

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
FIRST SEMESTER
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION AND PROFESSION
MSW – 101
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which social reformer and leader founded the Servants of India Society to work for the upliftment of the underprivileged?
 - a. Dadabhai Naoroji
 - b. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - c. Swami Vivekananda
 - d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. 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
3. The Settlement House Movement initially began in which country?
 - a. United Kingdom
 - b. United States
 - c. Canada
 - d. Germany
4. 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
5. 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

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. Which of the following was a significant focus of the Indian social reform movements in the 19th and early 20th centuries?
 - a. Encouraging the dowry system as a means of economic stability.
 - b. Fighting for educational rights, especially for women and marginalized groups.
 - c. Limiting education to upper caste communities only.
 - d. Developing colonial administrative systems to support the British government.
9. Which social movement in India, inspired by Gandhian philosophy, was focused on uplifting rural populations by fostering self-sufficiency?
 - a. The Quit India Movement
 - b. The Bhoodan Movement
 - c. The Swadeshi Movement
 - d. The Sarvodaya Movement
10. 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?
 - a. The poor were entitled to a basic income provided by the state.
 - b. Support for the poor was a local responsibility funded by taxation.
 - c. Charitable organizations were tasked with supporting all impoverished individuals.
 - d. Individuals could freely move across parishes to seek assistance.
11. Who is known as the father of professional social work in India?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Rabindranath Tagore
 - c. Mary Richmond
 - d. Clifford Manshardt

12. Which university is credited with offering the first professional course in social work in India?
- a. Delhi University
 - b. Tata Institute of Social Sciences
 - c. Mumbai University
 - d. Calcutta University
13. Which of the following social reformers is associated with the abolition of Sati in India?
- a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b. Swami Vivekananda
 - c. B.R. Ambedkar
 - d. Rabindranath Tagore
14. The Brahmo Samaj, founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, focused on:
- a. Industrial growth
 - b. Social and religious reform
 - c. Political freedom
 - d. Economic policies
15. 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
16. 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
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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

(Descriptive)

Time: 2 hr. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. Define social work according to IFSW. List and briefly explain seven generic principles of social work. | 3+7=10 |
| 2. Explain the six methods of social work? Provide an explanation and practical examples for each. | 7+3=10 |
| 3. Discuss the objectives of social work. Differentiate between social service and social work. | 5+5=10 |
| 4. Discuss the significance of the Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601 in the context of social work history in the U.K. | 10 |
| 5. Write short notes on the following:-
a) Social Reform
b) Social Action | 5+5=10 |
| 6. What is the primary focus of family and child welfare in the field of social work? What is industrial social work? | 5+5=10 |
| 7. Discuss the core principles of Gandhian philosophy and how they inform social work practices in India. | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Explain the fields of social work. | 10 |