

Tumkur University — PhD Entrance Test

SOCIAL WORK

ANSWER KEY

Q. No.	Answer	Correct Option
1	A	Jane Addams
2	B	Social Case Work
3	C	Mary Richmond
4	C	Human Dignity and Worth
5	A	Murray Ross
6	A	Miss Lois Blakey
7	C	Social Group Work
8	B	George Engel
9	B	A unified approach using common knowledge and skills across all settings
10	C	A practice-based profession and academic discipline that promotes social change, development, cohesion and empowerment
11	B	The reciprocal interaction between an individual's internal functioning and their social environment
12	C	Time-limited, structured tasks mutually agreed upon by client and worker to resolve target problems
13	B	Helen Harris Perlman
14	B	Expressing acceptance, reassurance and confidence to reduce anxiety and build the therapeutic relationship
15	C	The worker's unconscious emotional reactions toward the client, influenced by the worker's own unresolved issues
16	C	Homeostasis
17	B	Is self-limiting and time-bound (4–6 weeks), presenting both danger and opportunity for growth
18	C	Genogram
19	B	Reflecting
20	C	Every individual, family and community possesses strengths and capacities that can be mobilised for change and recovery
21	B	Purposeful group experience as the medium of intervention
22	C	A means to change individual members' deviant behaviour and promote social functioning
23	B	Mediate the relationship between the individual and the group, helping each fulfil their symbiotic needs
24	B	Storming
25	B	A dynamic process in which group members help one another through sharing, support and collective problem-solving
26	C	The total field of forces causing members to remain in the group, including attraction to the group and its members
27	B	Universality
28	B	Programme serves as a vehicle through which the group experience is created, providing the medium for interaction, growth and change
29	B	Suppresses critical thinking and dissent, leading to flawed collective decisions that go unchallenged
30	B	Aims at developing socially conscious, democratic citizens capable of contributing to social change and community well-being
31	B	Murray G. Ross
32	B	To develop the capacity and unity of the community to solve its own problems
33	A	Social Planning, Community Development, and Social Action
34	C	Enabler and catalyst who facilitates democratic participation and self-help among community members
35	B	Redistributing power and resources and bringing about fundamental changes in institutions and policies that disadvantage marginalised groups
36	B	A planned process of improving the economic, social and cultural conditions of a community through the active participation of its members
37	B	Helping community members to identify their problems, build confidence and take collective action
38	B	Effective Community Organisation must begin with what the community perceives as its needs before moving towards deeper structural issues
39	B	Confrontational, power-based organising to challenge institutional oppression and build

Q. No.	Answer	Correct Option
		people's power
40	C	Outside experts should determine community priorities and implement programmes independently
41	B	The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, established under the initiative of the Tata Group
42	A	The UGC Model Curriculum for Social Work Education (2001), which introduced a uniform two-year MSW programme structure
43	B	Incorporating Indian philosophical traditions such as Sarvodaya, Antyodaya and Gandhian principles into the curriculum alongside contemporary Social Work theory
44	B	Integrates theoretical classroom learning with simultaneous weekly field placement throughout the academic year, enabling continuous reflection and practice
45	A	To establish a licensing and regulatory framework that recognises only MSW holders as qualified social workers and protects the professional identity of trained practitioners
46	B	The four-year undergraduate degree with multiple entry/exit options and an Academic Bank of Credits, enabling flexible, multidisciplinary Social Work education
47	B	Generalist training provides a broad knowledge base and transferable skills, while specialist training equips practitioners for complex, context-specific roles; both are needed depending on the setting and client population
48	B	A professional body that promotes quality Social Work Education, advocates for curriculum development, faculty development and ethical standards across member institutions
49	B	Because Social Work lacks a statutory registration system in India, untrained persons involved in charity and welfare activities are often perceived as social workers, undermining professional identity and public trust in the qualified workforce
50	B	Social Work Education must be grounded in human rights, social justice and cultural competence, while being responsive to the local socio-political context
51	B	The Biopsychosocial Model
52	B	The right to access mental healthcare and protection from discrimination
53	C	A coordinated process to ensure continuity of care and linkage to community resources after discharge
54	C	Conducting an immediate risk assessment and coordinating with the multidisciplinary team
55	C	A social label that discredits and marginalises individuals on account of their mental illness
56	C	Voluntarily agrees to treatment after receiving and understanding adequate information about it
57	C	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)
58	C	The shift from long-term institutional psychiatric care to community-based mental health services
59	C	Respect the patient's autonomy, explore the reasons behind the decision, and ensure the choice is fully informed
60	C	Act on behalf of patients to secure their rights, access to services, and equitable treatment within the healthcare system
61	B	The Factories Act, 1948
62	C	Efforts to promote the physical, social, psychological, and economic well-being of workers and their families
63	C	500 or more workers
64	B	A scheme allowing employees to own shares of the company they work for, thereby promoting a sense of participation and ownership
65	C	Acting as a neutral mediator to facilitate dialogue between workers and management and restore harmonious relations
66	B	Provide social security benefits such as medical care, sickness benefit, and maternity benefit to industrial workers
67	C	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with contributions from Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen
68	C	Inclusive growth, equity, empowerment of marginalised groups, and participatory development
69	C	Guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work
70	C	The networks, norms, and trust that facilitate cooperation and collective action within communities for mutual benefit
71	C	A systematic and scientific inquiry into social phenomena to understand, explain, and predict human behaviour and social life
72	D	A tentative and testable statement about the relationship between two or more variables
73	A	Quantitative research uses numerical data and statistical analysis, whereas qualitative

Q. No.	Answer	Correct Option
		research focuses on understanding meanings, experiences, and social contexts
74	D	The process of selecting a subset of individuals from a larger population to represent the whole
75	D	Identification and formulation of the research problem
76	B	The consistency of a research instrument in producing the same results under the same conditions
77	C	Is directly oriented towards improving social work practice, informing interventions, and enhancing the well-being of clients and communities
78	D	An in-depth, detailed investigation of a single individual, group, community, or event to gain a comprehensive understanding
79	A	The extent to which a research instrument actually measures what it is intended to measure
80	D	Participants must give informed consent, their confidentiality must be protected, and they must be free from harm throughout the research process
81	C	Explorative design
82	D	Descriptive design
83	D	To establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables and explain why a social phenomenon occurs
84	D	A participatory, cyclical process in which practitioners and community members collaboratively identify problems, plan and implement actions, and reflect on outcomes to bring about practical change
85	D	Assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of social programmes, policies, or interventions to determine whether they are achieving their intended goals
86	D	Random assignment of participants to experimental and control groups, enabling rigorous testing of cause-and-effect relationships
87	D	It lacks random assignment of participants to groups, making it suitable for real-world social work settings where randomisation is not always possible
88	D	Developing, testing, and refining social work interventions and programmes that can effectively address specific human and social problems
89	D	Quasi-experimental (pre-test/post-test) design
90	D	Explorative → Descriptive → Explanatory → Experimental
91	C	Snowball sampling
92	D	To ensure proportional representation of distinct subgroups within the population, thereby improving the accuracy and representativeness of the sample
93	D	Capturing rich, subjective experiences, meanings, and social contexts that cannot be reduced to numbers
94	A	A schedule is filled in by the researcher or interviewer in the presence of the respondent, whereas a questionnaire is self-administered by the respondent
95	D	The process of assigning numerical values or categorical labels to responses so that data can be systematically classified and analysed
96	B	Median
97	D	A method of identifying, analysing, and reporting recurring patterns or themes within qualitative data to interpret social meanings and experiences
98	D	Examine whether there is a statistically significant association between two categorical variables, such as gender and employment status
99	D	Offering a concise overview of the entire report — including the problem, objectives, methodology, key findings, and recommendations — for readers who need a quick understanding without reading the full report
100	D	To honestly acknowledge the constraints, boundaries, and weaknesses of the study so that readers can accurately interpret the findings and future researchers can address these gaps

— End of Answer Key —