

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. What is research primarily aimed at ?
 - (a) Creating knowledge
 - (b) Gathering opinions
 - (c) Writing reports
 - (d) Publishing articles
2. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of research ?
 - (a) Systematic
 - (b) Objective
 - (c) Random
 - (d) Empirical
3. What type of research explores new ideas ?
 - (a) Descriptive
 - (b) Causal
 - (c) Exploratory
 - (d) Historical
4. In research, the variables are :
 - (a) Unchanging factors
 - (b) Elements that can change
 - (c) Outcomes of studies
 - (d) None of these
5. What is the purpose of a literature review ?
 - (a) To collect data
 - (b) To write articles
 - (c) To conduct experiments
 - (d) To summarize existing knowledge

6. Which research design describes characteristics of a population ?
- (a) Causal
 - (b) Descriptive
 - (c) Experimental
 - (d) Exploratory
7. Which sampling method ensures every member has an equal chance of being selected ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Convenience sampling
 - (d) Quota sampling
8. Qualitative research primarily focuses on :
- (a) Numbers
 - (b) Meanings
 - (c) Experiments
 - (d) Statistical analysis
9. What does intellectual honesty in research involve ?
- (a) Ignoring conflicts of interest
 - (b) Falsifying data
 - (c) Accurate reporting of findings
 - (d) Plagiarism
10. What is plagiarism ?
- (a) Incorrect citation
 - (b) Using someone else's work without credit
 - (c) Misreporting data
 - (d) None of the above

11. Which format is commonly used for referencing in the social sciences ?

- (a) APA
- (b) MLA
- (c) Chicago
- (d) Harvard

12. What is the impact factor ?

- (a) A measure of research quality
- (b) A type of statistical analysis
- (c) A research methodology
- (d) A publication process

13. Conflicts of interest should be :

- (a) Ignored
- (b) Disclosed
- (c) Celebrated
- (d) Hidden

14. What is the purpose of ethics in research ?

- (a) To enhance publicity
- (b) To increase funding
- (c) To ensure fair practices
- (d) None of these

15. Which of the following is a primary data source ?

- (a) Online articles
- (b) Surveys conducted by the researcher
- (c) Literature reviews
- (d) Historical records

16. What does a research proposal outline ?

- (a) The final results
- (b) The publication strategy
- (c) The funding sources
- (d) The research plan

- 17.** What is the significance of a hypothesis in research ?
- (a) It provides a conclusion
 - (b) It offers a tentative explanation
 - (c) It summarizes the research
 - (d) It defines the methodology
- 18.** Which method is most likely to introduce bias in research ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Convenience sampling
 - (d) Systematic sampling
- 19.** In hypothesis testing, a type I error occurs when :
- (a) the null hypothesis is rejected when it is true
 - (b) the null hypothesis is accepted when it is false
 - (c) data is misinterpreted
 - (d) a sample is biased
- 20.** Which type of sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Cluster sampling
 - (d) Systematic sampling
- 21.** Which research design involves repeated observations over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional
 - (b) Experimental
 - (c) Longitudinal
 - (d) Descriptive

22. What is the primary role of concepts in theory development ?

- (a) To provide statistical measures
- (b) To form the foundation of hypotheses
- (c) To manipulate variables
- (d) To summarize findings

23. What is the purpose of peer review ?

- (a) To promote research
- (b) To validate research quality
- (c) To increase publication rates
- (d) None of the above

24. In the context of research, what does FFP stand for ?

- (a) Findings, Framework, Propositions
- (b) Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism
- (c) Facts, Figures, Proposals
- (d) None of the above

25. What is the main advantage of using ICT in research ?

- (a) Improved communication
- (b) Enhanced data collection
- (c) Greater accessibility to resources
- (d) All of the above

- 26.** Which research design is best for historical studies ?
- (a) Descriptive
 - (b) Experimental
 - (c) Longitudinal
 - (d) Historical
- 27.** What does the term "impact factor" measure ?
- (a) The quality of research
 - (b) The citation frequency of journals
 - (c) The number of authors
 - (d) The funding received
- 28.** What is a common challenge of secondary data analysis ?
- (a) Lack of data
 - (b) Data relevance and accuracy
 - (c) Data collection methods
 - (d) None of these
- 29.** What does a control variable do in an experiment ?
- (a) Introduces bias
 - (b) Influences the outcome
 - (c) Remains constant to isolate effects
 - (d) Alters the hypothesis
- 30.** Which of the following represents a methodological approach to studying behavior over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional study
 - (b) Longitudinal study
 - (c) Experimental study
 - (d) Case study

- P.T.O.

- 36.** What does reliability refer to in research ?
- (a) The accuracy of the results
 - (b) The consistency of measurement
 - (c) The validity of the findings
 - (d) The ethical standards applied
- 37.** Which of the following represents an ethical principle in research involving human subjects ?
- (a) Confidentiality
 - (b) Coercion
 - (c) Misinformation
 - (d) Data fabrication
- 38.** Which of the following is essential for ensuring the validity of research findings ?
- (a) Randomization
 - (b) Sample size
 - (c) Methodological rigor
 - (d) All of these
- 39.** What does a researcher's conflicts of interest typically involve ?
- (a) Personal relationships that could bias results
 - (b) Financial interests related to the research
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- 40.** What does triangulation in research refer to ?
- (a) Using multiple methods or sources to study a phenomenon
 - (b) Relying on a single method for data collection
 - (c) Testing a hypothesis
 - (d) Conducting a meta-analysis

41. In research ethics, informed consent refers to :
- (a) Collecting data without participant knowledge
 - (b) Participants being aware of the study's purpose
 - (c) Ensuring funding is available
 - (d) None of the above
42. Which type of research is best for understanding cultural phenomena ?
- (a) Experimental
 - (b) Quantitative
 - (c) Ethnographic
 - (d) Longitudinal
43. What is the purpose of stratified sampling ?
- (a) To select participants randomly
 - (b) To ensure representation of subgroups
 - (c) To simplify data collection
 - (d) To reduce bias
44. What does a citation database provide ?
- (a) Original research articles
 - (b) References for academic writing
 - (c) Funding sources for research
 - (d) Experimental data
45. What is the main goal of publication ethics ?
- (a) To promote fair practices in publishing
 - (b) To increase the number of publications
 - (c) To reduce the time to publication
 - (d) None of the above

- 46.** Quantitative research is characterized by :
- (a) Subjective analysis
 - (b) Objective measurement
 - (c) Case studies
 - (d) Thematic analysis
- 47.** Which of the following databases is used for indexing research articles ?
- (a) Google Scholar
 - (b) JSTOR
 - (c) PubMed
 - (d) All of these
- 48.** Which of the following is a key component of a reference entry ?
- (a) Author's name
 - (b) Year of publication
 - (c) Title of the work
 - (d) All of these
- 49.** Open-access publishing allows :
- (a) Restricted access to articles
 - (b) Free access to published research
 - (c) Only paid subscriptions
 - (d) Limited distribution
- 50.** In hypothesis testing, a null hypothesis typically states :
- (a) No effect or no difference
 - (b) There is a relationship
 - (c) Data is unreliable
 - (d) The study is biased

SOCIAL WORK

- 51.** When someone gives charity impulsively, without considering the needs of the recipient, this behavior is likely influenced by which mode ?
- (a) Mode of goodness (b) Mode of passion
(c) Mode of ignorance (d) Spiritual mode
- 52.** Which of the following best defines derogable rights ?
- (a) Rights that can never be limited or suspended
(b) Rights that can be limited under specific circumstances
(c) Rights that only apply to certain individuals
(d) Rights that are universally accepted without restrictions
- 53.** Which theory suggests that social problems stem from the interaction of individuals and their environments ?
- (a) Social Constructionism (b) Systems Theory
(c) Psychoanalytic Theory (d) Behaviorism
- 54.** Which of the following is the most effective technique of social case work practice for assessing and evaluating client needs ?
- (a) Surveying (b) Case Study
(c) Direct Observation (d) Interviewing

55. Which of the following is *not* typically a role of social workers ?

- (i) Advocate
- (ii) Researcher
- (iii) Judge
- (iv) Counselor

Codes :

- (a) (i) only
- (b) (ii) and (iii) only
- (c) (iii) only
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

56. In social work, the term ‘empowerment’ refers to :

- (i) Giving clients power over the social worker
- (ii) Helping clients gain control over their lives
- (iii) Encouraging clients to seek legal action
- (iv) Designing programs without client input

Codes :

- (a) (i) only
- (b) (ii) only
- (c) (ii) and iii only
- (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) only

57. What is a ‘macro-level’ intervention in social work ?

- (i) Working with individual clients exclusively
- (ii) Focusing on large-scale social change
- (iii) Conducting therapy sessions
- (iv) Providing case management

Codes :

- (a) (i) only
- (b) (ii) and (iv) only
- (c) (ii) only
- (d) (iv) only

58. Cultural competence in social work involves :

- (i) Ignoring cultural differences
- (ii) Understanding and respecting diverse cultures
- (iii) Enforcing one's own cultural values
- (iv) Advocating for a multicultural cultural perspective

Codes :

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (i) and (iii) only
- (c) (ii) only
- (d) (iv) only

59. What does the 'person-in-environment' perspective emphasize ?

- (a) The inclusion of social issues
- (b) The importance of individual traits
- (c) The interaction between individuals and their environments
- (d) Economic factors

60. During which stage of Erikson's psychosocial development theory does the challenge of 'identity vs. role confusion' occur ?

- (a) Infancy
- (b) Adolescence
- (c) Young adulthood
- (d) Late adulthood

61. What is the first step in the social case work process ?

- (a) Termination
- (b) Planning
- (c) Assessment
- (d) Intervention

62. In social case work, the term 'ecological perspective' refers to :
- (a) The impact of the physical environment on individuals
 - (b) The social and cultural contexts influencing a person's situation
 - (c) The psychological factors affecting individual behavior
 - (d) The biological aspects of an individual's well-being
63. Which theoretical approach emphasizes the importance of understanding an individual's history and experiences in social case work ?
- (a) Psychodynamic theory
 - (b) Behavioral theory
 - (c) Humanistic theory
 - (d) Systems theory
64. In case work, 'client empowerment' refers to :
- (a) Providing clients with resources without their involvement
 - (b) Helping clients gain control over their lives and decision-making processes
 - (c) Forcing clients to comply with social worker recommendations
 - (d) Reducing the autonomy of clients to ensure their safety
65. **Assertion (A) :** Social group work is primarily focused on facilitating interactions among individuals in a group.
- Reason (R) :** The main goal of social group work is to enhance individual functioning within a community setting.
- Codes :**
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.

66. What is the primary goal of social group work ?

- (i) Individual therapy
- (ii) Group cohesion
- (iii) Enhancing interpersonal relationships
- (iv) Using group as a tool for problem solving

Codes :

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

67. Which of the following is /are the core characteristics of social group work ?

- (i) Focus on group dynamics
- (ii) Joint program planning
- (iii) Group leadership
- (iv) Cooperative goal achievement

Codes :

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

68. In social group work, what role does the facilitator typically play ?

- (a) Leader
- (b) Observer
- (c) Guide and support
- (d) Decision-maker

69. Which of the following is a common method used in social group work ?

- (i) One-on-one counselling
- (ii) Group discussions
- (iii) Lecture-style presentations
- (iv) Guided Group Interaction

Codes :

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (i) and (iii) only
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

70. Which of the following best describes the process of ‘group cohesion’ ?

- (i) Members working to gain leadership positions
- (ii) Connectedness and solidarity among group members
- (iii) Strict adherence to rules
- (iv) Members working to meet their targets

Codes :

- (a) (ii) and (iv) only
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (ii) only

71. Which theory often underpins the practice of social group work ?

- (i) Behavioral theory
- (ii) Social learning theory
- (iii) Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy
- (iv) Humanistic theory

Codes :

- (a) (i) and (ii) only
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
- (c) (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (iii) only

72. One of the serious challenges to be considered during social group work is :

- (i) All members agreeing on everything
- (ii) Individual differences among group members
- (iii) Group dynamics being completely static
- (iv) Groups being composed of only friends

Codes :

- (a) (i) and (ii) only
- (b) (ii) only
- (c) (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (iii) only

73. Match List I with List II

List I

- (A) Jane Addams
- (B) Mary Richmond
- (C) The Settlement House Movement
- (D) The Social Security Act

List II

- 1. A significant advancement for elderly and disabled citizens in 1935
- 2. Pioneered the field of social case-work and is often considered the mother of social work
- 3. Founded Hull House, emphasizing community and social reform
- 4. A movement focused on improving living conditions in urban areas by providing services and support

Codes :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

74. Gauri Rani Banerjee is best associated with which of the following ?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Reform Movements | (b) Community Organisation |
| (c) Social Case Work | (d) Correctional Administration |

- 75.** Bharat Ratan Nanaji Deshmukh is best associated with :
- (a) Chitrakoot model of village development
 - (b) Nilokheri model of community development
 - (c) The Swadhyaya Movement
 - (d) The Bhoodan Movement
- 76.** Who is considered to be one of the founders of modern social work in the United States ?
- (a) Walter Andreas Friedlander (b) Compton Galloway
 - (c) Jane Addams (d) Abraham Flexner
- 77.** The concept of ‘social case work’ in social work was largely developed by :
- (a) Mary Richmond (b) John Dewey
 - (c) Sigmund Freud (d) Carl Rogers
- 78.** In the early 20th century, the focus of social work shifted from :
- (a) Individual charity to community and societal issues
 - (b) Religious groups to secular organizations
 - (c) Rural areas to urban settings
 - (d) Child welfare to mental health
- 79.** What is the primary focus of the ecological perspective in social work ?
- (a) Heredity Endowments
 - (b) Environmental Influences
 - (c) Cultural Influences
 - (d) Economic Systems

80. Which of the following describes a closed system in system theory ?

- (i) A system that exchanges energy and matter with its surroundings.
- (ii) A system that does not interact with its environment.
- (iii) A system that is always in equilibrium.
- (iv) A system that is not adaptable to changes.

Codes :

- (a) (i) and (iii) only (b) (ii) only
- (c) (iii) and (iv) only (d) (ii) and (iv) only

81. The concept of 'Holism' in system theory emphasizes :

- (a) The study of systems by analyzing individual parts
- (b) The understanding that the whole is different from the sum of its parts
- (c) Systems being broken down into simpler elements
- (d) Isolation of systems from their environments

82. What is the term for any consequence that reduces the likelihood of a behavior being repeated ?

- (a) Reinforcement (b) Punishment
- (c) Shaping (d) Modeling

83. In operant conditioning, what is extinction ?

- (a) Increasing the frequency of a behavior
- (b) Removing reinforcement to decrease a behavior
- (c) Introducing a new behavior
- (d) Providing consistent reinforcement

- 84.** Which of the following is an example of a positive right ?
- (a) The right to free speech
 - (b) The right to bear arms
 - (c) The right to public education
 - (d) The right to privacy
- 85.** Which of the following leadership styles focuses on team collaboration and participatory decision-making ?
- (a) Autocratic
 - (b) Transformational
 - (c) Laissez-faire
 - (d) Transactional
- 86.** The concept of 'restorative justice' primarily focuses on :
- (a) Retribution for crimes
 - (b) Victim-offender reconciliation
 - (c) Increased prison sentences
 - (d) Rehabilitation of offenders
- 87.** Charity that is performed out of duty or obligation, sometimes accompanied by a desire for recognition, is described as :
- (a) Charity in the mode of goodness
 - (b) Charity in the mode of ignorance
 - (c) Charity in the mode of passion
 - (d) Forced charity

- 88.** Which term describes a family where the authority and responsibility are shared among both parents equally ?
- (a) Traditional
 - (b) Egalitarian
 - (c) Patriarchal
 - (d) Matriarchal
- 89.** What is a sororate marriage ?
- (a) A marriage between cousins
 - (b) A marriage where a man marries his deceased wife's sister
 - (c) A marriage between two sisters
 - (d) A marriage where a woman marries her deceased husband's brother
- 90.** Which type of family casework focuses primarily on resolving conflicts within the family unit ?
- (a) Counseling casework
 - (b) Mediation casework
 - (c) Supportive casework
 - (d) Educational casework
- 91.** Which of the following is a characteristic of crisis intervention casework with families ?
- (a) Long-term engagement
 - (b) Focus on financial planning
 - (c) Immediate response to acute family issues
 - (d) Emphasis on legal intervention

- 92.** What is the primary focus of legal casework concerning families ?
- (a) Providing mental health support
 - (b) Navigating child custody and divorce proceedings
 - (c) Assisting families with educational needs
 - (d) Offering crisis intervention
- 93.** In Strengths-Based Social Work, which of the following is considered a key principle ?
- (a) The client is a passive recipient of services
 - (b) Change is driven by the social worker
 - (c) Clients are viewed as experts in their own lives
 - (d) Problems are more important than solutions
- 94.** In the context of welfare models, 'residual welfare' typically refers to :
- (a) A comprehensive and universal benefits system
 - (b) Welfare that is only available for the poorest citizens
 - (c) A wealth redistribution program
 - (d) Welfare that emphasizes social insurance
- 95.** Atal Pension Yojana (APY) primarily targets which demographic ?
- (a) Unemployed Youth
 - (b) Senior citizens
 - (c) Workers in the unorganized sector
 - (d) Small and marginal farmers

- 96.** Ayushman Bharat scheme is associated with which social sector ?
- (a) Health
 - (b) Farmers
 - (c) Education
 - (d) Rural Infrastructure
- 97.** Which characteristic refers to a profession's adherence to a code of ethics ?
- (a) Accountability
 - (b) Professional integrity
 - (c) Social responsibility
 - (d) Autonomy
- 98.** Advocacy for policy change at the governmental level involves which strategy ?
- (a) Direct action
 - (b) Legal action
 - (c) Lobbying
 - (d) Armed Rebellion
- 99.** Which of the following techniques did Sigmund Freud used to uncover the unconscious mind ?
- (a) Behavioral therapy
 - (b) Hypnosis
 - (c) Electroconvulsive therapy
 - (d) Group therapy
- 100.** Which of the following is an essential skill for effective leadership ?
- (a) Technical expertise
 - (b) Time management
 - (c) Emotional intelligence
 - (d) Knowledge of financial analysis