (A) Indira Gandhi National Open University
- (B) National Board of Adult Education
- (C) Indian Institute of Management

(D) National Council for Rural higher Education

10. Central Social Welfare board was set up in.

(A) 1953

(B) 1965

(C) 1950

(D) 1951

11. Which university set up initially on 28<sup>th</sup> December 1953 became a statutory organization by an Act of Parliament in 1956.

(A) IGNOU

(B) The University Grant Commission

(C) Delhi University

(D) Punjab University

12. What is the main feature of the target and implementation strategy of women's education?

(A) To create dynamic managerial structure to cope up with targets envisaged

(B) Contribute towards development of new value through redesigned curricula and text book

(C) Promote women's studies as part of various courses

(D) Play a positive interventionist role in the empowerment of women.

13. How many voluntary organization assisted all over the country in the field of welfare of children, women and the handicapped?

(A) 10000

(B) 2000

(C) 12000

(D) 11000

14. Which organization was set up in 1956 to coordinate and promote health education.
- (A) The Central Health Education Bureau
  - (B) National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau
  - (C) Primary health Centers
  - (D) Indian Council of Medical Research
15. The training centers for different categories of health workers are -
- A. Nurses
  - B. Sanitary inspector para-medical worker
  - C. Non-medical Supervisor
  - D. Physiotherapist
- Consider the following.
- (A) a and b
  - (B) b and c
  - (C) a, b and c
  - (D) a, b, c and d
16. Which service provide health education, feeding, nutrition, referral services, non-formal education.
- (A) ICDS
  - (B) ICMR
  - (C) MCH
  - (D) CGHS
17. What are the salient feature of family welfare?
- A. Provision of Services and Supplies as Close to the doorsteps of the acceptors as possible

- B. Development of facilities for rapid increases in female literacy
- C. Proper linkages with other ministries and department concerned
- D. Intensified efforts to spread awareness and information through imaginative use of multi-media and interpersonal communication

Consider the following:-

- (A) A and B
- (B) A and D
- (C) B and D
- (D) A, B, C and D

18. Which one of the pioneering institute in the country in the sphere of rural education?
- (A) National Council for Rural high Education
  - (B) Gandhigram Rural institute
  - (C) Central Braille Press
  - (D) Indian Institute of Management
19. On January 26, 1950 which country declared as a welfare state ?
- (A) India
  - (B) America
  - (C) Srilanka
  - (D) France
20. From the Constitution of which country was the concept of Fundamental Rights and Judicial Review taken?
- (A) Canada
  - (B) Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
  - (C) United States of America

(D) France

21. Economic Justice as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in the
- (A) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
  - (B) Preamble and Directive Principles
  - (C) Preamble and Fundamental Rights
  - (D) Preamble and Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
22. Assertion 'A': If a person feels that his Fundamental Rights have been infringed, he can approach a law Court for his right.  
Reason 'R': Fundamental Rights are justifiable.
- (A) Both A and R true and R explains A
  - (B) Both A and R true but R does not explain A
  - (C) A is true but R is false
  - (D) A is false but R is true
23. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights has been the subject of maximum litigation and controversy?
- (A) Right to Property
  - (B) Right to Equality
  - (C) Right to Freedom of Religion
  - (D) Right to Freedom of Speech
24. Right to equality is an important right provided for in Articles \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Article 14 (2)
  - (B) Article 17
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)



- (D) Article 24
25. The social learning theorists portray
- (A) learner as passive recipient of environmental influences
  - (B) No individual differences with explaining behaviour
  - (C) Learner as having internal cognitive processes to explain imitation, etc
  - (D) Both (A) and (C)
26. Jeremy believes that the major purpose of a personality theory is to explain the consistency of human behaviour. Your best guess as to which type of personality theory describes his views is
- (A) Humanistic theory
  - (B) Psychoanalytic theory
  - (C) Social cognitive theory
  - (D) Trait theory
27. According to Roger's anxiety an defensive behaviour results due to
- (A) Inadequate childhood training
  - (B) incongruence between the organism (the total person) and the self
  - (C) Faculty learning
  - (D) Inadequate experiences.
28. Roger's personality theory falls in the regime of
- (A) Existential psychology
  - (B) Psychoanalytic psychology
  - (C) Humanistic psychology
  - (D) behaviorism



29. Much of the behaviour that we call personality results from reinforcement and observational learning according to
- (A) Jung
  - (B) Skinner
  - (C) Bandura
  - (D) Adler
30. The term personality refers to
- (A) The modes of behaviour
  - (B) The various personality traits
  - (C) The physical and intellectual abilities
  - (D) The whole individual
31. \_\_\_\_\_ can be termed as a relatively permanent change that occurs in a person's beliefs and attitudes with time and experience.
- (A) Behavior
  - (B) Perception
  - (C) Personality
  - (D) Learning
32. Which of the following is not an important aspect of the generalized model of motivation process?
- (A) Needs
  - (B) Behavior
  - (C) Incentive
  - (D) Wants.

33. A professional manager who mobilizes resources and allocates them to make a commercial gain from an opportunity is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Leader.  
(B) Motivator.  
(C) Innovator  
(D) Entrepreneur
34. Which among the following is not an example of institution?  
(A) Family  
(B) Marriage  
(C) Kinship  
(D) Peer group
35. In which of the following books C.H. Cooley introduced the concept of 'primary group' characterized by intimate face to face association?  
(A) Social Organization  
(B) Human Groups  
(C) The Nature of Human Group  
(D) Social Structure
36. Society emerges out of  
(A) Community's existence  
(B) Men's existence  
(C) Problem's existence  
(D) Relationship
37. Who classified societies into 'simple, compound, doubly compound, trebly compound'?  
(A) Marx

- (B) Comte
- (C) H. Spencer
- (D) Sorokin

38. What does society exclude?

- (A) Reciprocity
- (B) Differences
- (C) Interdependence
- (D) Adherence to time

39. Stratification refers to

- (A) Psychological difference
- (B) Natural difference
- (C) Social difference

40. 'Culture is man made part of the environment.' Who said this?

- (A) Kroeber
- (B) Taylor
- (C) Malinowski
- (D) None

41. 'The scientific study of human populations, primarily with respect to their size, their structure and their development' is

- (A) Sociography
- (B) Demography
- (C) Geography
- (D) None

42. With whom do you associate the concept of social fact?
- (A) Emile Durkheim
  - (B) Karl Marx
  - (C) M. Mauss
  - (D) Max Weber
43. The demographic dividend in India refers to the phenomenon of
- (A) Increasing proportion of aged persons (65+) in the population
  - (B) Imbalance between the life expectancy of men and women
  - (C) The decreasing infant mortality rate
  - (D) The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population
44. Which one of the following factors is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India?
- (A) Migration of males to urban area
  - (B) Female foeticide
  - (C) Lower nutritional status of girl children
  - (D) High maternal mortality
45. The concept of 'doubling time' pertains to the study of:
- (A) Finance
  - (B) Population
  - (C) Environment
  - (D) Parasitology
46. The major share of a city's population growth in India is due to:
- (A) Migration
  - (B) Natural growth
  - (C) Redefinitions of municipal limits

(D) Industrialization

47. Spencer viewed all evolution in terms of two types of society the:

(A) Agrarian and industrial

(B) Military and industrial

(C) Pastoral and industrial

(D) Tribal and industrial

48. In India, a special Ministry for Women and Social Welfare was formed at the Centre in the year:

(A) 1983

(B) 1986

(C) 1976

(D) 1991

49. Which one of the following States in India has the maximum percentage of Scheduled Castes population?

(A) Punjab

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Assam

(D) Orissa

50. Who among the following said that wealth increases in the same proportion as poverty?

(A) Marx

(B) Engels

(C) Weber

(D) Hegel

## Answer key

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

## HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

- 1.(D) Random sampling does not maximizes experimental variance because in this sampling samples are drawn from finite population which contain a finite number while it is correct that it makes the sample representative of the populations, ensures generalization of result and reduces errors and increases precisions of the experiment.
- 2.(C) Accessible population is required if the population on which a study based is such that all it & unit can be reached. Through this population every unit is reachable to every population. Target population is a type of purposive sampling and homogenous & Heterogeneous is a type of stratified sampling.
- 3.(D) In systematic sampling elements are chosen from regular intervals when a population is finite and can be properly listed. Here all the units of the population are listed in an alphabetical order first this method works only on the dependent variable.
- 4.(D) The 42 Amendment of the constitution of India, enacted in 1976, attempted to reduce the power of the Indian Supreme Court & High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws. So, IPR, 1976 is knows as Economic constitution of India.
- 5.(A) Article 16 of the constitute provides for equality before law in all matter of employment and education.
- 6.(B) The term Public Welfare has a general meaning when it is used to refer to the well being of the member of the community, state or nation. Because it is restricted to the field of public tax-supported social work whether national or state or local.

7. (A) Abolition of untouchability is the welfare activity of the people in Article 17 of the constitution Because untouchability is abolished in all its forms in India.
- 8.(D) 'The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Started in 1954. Because to facilitate the medical treatment of the central government employee and their families.
- 9.(D) National Council for Rural higher Education has been established for Rural higher Education.Because the council offers diploma Courses in rural science, a certificate course for sanitary inspectors etc.
- 10.(A) The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was set up in 1953 with the objective of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women and children through voluntary organizations.
- 11.(B) The University Grant Commission set up initially on 28<sup>th</sup> December 1953 became a statutory organization by an Act of Parliament in 1956 .Because this university promotes and coordinates education, and determine and maintains standard of teaching, examination and research in the universities.
- 12.(A) The national policy on Education (NPE) envisages that education would be used as a strategy for achieving a basic change in the status of women.
- 13.(C) Because it made effort to extend its programme to the uncovered area to the extent possible, by encouraging new voluntary organization.
- 14.(A) The central Health Education Bureau is an apex organization in Health Education in the directorate General of Health Service.
- 15.(D) The plan of action on the report of the group of medical Education and support for a three-tier reconstruction of the entire health care system has been worked out.
- 16.(A) **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** Government of India sponsored programme, is India's primary social welfare scheme to tackle malnutrition and health problems in children below 6 years of age and their mothers. The Integrated Child Development Sevices. Programme aims at providing services to pre-school children in an



integrated manner so as to ensure proper growth and development of children in rural, tribal and slum areas. ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme.

- 17.(D)** Because family welfare is being implemented as a wholly voluntary programme and as an integral part of the over all strategy of growth covering health, maternity and child care etc.
- 18.(B)** Because it is also a deemed university in respect of the rural education.
- 19.(A)** Because the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice social, economic and political, shall inform all the institution of the national life.
- 20.(C)** From the Constitution of United States of America the concept of Fundamental Rights and Judicial Review, was taken. The power of **judicial review in the United States** has been inferred from the structure, provisions, and history of the Constitution.
- 21.(B)** Economic Justice as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in the Preamble and Directive Principles. The term "Economic Justice" in the Preamble denotes nothing but India's resolve to bring socio-economic revolution. The Directive Principles, particularly Art, 39 (b) & (c) of the Constitution are Charters of social and economic liberties of the people.
- 22.(A)** Both A and R true and R explains A.

The Fundamental Rights are justifiable in nature and can be enforced by a court of law, the Directive Principles are non-justifiable. Justifiable means that if these rights are violated by the government or anyone else, the individual has the right to approach the Supreme Court or High Courts for the protection of his/her Fundamental Rights.

- 23.(A)** The **right to property**, also known as the right to protection of property, is a human right and is understood to establish an entitlement to private property. The right to property is not absolute and states have a wide degree of discretion to limit the rights.

Right to Property has been the subject of maximum litigation and controversy.

- 24.(A)** Right to equality is an important right provided for in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the constitution. It is the principal foundation of the rights and liberties which are included in it.

- 25.(B)** The social learning theorists portray no individual differences with explaining behaviour because in social learning approach emphasis is on personality development through experience and some behaviour patterns are learned through direct experience.
- 26.(B)** Psychoanalytic theory describes his views because in psychoanalytic theory it is based on in depth study of individual personalities and this theory have three factors id, ego and super ego which interact to govern behaviour.
- 27.(D)** Anxiety an defensive behaviour results due to inadequate experiences because the unworthy experiences become excluded from the self-concept even though they may be quite valid or natural.
- 28.(C)** Roger's Personality theory falls in the regime of humanistic psychology because humanistic theories stress our positive nature-our push towards growth and self actualization and it may have shaped the individual's personality.
- 29.(A)** According to Jung Reinforcement is not necessary for learning although it may facilitate learning by focusing attention and according to social learning theory main assumption of personality is that people behave in ways likely to produce reinforcement.
- 30.(D)** Personality refers to the pattern of psychological and behavioral characteristics that distinguishes each person from everyone else and it refers to the whole individual.
- 31.(D)** "Learning can be referred to as relatively permanent change that occurs in a person's beliefs and attitudes with time and experience." This change may result in a corresponding change in the individual behavior.
- 32.(D)** Motivation process may be illustrated with the help of a generalized model. The important aspects of the model are:
- (A) Needs or expectations.
  - (B) Behavior.
  - (C) Goals/ incentives.
  - (D) Feedback.

**33.(D)** Here the profession manager acts as an entrepreneur. Since an entrepreneur needs to be the owner of the business, entrepreneur mobilizes resources and allocates them to make a commercial gain from opportunities.

**34.(D)** Peer group is not example of institution.

**35.(A)** C.H.Cooley introduced the concept of primary group characterized by intimate face to face association.

The concept of primary group was first introduced by C.H. Cooley in his book 'Social Organization'. The primary group is the nucleus of all social organization. It is a small group in which small number of persons comes, into direct and close contact with one another. The members of primary group meet "face-to-face" for mutual help, co-operation, companionship and discussion of common question. It is the nursery of human nature and from it originates the human virtues of love, sympathy, co-operation, honesty, justice and fair play. The relations among the members of primary group are characterized by face-to-face, direct, intimate, informal and personal.

**36.(B)** Society emerges out of Men's Existence. A society, or a human society, is a group of people related to each other through persistent relations, or a large social grouping sharing the same geographical or virtual territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

**37.(C)** Spencer developed an all-embracing conception of evolution as the progressive development of the physical world, biological organisms, the human mind, and human culture and societies.

**38.(D)** Society exclude adherence to time.

**39.(D)** Stratification describes the way in which different groups of people are placed within society.

The status of people is often determined by how society is stratified - the basis of which can include;

- oWealth and income - This is the most common basis of stratification
- oSocial class
- oEthnicity

o Gender

o Political status

o Religion (e.g. the caste system in India)

**40.(A)** Alfred Louis Kroeber (June 11, 1876 – October 5, 1960) was an American cultural anthropologist.

Although he is known primarily as a cultural anthropologist, he did significant work in archaeology and anthropological linguistics, and he contributed to anthropology by making connections between archaeology and culture.

**41.(B)** Demography is the statistical study of Human Populations. It can be a very general science that can be applied to any kind of dynamic living population, i.e., one that changes over time or space. It encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distribution of these populations, and spatial and/or temporal changes in them in response to birth, migration, aging and death.

**42.(A)** Durkheim was also deeply preoccupied with the acceptance of sociology as a legitimate science. He refined the positivism originally set forth by Auguste Comte, promoting what could be considered as a form of epistemological realism, as well as the use of the hypothetico-deductive model in social science. For him, sociology was the science of institutions, its aim being to discover structural social facts.

**43.(D)** The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population may be referred as demographic dividend.

**44.(A)** Migration of males to urban areas is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India, because its effect is temporary.

**45.(B)** Modern work in population began with Thomas (1766-1843) whose Essay on the Principles of population was first published in 1798. Malthus posed the problem of the unchecked growths of human population versus the slower growth of the means of subsistence.

**46.(A)** With the pace of industrialization the number of cities began to grow to India mainly by immigration from villages, In 1921 of urban population was 11.2 which in 1991 become 25.2%.

- 47.(B)** Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) developed two classificatory systems of society. The second classificatory system is based on construction of types. Here societies evolve from military to industrial.
- 48.(B)** The department of Women and Child Development created in 1985, formulated and implemented the policies and programmes relating to women and child welfare.
- 49.(A)** According to 1991 Census, the percentage of SC population in Punjab is 28.31. As per the 2001 Census, it is as follows: Punjab - 28.31%, Himachal Pradesh - 29.34%, West Bengal - 23.62%, Uttar Pradesh - 21.04%, Mizoram - .01%.
- 50.(A)** Marx was of the view that material conditions or economic factors affect the structure and development of society. His theory of historical materialism is historical because Marx has traced the evolution of human societies from one stage to another.

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