M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

First Semester

SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

(Common for M.S.W. (Speci. in Medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Kinship refers to:

    (a) Economic exchanges between individuals within a community

    (b) Social bonds based on blood relations or marriage

    (c) Political alliances formed between different social groups

    (d) Religious practices associated with ancestor worship

2. Social work is closely related to sociology because:

    (a) Both disciplines study human behaviour within social contexts

    (b) Social workers focus exclusively on individual therapy

    (c) Sociologists primarily work in clinical settings

    (d) Social work is a branch of sociology

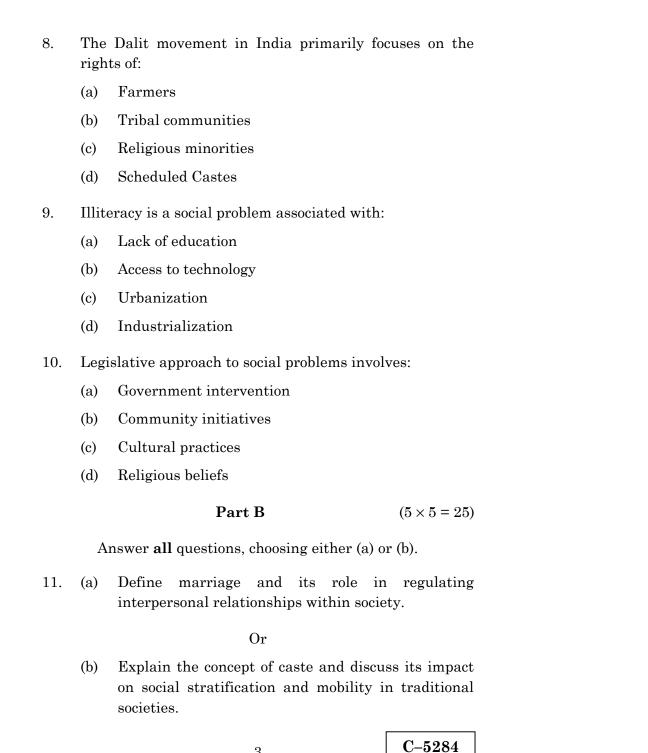3. Kinship is a significant agent of:

(a) Socialization

(b) Law

(c) Social control

(d) Education

4. Traditions and customs regulate behavior through:

(a) Formal rules

(b) Informal norms

(c) Written laws

(d) Professional codes

5. Westernization involves the adoption of:

(a) Traditional cultural practices

(b) Western cultural values and norms

(c) Indigenous belief systems

(d) Isolation from global influences

6. Resistance to social change is often rooted in:

(a) Tradition

(b) Innovation

(c) Adaptation

(d) Progressivism

7. Narmada BachaoAndolan is associated with which type of social movement?

(a) Environmental

(b) Labor

(c) Religious

(d) Political

C–5284

8.   The Dalit movement in India primarily focuses on the rights of:

     (a)   Farmers

     (b)   Tribal communities

     (c)   Religious minorities

     (d)   Scheduled Castes

9.   Illiteracy is a social problem associated with:

     (a)   Lack of education

     (b)   Access to technology

     (c)   Urbanization

     (d)   Industrialization

10. Legislative approach to social problems involves:

     (a)   Government intervention

     (b)   Community initiatives

     (c)   Cultural practices

     (d)   Religious beliefs

                    Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

     Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a)   Define marriage and its role in regulating interpersonal relationships within society.

                          Or

     (b)   Explain the concept of caste and discuss its impact on social stratification and mobility in traditional societies.

                    3   **C–5284**

12. (a) Explain the concept of social control and provide an example of informal social control in everyday life.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of education as an agent of social control. How does the formal education system contribute to the maintenance of social order?

13. (a) Explain the concept of cultural lag and provide an example of it in contemporary society.

Or

(b) Discuss the factors contributing to resistance to social change. How do cultural traditions and economic interests play a role in resisting change?

14. (a) Discuss the types of social movements that have emerged in India. Provide examples for each type.

Or

(b) Explain the process of social movements and the stages they typically go through. How do social movements mobilize support and effect change?

15. (a) Discuss the causes and consequences of environmental degradation. How do human activities contribute to this social problem?

Or

(b) Analyse the challenges faced by women, children, weaker sections, and the elderly in society. How do these social groups experience inequality and discrimination?

C–5284

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a)   Analyse the role of religion in shaping social norms and values. How does religion contribute to social cohesion and identity formation? Discuss the potential conflicts that may arise between religious beliefs and societal norms.

Or

(b)   Evaluate the relationship between sociology and social work. How does sociological understanding contribute to the practice of social work?

17. (a)   Explore the major agents of social control, namely kinship, law, education, and traditions/customs. How do these agents influence social behaviour and maintain order within society? Provide specific examples for each agent.

Or

(b)   Critically assess the effectiveness of social control mechanisms in contemporary society. Consider factors such as cultural diversity, technological advancements, and globalization in your analysis.

18. (a)   Explore the relationship between industrialization and social change. How does the shift from agrarian to industrial economies influence social structures, values, and lifestyles?

Or

(b)   Evaluate the impact of Westernization on traditional societies. Discuss the challenges and opportunities presented by the adoption of Western cultural values and practices in non-Western contexts.

C–5284

19. (a) Examine the impact of social movements on marginalized groups such as peasants, tribal communities, and Dalits in India. How have these movements addressed issues of land rights, identity, and social justice?

Or

(b) Critically assess the role of terrorism in social movements in India. How does terrorism differ from other forms of social activism, and what are its implications for Indian society and politics?

20. (a) Analyse the developmental issues faced by societies, including issues related to healthcare, education, and infrastructure.

Or

(b) Critically assess the effectiveness of government interventions in addressing social problems such as terrorism and health disparities. What are the challenges and limitations of these interventions, and how can they be improved?

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C–5284

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

First Semester

PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

(Common for : M.S.W. Spei in medi and PSW/HRM)

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Humanistic psychology focuses on:

    (a) Environmental influences

    (b) Unconscious drives

    (c) Human potential

    (d) External rewards

2. Cognitive psychology emphasizes:

    (a) Environmental factors

    (b) Conscious mental processes

    (c) Observable behaviors

    (d) Emotional responses

3. Which term describes an individual's unique pattern of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors?

   (a) Personality   (b) Behavior

   (c) Motive   (d) Cognition

4. Which basic psychological process involves the storage and retrieval of information over time?

   (a) Cognition   (b) Memory

   (c) Intelligence   (d) Learning

5. Which theorist is known for his stages of moral development, focusing on the progression of moral reasoning?

   (a) Maslow   (b) Kohlberg

   (c) Vygotsky   (d) Bandura

6. What is the term for the period of rapid physical and psychological development that occurs during adolescence?

   (a) Babyhood   (b) Infancy

   (c) Middle age   (d) Puberty

7. Which category of disorders includes conditions such as major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder?

   (a) Anxiety   (b) Personality

   (c) Mood   (d) Psychotic

C–5285

8. What is the term for a severe mental disorder characterized by a disconnection from reality?

   (a) Phobia   (b) Neurosis

   (c) Psychosis   (d) Obsession

9. What is the term for the characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make an individual unique?

   (a) Personality   (b) Motivation

   (c) Cognition   (d) Perception

10. What method involves the use of psychological techniques to help individuals deal with personal problems and develop coping strategies?

    (a) Psychological counseling

    (b) Psychological testing

    (c) Psychometric testing

    (d) Intelligence testing

Part B   (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Discuss the goals of psychology and its importance in social work practice. How does psychological knowledge enhance the understanding and intervention of social issues?

                     Or

    (b) Provide a brief overview of the history of psychology, highlighting key developments and influential figures. How has psychology evolved as a discipline over time?

3   **C–5285**

12. (a) Define cognition and briefly explain its role in human behavior.

Or

(b) Discuss the influence of heredity and environment on human behavior, providing examples for each.

13. (a) Define the concept of developmental tasks and provide examples of developmental tasks associated with adolescence.

Or

(b) Explain the principles of development and how they guide our understanding of human growth.

14. (a) Define the concept of normality and abnormality in psychology, discussing how cultural factors influence these definitions.

Or

(b) Explain the purpose and significance of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) in the field of mental health.

15. (a) Define the concept of motivation and describe two types of motives, providing examples for each.

Or

(b) Explain the meaning of personality and discuss three factors that influence personality development.

C–5285

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the major schools of thought in psychology, such as behaviorism, psychoanalysis, and humanistic psychology. How do these schools of thought differ in their explanations of human behavior and psychological functioning?

Or

(b) Evaluate the impact of psychological theories and research on social policies and interventions.

17. (a) Discuss the role of learning in shaping behavior. Explore different types of learning and their impact on individual behavior.

Or

(b) Evaluate the significance of motivation in achieving personal goals and success.

18. (a) Analyze the impact of social factors on adolescent development, considering peer relationships, family dynamics, and cultural influences.

Or

(b) Discuss the challenges and opportunities associated with middle age and old age in terms of physical, social, and emotional development.

19. (a) Analyze the neurobiological and environmental factors contributing to the development of psychosis.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of stigma in seeking treatment for mood disorders and propose strategies to reduce stigma.

5 **C–5285**

20. (a) Analyze the effectiveness of psychological testing in assessing individual differences and predicting behavior.

Or

(b) Explore the various approaches used in counseling, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy, psychoanalytic therapy, and humanistic therapy, providing examples of each.

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C–5285

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. What is the term for Perlman's model that includes the components of person, problem, place, and process?

    (a) CPPP model   (b) PPPP model

    (c) 4P model   (d) Case model

2. Which socio-cultural factor plays a significant role in case work in India, influencing individuals' perceptions and behaviors?

    (a) Religion   (b) Geography

    (c) Economics   (d) Education

3. What tool is commonly used in case work to visually represent the client's family relationships and dynamics?

    (a) Genogram   (b) Ecomap

    (c) Assessment   (d) Intervention

4. What stage of the case work process involves assessing the effectiveness of interventions and progress towards goals?

(a) Termination   (b) Evaluation

(c) Intake   (d) Study

5. What is the term for the psychological phenomenon where the client projects feelings onto the case worker based on past experiences?

(a) Transference

(b) Countertransference

(c) Resistance

(d) Empathy

6. Which term describes the case worker's response to the client's transference, where the case worker unconsciously projects feelings onto the client?

(a) Transference

(b) Countertransference

(c) Resistance

(d) Empathy

7. Which model of case work emphasizes identifying and resolving specific problems through collaborative problem-solving techniques?

(a) Psycho-social   (b) Person-centred

(c) Problem-solving   (d) Crisis intervention

8. What is the term for an approach to case work that addresses immediate crises and aims to stabilize the clients situation?

(a) Psycho-social   (b) Person-centered

(c) Problem-solving   (d) Crisis intervention

C–5286

9. What tool is commonly used in case work to visually represent family relationships and dynamics?

   (a) Genogram   (b) Ecomap

   (c) Observation   (d) Record keeping

10. Which technique involves actively listening to the client's concerns and responses?

   (a) Communication   (b) Rapport building

   (c) Giving feedback (d) Questioning

Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Describe Perlman's model of case work, outlining its four components : person, problem, place, and process.

                        Or

   (b) Identify two socio-cultural factors that significantly impact case work in India, providing examples of how each factor influences the practice of social case work.

12. (a) Describe the purpose of home visits in the case work process and discuss two key benefits of conducting home visits.

                        Or

   (b) Explain the types of interviewing commonly used in case work, such as structured, semistructured, and unstructured interviews.

C–5286

13. (a) Define the purpose of the professional relationship between the case worker and the client, and discuss the importance of empathy in this relationship.

Or

(b) Describe the characteristics of a professional relationship in case work, focusing on non-possessive warmth and genuineness.

14. (a) Discuss the relevance of an eclectic approach in case work practice, highlighting the advantages of integrating multiple theoretical perspectives.

Or

(b) Explain how working with individuals in different settings, such as educational, family, child welfare, medical, psychiatric.

15. (a) Explain the technique of advocacy in case work practice and discuss its importance in empowering clients and advocating for their rights.

Or

(b) Describe the role of record-keeping in case work, including the different types of recording methods such as face sheets, narratives, process recordings, and summary recordings.

4   C–5286

Part C $(5 \times 8 = 40)$

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Analyse the role of socio-cultural factors in shaping individual experiences and needs in the context of case work in India.

Or

(b) Discuss the ethical considerations involved in maintaining client confidentiality in social case work.

17. (a) Analyse the challenges and ethical considerations involved in terminating the case work process with a client.

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of evaluation in the case work process, emphasizing its role in assessing outcomes, refining interventions, and promoting accountability.

18. (a) Compare and contrast empathy and sympathy in the context of the client-worker relationship.

Or

(b) Evaluate the impact of transference and countertransference on the client-worker relationship.

5   **C–5286**

19. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of the problem-solving approach in case work practice, discussing its applicability to diverse client populations.

Or

(b) Analyse the challenges faced by case workers when working with individuals in different settings, such as educational, family, child welfare, medical, psychiatric, and industrial settings.

20. (a) Discuss the importance of feedback in the case work process, exploring how giving feedback can facilitate client progress and improve the client-worker relationship.

Or

(b) Analyse the role of observation and communication in building rapport with clients in case work practice. Discuss how effective observation and communication contribute to understanding clients' needs and developing trust.

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C–5286

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

First Semester

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH GROUPS

(Common for : M.S.W. (Spci in Medi and PSW/HRM)

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1.   What is a key characteristic of an effective group?

    (a)   Homogeneity

    (b)   Lack of cohesion

    (c)   Open communication

    (d)   Authoritarian leadership

2.   Which phase of group work involves evaluating outcomes and celebrating achievements?

    (a)   Forming   (b)   Storming

    (c)   Norming   (d)   Adjourning

3. What is the term used to describe the process of individuals forming smaller, more exclusive groups within a larger group?

   (a) Fragmentation

   (b) Segmentation

   (c) Sub-group formation

   (d) Division

4. What aspect of leadership involves the ability to inspire and motivate group members toward achieving common goals?

   (a) Authoritarianism (b) Charisma

   (c) Laissez-faire   (d) Bureaucratic

5. In which phase of group work do interventions with group members typically take place?

   (a) Planning Phase   (b) Beginning Phase

   (c) Middle Phase   (d) Ending Phase

6. Which phase of group work involves the assessment of communication and interaction among group members?

   (a) Middle Phase   (b) Planning Phase

   (c) Beginning Phase (d) Ending Phase

7. Which type of task group focuses on achieving a specific objective or task?

   (a) Teams

   (b) Committees

   (c) Socialization

   (d) Social Action and Coalition

8. What is the primary purpose of group work recording?

   (a) Documentation   (b) Evaluation

   (c) Intervention   (d) Observation

9. Which skills are essential for a group worker in various settings?

   (a) Technical skills

   (b) Counseling skills

   (c) Administrative skills

   (d) All of the above

10. Where might group work be used to address issues related to child welfare?

    (a) Industries   (b) Aged homes

    (c) Schools   (d) Hospitals

Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the concept of group cohesion and discuss its importance in maintaining group effectiveness.

Or

    (b) Describe the historical development of social group work and identify two key figures or movements that have significantly contributed to its evolution.

C–5287

12. (a) Discuss the role of communication within groups. Provide two examples of how effective communication can enhance group dynamics.

Or

(b) Describe the function of leadership in a group context and identify three qualities that are essential for effective leadership.

13. (a) Discuss the importance of preparing the environment during the Planning Phase of group work.

Or

(b) Explain the significance of establishing ground rules for group work meetings during the Beginning Phase.

14. (a) Describe two principles of group work recording and explain their importance in maintaining accurate documentation.

Or

(b) Differentiate between social goal, remedial, and reciprocal models of group work, providing examples of each.

15. (a) Discuss the unique challenges and considerations in applying group work methods in medical and psychiatric settings, such as hospitals and de-addiction centres.

Or

(b) Provide examples of how group work interventions can be tailored to meet the needs of different populations in family and child welfare settings, as well as in aged homes.

4

C–5287

Part C $(5 \times 8 = 40)$

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the stages of group formation (forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning) in detail.

Or

(b) Analyse the theoretical basis of group work in social work practice. Choose two prominent theories (e.g., systems theory, psychodynamic theory).

17. (a) Define "group dynamics' and discuss its relevance in social work practice. Provide examples of how an understanding of group dynamics can inform interventions aimed at promoting positive group functioning.

Or

(b) Explain the concept of "sub-group formation" within a larger group.

18. (a) Analyse the challenges that may arise during the middle phase of group work, such as group conflicts or resistance to interventions.

Or

(b) Evaluate the importance of follow-up in the ending phase of group work.

5   **C–5287**

19. (a) Evaluate the role of task groups in community development, highlighting the significance of teamwork, collaboration, and strategic planning in achieving collective goals.

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of accurate and comprehensive group work recording in social work practice.

20. (a) Analyse the role of group work in promoting rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals in correctional institutions.

Or

(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of group work methods in supporting individuals with mental health challenges in psychiatric settings.

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C–5287

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

First Semester

LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION

(Common for : M.S.W. (Speci. in Medi and PSW/HRM)

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Self-awareness primarily involves :

    (a) Understanding others' emotions

    (b) Recognition of one's own thoughts and feelings

    (c) Technical proficiency

    (d) Physical fitness

2. Which type of empathy involves understanding another person's emotions?

    (a) Cognitive empathy

    (b) Affective empathy

    (c) Behavioural empathy

    (d) Empathy fatigue

3. Which type of communication style involves expressing ones needs and opinions in a respectful manner?

   (a) Passive communication

   (b) Aggressive communication

   (c) Assertive communication

   (d) Indirect communication

4. What is a characteristic of a toxic relationship?

   (a) Mutual respect and understanding

   (b) Healthy boundaries

   (c) Manipulation and control

   (d) Effective communication

5. What is a fundamental practice to improve critical thinking?

   (a) Avoiding questioning assumptions

   (b) Relying solely on intuition

   (c) Embracing complexity

   (d) Avoiding diverse perspectives

6. What is a cornerstone of creative thinking?

   (a) Rigid adherence to rules

   (b) Conformity

   (c) Flexibility

   (d) Fear of failure

C–5288

7. Which term describes the process of consciously influencing one's emotions?

   (a) Emotional regulation

   (b) Coping with emotions

   (c) Emotional intelligence

   (d) Triggering emotions

8. What is the concept that describes the body's response to perceived threats or demands?

   (a) Stress   (b) Emotional regulation

   (c) Coping strategies (d) Coping resources

9. What type of solution addresses the immediate effects of a problem but doesn't resolve its underlying cause?

   (a) Temporary solution

   (b) Permanent solution

   (c) Problem analysis

   (d) Problem solving tools

10. Which term describes the process of examining a problem to understand its nature and components?

   (a) Problem analysis

   (b) Decision making

   (c) Types of solutions

   (d) Challenges in decision making

C–5288

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define self-esteem and explain its significance in personal development.

Or

(b) Briefly discuss the concept of the Johari window and its application in interpersonal communication.

12. (a) Differentiate between passive, aggressive, and assertive communication styles, providing examples for each.

Or

(b) What are some common challenges in interpersonal communication, and how can individuals overcome them?

13. (a) Explain the importance of critical thinking in problem-solving situations.

Or

(b) Describe one common challenge individuals face in practicing critical thinking and suggest a strategy to overcome it.

14. (a) Discuss the impact of stress on physical and mental health, providing examples of both short-term and long-term effects.

Or

(b) Identify two triggers of emotions and discuss how they can influence one's emotional state.

4

C–5288

15. (a) Describe two challenges individuals may encounter in decision making and propose strategies to overcome them.

Or

(b) Explain the concept of temporary and permanent solutions, providing an example of each.

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the need and importance of life skills in higher education, highlighting their role in enhancing students' overall development and future success.

Or

(b) Compare and contrast the ideal self and real self-concepts, explaining how discrepancies between them can influence individuals' behaviour and mental well-being.

17. (a) Explore the objectives and importance of communication in fostering healthy relationships, considering both personal and professional settings.

Or

(b) Compare and contrast toxic relationships with caring relationships, highlighting the key characteristics and their impact on individuals' well-being.

5

C–5288

18. (a) Discuss the concept of critical thinking and its significance in decision-making processes.

Or

(b) Analyse the role of biases in hindering critical thinking and propose methods to mitigate their impact.

19. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of different coping strategies in managing stress, considering both short-term relief and long-term resilience.

Or

(b) Discuss the concept of stress continuum and its implications for understanding and managing stress in daily life.

20. (a) Discuss how decision-making tools commonly used in business contexts, outlining their features and benefits.

Or

(b) Analyse the impact of effective problem-solving skills on organizational performance, considering factors such as innovation, efficiency and employee satisfaction.

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C–5288

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Second Semester

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL ACTION

(Common for MSW (Spe. in Medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

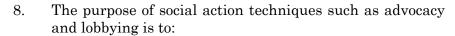Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Community organization is primarily concerned with:

    (a) Providing direct services to individuals

    (b) Strengthening community capacities and structures

    (c) Lobbying for policy change at the national level

    (d) Conducting research on community issues

2. Which historical event significantly influenced the development of community organization as a method of social work?

    (a) Industrial Revolution

    (b) French Revolution

    (c) World War II

    (d) Cold War Era

3. Which method of community organization focuses on empowering community members through knowledge and skill-building?

   (a) Planning   (b) Education

   (c) Communication   (d) Resource mobilization

4. Collective decision-making in community organization aims to:

   (a) Exclude minority viewpoints

   (b) Centralize power within a few leaders

   (c) Enhance community ownership and consensus

   (d) Limit community participation

5. Which method of community organization focuses on mobilizing community members to actively engage in solving local issues?

   (a) Awareness creation (b) Networking

   (c) Participation   (d) Leadership

6. Community action typically involves:

   (a) Lobbying for policy change

   (b) Conducting research studies

   (c) Providing direct services to individuals

   (d) Hosting community events

7. Social action as a method of social work involves:

   (a) Providing financial assistance to community members

   (b) Mobilizing communities to challenge inequalities and injustices

   (c) Conducting community celebrations and events

   (d) Promoting individual self-help programs

C–5289

8. The purpose of social action techniques such as advocacy and lobbying is to:

   (a) Create divisions within communities

   (b) Maintain the status quo

   (c) Bring about social change and reform

   (d) Exclude minority groups

9. Which strategy in social action involves using legal frameworks and litigation to challenge injustices and uphold rights?

   (a) Individual contact

   (b) Conscientization

   (c) Legal suasion

   (d) Public relations

10. Collaborative pressure in social action refers to:

    (a) Engaging in negotiations with stakeholders

    (b) Mobilizing coalitions to influence policymakers

    (c) Using media to raise awareness

    (d) Resolving conflicts within communities

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Discuss the concept, imperatives, and types of community participation. Explain the constraints that may hinder effective community participation.

       Or

    (b) Analyse the integrative and disintegrative processes in a community. Provide examples of each process and discuss their impact on community cohesion and resilience.

3   **C–5289**

12. (a) Outline the phases of community organization from study to continuation.

Or

(b) Explain how each method contributes to community empowerment and development.

13. (a) Discuss the role of education in community organization.

Or

(b) Discuss the qualities of effective community leaders and their role in fostering community development and resilience.

14. (a) Define social action in community organization Discuss its purpose and explain how it differs from other methods of social work.

Or

(b) Compare and contrast the approaches of Paulo Freire and Saul Alinsky to social action.

15. (a) Analyse the importance of public relations in social action campaigns. How can effective communication strategies and media engagement enhance visibility, mobilize support, and shape public opinion?

Or

(b) Discuss the role of political organization in social action movements. How does organizing grassroots efforts and engaging in political advocacy contribute to advancing social justice and equity?

C–5289

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss how community organization contributes to social change and empowerment within local Communities.

Or

(b) Explain the importance of building community relations and maintaining effective communication within a community setting.

17. (a) Evaluate the phases of community organization in a real-life community development project. Provide examples from a case study or fieldwork to illustrate how each phase was implemented and its impact on the community.

Or

(b) Examine the challenges and opportunities in coordinating and promoting community actions in community organization.

18. (a) Provide examples of each type of action and discuss their impact on addressing community issues and promoting social change.

Or

(b) Outline the steps involved in planning and organizing community activities. Provide examples of successful community planning initiatives and their impact on local development.

19. (a) Discuss their contributions to empowering communities and challenging social injustices.

Or

(b) Analyse the role of social action in promoting social justice and equity.

5

C–5289

20. (a) Discuss the ethical considerations involved in advocacy as a strategy in social action. How can advocates balance promoting community interests with maintaining transparency and accountability?

Or

(b) Explain the role of legal suasion in social action. Provide case examples where legal strategies have been used to challenge societal norms, protect rights, or seek justice for marginalized groups.

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C–5289

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Second Semester

SOCIAL WORK ADMINISTRATION

Common for MSW (Spei.in Medi and PSW/HRM)

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The National Policy on Voluntary Sector (2007) aims to:
    (a) Curtail the activities of NGOs
    (b) Promote self-regulation among NGOs
    (c) Eliminate the voluntary sector
    (d) None of the above

2. Directive Principles of State Policy in India are primarily:
    (a) Enforceable rights of citizens
    (b) Judicially enforceable
    (c) Guidelines for the government
    (d) None of the above

3. Social work administration primarily focuses on:
    (a) Community development
    (b) Profit-making activities
    (c) Political lobbying
    (d) Military operations

4. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are characterized by:

   (a) Direct government control

   (b) Profit-making motives

   (c) Self-governance

   (d) Military affiliations

5. Which administrative skill is crucial for documenting decisions and discussions in meetings?

   (a) Negotiation

   (b) Report writing

   (c) Financial forecasting

   (d) Conflict resolution

6. Monitoring in administration refers to:

   (a) Controlling expenses

   (b) Hiring new employees

   (c) Encouraging teamwork

   (d) Evaluating progress and performance

7. Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, which organization is eligible to receive foreign contributions?

   (a) Any individual residing in India

   (b) Political parties registered under the Representation of People Act, 1951

   (c) Educational institutions established and administered by the Government

   (d) All of the above

C–5290

8. What is the main purpose of maintaining books and accounts in financial administration?

   (a) Providing data for decision-making and control

   (b) Minimizing tax liabilities

   (c) Maximizing profit margins

   (d) Ensuring compliance with labour laws

9. Which of the following acts governs the registration of charitable organizations in India?

   (a) Indian Companies Act, 1956

   (b) Societies Registration Act, 1860

   (c) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010

   (d) Income Tax Act, 1961

10. According to the Societies Registration Act, 1860, how many members are required to form a society?

    (a) At least 5 members

    (b) At least 7 members

    (c) At least 10 members

    (d) At least 15 members

Part B   (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions.

11. (a) Analyse the impact of the National Policy on Voluntary Sector (2007) on the NGO landscape in India.

    Or

    (b) Discuss the significance of social policy in bringing about planned social change in the context of the Indian Constitution.

3   **C–5290**

12. (a) Compare and contrast non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with other types of human service organizations based on their orientation, levels of operation, and focus areas. Provide examples to illustrate your points.

Or

(b) Analyse the principles that guide social work administration, emphasizing their significance in promoting ethical and effective management of human service organizations.

13. (a) Explain the elements of directing in administrative processes, highlighting the roles of supervision, motivation, leadership, and communication in organizational management.

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of effective supervision in ensuring operational efficiency and employee performance within an organization.

14. (a) Analyse the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of accounting in financial administration.

15. (a) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of choosing one form of registration over the other for a charitable organization.

Or

(b) Explain how the memorandum, bye-laws, and constitution guide the governance structure. Discuss the challenges faced in maintaining effective governance in charitable trusts.

4

C–5290

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) "Fundamental Duties are an essential complement to Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution." Discuss this statement with relevant examples.

Or

(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of Directive Principles of State Policy in shaping social welfare policies in India, considering their non-justiciable nature.

17. (a) "The evolution of social welfare administration in India reflects a blend of indigenous practices and colonial influences." Discuss this statement with reference to key historical milestones and administrative reforms.

Or

(b) Evaluate the role of non-governmental, non-profit organizations in addressing social welfare needs in India.

18. (a) Analyse the importance of communication in administrative management, exploring different communication channels and their impact on organizational culture and efficiency.

Or

(b) "Monitoring and evaluation are critical for assessing organizational performance and facilitating continuous improvement." Discuss this statement with reference to administrative practices, using relevant examples to illustrate your points.

5 **C–5290**

19. (a) Evaluate the importance of financial documents and records maintenance in financial administration. Describe the types of financial documents typically maintained and their significance in ensuring transparency and accountability.

Or

(b) Compare and contrast the roles of grants-in-aid and exemptions from income tax in mobilizing financial resources for organizations.

20. (a) Evaluate the major programs undertaken by the Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards in India.

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of the deed in the administration of a charitable trust. Explain its contents and legal implications.

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C–5290

C–5291	**Sub. Code**
	70423/71023

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Second Semester

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL WORK

(Common for M.S.W. (Spci. in Medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Environmental degradation primarily refers to
   - (a) Conservation of natural resources
   - (b) Sustainable use of energy
   - (c) Pollution and deterioration of ecosystems
   - (d) Urbanization and industrialization

2. Which environmental issue is directly related to the contamination of groundwater and surface water bodies?
   - (a) Air pollution   (b) Soil erosion
   - (c) Deforestation   (d) Water pollution

3. The Chipko movement in India is known for:
   - (a) Advocating for sustainable fishing practices
   - (b) Promoting eco-friendly farming techniques
   - (c) Protecting forests through non-violent resistance
   - (d) Campaigning against air pollution

4. Eco Farming and natural farming efforts focus on:

    (a) Maximizing pesticide and fertilizer use

    (b) Promoting biodiversity and soil health

    (c) Expanding industrial agriculture

    (d) Introducing genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

5. Grassroots organizations play a crucial role in environmental conservation by:

    (a) Promoting community-led initiatives and awareness

    (b) Lobbying for increased pollution

    (c) Advocating for large-scale industrial projects

    (d) Exploiting natural resources without regulation

6. Waste management strategies include

    (a) Dumping waste in rivers and oceans

    (b) Burning waste openly in urban areas

    (c) Recycling, composting, and proper disposal

    (d) Encouraging littering and landfills expansion

7. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 addresses issues related to

    (a) Soil erosion and desertification

    (b) Control and prevention of water pollution

    (c) Regulation of groundwater extraction

    (d) Promotion of water-intensive industries

C–5291

8. The primary function of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) includes

   (a) Promoting deforestation for economic growth

   (b) Issuing permits for unrestricted industrial operations

   (c) Monitoring, enforcing, and implementing environmental laws

   (d) Ignoring environmental concerns for industrial expansion

9. Unplanned urbanization contributes to environmental degradation primarily through

   (a) Preservation of green spaces and biodiversity

   (b) Expansion of sustainable infrastructure projects

   (c) Increased pollution, waste generation, and habitat loss

   (d) Promotion of eco-friendly transportation systems

10. The role of NGOs in environmental issues includes

   (a) Advocating for environmental protection, raising awareness, and influencing policies

   (b) Lobbying for industrial growth without regulation

   (c) Ignoring environmental concerns for economic development

   (d) Promoting unsustainable agricultural practices

3

C–5291

Section B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a)   Discuss the causes and consequences of environmental degradation. How do human activities contribute to the pollution of air, soil, and water resources.

Or

(b)   Evaluate the impact of air pollution on public health and the environment. What measures can be implemented to reduce air pollution in urban and industrial areas?

12. (a)   How do NGOs contribute to raising awareness, mobilizing communities, and advocating for sustainable practices?

Or

(b)   How did grassroots efforts and community participation contribute to the success of the movement?

13. (a)   Analyse the effectiveness of grassroots organizations in promoting environmental awareness and conservation. Provide examples of successful grassroots initiatives and their impact on local communities.

Or

(b)   Discuss the role of women in environmental conservation efforts. How does gender-sensitive approaches contribute to sustainable development and biodiversity conservation?

4   **C–5291**

14. (a) Discuss the significance of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 in India's environmental governance framework. How has this legislation evolved over the years to address emerging environmental challenges?

Or

(b) Analyse the objectives and provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1987. How does this legislation contribute to managing air quality and mitigating air pollution in urban and industrial areas?

15. (a) Discuss the objectives and provisions of the Forest Conservation Act in India. How does this legislation contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources?

Or

(b) Explain the concept of standards and tolerance levels in environmental protection. How are these standards established and enforced to mitigate environmental pollution and ensure public health?

Section C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the challenges associated with sanitation and hygiene in developing countries. How can improved sanitation facilities contribute to environmental conservation and public health?

Or

(b) Evaluate the impact of energy crises on global economies and environmental sustainability. What are the alternative energy sources that can help mitigate energy shortages and reduce dependency on fossil fuels?

5

C–5291

17. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of people's initiatives like the Save Forests movement and MittiBachao Andolan in promoting environmental sustainability. What were the key strategies and outcomes of these movements?

Or

(b) Discuss the challenges and controversies surrounding big dam projects like the Narmada and Tehri dams in India.

18. (a) Discuss the role of the state in environmental preservation and management. How do government policies and regulations impact environmental conservation efforts?

Or

(b) Evaluate the implications of the Rio Summit (Earth Summit) on global environmental policies and sustainable development goals.

19. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in addressing water pollution issues in India. What are the key challenges in its implementation and enforcement?

Or

(b) Discuss the powers and functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). How do these institutions collaborate to enforce environmental regulations and monitor pollution levels?

C–5291

20. (a) Analyse the impacts of unplanned urbanization on the environment and public health. What are the key challenges and potential solutions for promoting sustainable urban development?

Or

(b) Evaluate the role and impact of environmental movements in India, such as the Chipko Movement and Narmada BachaoAndolan. How have these movements influenced environmental policies and public awareness?

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7

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Second Semester

Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1.   Medical social work primarily focuses on:
      (a)   Conducting medical research
      (b)   Providing direct patient care
      (c)   Addressing psychosocial aspects of illness
      (d)   Administering medications

2.   The origin of medical social work can be traced back to:
      (a)   Ancient Greece
      (b)   Renaissance Italy
      (c)   Industrial Revolution era
      (d)   Early 20th century progressive movements

3.   The psychometric approach in medical social work primarily focuses on:
      (a)   Assessing physical health status
      (b)   Measuring psychological well-being and functioning
      (c)   Conducting laboratory tests
      (d)   Administering medications

4. The holistic approach to prevention and promotion in healthcare emphasizes:

   (a) Addressing only physical health issues

   (b) Integrating mental, emotional, and social aspects of health

   (c) Implementing advanced medical procedures

   (d) Ignoring environmental factors

5. The role of the ethical committee in hospitals includes:

   (a) Conducting medical research

   (b) Ensuring compliance with hospital policies and ethical standards

   (c) Providing clinical care to patients

   (d) Managing hospital finances

6. Medical social work collaborates closely with which of the following disciplines to address holistic patient needs?

   (a) Engineering   (b) Accounting

   (c) Medicine   (d) Marketing

7. The Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) in India primarily focuses on:

   (a) Ensuring quality education for consumers

   (b) Protecting patients rights in healthcare settings

   (c) Regulating environmental pollution

   (d) Promoting industrial growth

8. Health insurance provides financial coverage for:

   (a) Only emergency medical treatments

   (b) Routine check-ups and preventive care

   (c) Only inpatient hospitalizations

   (d) Various healthcare services as per policy terms

C–5292

9. Pediatric medical social workers often assist families with:

   (a) Retirement planning

   (b) Child abuse investigations

   (c) Financial investments

   (d) Academic tutoring

10. In emergency crisis care settings, medical social workers prioritize:

    (a) Long-term rehabilitation plans

    (b) Crisis intervention and emotional support

    (c) Administrative duties

    (d) Routine health screenings

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define acute illness, chronic illness, and terminal illness in the context of healthcare. How do these conditions impact patients and their families emotionally and socially?

Or

   (b) Discuss the concept of ambulatory care in healthcare. What are the advantages of outpatient services, and how does a medical social worker support ambulatory care setting?

12. (a) Evaluate the impact of hospitalization on patients and their families. What social and psychological challenges do patients face during hospital stays, and how can social workers mitigate these issues?

Or

3 C–5292

(b)   Explain the application of social work methods in healthcare settings. How do social workers utilize counselling, advocacy, and resource coordination to support patients and families?

13. (a) Discuss the application of various social work methods in hospital settings. How do social workers utilize counselling, advocacy, and case management to support patients and their families?

Or

(b)   Explain the role of medical social work in relation to other healthcare disciplines such as nursing, medicine, and allied health professions. How does interdisciplinary collaboration enhance patient care?

14. (a) Explain the concept of stem cell research and its ethical implications. How does medical social work contribute to ethical decision-making in stem cell research?

Or

(b)   Analyse the ethical concerns related to human cloning. What are the potential benefits and risks of cloning technologies in medical and scientific research?

15. (a) Describe the role of medical social workers in outpatient departments (OPDs). What are the key functions and skills required to support patients in outpatient settings?

Or

(b)   Discuss the role of medical social workers in geriatric departments. How do social workers address the unique psychosocial needs of older adults and promote quality of life?

4

C–5292

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain the principles of palliative care. How does palliative care differ from curative treatment, and what role does a medical social worker play in palliative care teams?

Or

(b) Define hospice care and its objectives in healthcare. How does hospice care focus on enhancing the quality of life for terminally ill patients, and what challenges do medical social workers face in this setting?

17. (a) Analyse the concept of the patient as a person in healthcare settings. How does understanding the patient's Identity, culture, and preferences influence treatment outcomes and patient satisfaction?

Or

(b) Discuss the role of discharge planning in medical social work. What are the goals and challenges of preparing patients and families for post-hospital care transitions?

18. (a) Describe the importance of documentation and record-keeping in medical social work. What ethical and legal considerations should social workers adhere to when maintaining patient records?

Or

(b) Explore the ethical dilemmas faced by medical social workers in hospital settings. How do social workers navigate confidentiality, informed consent, and boundary issues while providing patient support?

C–5292

19. (a) Analyse the ethical issues surrounding euthanasia in medical practice. What are the arguments for and against legalizing euthanasia? How does medical social work address ethical dilemmas related to end-of-life care?

Or

(b) Discuss the ethical considerations in organ transplant procedures. How do medical social workers support patients and families during organ donation and transplantation processes?

20. (a) Explore the responsibilities of pediatric medical social workers. How do social workers collaborate with families and healthcare teams to support children's health and well-being?

Or

(b) Explain the role of medical social workers in emergency crisis care settings. How do social workers provide immediate support, crisis intervention, and psychosocial assessments?

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C–5292

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Second Semester

Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which paradigm in psychopathology emphasizes that mental disorders arise from the interaction of biological, psychological, and social factors?

    (a) Biological   (b) Psychodynamic

    (c) Biopsychosocial   (d) Cognitive

2. The DSM-5 is primarily used for:

    (a) Psychological testing

    (b) Psychotherapy techniques

    (c) Classification of mental disorders

    (d) Neurological assessment

3. Which subtype of schizophrenia is characterized by prominent delusions or auditory hallucinations but without disorganized speech or behavior?

    (a) Paranoid schizophrenia

    (b) Disorganized schizophrenia

    (c) Catatonic schizophrenia

    (d) Schizophreniform disorder

4. What is a common risk factor associated with the development of schizophrenia?

   (a) Elevated serotonin levels

   (b) Low socio–economic status

   (c) High levels of dopamine

   (d) Excessive use of antidepressants

5. What is a common pharmacological treatment for opioid use disorder?

   (a) Naltrexone   (b) Disulfiram

   (c) Bupropion   (d) Lorazepam

6. Which substance is associated with a withdrawal syndrome that includes symptoms such as irritability. anxiety, and cravings?

   (a) Caffeine   (b) Nicotine

   (c) Cannabis   (d) Inhalants

7. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of unipolar depression?

   (a) Periods of elevated mood and energy

   (b) Fluctuating between depressive and manic episodes

   (c) Presence of delusions and hallucinations

   (d) Persistent low mood and loss of interest or pleasure

8. Bipolar disorder is characterized by:

(a) Persistent sadness and hopelessness

(b) Extreme mood swings from depression to mania/hypomania

(c) Chronic anxiety and worry

(d) Sudden onset of panic attacks

9. Attention/Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is characterized by:

(a) Persistent anxiety and excessive worry

(b) Impulsivity and hyperactivity

(c) Delusions and hallucinations

(d) Repetitive behaviours and restricted interests

10. Which of the following is a key feature of Pervasive Developmental Disorders (PDD)?

(a) Language regression after initial development

(b) Repetitive motor behaviours and fixated interests

(c) Impairments in social interaction and communication

(d) Sudden onset of severe anxiety attacks

C–5293

Section B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Describe the concept of psychopathology and explain its relevance in understanding mental disorders.

Or

(b) Discuss the various paradigms in psychopathology and how they contribute to the understanding of abnormal behaviour.

12. (a) Examine the potential outcomes for individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia What factors contribute to a favourable prognosis, and what challenges may impact long-term recovery?

Or

(b) Critically evaluate the role of antipsychotic medications in the treatment of schizophrenia. What are their mechanisms of action, and what are the common side effects associated with their use?

13. (a) Define the concepts of substance use, misuse, abuse, and addiction. How do these concepts differ in the context of substance use disorders?

Or

(b) Discuss the epidemiology of substance use disorders, focusing on prevalence rates, demographic trends, and global variations.

14. (a) Examine the pharmacological and psychological approaches used in the management of mood disorders. What are the goals of treatment, and how are treatment plans tailored based on individual patient needs?

Or

4 C–5293

(b) Evaluate the outcomes and prognosis associated with mood disorders. What factors influence recovery and relapse rates in individuals with unipolar and bipolar disorders?

15. (a) Examine the epidemiology of anxiety, depression, and substance abuse among the elderly population. What factors contribute to the prevalence of these disorders in later life?

Or

(b) Describe the management approaches for sleep disorders in older adults. What are the common sleep disturbances experienced by the elderly, and how are these disorders treated to improve quality of life?

Section C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the components and goals of a mental status examination (MSE). How does a MSE complement other assessment methods in psychiatry?

Or

(b) Explain the concept of reliability and validity in the context of diagnosing mental disorders. Why are these qualities important in psychiatric assessments?

17. (a) Explain the psychosocial and environmental risk factors associated with the development of schizophrenia. How do these factors interact with genetic predispositions?

Or

5 C–5293

(b) Discuss the pharmacological and psychosocial approaches used in the management of schizophrenia. What are the goals of treatment, and how do these approaches complement each other?

18. (a) Explain the neurobiological and psychosocial factors that contribute to the development of substance use disorders. How do these factors interact to influence vulnerability?

Or

(b) Describe the clinical diagnosis of substance use disorders according to the DSM-5 criteria. What are the key symptoms and criteria that must be met for a diagnosis?

19. (a) Outline the diagnostic criteria for bipolar disorder, including the distinction between bipolar I and bipolar II disorders. What are the characteristic features of each subtype?

Or

(b) Discuss the psychosocial factors that may contribute to the onset and exacerbation of mood disorders. How do stress, trauma, and interpersonal relationships impact the course of these disorders?

20. (a) Describe Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in children. What are the primary symptoms, and how does ADHD impact academic, social, and behavioural functioning?

Or

(b) Discuss the management strategies for children with learning disorders and motor skills disorders. How do interventions differ based on the specific challenges presented by each disorder?

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6

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Second Semester

Human Resource Management

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the primary objective of management?

   (a) Maximizing shareholder wealth

   (b) Achieving organizational goals effectively and efficiently

   (c) Minimizing operational costs

   (d) Expanding market share globally

2. Human Resource Management (HRM) primarily focuses on:

   (a) Financial management strategies

   (b) Enhancing employee productivity and satisfaction

   (c) Improving customer service techniques

   (d) Implementing new technology solutions

3. Which recruitment source is characterized by using external agencies to identify potential candidates?

   (a) Internal recruitment

   (b) Employee referrals

   (c) Headhunters or executive search firms

   (d) Job portals and career websites

4. Induction of new employees typically involves:

   (a) Conducting exit interviews with departing employees

   (b) Providing orientation and introducing organizational policies

   (c) Administering performance appraisals

   (d) Implementing disciplinary actions

5. Executive Development focuses on:

   (a) Improving technical skills of front-line employees

   (b) Enhancing leadership and managerial capabilities

   (c) Conducting entry-level training programs

   (d) Implementing customer service initiatives

6. Performance Appraisal systems aim to:

   (a) Establish hierarchical structures within organizations

   (b) Assess employee performance and provide feedback

   (c) Determine employee salaries based on job title

   (d) Eliminate employee job dissatisfaction

7. Retirement on superannuation typically occurs when:

   (a) Employees voluntarily resign from their positions

   (b) Employees are terminated due to poor performance

   (c) Employees reach the age specified in their employment contract

   (d) Employees are offered early retirement packages

C–5294

8. What is a common cause of employee separation through retrenchment?

(a) Employee misconduct

(b) Employee relocation

(c) Organizational downsizing

(d) Employee dissatisfaction with salary

9. Benchmarking in HRM primarily involves:

(a) Setting industry standards for employee salaries

(b) Comparing HR practices with industry leaders to identify best practices

(c) Eliminating competition among employee

(d) Implementing employee performance metrics

10. Which HR trend focuses on identifying and nurturing unique capabilities that provide a competitive advantage?

(a) Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)

(b) Total Quality Management (TQM)

(c) Core Competency

(d) Six Sigma

C–5294

Section B   (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Discuss the qualities and functions of a Human Resource Manager. What skills and competencies are essential for effective HR leadership?

Or

(b) Discuss the role of HRM in fostering a positive work environment and enhancing employee engagement.

12. (a) Discuss the components of job analysis: Job Description and Job Specification, How do these components aid in recruitment and selection processes?

Or

(b) Describe the methods and processes involved in employee selection.

13. (a) Explain the concept, objectives, need, and importance of Performance Appraisal. How does effective performance appraisal contribute to employee motivation and productivity?

Or

(b) Describe different methods of Performance Appraisal systems.

14. (a) Outline effective retention strategies that organizations can use to retain talented employees. How do these strategies differ based on industry and organizational culture?

Or

(b) Describe the process of conducting exit interviews.

4   **C–5294**

15. (a) Discuss the international rules and regulations that govern the employment of foreign workers. How do these rules impact global talent management strategies?

Or

(b) Describe the principles and methodologies of Total Quality Management (TQM) and Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) in HRM. How can these concepts be applied to enhance organizational performance?

Section C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) How does HRM contribute to employee development and performance management within an organization?

Or

(b) Discuss the role of HRM in fostering a positive work environment and enhancing employee engagement.

17. (a) Explain the concepts of Job Design, Job Evaluation, Job Enrichment, Job Enlargement, and Job Rotation. How do these job design strategies impact employee motivation and productivity?

Or

(b) Outline the recruitment policies, sources, and methods commonly used in organizations.

5 C–5294

18. (a) Discuss the techniques used in Executive Development programs. How do these techniques help in grooming future leaders and managers?

Or

(b) Differentiate between Training and Development. How do these processes complement each other in enhancing employee capabilities?

19. (a) Explain the objectives and importance of Employee Retention. How does employee retention contribute to organizational stability and growth?

Or

(b) What is employee turnover, and how does it affect organizational performance? Discuss strategies organizations can implement to reduce turnover rates.

20. (a) Describe the utility of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems like SAP in HRM. How do ERP systems streamline HR processes and enhance data management?

Or

(b) Explore the future trends and challenges in HRM. How is technology shaping the future of HR practices. and what skills will HR professionals need to adapt to these changes?

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C–5294

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Second Semester

Human Resource Management

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND DEVELOPMENT

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1.   Which theory of learning suggests that behaviour is learned through reinforcement or punishment?

   (a)   Social learning theory

   (b)   Cognitive theory

   (c)   Operant conditioning theory

   (d)   Humanistic theory

2.   Attitude in OB is characterized by:

   (a)   Emotions only

   (b)   Cognitive and affective components

   (c)   Behavioural components only

   (d)   Rational components only

3. Which leadership style emphasizes making decisions independently and motivating through rewards or punishments?

(a) Democratic leadership

(b) Laissez-faire leadership

(c) Autocratic leadership

(d) Transformational leadership

4. Power in organizational context is best defined as:

(a) Formal authority derived from one's position

(b) Expertise and knowledge possessed by an individual

(c) Ability to influence others to achieve objectives

(d) Control over organizational resources and budgets

5. Which leadership style emphasizes making decisions independently and motivating through rewards or punishments?

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(b) Laissez-faire leadership

(c) Autocratic leadership

(d) Transformational leadership

6. Power in organizational context is best defined as:

(a) Formal authority derived from one's position

(b) Expertise and knowledge possessed by an individual

(c) Ability to influence others to achieve objectives

(d) Control over organizational resources and budgets

C–5295

7. Cohesiveness in groups is characterized by:

   (a) High levels of conflict and competition

   (b) Low levels of member satisfaction

   (c) Strong interpersonal bonds and unity

   (d) Strict adherence to organizational norms

8. Human Factors Engineering primarily focuses on:

   (a) Enhancing employee counselling services

   (b) Designing ergonomic workspaces and tools

   (c) Implementing Japanese management techniques

   (d) Analysing group dynamics within organizations

9. Resistance to organizational change can often be attributed to:

   (a) Lack of communication and transparency

   (b) Excessive employee training programs

   (c) Rapid changes in government regulations

   (d) Decreased market competition

10. Transactional Analysis (TA) in organizational effectiveness focuses on:

    (a) Analysing financial transactions within the organization

    (b) Improving interpersonal communication and relationships

    (c) Implementing technological advancements

    (d) Enhancing corporate social responsibility initiatives

C–5295

Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define Organizational Behaviour (OB) and explain its importance in the context of modern organizations. How does OB contribute to organizational effectiveness and efficiency?

Or

(b) Discuss the nature and scope of Organizational Behaviour. What are the key elements within its framework and how do they interrelate to influence organizational performance?

12. (a) Explain the concept of organizational structure in relation to group behaviour. How does organizational structure influence group dynamics and performance within an organization?

Or

(b) Discuss the formation and development of groups in organizations.

13. (a) Describe the concept of group dynamics. What are the key factors that influence group dynamics, and how can managers leverage group dynamics to improve team performance?

Or

(b) Explain how informal leaders emerge within groups and the role they play in shaping working norms and group cohesion. Provide examples to illustrate your points.

4 C–5295

14. (a) Describe the Managerial Grid developed by Blake and Mouton. What are the different leadership styles identified by this grid, and how can leaders apply these styles in practice?

Or

(b) Discuss Redding's perspective on groups in organizations. What factors contribute to group cohesiveness and how does cohesion influence group performance and organizational outcomes?

15. (a) Explain the concept of organizational culture and its significance in shaping employee behavior and organizational performance.

Or

(b) Discuss the factors that influence organizational climate. How does organizational climate differ from organizational culture, and why is it important for organizational success?

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain the concept of personality in OB. Describe the different types of personalities and the factors that influence personality development in organizational settings.

Or

(b) Describe the learning process according to organizational behavior theories. How can organizations use these theories to enhance employee development and performance?

5 C–5295

17. (a) Describe the concept of group dynamics. What are the key factors that influence group dynamics and how can managers leverage group dynamics to improve team performance?

Or

(b) Explain how informal leaders emerge within groups and the role they play in shaping working norms and group cohesion. Provide examples to illustrate your points.

18. (a) Explain the concept of organizational structure in relation to group behavior. How does organizational structure influence group dynamics and performance within an organization?

Or

(b) Discuss the formation development of groups in organizations.

19. (a) Discuss the concept of leadership in organizational dynamics. Explain different leadership styles and their impact on organizational performance.

Or

(b) Explain Fiedler's Contingency Model of leadership. How does this model help in understanding effective leadership behaviours in different organizational contexts?

C–5295

20. (a) Describe the concept of job satisfaction. What are the key determinants of job satisfaction among employees? How can organizations measure and enhance job satisfaction levels?

Or

(b) Examine the importance of organizational change in today's dynamic business environment.

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C–5295

C–5296	Sub. Code
	70427/ 71027

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Second Semester

WORKPLACE WELLNESS

(Common for M.S.W. (spei. in medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. The changing nature of work in the 21ˢᵗ century is characterized by:

    (a) Increased reliance on traditional office spaces

    (b) Decreased globalization and connectivity

    (c) Rising gig economy and remote work opportunities

    (d) Higher demand for manual labour jobs

2. Workplace culture refers to:

    (a) The physical layout of office spaces

    (b) Employee dress code policies

    (c) Shared values, beliefs, and behaviours within an organization

    (d) Regulations related to workplace safety

3. Workplace wellness programs primarily aim to:

(a) Maximize profits for the organization

(b) Reduce employee turnover rates

(c) Promote employee health and well-being

(d) Increase working hours per week

4. The "4B" model of workplace wellness includes the dimensions of:

(a) Balance, break, boost and burnout prevention

(b) Believing, bonding, belonging and benefiting

(c) Budgeting, bonus incentives, business ethics and balance

(d) Benefits, balance sheets, behavioural changes and branding

5. Which of the following is a work-related challenge in the workplace?

(a) Workplace gossip   (b) Sleep disorders

(c) Role ambiguity   (d) Substance abuse

6. What is the primary consequence of chronic stress in the workplace?

(a) Increased productivity

(b) Improved teamwork

(c) Burnout

(d) Enhanced job satisfaction

C–5296

7. Which self-management skill focuses on the ability to bounce back from setbacks and challenges?

   (a) Energy management

   (b) Assertiveness

   (c) Resilience

   (d) Mindfulness

8. What is the primary goal of fostering psychological safety in the workplace?

   (a) Encouraging competition among employees

   (b) Promoting open communication and risk-taking

   (c) Reducing workload for employees

   (d) Enhancing job security

9. What is the main objective of managing toxic relationships in the workplace?

   (a) Encouraging conflict

   (b) Promoting diversity

   (c) Enhancing team dynamics

   (d) Mitigating negative impacts on morale and productivity

10. When is it appropriate for an employee to seek workplace counselling?

   (a) Only during severe personal crises

   (b) When experiencing mild stress

   (c) After a conflict with a colleague

   (d) At any point when feeling overwhelmed or distressed

3

C–5296

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define the concept of work and discuss its importance in the context of individual well-being and societal development.

Or

(b) Explain the evolving nature of work in the 21st century, highlighting key trends such as automation, digital transformation and the gig economy.

12. (a) Discuss the role of leadership in promoting workplace wellness, including the importance of managerial support, communication and setting a positive example.

Or

(b) Analyse the challenges organizations face in implementing effective workplace wellness programs, considering factors such as budget constraints, cultural differences and employee resistance.

13. (a) Discuss the common physical and mental health challenges faced by employees, focusing on musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) and their prevention in the workplace.

Or

(b) What are the potential consequences of workplace stress on employee mental health? How can employers support employees dealing with anxiety and depression?

4

C–5296

14. (a) Describe the concept of psychological safety in the workplace. How does psychological safety contribute to team performance and innovation?

Or

(b) What is adversity quotient (AQ) and how can it be developed in employees? Provide examples of how AQ can impact individual resilience and organizational success.

15. (a) Explain the concept of emotional literacy in the workplace. How can improving emotional literacy benefit individual employees and the organization as a whole?

Or

(b) Discuss strategies for building workplace social networks. How can strong social connections contribute to employee satisfaction and performance?

Part C $(5 \times 8 = 40)$

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Analyse the attitudes towards work in contemporary society, considering factors such as generational differences, cultural influences and technological advancements.

Or

(b) Describe the changing nature of the workplace environment, including shifts in office design, remote work policies and flexible work arrangements.

5   C–5296

17. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of wellness Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in measuring the success of workplace wellness initiatives, citing examples of relevant metrics and their impact on organizational outcomes.

Or

(b) Compare and contrast traditional approaches to employee health with contemporary wellness imperatives, examining how societal trends and technological advancements influence workplace wellness strategies.

18. (a) Explain the impact of toxic relationships in the workplace. How can organizations foster a positive work environment and reduce the prevalence of toxic behaviours?

Or

(b) Discuss the role of substance abuse in workplace settings. What measures can employers take to address substance abuse issues and promote a healthy workplace culture?

19. (a) Explain the concept of ergonomic workstations and how they contribute to employee health and productivity. What ergonomic principles should organizations consider when designing workstations?

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of promoting a wellness culture in organizations. What strategies can leaders implement to foster a supportive wellness environment?

C–5296

20. (a) Describe effective strategies for managing toxic relationships in the workplace. What are the potential consequences of allowing toxic relationships to persist?

Or

(b) Explain the concept of workplace counselling. What types of issues or challenges can workplace counselling effectively address?

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M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Second Semester

SOCIAL MARKETING

(Common for : M.S.W (Spei. in medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. What is a key principle of social marketing?

    (a) Focusing solely on short-term outcomes

    (b) Using manipulative techniques to influence behavior

    (c) Understanding the target audience and their motivations

    (d) Promoting consumption of goods and services

2. Which stage in the strategic social marketing process involves assessing audience perceptions and preferences?

    (a) Listening   (b) Planning

    (c) Structuring   (d) Pretesting

3. What is a key element of a brand identity?

    (a) Product pricing strategy

    (b) Customer service policies

    (c) Logo and visual design

    (d) Employee training programs

4. Which stage in the branding process involves defining the brand's mission, values and personality?

(a) Brand positioning

(b) Brand audit

(c) Brand strategy development

(d) Brand implementation

5. Why is self-analysis important in brand strategy development?

(a) To improve customer service operations

(b) To benchmark against industry standards

(c) To identify organizational strengths and weaknesses

(d) To increase profit margins

6. What are guidelines for effective branding strategies?

(a) Maximizing production efficiency

(b) Using generic logos for broad appeal

(c) Consistency, differentiation, relevance and flexibility

(d) Ignoring customer feedback

7. How does benefit-focused positioning differ from barriers-focused positioning?

(a) Benefit-focused positioning highlights the positive outcomes of using the product, while barriers-focused positioning addresses obstacles to adoption

(b) Benefit-focused positioning addresses obstacles to adoption, while barriers-focused positioning emphasizes the product's features

(c) Benefit-focused positioning is aimed at increasing competition, while barriers-focused positioning is about customer satisfaction

(d) Benefit-focused positioning is more about the product's appearance, while barriers-focused positioning focuses on customer feedback

C–5297

8. What is competition-focused positioning primarily concerned with?

   (a) Identifying and overcoming internal barriers to adoption

   (b) Emphasizing the product's unique benefits compared to competitors

   (c) Focusing of the behavioral changes desired from the target audience

   (d) Addressing the specific needs and preferences of the target audience

9. What role does audience segmentation play in social media strategies for behavior change?

   (a) It helps in creating a one-size-fits-all message for all users

   (b) It allows for tailoring content and messages to specific demographic and psychographic groups

   (c) It reduces the need for content creation

   (d) It eliminates the need for engagement metrics

10. Which of the following is a key benefit of using analytics tools in social media marketing?

   (a) Reducing the need for targeted content

   (b) Improving offline marketing strategies

   (c) Measuring the effectiveness of social media campaigns and optimizing strategies based on data

   (d) Increasing the budget for paid advertising

C–5297

Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define social marketing and explain its importance in addressing societal issues. Compare and contrast social marketing with commercial marketing, highlighting their similarities and differences.

Or

(b) Discuss the objectives of social marketing campaigns. How do these campaigns aim to influence behaviours and promote positive social change?

12. (a) Analyse the impact of branding on consumer behaviour. How do brand associations, brand loyalty, and brand recognition influence purchasing decisions and consumer preferences?

Or

(b) Discuss the challenges and considerations in rebranding efforts.

13. (a) Explain the importance of customer analysis in developing brand strategies. How can businesses use customer insights to tailor their branding efforts and enhance customer engagement?

Or

(b) Discuss the process of competitive analysis in brand strategy. What methods can businesses use to assess competitors and identify competitive advantages?

4   **C–5297**

14. (a) Define positioning in the context of social marketing.

Or

(b) Explain behavior-focused positioning and its importance in social marketing campaigns.

15. (a) Explain how social media can be utilized to drive behaviour change in social marketing.

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of audience segmentation in developing social media strategies for behaviour change.

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explore the principles that guide effective social marketing strategies. How does ethical considerations and audience segmentation contribute to the success of social marketing campaigns?

Or

(b) Explain the strategic social marketing process, including its stages: listening, planning, structuring, pretesting and monitoring.

17. (a) Discuss the role of brand positioning in the marketplace. How can businesses strategically position their brands to effectively communicate value propositions and appeal to target audiences?

Or

(b) Explore the concept of brand equity. What factors contribute to building strong brand equity, and why is it important for long-term business success?

5 **C–5297**

18. (a) Describe the concept of self-analysis in brand strategy. Why is it important for businesses to evaluate their internal strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis) when developing brand positioning strategies?

Or

(b) Explore the guidelines for effective branding strategies: consistency, differentiation, relevance, and flexibility.

19. (a) Discuss barriers-focused positioning in social marketing. What types of barriers might a social product address, and how can positioning strategies help overcome these barriers to increase adoption and impact?

Or

(b) Describe benefit-focused positioning and its role in social marketing.

20. (a) Describe the role of content creation in social media marketing for social change. What types of content are most effective in engaging users and encouraging them to adopt desired behaviours?

Or

(b) Analyse the impact of social media platforms on social marketing campaigns.

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C–5297

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Third Semester

SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

(Common for : M.S.W. (Spei. in medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

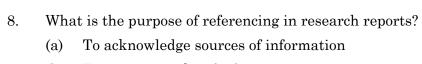Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. What is a primary objective of participatory research?

    (a) Testing hypotheses through controlled experiments

    (b) Engaging stakeholders in the research process

    (c) Conducting surveys to gather statistical data

    (d) Documenting historical events through archival research

2. Which ethical principle in research emphasizes the voluntary and informed consent of research participants?

    (a) Justice

    (b) Beneficence

    (c) Respect for persons

    (d) Non-maleficence

3. Which level of measurement categorizes data into mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories without any order or ranking?

   (a) Nominal   (b) Ordinal

   (c) Interval   (d) Ratio

4. Type-I and Type-II errors are associated with:

   (a) Measurement validity

   (b) Hypothesis testing

   (c) Literature review

   (d) Sampling techniques

5. Which type of validity assesses the extent to which a research instrument measures what it intends to measure?

   (a) External validity   (b) Internal validity

   (c) Construct validity   (d) Content validity

6. What is the purpose of a pilot study in research?

   (a) To gather preliminary data for analysis

   (b) To conduct the main study on a larger scale

   (c) To test the reliability of measurement tools

   (d) To select the appropriate sampling technique

7. Which method of data presentation is most suitable for showing trends and patterns over time?

   (a) Tabular presentation

   (b) Pie chart

   (c) Histogram

   (d) Line graph

C–5298

8.   What is the purpose of referencing in research reports?

     (a)   To acknowledge sources of information

     (b)   To summarize key findings

     (c)   To present statistical analyses

     (d)   To highlight research limitations

9.   What does the coefficient of variation measure in statistical analysis?

     (a)   Variability relative to the mean

     (b)   Range of scores

     (c)   Difference between quartiles

     (d)   Skewness of the distribution

10. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation is used to measure:

     (a)   Association between two categorical variables

     (b)   Linear relationship between two continuous variables

     (c)   Difference between means of two groups

     (d)   Dispersion of scores in a distribution

Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a)   Examine the relationship between theory, method, and fact in the context of research. How do theories guide the selection of research methods, and how do facts contribute to the validation of theories?

           Or

     (b)   Differentiate between pure, applied, and action research. Provide examples of each type and explain their respective contributions to knowledge and practice.

3   **C–5298**

12. (a) Discuss the criteria and sources for selecting a research problem. How can a researcher effectively survey the field to identify gaps and areas requiring further investigation?

Or

(b) Explain the purpose of developing references in research.

13. (a) Define research design and discuss the meaning of exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, experimental, and single subject research designs.

Or

(b) Explain the concepts of universe and sampling in research.

14. (a) Explain the meaning and types of quantitative interviews in research.

Or

(b) Discuss the meaning and types of questionnaires in research. What are the considerations in designing effective questionnaires, and how can researchers ensure validity and reliability in questionnaire-based studies?

15. (a) Define statistics and discuss its meaning, use, and limitations in social work research.

Or

(b) Explain the measures of central tendency (arithmetic mean, median, and mode) in statistics.

4 **C–5298**

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss qualitative research, including its meaning, scope, and key characteristics. Describe the strategies, sampling methods, and designs commonly used in qualitative research.

Or

(b) Explore the types of qualitative research methods such as ethnography, focus group discussion, life history, and content analysis. Compare their use, limitations, and potential obstacles in research practice.

17. (a) Describe the importance of defining a research problem and the significance of identifying its need in scholarly inquiry. What criteria should be considered when defining a research problem?

Or

(b) Define basic research questions and discuss their importance in the research process. How do research questions differ from research objectives?

18. (a) What are the principles underlying sampling techniques, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of different sampling methods (e.g., random sampling, stratified sampling, convenience sampling)?

Or

(b) Describe the steps involved in constructing research tools/instruments. How can researchers ensure that their tools are valid and reliable?

C–5298

19. (a) Discuss the meaning and techniques of data interpretation in research. What precautions should researchers take to ensure accurate and unbiased interpretation of their findings?

Or

(b) Define univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis in data analysis. Discuss their respective uses in examining relationships between variables and interpreting research findings.

20. (a) Describe measures of dispersion (range, quartile deviation, standard deviation, coefficient of variation) in statistics.

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of tests of significance (t test, F test, chi-square test) in social work research.

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6

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Third Semester

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Common for MSW (Spei.in Medi and PSW/HRM)

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is a common impact of natural disasters?

    (a) Increase in economic stability

    (b) Enhancement of infrastructure

    (c) Displacement of populations

    (d) Improvement in agricultural output

2. Which disaster vulnerability factor refers to the inability to resist or recover from a disaster?

    (a) Resilience   (b) Mitigation

    (c) Preparedness   (d) Vulnerability

3. The Disaster Management Policy (2005) emphasizes the importance of:

    (a) Isolation during disasters

    (b) International cooperation

    (c) Military intervention

    (d) Social media management

4. Which organization is primarily responsible for implementing the Disaster Management Policy (2005) at the national level?

(a) United Nations

(b) Red Cross

(c) National Disaster Management Authority

(d) World Health Organization

5. Task force groups established under the Disaster Management Act (2005) are responsible for:

(a) Creating media campaigns

(b) Implementing disaster preparedness plans

(c) Conducting scientific research

(d) Overseeing international aid distribution

6. Advocacy in disaster management refers to:

(a) Public awareness and education efforts

(b) Legal proceedings after disasters

(c) Private sector response coordination

(d) Military involvement in relief operations

7. IEC (Information, Education, Communication) methods are used primarily for:

(a) Financial management

(b) Providing relief supplies

(c) Creating awareness

(d) Managing logistic

8. Relief camp organization focuses on:

(a) Long-term recovery plans

(b) Emergency shelter and facilities

(c) Media coordination

(d) International relations

C–5299

9. International organizations contribute to disaster management primarily by:

   (a) Providing relief supplies and humanitarian aid

   (b) Enforcing local laws

   (c) Managing media relations

   (d) Conducting scientific research

10. Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a crucial role in disaster management by:

   (a) Enforcing government policies

   (b) Providing legal advice

   (c) Advocating for vulnerable populations

   (d) Managing financial resources

Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) What lessons can be learned from the Bhopal gas tragedy? Discuss the causes, impacts, and aftermath of the disaster, highlighting key preventive measures and responses.

   Or

   (b) Examine the Gujarat earthquake as a case study. Describe its causes, impacts on the region, and the response measures implemented to aid recovery and reconstruction.

12. (a) Discuss the objectives of the Disaster Management Policy (2005) in enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience.

   Or

   (b) Explain the phases of the disaster management cycle outlined in the policy, emphasizing their significance in disaster response and recovery.

3   **C–5299**

13. (a) Explain the role of community-based disaster management (CBDM) in enhancing resilience and preparedness at the grassroots level, as outlined in the Disaster Management Act (2005).

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of restoring livelihoods as and crucial aspect of post-disaster recovery, highlighting strategies recommended by the Disaster Management Act (2005).

14. (a) Explain the process and importance of vulnerability analysis in disaster management, highlighting its role in effective preparedness and response.

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of survival skills training, such as CPR, fire fighting, and mock drills, for enhancing community resilience and response capabilities in disaster situations.

15. (a) Explain the role and significance of social workers in providing psycho-social support to individuals and communities affected by disasters, emphasizing their methods and approaches.

Or

(b) Discuss the mandate and responsibilities of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), highlighting its role in coordinating disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts at the national level.

4

C–5299

Part C   (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** the questions.

16. (a) Discuss the Orissa super cyclone and its effects. How did the disaster impact the region, and what measures were taken to mitigate future cyclone risks in the area?

Or

(b) Compare the impacts of the tsunami and Chennai-Cuddalore floods. Analyse the similarities and differences in terms of causes, impacts on communities, and responses from local and national authorities.

17. (a) Describe the role of community involvement in effective disaster management, as advocated by the policy.

Or

(b) Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the Disaster Management Policy (2005) in addressing contemporary disaster challenges.

18. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of disaster insurance in mitigating economic losses and supporting recovery efforts, with reference to the provisions in the Disaster Management Act (2005).

Or

(b) Illustrate how insurance can serve as an agency for disaster mitigation, leveraging private sector involvement in disaster risk reduction.

5   **C–5299**

19. (a) Illustrate how Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) methods can be effectively utilized to create awareness about disaster preparedness and mitigation among vulnerable populations.

Or

(b) Describe the essential components and procedures involved in organizing and managing relief camps during disasters, emphasizing the need for coordination and resource allocation.

20. (a) Illustrate how international organizations contribute to disaster management, focusing on their roles in providing humanitarian aid, technical expertise, and capacity building in disaster-prone regions.

Or

(b) Evaluate the impact of civil society organizations (CSOs) in disaster management, with specific reference to their advocacy efforts, community engagement initiatives, and partnerships with government agencies.

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C–5299

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Third Semester

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(Common for MSW (Spe. in Medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Public interest litigation (PIL) in India allows:

   (a) Corporations to challenge government policies

   (b) Individuals or organizations to pursue legal action in public interest matters

   (c) International bodies to influence Indian judicial decisions

   (d) Political parties to challenge electoral laws

2. The structure and functions of law enforcement agencies in India primarily involve:

   (a) Drafting and enacting new laws

   (b) Ensuring compliance with existing laws and maintaining public order

   (c) Providing legal aid services to marginalized communities

   (d) Reviewing judicial decisions for consistency

3. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 aims to:

   (a) Regulate prenatal diagnostic techniques

   (b) Prevent the practice of dowry giving in marriages

   (c) Prohibit immoral traffic and prostitution

   (d) Protect women from workplace harassment

4. The Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013 mandates:

   (a) Providing maternity benefits to working women

   (c) Regulating the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques

   (c) Creating a safe working environment and mechanisms to address complaints of harassment

   (d) Prohibiting child marriages and forced marriages

5. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 primarily focuses on:

   (a) Providing free education to children

   (b) Prohibiting child labor in hazardous industries

   (c) Protecting the rights and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law

   (d) Regulating the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques

6. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 guarantees education for children between the ages of:

   (a) 3 to 6 years

   (b) 6 to 14 years

   (c) 14 to 18 years

   (d) 18 to 21 years

C–5300

7. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and its Amendment Act, 2015 aim to:

   (a) Protect the rights of scheduled castes and tribes against discrimination and atrocities

   (b) Provide reservation in educational institutions for underprivileged communities

   (c) Regulate working conditions in hazardous industries for marginalized groups

   (d) Ensure fair wages for workers from minority communities

8. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 in India establishes:

   (a) Legal protections for children against abuse and exploitation

   (b) Mechanisms to safeguard the rights of victims of domestic violence

   (c) Institutions to protect and promote human rights, including those of marginalized groups

   (d) Guidelines for environmental protection and conservation efforts

9. The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 provides for:

   (a) Pension, health, and maternity benefits to workers in the organized sector

   (b) Financial assistance to farmers during crop failures

   (c) Social security measures for workers in the unorganized sector

   (d) Regulation of working hours and overtime for industrial workers

3   **C–5300**

10. The Food Security Act, 2013 aims to ensure:

   (a) Subsidized cooking gas cylinders for rural households

   (b) Availability of food grains at subsidized prices to priority households

   (c) Free education and healthcare for children from impoverished families

   (d) Employment opportunities under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Part B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define social legislation and discuss its relevance to social work practice, highlighting how legal frameworks protect and promote the rights of vulnerable populations.

Or

   (b) Explain the concept of free legal aid in India, detailing its objectives, beneficiaries, and the role of legal professionals in providing access to justice.

12. (a) Compare and contrast personal laws related to women in India, including aspects such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption, discussing their impact on women's rights and empowerment.

Or

   (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms in protecting women's rights in India, citing examples from recent cases or legislative amendments.

4   **C–5300**

13. (a) Explore the challenges and barriers in implementing the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 effectively, considering factors such as infrastructure, resources, and societal attitudes towards juvenile offenders.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society in advocating for the rights of children under the Right to Education Act, 2009, highlighting their contributions and challenges.

14. (a) Analyse the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, discussing its provisions for promoting inclusive education, employment, and accessibility for persons with disabilities in India.

Or

(b) Describe the goals and scope of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, outlining its provisions for ensuring mental healthcare rights, treatment, and rehabilitation of individuals with mental illness.

15. (a) Discuss the objectives and key provisions of the Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, highlighting its impact on rural development and poverty alleviation in India.

Or

(b) Explain the significance of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, discussing its provisions for identifying, releasing, and rehabilitating bonded labourers.

C–5300

Part B   (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the evolution of social policy in India, focusing on key milestones and legislative measures aimed at addressing social inequality and promoting welfare.

Or

(b) Analyse the Right to Information Act, 2005 in India, highlighting its significance in enhancing transparency, accountability, and citizen empowerment.

17. (a) Explore the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, outlining its significance in ensuring a safe working environment for women, with specific reference to implementation challenges and best practices.

Or

(b) Discuss the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, highlighting its aims, regulation, and the role of healthcare professionals in ensuring compliance.

18. (a) Evaluate the impact of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 on reducing child labour in India, citing examples of successful interventions and areas needing improvement.

Or

(b) Compare and contrast the provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 with earlier legislations, assessing its strengths and limitations in addressing child sexual abuse cases.

6   **C–5300**

19. (a) Discuss the key provisions and significance of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and its Amendment Act, 2015, highlighting their role in protecting the rights and dignity of scheduled castes and tribes in India.

Or

(b) Explain the objectives and functions of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, emphasizing its mechanisms for addressing human rights violations and promoting social justice.

20. (a) Analyse the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, outlining its aims and challenges in providing social security benefits to workers in the informal sector.

Or

(b) Describe the goals and provisions of the Food Security Act, 2013, emphasizing its role in ensuring food security, reducing hunger, and improving nutrition outcomes in India.

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C–5300

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Third Semester

TRAUMA MANAGEMENT

(Common for M.S.W. (Speci. in Medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which term describes a sudden, unexpected event that demands immediate action or response?
   (a) Trauma
   (b) Crisis
   (c) Normative stressor
   (d) Traumatic stressor

2. What distinguishes a traumatic stressor from a normative stressor?
   (a) Severity of impact
   (b) Predictability
   (c) Duration of exposure
   (d) Frequency of occurrence

3. Traumatic stress refers to
   (a) Short term stress from everyday challenges
   (b) Long-term stress due to chronic illness
   (c) Stress resulting from exposure to a life threatening event
   (d) Stress caused by financial difficulties

4. Post traumatic growth is characterized by
   (a) Persistent avoidance of trauma reminders
   (b) Worsening of symptoms over time
   (c) Positive psychological changes after trauma
   (d) Development of phobias and anxieties

5. The victim's cycle in victimology refers to
   (a) Patterns of victimization and recovery
   (b) Predicting future aggressor behaviour
   (c) Legal processes for victim compensation
   (d) Economic impacts on victims

6. Movement from being a victim to a survivor is characterized by
   (a) Acceptance of victimization
   (b) Emotional and psychological resilience
   (c) Legal compensation received
   (d) Public recognition of victim status

7. The Kubler-Ross model describes stages of
   (a) Trauma recovery
   (b) Grief and loss
   (c) Resilience building
   (d) Anger management

8. Forgiveness the traumatic care involves
   (a) Forgetting the traumatic event
   (b) Legal reconciliation with aggressors
   (c) Emotional and psychological healing for survivors
   (d) Financial compensation for victims

9. Post trauma therapy for individuals affected by natural disasters primarily focuses on
   (a) Legal proceedings
   (b) Rebuilding infrastructure
   (c) Providing emotional and psychological support
   (d) Economic recovery plans

C–5301

10. In the context of violence and displacement, trauma therapy aims to
    (a) Ensure immediate relocation
    (b) Provide legal advice
    (c) Address psychological trauma and promote safety
    (d) Manage media relations

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Describe the steps involved in suicide intervention, including risk assessment, crisis management and referral to appropriate mental health services, with examples of supportive interventions.

Or

    (b) Discuss the ethical considerations and challenges mental health professionals face when providing crisis intervention and emergency intervention services, especially in diverse cultural and socio-economic contexts.

12. (a) Examine the epidemiology of traumatic events, discussing prevalence rates, risk factors, and demographic trends associated with exposure to trauma in different populations.

Or

    (b) Discuss the influence of culture on the experience and expression of trauma, considering how cultural beliefs, norms and values shape individuals' responses to traumatic events.

3

C–5301

13. (a) Examine the impact of spirituality/religion on adaptation to trauma, considering cultural variations and the ways in which faith communities support individuals affected by traumatic events.

Or

(b) Evaluate the ethical considerations and challenges in integrating spirituality/religion into trauma recovery practices, highlighting potential benefits and limitations in diverse cultural contexts.

14. (a) Explain the principles and techniques of psychological first aid (PFA), detailing its application in providing immediate emotional support and stabilization to individuals affected by trauma.

Or

(b) Discuss the process and goals of critical incident stress debriefing (CISD), highlighting how it supports individuals in processing traumatic experiences and promoting psychological recovery.

15. (a) Evaluate the role of resilience-building programs in trauma therapy, citing examples of community-based initiatives and their impact on post-traumatic recovery and mental health.

Or

(b) Discuss the ethical considerations and cultural competence required in post-trauma therapy practices, emphasizing trauma-sensitive approaches, informed consent, and confidentiality in diverse settings.

4 C–5301

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Compare and contrast crisis intervention with emergency intervention, highlighting the differences in objectives, strategies, and timing of interventions.

Or

(b) Explain the role of suicide prevention programs in identifying risk factors, promoting protective factors, and intervening during suicidal crises, citing effective strategies and interventions.

17. (a) Explore the concept of post-traumatic growth, analysing how individuals may develop resilience, find new meaning, and experience personal growth following traumatic experiences.

Or

(b) Evaluate the psychosocial factors associated with trauma response, such as age, gender, cultural and racial identities, socioeconomic status, and spiritual/religious beliefs, discussing their impact on coping strategies and recovery outcomes.

18. (a) Explore strategies and interventions for caring for caregivers in victimology, emphasizing the importance of psychological support, self-care practices, and organizational policies.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of spirituality and religion in dealing with trauma, analysing how spiritual beliefs and practices contribute to coping mechanisms, resilience, and meaning-making for trauma survivors.

5 **C–5301**

19. (a) Explain Elisabeth Kubler-Ross's model of grief, outlining the stages (denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance) and discuss its application in supporting individuals through the grieving process after trauma.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of forgiveness in trauma recovery, examining how forgiveness processes contribute to emotional healing, reconciliation, and resilience among survivors.

20. (a) Explore the psychological effects of terminal illness on patients and caregivers, and discuss effective therapeutic interventions to support emotional well-being and quality of life.

Or

(b) Present case studies illustrating successful trauma therapy interventions in various contexts (e.g., natural disasters, violence, pandemic), focusing on therapeutic techniques, outcomes, and lessons learned.

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C–5301

C–5302

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Third Semester

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

(Common for MSW (Spei. in Medi and PSW/HRM))

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours　　　　　　　　Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A　　　　　　　$(10 \times 1 = 10)$

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is a key characteristic of community mental health?

   (a) Individualized treatment in hospital settings

   (b) Focus on preventive measures and support networks

   (c) Strict adherence to medical models of care

   (d) Exclusively outpatient services

2. How does culture influence mental health treatment?

   (a) By emphasizing universal approaches to therapy

   (b) By providing diverse perspectives on well-being and illness

   (c) By standardizing diagnostic criteria globally

   (d) By discouraging traditional healing practices

3. What is a primary barrier to accessing mental health resources?

   (a) High cost of medications

   (b) Lack of qualified professionals

   (c) Excessive government regulations

   (d) Limited transportation options

4. Stigma related to mental health disorders often leads to

   (a) Increased awareness campaigns

   (b) Greater access to treatment facilities

   (c) Delayed help-seeking behaviour

   (d) Improved community support networks

5. What is the primary goal of community organization?
   (a) Providing individual counselling services

   (b) Empowering community members to work together towards common goals

   (c) Maximizing profit for community businesses

   (d) Promoting government intervention in community affairs

6. What is a crucial step in the process of community organization?

   (a) Enforcing strict regulations on community activities

   (b) Ignoring community feedback to maintain objectivity

   (c) Building trust and relationships among community members

   (d) Outsourcing decision-making to external consultants

C–5302

7. What is a stakeholder in the context of community engagement?

(a) Any person or group affected by or interested in the outcomes of community initiatives

(b) A government official overseeing community project

(c) A financial donor providing support to community organizations

(d) An external consultant hired to evaluate community programs

8. What is the purpose of stakeholder analysis in community engagement?

(a) To identify potential obstacles to community initiatives

(b) To prioritize stakeholders based on their level of influence and interest

(c) To exclude stakeholders who may disagree with community goals

(d) To enforce compliance with community engagement regulations

9. What is community resilience primarily concerned with?

(a) Individual psychological well-being

(b) Strengthening community bonds and resources

(c) Developing advanced technological infrastructure

(d) Promoting global economic stability

10. Which aspect is central to a resilience framework for communities?

(a) Isolation from neighbouring communities

(b) Centralized decision-making by local authorities

(c) Strict adherence to traditional cultural practices

(d) Adaptability and flexibility in response to challenges

C–5302

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Examine the stigma and discrimination associated with mental illness. How do these societal attitudes contribute to the burden of mental health disorders?

Or

(b) Outline strategies for reducing stigma related to mental health in community settings. How can education and advocacy play a role in changing public perception?

12. (a) Describe innovative strategies for improving mental health literacy among the general population. How can education about mental health contribute to reducing stigma?

Or

(b) Analyse the role of media in shaping public perception of mental health issues. How can responsible media coverage contribute to reducing stigma and promoting understanding?

13. (a) Compare and contrast different approaches to community organization in urban and rural settings. What are the unique challenges and opportunities each setting presents?

Or

(b) Discuss the ethical considerations and challenges faced in community organization efforts.

4 | **C–5302**

14. (a) Analyse the impact of stakeholder diversity on community engagement outcomes. How can inclusive approaches accommodate diverse interests and perspectives to achieve equitable and sustainable development?

Or

(b) Discuss the ethical considerations involved in engaging stakeholders in community decision-making processes. How can community organizers ensure fairness, transparency, and accountability in their engagement efforts?

15. (a) Discuss the role of education and capacity building in enhancing community resilience. How can knowledge dissemination and skill development empower individuals and groups to actively participate in resilience-building activities?

Or

(b) Examine the ethical considerations involved in resilience-building efforts within communities. How can organizers ensure inclusivity, equity, and respect for cultural diversity while promoting resilience?

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Compare the disease burden of mental health disorders with physical illnesses. What are the economic and social implications of addressing mental health at a community level?

Or

(b) Evaluate the availability and effectiveness of mental health resources in your local community. What improvements could be made to better support individuals with mental health needs?

5 **C–5302**

17. (a) Compare the stigma associated with different types of mental health disorders (e.g., depression, schizophrenia, anxiety). How does this stigma affect treatment options and outcomes?

Or

(b) Discuss the intersection of stigma with other of discrimination.

18. (a) Examine the techniques used in asset mapping during community organization. How does identifying community assets contribute to sustainable development and problem-solving?

Or

(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of capacity building programs in community organization. How do these programs empower individuals and groups to take active roles in community initiatives?

19. (a) Explore the drivers of stakeholder participation in community engagement.

Or

(b) Evaluate the challenges faced in community engagement efforts.

20. (a) Analyse the impact of social cohesion and community networks on resilience-building efforts. How do strong social ties and collective action enhance community response and recovery in times of crisis?

Or

(b) Evaluate the challenges faced in implementing resilience strategies at the community level.

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C–5302

C–5303	Sub. Code 70435

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Third Semester

Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours   Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A   (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a current trend in psychiatric social work?

   (a) Increasing reliance on institutionalization

   (b) Integration of peer support services

   (c) Exclusively medical approaches to treatment

   (d) Minimal emphasis on community interventions

2. What is a major limitation faced by psychiatric social workers in practice?

   (a) Lack of educational qualifications

   (b) Insufficient finding for programs

   (c) Limited availability of medications

   (d) High turnover rate of staff

3. Case management in psychiatric social work emphasizes:

   (a) Medical diagnosis and treatment planning

   (b) Coordinating services to promote recovery and well-being

   (c) Conducting psychological assessments of patients

   (d) Providing direct counselling and therapy

4. Recovery in the context of mental health refers to:

   (a) Curing the illness completely with medication

   (b) Achieving a state of well-being despite ongoing symptoms

   (c) Returning to one's previous level of functioning before illness onset

   (d) Entering long-term institutional care for safety reasons

5. Social mobilization in psychiatric social work refers to

   (a) Encouraging individuals to participate in community events

   (b) Providing financial assistance to unemployed individuals

   (c) Organizing protests against mental health stigma

   (d) Training individuals in vocational skills

6. Psycho-social assessment in psychiatric social work involves

   (a) Prescribing medications based on symptoms reported

   (b) Evaluating a client's psychological, social, and environmental factors

   (c) Conducting group therapy sessions to address shared concerns

   (d) Assessing physical health conditions of the client

C–5303

7. The Rehabilitation process in mental health includes:

   (a) Focusing on social and vocational skills development

   (b) Emphasizing purely medical interventions

   (c) Ignoring the role of families in the recovery process

   (d) Relying solely on medication management

8. The National Mental Health policy 2014 aims to

   (a) Promote the rights of individuals with mental illness

   (b) Restrict access to mental health services

   (c) Outsource mental health services to private sectors

   (d) Limit the roles of psychiatric social workers

9. Stigma reduction strategies in community psychiatry often include:

   (a) Avoiding discussions about mental health in public forums

   (b) Providing education and raising awareness about mental health issues

   (c) Isolating individuals with mental illness from community activities

   (d) Promoting fear-based campaigns about mental health

10. The role of a psychiatric social worker in an outpatient setting primarily involves

   (a) Administering medications to clients

   (b) Providing counselling and therapy sessions

   (c) Conducting psychiatric assessments for new patients

   (d) Coordinating inpatient hospital admissions

C–5303

Part B   (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Describe the scope of psychiatric social work, including its roles and responsibilities within mental health settings.

Or

(b) Discuss the historical development of psychiatric social work in Western countries, highlighting key milestones and influential figures.

12. (a) Define the concept of "psychiatric patient" in the context of psychiatric social work, discussing the challenges and opportunities in working with individuals diagnosed with mental illnesses.

Or

(b) Explain the impact of mental illness on families, emphasizing the concept of "family burden" and its implications for care giving and support.

13. (a) Describe the purpose and methodology of group counselling interventions in psychiatric social work, citing examples of group therapy formats used in mental health treatment.

Or

(b) Explore the importance of family counselling interventions in supporting individuals with mental illness, emphasizing systemic approaches and family dynamics.

C–5303

14. (a) Define the concepts of impairment, disability, and handicap in the context of psychiatric rehabilitation, illustrating with examples from clinical practice.

Or

(b) Discuss the concept of rehabilitation in mental health, outlining its goals and emphasizing its role in promoting recovery and community integration.

15. (a) Define community psychiatry and discuss its importance in modern mental health care, highlighting the shift from institutional care to community-based support systems.

Or

(b) Explain the concept of problem and resource mapping in community psychiatry, detailing how these processes inform service delivery and resource allocation.

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Compare and contrast the historical development of psychiatric social work in India with that in Western countries.

Or

(b) Explain the current trends in psychiatric social work, focusing on emerging practices and innovations in the field.

17. (a) Discuss the concept of "loss of personhood" as it relates to psychiatric diagnoses in social work practice, illustrating with examples from clinical settings.

Or

5 **C–5303**

(b) Define the "burden of disease" in mental health, distinguishing between direct and indirect burdens. Provide examples to illustrate each type.

18. (a) Explain the process of psycho-social assessment in psychiatric social work, detailing the key components and tools used in evaluating clients' needs and strengths.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of individual counselling interventions in psychiatric social work, highlighting techniques used and outcomes achieved in clinical settings.

19. (a) Explain the objectives of psychiatric rehabilitation, detailing how they address the holistic needs of individuals with mental illness.

Or

(b) Describe the importance of psychiatric rehabilitation in enhancing the quality of life for individuals with severe mental illness, providing examples of effective rehabilitation programs.

20. (a) Discuss the challenges faced by communities in addressing mental health issues, emphasizing factors such as stigma, limited resources, and access to care.

Or

(b) Explore the strategies used in community mobilization for mental health, illustrating successful initiatives and their impact on community well-being.

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C–5303

C–5304	Sub. Code
	70436

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025.

Third Semester

Medical and Psychiatric Social Work

FUNDAMENTALS OF COUNSELLING

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours　　　　　　　　　Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A　　　　　　　　(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of an effective counsellor?

    (a) Imposing personal beliefs on clients

    (b) Demonstrating empathy and active listening

    (c) Avoiding direct communication with clients

    (d) Focusing solely on external solutions

2. What distinguishes voluntary clients from non-voluntary clients in counselling?

    (a) Voluntary clients pay for counselling services.

    (b) Non-voluntary clients are referred by legal authorities

    (c) Voluntary clients seek counselling of their own accord

    (d) Non-voluntary clients are more likely to attend group sessions

3. Which counselling approach emphasizes the role of unconscious conflicts and childhood experiences in shaping adult behaviour?

(a) Adlerian therapy

(b) Client-centred therapy

(c) Psychoanalysis

(d) Reality therapy

4. According to Gestalt therapy, what is the primary goal of therapy?

(a) Examining unconscious conflicts

(b) Promoting self-awareness and personal growth

(c) Changing irrational beliefs

(d) Modifying maladaptive behaviours

5. Which characteristic of the counselling relationship involves demonstrating genuine understanding and acceptance of the client's experience?

(a) Regard

(b) Respect

(c) Authenticity

(d) Empathy

6. During the initiation-phase of counselling, the primary goal is to:

(a) Establish rapport and trust

(b) Set specific treatment goals

(c) Assess the client's psychopathology

(d) Provide immediate solutions to the client's issues

C–5304

7. Family counselling primarily focuses on:

    (a)   Individual self-improvement

    (d)   Resolving conflicts and improving communication within family units

    (c)   Financial planning and budgeting

    (d)   Career advancement and goal-setting

8. Alcoholism counselling typically involves

    (a)   Prescribing medications to reduce cravings

    (b)   Identifying triggers and developing coping strategies

    (c)   Providing legal advice for DUI cases

    (d)   Implementing physical exercise programs

9. Ethical standards in counselling primarily focus on:

    (a)   Maximizing financial gain for counsellors

    (b)   Protecting client confidentiality and autonomy

    (c)   Providing unlimited therapy sessions to clients

    (d)   Ignoring cultural differences in counselling practice

10. Research in counselling helps to:

    (a)   Standardize counselling techniques across all clients

    (b)   Validate the effectiveness of counselling interventions

    (c)   Increase counsellor fees for services

    (d)   Replace practical experience with theoretical knowledge

3   **C–5304**

Part B   (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the concept of client-centred therapy pioneered by Carl Rogers. How does this approach prioritize the client's experience in counselling?

Or

(b) Compare and contrast the roles and responsibilities of a counsellor and a social worker. How do these professions overlap, and where do they diverge?

12. (a) Analyze the principles of Behaviour therapy. How does this approach use conditioning and reinforcement to modify behaviour patterns?

Or

(b) Explore the therapeutic goals of Reality therapy. How does this approach focus on responsibility and choice in improving clients lives?

13. (a) Explore the process of termination in counselling. What considerations should counsellors keep in mind when preparing clients for the end of therapy?

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of goal setting in counselling. How does setting clear and achievable goals contribute to the therapeutic process?

14. (a) Discuss the unique considerations involved in crisis counselling. How does a counsellor provide immediate Support and stabilize clients during times of crisis?

Or

(b) Explain the importance of counselling in health settings. How do counsellors collaborate with medical professionals to support patients mental and emotional well-being?

4   C–5304

15. (a) Discuss the process of initiating counselling sessions. What strategies can counsellors use to establish a safe and supportive environment for clients?

Or

(b) Explain the concept of attending skills in counselling. How do these skills enhance counsellors ability to listen actively and empathetically?

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Define voluntary and non-voluntary clients in counselling. What ethical considerations should counsellors take into account when working with non-voluntary clients?

Or

(b) Discuss the goals of counselling and explain how these goals might differ depending on the client's needs and circumstances.

17. (a) Discuss the contributions of Alfred Adler to counselling theory and practice. How does Adlerian therapy emphasize the influence of social factors and personal goals?

Or

(b) Compare Transactional Analysis (TA) with other counselling approaches in terms of its emphasis on ego states and interpersonal transactions.

C–5304

18. (a) Explain the techniques counsellors use to explore clients' thoughts, feelings, and behaviours during counselling sessions. Provide examples of effective exploration techniques.

Or

(b) Define vicarious trauma and compassion fatigue. How do these phenomena impact counsellors' ability to provide effective therapy?

19. (a) Outline the strategies and interventions used in counselling for suicide prevention. How does a counsellor assess and manage suicide risk?

Or

(b) Describe the objectives of fertility management counselling.

20. (a) Explore the role of bonding and spiritual healing in counselling. How can counsellors integrate clients' spiritual beliefs into the therapeutic process?

Or

(b) Describe Indigenous therapeutic approaches in counselling.

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C–5304