

**BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK**  
**FIRST SEMESTER**  
**HISTORY & IDEOLOGIES OF SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION**  
**BSW – 101**

**SET**  
**A**

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**Duration: 3 hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

**Time: 20 min.**

( Objective )

**Marks: 20**

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1×20=20*

1. Which of the following best describes the core purpose of social work according to the IFSW?
  - a. Economic development
  - b. Political advocacy
  - c. Social change and development
  - d. Cultural preservation
  
2. Jyotirao Phule is best known for his work in:
  - a. Promoting industrialization
  - b. Women's education and social reform
  - c. Political campaigning
  - d. Military strategy
  
3. The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 in India was enacted due to the efforts of:
  - a. Rabindranath Tagore
  - b. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - c. Mahatma Gandhi
  - d. B.G. Tilak
  
4. Which movement led by Mahatma Gandhi focused on eradicating untouchability?
  - a. Non-Cooperation Movement
  - b. Civil Disobedience Movement
  - c. Harijan Movement
  - d. Quit India Movement
  
5. The Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, aimed to:
  - a. Promote Western education
  - b. Revive Vedic teachings and oppose caste-based discrimination
  - c. Support colonial rule
  - d. Promote religious conversion
  
6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is most closely associated with:
  - a. Women's rights
  - b. Environmental conservation
  - c. Dalit rights and social justice
  - d. Religious revivalism

7. The Brahmo Samaj, founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, focused on:
- Industrial growth
  - Social and religious reform
  - Political freedom
  - Economic policies
8. Which of the following social reformers is associated with the abolition of Sati in India?
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - Swami Vivekananda
  - B.R. Ambedkar
  - Rabindranath Tagore
9. Which university is credited with offering the first professional course in social work in India?
- Delhi University
  - Tata Institute of Social Sciences
  - Mumbai University
  - Calcutta University
10. Who is known as the father of professional social work in India?
- Mahatma Gandhi
  - Rabindra nath Tagore
  - Mary Richmond
  - Clifford Manshardt
11. The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 is often seen as a foundational policy in welfare history. Which of the following was a major principle of this law?
- The poor were entitled to a basic income provided by the state.
  - Support for the poor was a local responsibility funded by taxation.
  - Charitable organizations were tasked with supporting all impoverished individuals.
  - Individuals could freely move across parishes to seek assistance.
12. Which social movement in India, inspired by Gandhian philosophy, was focused on uplifting rural populations by fostering self-sufficiency?
- The Quit India Movement
  - The Bhoodan Movement
  - The Swadeshi Movement
  - The Sarvodaya Movement
13. Which of the following was a significant focus of the Indian social reform movements in the 19th and early 20th centuries?
- Encouraging the dowry system as a means of economic stability.
  - Fighting for educational rights, especially for women and marginalized groups.
  - Limiting education to upper caste communities only.
  - Developing colonial administrative systems to support the British government.

14. Which of the following statements about Gandhian social work philosophy is true?
- a. Gandhi believed in total dependence on government initiatives for social welfare.
  - b. Gandhi advocated for a top-down approach to alleviate poverty.
  - c. Gandhi's social work philosophy centered on non-violence, simplicity, and community-driven change.
  - d. Gandhi's social work philosophy was primarily influenced by Western models of welfare.
15. Which of the following was a major outcome of the Poor Law Commission of 1905 in the United Kingdom?
- a. It emphasized the continuation of the workhouse system as an effective poverty alleviation tool.
  - b. It concluded that poverty was largely the result of individual laziness rather than structural issues.
  - c. It recommended the gradual phase-out of workhouses and a focus on addressing the underlying causes of poverty.
  - d. It mandated religious education as a condition for assistance.
16. The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 categorized the poor into which three groups?
- a. The deserving poor, the able-bodied poor, and the idle poor
  - b. The employed, the unemployed, and the sick
  - c. The sick, the elderly, and children
  - d. The deserving poor, the able-bodied poor, and the dependent poor
17. A major criticism of the Elizabethan Poor Law was that it:
- a. Promoted economic equality across all social classes
  - b. Did not address the root causes of poverty
  - c. Provided too much financial support, creating dependency
  - d. Lacked any enforcement measures
18. The Settlement House Movement initially began in which country?
- a. United Kingdom
  - b. United States
  - c. Canada
  - d. Germany
19. Which notable figure was associated with the development of the Charity Organization Society in the UK?
- a. Thomas Chalmers
  - b. Charles Booth
  - c. Beatrice Webb
  - d. John Stuart Mill

