

C-6973

Sub. Code

70411/71011

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025

First Semester

INTRODUCTION TO PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work / Human Resource
Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the primary goal of social work?
 - (a) To promote individual success
 - (b) To encourage social reforms
 - (c) To help clients become wealthy
 - (d) To improve social justice and equality

2. The term 'Social Welfare' refers to:
 - (a) Personal charity and donations
 - (b) The provision of services and benefits for the well-being of individuals and communities
 - (c) The creation of laws for social reforms
 - (d) A type of social movement aimed at social change

3. The competencies of professional social workers include:
 - (a) Providing legal advice
 - (b) Analysing and addressing social problems through ethical interventions
 - (c) Running a business or for-profit organization
 - (d) Focusing on individual financial growth

4. Which of the following is a major challenge in the professionalization of social work in India?
 - (a) Lack of demand for social workers
 - (b) Absence of social work schools
 - (c) Inadequate funding for social services
 - (d) Unclear professional boundaries and recognition

5. The Conflict Theory in social work is based on the idea that:
 - (a) People work in harmony to achieve societal goals
 - (b) Social inequalities lead to conflicts between different groups in society
 - (c) Each individual has the ability to solve personal problems through logical reasoning
 - (d) Social change happens through the cooperation of all members of society

6. The Cognitive Behavioural Model of social work is primarily focused on:
 - (a) Understanding unconscious desires and impulses
 - (b) Analysing the influence of early childhood experiences
 - (c) Changing negative patterns of thinking and behavior
 - (d) Studying the impact of social class on individual behavior

7. Social work in rural communities primarily focuses on:
- (a) Providing legal services to rural populations
 - (b) Addressing issues related to poverty, agriculture, and community development
 - (c) Counselling urban professionals
 - (d) Managing corporate businesses
8. Which of the following is a primary focus of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work?
- (a) Financial planning for clients
 - (b) Providing therapy for mental health issues and supporting patients in healthcare settings
 - (c) Promoting physical fitness in the workplace
 - (d) Advocating for government policies on healthcare
9. The “Sarvodaya” movement, which emphasized the welfare of all, was primarily associated with which leader?
- (a) Vinoba Bhave
 - (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (c) Narayana Guru
 - (d) Jyotirao Phule
10. The “Bhoodan Movement,” initiated by Vinoba Bhave, focused on:
- (a) The abolition of untouchability
 - (b) The distribution of land to the landless
 - (c) Establishing educational institutions for women
 - (d) Promoting the rights of farmers

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What are the characteristics of social work as a profession?

Or

- (b) Describe the functions of a social worker in community service and welfare activities.

12. (a) Explain the nature of social work as a profession and its significance in addressing societal issues.

Or

- (b) Discuss the philosophy of social work. How does it guide social workers in their practice and interventions?

13. (a) Explain the need and importance of theories in social work practice. How do they help social workers make informed decisions?

Or

- (b) Discuss the Systems Theory in social work. How does it explain the interactions between individuals and their environment?

14. (a) Describe the scope and objectives of industrial social work. How does it support the welfare of workers in industrial settings?

Or

- (b) How do social workers address the needs of families and children? Discuss key interventions used in social work with families.

15. (a) Discuss the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy to social reform in India. How did he influence modern Indian society?

Or

- (b) Sarojini Naidu played a significant role in both the freedom struggle and social reform. Describe her contributions to women's rights and social welfare.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the role of Social Security in protecting individuals from economic risks and enhancing social well-being.

Or

- (b) Analyse the concepts of Social Justice, Social Reforms, and Social Movements in the context of social work practice. How do these concepts interrelate and support social change?

17. (a) What are the core values of social work, and how do they shape the professional conduct of social workers?

Or

- (b) Describe the ethical principles that guide social workers when working with clients, colleagues, and agencies in India.

18. (a) Describe the Psychodynamic Theory and its application in social work practice. How does it help in understanding client behaviour?

Or

- (b) Explain the key principles of Social Learning Theory. How does this theory influence social work interventions, particularly with children and adolescents?

19. (a) Explain the various issues faced by youth today and the role social workers play in addressing these issues.

Or

- (b) Social work with marginalized groups is crucial for promoting equality. Discuss the challenges faced by marginalized communities and the role of social workers in advocating for their rights.

20. (a) Explain Gandhiji's approach to social reform, particularly in relation to caste discrimination and the upliftment of untouchables. How did he promote social harmony?

Or

- (b) Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement sought to redistribute land. How did this movement contribute to rural development and social justice in India?
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C-6974

Sub. Code

70412/71012

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

First Semester

SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resources
Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a “social group”?
 - (a) Shared interests and goals
 - (b) Common legal obligations
 - (c) Similar physical traits
 - (d) Geographic proximity only

2. Social institutions like marriage and family primarily serve to
 - (a) Regulate the economy
 - (b) Address individual needs
 - (c) Maintain social order and stability
 - (d) Promote political participation

3. Which of the following is the primary agent of socialization for young children?
- (a) Media (b) Peer groups
(c) Family (d) School
4. Social control can be defined as
- (a) The ability to create social movements
(b) The means by which society regulates individual behavior
(c) The process of group formation
(d) The method of developing economic policies
5. Which of the following is an example of resistance to social change caused by the belief that one's own culture is superior to others?
- (a) Cultural lag (b) Ethnocentrism
(c) Sanskritization (d) Secularization
6. Which of the following is an example of "Westernization" as a process of social change?
- (a) The adoption of democratic governance and values
(b) The rise of caste-based distinctions
(c) The practice of religious rituals
(d) The promotion of traditional clothing styles
7. The primary goal of the Dalit social movements in India is to
- (a) Achieve economic prosperity for all
(b) End caste-based discrimination and promote social equality
(c) Promote Hindu religious practices
(d) Create awareness about industrialization

8. Which of the following social movements in India aims to protect the rights of women and address gender-based inequality?
- (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan
 - (b) Peasant Movement
 - (c) Women's Movement
 - (d) Religious Movements
9. The social problem of terrorism is primarily caused by
- (a) Excessive government spending
 - (b) Unemployment and political instability
 - (c) Increased literacy rates
 - (d) Overpopulation and lack of education
10. The consequences of illiteracy in society include
- (a) Increased economic stability
 - (b) Reduced crime rates
 - (c) Better health outcomes
 - (d) Limited access to opportunities and reduced economic development

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the concept of a “social group.” How do primary and secondary social groups differ in terms of their characteristics and functions?

Or

- (b) What is a social association? How does it differ from a social group, and what role does it play in society?

12. (a) Explain the role of religion in social control. How does religion regulate behavior and shape the moral fabric of a society?

Or

- (b) How do traditions and customs function as agents of social control? Provide examples of how they guide behavior within specific cultures.
13. (a) Explain the process of urbanization. How does it affect social structures, family dynamics, and lifestyles?

Or

- (b) Discuss industrialization as a factor of social change. What are the social, economic, and cultural impacts of industrialization on societies?
14. (a) Analyse the Dalit Movement in India. How did movements like the Dalit Panthers and others work to address caste-based oppression?

Or

- (b) Discuss the Women's Movement in India. What have been its major milestones and challenges in the pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment?
15. (a) Explain the causes and consequences of terrorism. How do social, political, and economic factors contribute to its rise?

Or

- (b) Discuss the impact of environmental degradation on society. What are the social and economic consequences of issues like pollution and climate change?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Define “social institutions” and explain their role in shaping societal values and norms. Discuss the functions of key social institutions such as marriage, family, and religion.

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of “social organization.” How do social organizations contribute to maintaining order in society?
17. (a) Discuss the role of education in social control. How do educational institutions help in socializing individuals and maintaining societal order?

Or

- (b) Analyse how law functions as a formal agent of social control. How do legal systems enforce social norms, and what are the consequences of breaking them?
18. (a) Discuss the key theories of social change, such as Evolutionary Theory, Modernization Theory, and Conflict Theory. How do these theories explain the process of social change?

Or

- (b) Identify and explain the major factors that contribute to social change in society. How do factors like technology, economics, and politics influence social change?

19. (a) Discuss the role of the Peasant Movement in India. How have farmers' protests and movements influenced policy and governance?

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of Tribal Social Movements in India. What are the main issues faced by tribal communities, and how have these movements worked to address them?
20. (a) Explain how overpopulation contributes to social problems. What are the effects of rapid population growth on resources, infrastructure, and quality of life?

Or

- (b) Analyse the problem of unemployment in India. How does it affect the economy and society, and what are the potential long-term consequences?
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C-6975

Sub. Code

**70413/
71013**

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

First Semester

Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resource Management

PSYCHOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

**(Common for MSW Specialization in Medical
Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resource Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a primary goal of psychology in social work practice?
 - (a) To diagnose mental illnesses only
 - (b) To improve social functioning and well-being of individuals
 - (c) To focus solely on behaviour modification
 - (d) To manage financial resources of clients

2. In which of the following schools of thought is behaviour viewed as a result of conditioned responses?
 - (a) Structuralism
 - (b) Psychoanalysis
 - (c) Behaviourism
 - (d) Humanistic Psychology

3. Which of the following psychological processes involves the ability to store, retrieve, and use information?
- (a) Memory (b) Motivation
(c) Personality (d) Intelligence
4. What factor is most associated with the genetic aspect of human behavior?
- (a) Environment
(b) Heredity
(c) Personal experience
(d) Social learning
5. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the stage where children begin to develop logical thinking and understand the concept of conservation is
- (a) Sensorimotor stage
(b) Preoperational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage
6. Which of the following developmental periods is characterized by the onset of puberty and the development of sexual maturity?
- (a) Infancy (b) Childhood
(c) Adolescence (d) Old age
7. According to the ICD classification, which of the following disorders falls under mood disorders?
- (a) Schizophrenia
(b) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
(c) Major Depressive Disorder
(d) Narcissistic personality disorder

8. Which of the following best describes an anxiety disorder?
- (a) A person experiencing extreme shifts in mood, ranging from depression to mania
 - (b) A person feeling excessively fearful or worried, often out of proportion to the situation
 - (c) A person unable to relate to others and displaying distorted thoughts
 - (d) A person unable to control urges and impulses
9. Which of the following is a primary factor in motivation according to the “Drive Theory”?
- (a) Environmental rewards
 - (b) Inherited tendencies
 - (c) Unfulfilled biological needs
 - (d) Cognitive appraisals
10. According to Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs, which of the following is the highest level of motivation?
- (a) Safety needs (b) Esteem needs
 - (c) Self-actualization (d) Social needs

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe Gestalt Psychology and its emphasis on perception and holistic understanding. How does this school of thought apply to social work?

Or

- (b) What is Behaviourism and how does it explain human behaviour? How can the principles of Behaviourism be applied in social work practice?

12. (a) Define human behavior. What factors contribute to the shaping of human behavior, and how do they interact?

Or

- (b) Discuss the different types of behaviour, such as overt and covert behaviour. How are they categorized in psychology?
13. (a) Define human development. What are the key principles that guide the process of development throughout the lifespan?

Or

- (b) Describe the major developmental stages: infancy, babyhood, childhood, adolescence early adulthood, middle age, and old age. How does development in each stage differ?
14. (a) Define the concepts of normality and abnormality in psychology. How do cultural, social, and psychological factors influence these concepts?

Or

- (b) Explain the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and its significance in the classification of psychological disorders. How is it used to diagnose mental health conditions?
15. (a) Describe the process and purpose of psychological counselling. How does it help individuals in addressing emotional, behavioural, and psychological issues?

Or

- (b) Discuss the concept of psychometrics in psychology. What is the significance of psychometric testing in assessing mental abilities, attitudes, and personality?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss Cognitive Psychology and its focus on mental processes. How can knowledge of cognitive psychology aid social workers in understanding clients' thoughts, behaviours, and decision-making?

Or

- (b) Describe the four major areas of human development: social, emotional, cognitive, and physical. How do these areas interact and influence a person's overall development?
17. (a) Explain the basic psychological processes involved in human behaviour, including needs and motives. How do these processes influence actions and decision-making?

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of cognition in behaviour. How does the way we think about the world affect our actions?
18. (a) What are developmental tasks? Explain the developmental tasks that need to be achieved during adolescence and early adulthood.

Or

- (b) Discuss the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive aspects of human development. How do these areas of growth influence one another throughout a person's lifespan?

19. (a) Discuss the key differences between neurosis and psychosis. How do these conditions affect the perception of reality and the emotional well-being of individuals?

Or

- (b) Describe mood disorders. Discuss the various types of mood disorders, such as major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder, and their impact on an individual's functioning.
20. (a) Discuss the structure of personality according to Freud's psychoanalytic theory. How do the id, ego, and superego work together to shape personality?

Or

- (b) Explain the primary theories of personality.
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C-6976

Sub. Code

70414/71014

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025

First Semester

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH INDIVIDUALS

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resources
Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is NOT a value of social casework practice?
 - (a) Individualization
 - (b) Non-judgmental attitude
 - (c) Controlled emotional involvement
 - (d) Imposing personal beliefs on clients

2. Who is associated with the development of the Social Casework model that includes the components of Person, Problem, Place, and Process?
 - (a) Mary Ellen Richmond
 - (b) Florence Hollis
 - (c) Grace Coyle
 - (d) Helen Perlman

3. Which of the following is a primary purpose of the intake process in social casework?
 - (a) To determine the client's eligibility for financial assistance
 - (b) To evaluate the client's progress at the end of the casework process
 - (c) To perform a medical diagnosis
 - (d) To collect information to assess the client's needs and establish a working relationship

4. What is the main focus of collateral contacts in the casework process?
 - (a) To assess the client's physical health
 - (b) To obtain additional information from individuals or organizations related to the client's case
 - (c) To evaluate the emotional response of the client to the social worker
 - (d) To terminate the casework process

5. Which of the following refers to the emotional reactions a caseworker may have towards a client that mirror the client's feelings, typically influenced by personal experiences?
 - (a) Counter transference
 - (b) Empathy
 - (c) Non-possessive warmth
 - (d) Self-disclosure

6. Resistance in the casework relationship is best described as
- (a) The client actively cooperating and engaging in the process
 - (b) A Defense mechanism that prevents the client from dealing with certain emotions or issues
 - (c) The caseworker giving upon the case
 - (d) The client's complete acceptance of the social worker's suggestions
7. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Psycho-Social approach in social casework?
- (a) Emphasizes only the individual's biological factors
 - (b) Focuses on the social environment and the individual's interaction with it
 - (c) Excludes emotional factors in understanding client behavior
 - (d) Relies solely on cognitive therapy techniques
8. In the Person-Centered approach, the caseworker's role is primarily to
- (a) Act as an active listener and provide unconditional positive regard
 - (b) Directly instruct the client on how to resolve their issues
 - (c) Solve the client's problems through structured interventions
 - (d) Focus only on the client's psychological diagnosis

9. Which tool is used to assess and understand the client's family dynamics and social environment through a visual representation?
- (a) Narrative recording
 - (b) Genogram
 - (c) Face sheet
 - (d) Process recording
10. What is the primary purpose of case recording in social casework?
- (a) To provide legal documentation of a client's actions
 - (b) To ensure that all client interactions are formally written for accountability
 - (c) To document and analyse the progress, issues, and interventions in the client's case
 - (d) To write a caseworker's personal reflections on the client

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What are the key components of casework as outlined by Helen Perlman? Describe how the Person, Problem, Place, and Process interact in casework practice.

Or

- (b) Discuss the socio-cultural factors affecting social casework practice in India. How do cultural and societal values impact the approach to casework?

12. (a) Describe the role of home visits in social casework. How do home visits help in gathering information, establishing rapport, and understanding the client's environment?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of collateral contacts in the casework process. How do these contacts enhance the understanding of the client's situation and aid in decision-making?
13. (a) Define the professional caseworker-client relationship. Discuss its purpose and the fundamental qualities that make this relationship effective.

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of empathy in the caseworker-client relationship. How does empathy contribute to building trust and rapport between the caseworker and the client?
14. (a) Discuss the unique challenges and approaches when working with individuals in an educational setting. How can a caseworker address academic, emotional, and behavioural issues in students?

Or

- (b) Explain the role of casework in family and child welfare. How does a social worker address issues such as abuse, neglect, and family conflict through casework?

15. (a) Explain the technique of “ventilation” in casework. How does allowing clients to express their emotions contribute to their healing and growth?

Or

- (b) Describe how emotional support can be used as a technique in social casework. What is its role in helping clients cope with difficult situations?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) How does social casework differ from other methods of social work, such as social group work or community organization? Provide examples to illustrate the differences.

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of controlled emotional involvement in social casework. Why is this principle important in maintaining professional boundaries between the worker and client?

17. (a) Describe the treatment or intervention phase in social casework. How does the social worker develop and implement a treatment plan based on the client’s needs and goals?

Or

- (b) Discuss the evaluation phase of casework. How does the social worker assess the progress of the intervention, and what criteria are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the casework process?

18. (a) Discuss the importance of non-possessive warmth in a professional relationship. How does this characteristic differ from overly involved or emotional responses?

Or

- (b) What is genuineness in the context of social casework? How does the caseworker's authenticity influence the client's willingness to share and engage in the casework process?
19. (a) Describe how social casework is applied in medical and psychiatric settings. What is the role of the social worker in helping individuals cope with illness or mental health issues?

Or

- (b) Discuss the challenges and interventions a caseworker might face when working in correctional settings. How can casework support individuals in prison or post-incarceration?
20. (a) Discuss the technique of action-oriented support in casework. How does this approach help clients take practical steps to resolve their problems?

Or

- (b) Define advocacy in the context of social casework. How can a caseworker advocate for the client in various settings (e.g., legal, medical, or social)?

C-6977

Sub. Code

70415/71015

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025

First Semester

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH GROUPS

**(Common for M.S.W specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric social work/Human Resource Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is NOT a phase in the group formation process?
 - (a) Forming
 - (b) Storming
 - (c) Regressing
 - (d) Performing

2. In the context of social group work, what is the primary role of the “norming” phase?
 - (a) To establish group rules and roles
 - (b) To resolve conflicts and improve group cohesion
 - (c) To break up the group into smaller subgroups
 - (d) To finalize the group’s mission and purpose

3. Which of the following is a primary function of group dynamics?
- (a) To promote individual isolation within the group
 - (b) To create unity and cooperation among group members
 - (c) To limit the exchange of information among members
 - (d) To focus solely on achieving the group's goals without regard for relationships
4. In the context of group dynamics, which of the following refers to the tendency of some members to form subgroups or cliques?
- (a) Bond
 - (b) Acceptance
 - (c) Isolation
 - (d) Sub-group formation
5. In the middle phase of group work, dealing with difficult members is a critical task. What is one strategy that can be used to handle challenging behaviours in a group?
- (a) Ignore the difficult member and focus on others
 - (b) Address the behaviour calmly and create an open discussion about it
 - (c) Immediately remove the member from the group
 - (d) Let other group members deal with the difficult individual
6. Which of the following is an important criterion for evaluating good group work during the ending phase?
- (a) The completion of all group goals and objectives
 - (b) The group leader's satisfaction with the group's progress
 - (c) Whether the group followed the leader's instructions perfectly
 - (d) The number of group members who attended each session

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 - (c) Whether the group followed the leader's instructions perfectly
 - (d) The number of group members who attended each session
9. Social group work practice in medical and psychiatric settings often involves which of the following?
- (a) Promoting educational programs
 - (b) Organizing recreational activities for the staff
 - (c) Engaging in political advocacy for healthcare reform
 - (d) Providing counselling for addiction or mental health recovery
10. Which of the following is a key skill for social group work in community settings?
- (a) Knowledge of financial management
 - (b) Ability to design group programs that meet diverse needs
 - (c) Competence in managing medical emergencies
 - (d) Expertise in legal practices

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Provide a definition of social group work. What are the key assumptions, principles, and values that guide social group work practice?

Or

- (b) What are the key characteristics of social group work? How does group work differ from other methods of social work in terms of process and outcomes?

12. (a) Discuss the role of communication in groups. How does communication (both verbal and nonverbal) affect group cohesion, decision-making, and conflict resolution?

Or

- (b) Define sociometry and sociogram. How are these tools used in social group work to assess group dynamics and the relationships between members?

13. (a) What are the principles of recording in group work? Discuss why it is important to adhere to these principles to ensure effective documentation and accountability.

Or

- (b) List and describe the different types of recording used in group work. How do these recordings (e.g., narrative, process) serve different purposes in documenting group progress?

14. (a) Describe the planning phase in the group work process. What are the key steps involved in selecting group members, composing the group, and preparing the environment for group work?

Or

(b) Explain the tasks involved in the beginning phase of group work. How should the leader prepare for the first meeting.

15. (a) In medical and psychiatric settings (e.g., hospitals, de-addiction centers, and rehabilitation for physical and mental challenges), how is group work used to support recovery and development?

Or

(b) Explain the importance of social group work practice in family and child welfare settings. What types of group work interventions are most effective in these contexts?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the theoretical basis of group work. What are the key theories and models that inform the practice of social group work, and how do they influence the group work process?

Or

(b) How is social group work used as a method of social work? Discuss its applications in different settings (e.g., community centers, schools, therapy groups), and its effectiveness in addressing social issues.

17. (a) Describe different types of leadership within groups. Compare and contrast autocratic, democratic, and laissez-faire leadership styles in terms of their impact on group dynamics.

Or

(b) Explain the various theories of leadership that inform group work practice. How do these theories influence the behaviour of group leaders and members?

18. (a) Discuss the role of assessment in the beginning phase of group work. How does assessing communication and interaction during the first meeting help guide the group work process?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of recording in group work. Why is it important for a social worker or group leader to keep accurate and comprehensive records throughout the group process?

19. (a) In the middle phase of group work, how does the group leader intervene with group members? Discuss the importance of problem-solving and how to manage difficult members during this phase.

Or

- (b) What is the importance of the ending phase in group work? Discuss the process of evaluating the group's work, termination, and follow-up, and explain the significance of these activities.

20. (a) List and explain the skills for social group work. Why are these skills important in facilitating group development and maintaining a healthy group dynamic?

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of social group work practice in community settings. What challenges are faced, and how can group workers address these challenges to meet the needs of community members?

C-6978

Sub. Code

70416/71016

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025

First Semester

LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resource Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a type of empathy that involves understanding and sharing another person's emotions?
 - (a) Cognitive empathy
 - (b) Behavioral empathy
 - (c) Emotional empathy
 - (d) Physical empathy

2. Empathy fatigue is most likely to occur when an individual:
 - (a) Experiences a strong emotional connection with others
 - (b) Is continuously exposed to others' emotional distress without adequate support
 - (c) Focuses on developing cognitive empathy
 - (d) Shows indifference to others' feelings

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of assertive communication?
 - (a) Dominating conversations and controlling outcomes
 - (b) Expressing thoughts, feelings and needs openly and respectfully
 - (c) Avoiding conflict at all costs
 - (d) Expressing feelings through anger or hostility

4. In the context of communication, which type of communication is most likely to lead to misunderstandings and conflict?
 - (a) Passive communication
 - (b) Assertive communication
 - (c) Aggressive communication
 - (d) Open communication

5. Which of the following best defines critical thinking?
 - (a) Accepting information without questioning
 - (b) The ability to analyse, evaluate and synthesize information to make reasoned judgments
 - (c) Relying on intuition and emotional responses to make decisions
 - (d) Focusing only on facts without considering opinions

6. What is a common challenge in critical thinking?
 - (a) Being open-minded and flexible in considering multiple perspectives
 - (b) Relying on facts and evidence to form opinions
 - (c) Overcoming personal biases and assumptions
 - (d) Relying solely on logic without considering emotions

7. Which of the following is NOT typically a trigger of emotions?
- (a) External events such as a conflict at work
 - (b) Internal thoughts and beliefs
 - (c) Bodily sensations and physical health
 - (d) A random change in weather
8. What is emotional intelligence primarily concerned with?
- (a) The ability to recognize, understand and manage one's own emotions, as well as the emotions of others
 - (b) The ability to manipulate others' emotions for personal gain
 - (c) The ability to suppress emotions completely
 - (d) The ability to avoid all emotional experiences
9. What is the main characteristic of a permanent solution to a problem?
- (a) It is a temporary fix that addresses immediate concerns
 - (b) It provides a long-term resolution by addressing the root cause of the problem
 - (c) It leaves the problem unresolved
 - (d) It requires frequent revisions
10. Which of the following is an example of a decision-making tool?
- (a) Problem analysis matrix
 - (b) Empathy mapping
 - (c) SWOT analysis
 - (d) Communication skills

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define life skills. Discuss their need and importance in higher education as per WHO guidelines. How do life skills contribute to overall well-being and academic success?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of self-awareness. How does developing self-awareness help in understanding and managing one's emotions, actions and thoughts?
12. (a) Discuss the importance of relationships in personal and professional life. Why are healthy relationships vital for emotional well-being and success?

Or

- (b) Explain relationship mapping. How can this tool help individuals understand the dynamics of their personal and professional relationships?
13. (a) Discuss the importance of creative thinking in everyday life and professional environments. How can creativity contribute to finding innovative solutions to problems?

Or

- (b) What are some effective practices that can help improve creative thinking? How do techniques like brainstorming, free writing, and mind mapping stimulate creativity?

14. (a) Define emotions. Discuss the different types of emotions and the functions of emotions in human behavior. How do emotions serve to protect or guide us in different situations?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of emotional regulation. How do individuals regulate their emotions and why is this important for mental well-being?
15. (a) Define decision making. Discuss the key differences between rational decision making and emotional decision making. When is each approach more effective?

Or

- (b) Discuss the challenges in decision making.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the relationship between self-esteem and self-efficacy. How do these two factors influence a person's confidence and success in life?

Or

- (b) What is the difference between the ideal self and real self? How can understanding this difference help in personal growth and development?
17. (a) How do workplace relationships differ from personal relationships? Discuss the boundaries, expectations, and emotional investment in each type of relationship.

Or

- (b) What are the key characteristics that distinguish a toxic relationship from a caring relationship? Provide examples of behaviors found in each.

18. (a) How do critical thinking and creative thinking complement each other in decision-making and problem-solving? Provide examples of how both skills work together in real-life situations.

Or

- (b) Explain how self-reflection can help improve critical thinking. Why is it important to regularly assess and question one's own thought processes?
19. (a) What are some common triggers of emotions? Provide examples of external and internal factors that can evoke emotional responses in people.

Or

- (b) Describe the concept of emotional intelligence. Why is emotional intelligence considered essential for healthy relationships and effective communication?
20. (a) Explain the concept of rational decision-making. How does using logical steps and data help in making objective, well-considered choices? Provide examples where this approach was beneficial.

Or

- (b) In the context of problem-solving and decision-making, discuss how critical thinking and creativity contribute to effective resolutions.
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C-6980

Sub. Code

70431/71031

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

Third Semester

SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resource Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The first step in social work research is:
 - (a) Data analysis
 - (b) Defining the research problem
 - (c) Preparing a report
 - (d) Selecting a sample

2. A research problem should be:
 - (a) Broad and vague
 - (b) Specific, clear, and researchable
 - (c) Based on assumptions
 - (d) Completely theoretical

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of research design?
 - (a) Experimental
 - (b) Descriptive
 - (c) Exploratory
 - (d) Assumptive

4. A hypothesis is:
- (a) A proven fact
 - (b) A tentative assumption
 - (c) A personal opinion
 - (d) A statistical analysis
5. Which of the following is NOT a qualitative research method?
- (a) Grounded theory
 - (b) Ethnography
 - (c) Survey research
 - (d) Phenomenology
6. A focus group interview involves:
- (a) One participant at a time
 - (b) A large survey sample
 - (c) A small group discussion
 - (d) Observing natural behavior
7. Coding in data processing is:
- (a) A method of writing a research report
 - (b) Assigning numerical values to responses
 - (c) A type of survey method
 - (d) Analyzing descriptive statistics
8. Frequency distribution is used for:
- (a) Summarizing data
 - (b) Editing questionnaires
 - (c) Preparing qualitative research
 - (d) Conducting hypothesis testing
9. Which measure of central tendency is most affected by extreme values?
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Range

10. The standard deviation measures:
- (a) The average value of the dataset
 - (b) The consistency of the dataset
 - (c) The total sum of all values
 - (d) The relationship between two variables

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define research and explain its objectives.

Or

- (b) What are the key steps in social work research?

12. (a) Explain the principles of sampling in research.

Or

- (b) Differentiate between an interview schedule and an interview guide.

13. (a) What is the difference between participant and non-participant observation?

Or

- (b) Discuss the relationship between qualitative and quantitative research.

14. (a) Define variables and explain their types.

Or

- (b) What are the different levels of measurement in research?

15. (a) Explain the Chi-square test and its applications.

Or

- (b) Discuss the steps in research report writing.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain the significance of defining a research problem with examples.

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance and structure of a research proposal.

17. (a) Describe the different types of research design with examples.

Or

- (b) Explain the nature, types, and significance of a hypothesis.

18. (a) Explain the various types of qualitative research methods.

Or

- (b) Discuss the different methods used for data collection in qualitative research.

19. (a) Describe the steps involved in data processing and analysis.

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of graphical presentation of data in research.

20. (a) Explain measures of central tendency and dispersion with examples.

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of statistical software in social work research.

C-6982

Sub. Code

70432/71032

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025

Third Semester

DIASTER MANAGEMENT

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work / Human Resources
Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which Indian state was severely affected by the 2004 Tsunami?
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Himachal Pradesh

2. What is the primary impact of disasters on vulnerable communities?
 - (a) Increased economic growth
 - (b) Social displacement and loss of livelihoods
 - (c) Higher employment rates
 - (d) Improvement in infrastructure

3. Which of the following is an essential part of disaster relief efforts?
 - (a) Immediate medical aid and food distribution
 - (b) Long-term economic development
 - (c) Investment in stock markets
 - (d) Space exploration

4. The Disaster Management Policy (2005) primarily focuses on:
 - (a) Improving tourism after disasters
 - (b) Strengthening disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation strategies
 - (c) Avoiding international cooperation in disaster management
 - (d) Eliminating disaster response funding

5. The Disaster Management Act (2005) established which key national agency?
 - (a) National Highway Authority
 - (b) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
 - (c) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
 - (d) Ministry of Environment

6. Which approach focuses on local community participation in disaster management?
 - (a) Government-led disaster management
 - (b) Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM)
 - (c) Military-only disaster response
 - (d) Corporate disaster intervention

7. What is the primary goal of vulnerability analysis in disaster management?
- (a) Identifying and reducing disaster risks
 - (b) Ignoring potential hazards
 - (c) Increasing disaster occurrence
 - (d) Encouraging post-disaster chaos
8. Which skill is crucial for youth training in disaster management?
- (a) Cybersecurity
 - (b) Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
 - (c) Data entry
 - (d) Textile designing
9. Which of the following is a primary role of social workers in disaster management?
- (a) Providing only financial assistance
 - (b) Offering psychosocial support and community rehabilitation
 - (c) Conducting political campaigns
 - (d) Ignoring affected communities
10. Which organization is responsible for disaster management at the national level in India?
- (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
 - (b) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
 - (c) World Health Organization (WHO)
 - (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define disasters and explain their classification.

Or

- (b) What are the major effects of disasters on human lives and the environment?

12. (a) Explain the stages of the disaster management cycle.

Or

- (b) How does rehabilitation differ from reconstruction in disaster management?

13. (a) Discuss the role of insurance in disaster mitigation.

Or

- (b) How do task force groups contribute to disaster management?

14. (a) Discuss the significance of psychosocial support in disaster recovery.

Or

- (b) How does creating awareness through IEC and media help in disaster risk reduction?

15. (a) What is the role of social workers in disaster management?

Or

- (b) Explain the functions of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Examine the Orissa Super Cyclone and its consequences on infrastructure and livelihood.

Or

- (b) How do floods affect urban and rural populations differently? Use Chennai-Cuddalore floods as an example.

17. (a) Discuss the role of local communities in disaster management.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of disaster response strategies in India.

18. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of the Disaster Management Act (2005).

Or

- (b) Explain the process of livelihood restoration after a disaster.

19. (a) Discuss the importance of survival skills and their application during disasters.

Or

- (b) Explain the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) cycle and its role in disaster response.

20. (a) How do social workers help in community rebuilding and resilience after a disaster?

Or

- (b) Examine the role of networking and collaboration in effective disaster response.
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C-6983

Sub. Code

70433/71033

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025

Third Semester

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social work/Human Resource Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a key purpose of Social Legislation?
 - (a) To ensure social justice and welfare
 - (b) To regulate business transactions
 - (c) To increase government taxes
 - (d) To promote political campaigns

2. Which law ensures transparency in governance by allowing citizens to access government records?
 - (a) Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
 - (b) Right to Information Act, 2005
 - (c) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
 - (d) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

3. Which Act criminalizes the immoral trafficking of women?
 - (a) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - (b) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
 - (c) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
 - (d) Food Security Act, 2013
4. The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in which year?
 - (a) 2005
 - (b) 1986
 - (c) 1961
 - (d) 2013
5. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted in which year?
 - (a) 1993
 - (b) 1989
 - (c) 2005
 - (d) 2016
6. Which Act ensures equal rights for persons with disabilities?
 - (a) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
 - (b) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
 - (c) The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008
 - (d) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
7. What is the key objective of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012?
 - (a) Preventing dowry-related crimes
 - (b) Providing free education to underprivileged children
 - (c) Regulating child labour in hazardous industries
 - (d) Protecting children from abuse and exploitation

8. Which Act regulates child labour and prohibits its engagement in hazardous occupations?
- (a) Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
 - (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
 - (c) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
 - (d) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013
9. Which Act guarantees 100 days of wage employment to rural households in India?
- (a) The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008
 - (b) Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA)
 - (c) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
 - (d) Food Security Act, 2013
10. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, aims to:
- (a) Regulate unorganized workers
 - (b) Prohibit forced labour and bonded labour practices
 - (c) Provide health insurance to labourers
 - (d) Ensure equal pay for equal work

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the law enactment procedure in the Indian judicial system.

Or

- (b) What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL), and why is it important?

12. (a) What are the key provisions of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.

13. (a) Discuss the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Or

- (b) What are the key features of The Mental Health Care Act, 2017?

14. (a) Discuss the significance of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

Or

- (b) What are the major protections provided under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012?

15. (a) Discuss the importance of the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Or

- (b) What are the major provisions of the Food Security Act, 2013.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyse the importance of Social Legislation in promoting justice and equality.

Or

- (b) Discuss the structure and functions of law enforcement agencies in India

17. (a) Discuss the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, and its effectiveness in curbing human trafficking

Or

- (b) Evaluate the challenges in implementing laws related to Women's protection

18. (a) Discuss the role of social Workers in Protecting underprivileged communities.

Or

- (b) Explain the challenges in implementing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

19. (a) Discuss the impact of child labour laws in India and the challenges in their implementation.

Or

- (b) Explain the role of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, in child welfare and protection.

20. (a) Analyse the impact of the Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, on rural livelihoods

Or

(b) Explain the challenges in enforcing the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

C-6984

Sub. Code

70437/71037

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025

Third Semester

TRAUMA MANAGEMENT

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resource Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which of the following best defines a “crisis emergency”?
 - (a) A situation that requires routine intervention
 - (b) A situation that causes extreme psychological stress but does not require intervention
 - (c) A situation that requires immediate and urgent intervention due to its potential to cause harm
 - (d) A planned event

2. Which of the following is an example of a normative stressor?
 - (a) Death of a loved one
 - (b) Experiencing a natural disaster
 - (c) Divorce
 - (d) Graduating from college

3. Which of the following is a common sign of traumatic stress?
 - (a) Increased appetite
 - (b) Emotional numbness
 - (c) Improved sleep patterns
 - (d) Enhanced concentration

4. Post-traumatic growth refers to :
 - (a) The ability to return to pre-trauma functioning
 - (b) Developing new coping mechanisms and personal strength as a result of trauma
 - (c) Continued trauma symptoms that never resolve
 - (d) A state of psychological paralysis after trauma

5. The concept of caring for the caregiver refers to:
 - (a) Ensuring that trauma survivors receive proper care
 - (b) Offering support to those who provide care to trauma survivors
 - (c) Training caregivers to handle traumatic situations better
 - (d) Eliminating the need for caregivers

6. How can spirituality aid in adaptation to trauma?
 - (a) By providing a framework for understanding suffering
 - (b) By promoting avoidance of the trauma
 - (c) By isolating individuals from others
 - (d) By suppressing emotional responses

7. Psychological First Aid primarily aims to:
- (a) Provide long-term therapy to survivors
 - (b) Offer immediate support and stabilize emotional reactions
 - (c) Offer medical treatment to physical injuries
 - (d) Diagnose mental health disorders
8. The Kubler-Ross model addresses:
- (a) The stages of post-traumatic growth
 - (b) The five stages of grief
 - (c) Crisis intervention techniques
 - (d) Psychological coping strategies for trauma
9. Which of the following is NOT considered a type of trauma that requires specific post-trauma therapy?
- (a) Natural disasters
 - (b) Terminal illness
 - (c) Regular workplace stress
 - (d) Violence and displacement
10. What trend is observed with the increased reliance on online platforms for work and education?
- (a) Decreased stress
 - (b) Decreased mental health concerns
 - (c) Increased stress due to digital fatigue and isolation
 - (d) Improved work-life balance

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What are the key components of crisis and emergency interventions? How do they help mitigate the effects of trauma?

Or

- (b) Describe the process of suicide prevention and intervention. What steps should professionals take when dealing with individuals at risk?

12. (a) What is post-traumatic growth? How can individuals experience growth following a traumatic event?

Or

- (b) Describe the psychosocial factors that influence an individual's response to trauma. How do factors like gender, age, and spirituality affect recovery?

13. (a) Explain the cycles of victim, aggressor, and survivor. How can individuals move from being a victim to a Survivor?

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of spirituality in dealing with trauma. How can spiritual beliefs support individuals during their recovery process?

14. (a) What is the importance of the grief wheel in trauma care? Discuss how it helps individuals process and understand their emotions.

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of reflective practices in social work. How do these practices assist in trauma recovery and care giving?

15. (a) Discuss the challenges of trauma recovery in the context of natural disasters. How can therapy be adapted to address these challenges?

Or

- (b) Explain the impact of pandemics like COVID-19 on mental health. How does the trauma of a pandemic differ from other forms of trauma?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Examine the types of trauma experienced in different life stages. How do these stages affect an individual's coping mechanisms?

Or

- (b) How do Crisis and emergency interventions differ based on the nature of the trauma (e.g., violence, natural disaster, personal loss)?

17. (a) Examine the significance of acute stress disorder as a precursor to more severe trauma-related conditions. How can it be managed effectively?

Or

- (b) Discuss the relationship between traumatic stress and physical health. How do stress responses manifest in the body?

18. (a) Analyze the impact of the aggressor's cycle on the victim. How does this cycle perpetuate trauma and what interventions are necessary?

Or

- (b) What role does community support play in the process of moving from victim hood to survival? Discuss the importance of support networks.

19. (a) Examine the cycle of critical incident stress debriefing. How does it assist in the recovery of trauma survivors?

Or

- (b) Discuss the techniques used by social workers in trauma care. How do these techniques differ from other therapeutic approaches?
20. (a) Analyse the role of trauma therapy in managing long-term stress from pandemics and terminal illness.

Or

- (b) Review a case study of post-trauma therapy, focusing on a particular disaster or traumatic event. How did therapy help in the recovery process?
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C-6985

Sub. Code

70438/71038

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

Third Semester

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

**(Common for M.S.W. Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric Social Work/Human Resource Management)**

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a major challenge in community mental health?
 - (a) High literacy rates
 - (b) Overabundance of mental health professionals
 - (c) Stigma, poverty, and violence
 - (d) Lack of interest in mental health research

2. Which of these is an example of a stigma reduction strategy?
 - (a) Encouraging secrecy about mental health issues
 - (b) Increasing awareness and education about mental health
 - (c) Avoiding discussions on mental illness
 - (d) Blaming individuals for their conditions

3. Disease burden in mental health is measured in terms of:
 - (a) The number of hospitals available
 - (b) Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and economic costs
 - (c) The number of therapists available per city
 - (d) How often mental illness is discussed in media

4. Which of the following is NOT a stigma reduction strategy?
 - (a) Promoting mental health education
 - (b) Encouraging open conversations
 - (c) Punishing individuals with mental illnesses
 - (d) Supporting community-based interventions

5. What is the primary purpose of community organization?
 - (a) Centralizing all power within the government
 - (b) Enhancing cooperation to address social issues
 - (c) Eliminating the need for local participation
 - (d) Avoiding stakeholder involvement

6. Which is NOT a step in the community organization process?
 - (a) Needs assessment
 - (b) Mobilization
 - (c) Isolation of vulnerable groups
 - (d) Action planning

7. What is a stakeholder in community engagement?
 - (a) A passive observer of community initiatives
 - (b) Anyone with an interest or role in a project
 - (c) Only government officials
 - (d) Only people directly affected by a problem

8. Stakeholder analysis is important because it:
 - (a) Identifies key actors and their influence
 - (b) Is a formality with no real impact
 - (c) Helps exclude community members
 - (d) Reduces community participation

9. Which is NOT a strategy to strengthen community resilience?
 - (a) Strengthening social networks
 - (b) Encouraging community participation
 - (c) Ignoring local needs
 - (d) Investing in mental health resources

10. How can community resilience help in disaster management?
 - (a) By ensuring communities can adapt and recover
 - (b) By preventing all disasters
 - (c) By isolating affected individuals
 - (d) By focusing only on immediate relief

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define community mental health and explain its importance.

Or

- (b) How does culture influence mental health perceptions and treatment?

12. (a) What are the main mental health resources available to communities?

Or

- (b) How do stigma and discrimination affect individuals seeking mental health care?

13. (a) Discuss the relationship between community organization and policy change.

Or

- (b) How can digital platforms be used for effective community organization?

14. (a) What are some best practices for fostering effective community engagement?

Or

- (b) How can technology support inclusive community engagement?

15. (a) Define community resilience and explain its importance.

Or

- (b) Describe the key elements of the resilience framework.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the role of poverty and violence in mental health challenges.

Or

- (b) What are the key mental health resources available in communities?

17. (a) Explain the burden of mental health diseases on individuals and society.

Or

- (b) Describe three key strategies for reducing mental health stigma.

18. (a) Explain the role of community leaders in successful community organization.

Or

- (b) What are the common challenges in organizing a community for social change?

19. (a) Discuss the role of trust and transparency in community engagement.

Or

- (b) How do cultural factors influence community engagement efforts?

20. (a) What are the major strategies to strengthen community resilience?

Or

(b) How does community resilience impact mental health and well-being?

C-6986

Sub. Code

70435

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 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. What is the primary focus of Psychiatric Social Work?
 - (a) Treating physical ailments
 - (b) Addressing mental health issues through social work interventions
 - (c) Providing financial assistance
 - (d) Conducting psychological tests

2. Which of the following is NOT a key role of a psychiatric social worker in a hospital setting?
 - (a) Conducting psychotherapy sessions
 - (b) Providing social support to patients and families
 - (c) Administering medical prescriptions
 - (d) Facilitating psychiatric rehabilitation

3. What is the primary goal of burden reduction strategies in psychiatric social work?
 - (a) Reducing physical pain
 - (b) Minimizing the emotional, social, and economic burden of mental illness
 - (c) Increasing the number of psychiatric hospitals
 - (d) Eliminating mental health services

4. Which of the following is a key responsibility of a case manager in psychiatric settings?
 - (a) Diagnosing medical conditions
 - (b) Coordinating care and support for patients
 - (c) Performing surgical procedures
 - (d) Providing financial loans

5. Which of the following is a psycho-social intervention technique?
 - (a) Psychoeducation
 - (b) Physical therapy
 - (c) Medication management
 - (d) Radiology

6. Social skills training in psychiatric social work aims to improve:
 - (a) Financial independence
 - (b) Communication and interaction abilities
 - (c) Physical health
 - (d) Genetic structure

7. The Mental Health Act 2017 ensures:
 - (a) Rights of persons with mental illness
 - (b) Compulsory institutionalization
 - (c) Reduced psychiatric services
 - (d) Elimination of psychiatric social workers

8. Psychiatric rehabilitation primarily aims at:
 - (a) Enhancing the functional abilities of individuals with mental illness
 - (b) Isolating psychiatric patients
 - (c) Reducing community interaction
 - (d) Eliminating psychiatric hospitals

9. What is the role of psychiatric social workers in community psychiatry?
 - (a) Only conducting research on mental illness
 - (b) Working directly with communities to promote mental health and reduce stigma
 - (c) Replacing psychiatrists in medical treatments
 - (d) Restricting mental health services to urban areas

10. Which of the following is an essential strategy for advocacy in mental health services?
 - (a) Ignoring public awareness campaigns
 - (b) Promoting policies that support mental health care and reduce discrimination
 - (c) Restricting community participation in mental health programs
 - (d) Increasing the cost of mental health services

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain the concept of burden of disease in psychiatric social work and describe burden reduction strategies.

Or

- (b) Describe the role of a psychiatric social worker in outpatient mental health services.
12. (a) Define the concept of psychiatric patients and their challenges.

Or

- (b) What is case management, and why is it important in psychiatric social work?
13. (a) Describe the significance of social mobilization in mental health.

Or

- (b) What is psychoeducation, and how does it help patients and families?
14. (a) Differentiate between impairment, disability, and handicap in the context of mental illness.

Or

- (b) Discuss the key objectives and importance of psychiatric rehabilitation.

15. (a) Explain the importance of advocacy and networking in psychiatric social work.

Or

- (b) How can psychiatric social workers help in reducing stigma against mental illness at the community level?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the historical development of Psychiatric Social Work in the West and in India. How has the field evolved over time?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of psychiatric rehabilitation and its objectives. What are the key interventions used in psychiatric rehabilitation?

17. (a) Describe the process and key roles of case management in mental health settings.

Or

- (b) Analyse the direct and indirect burden of mental illness on individuals and families.

18. (a) Explain individual, group, and family counselling interventions in psychiatric social work.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of social skills training in mental health recovery.

19. (a) Explain the role of rehabilitation interventions in improving the quality of life for individuals with mental illness.

Or

- (b) How does the National Mental Health Policy 2014 promote rehabilitation services?

20. (a) Discuss the challenges in implementing psychiatric rehabilitation programs in India.

Or

- (b) Analyse the strategies for community mobilization in mental health programs and their effectiveness in improving access to care.
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C-6987

Sub. Code

70436

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 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 the main goal of counselling?
 - (a) To diagnose psychological disorders
 - (b) To provide advice for decision-making
 - (c) To help clients cope with personal challenges and make positive changes
 - (d) To provide medication for mental health conditions

2. Which type of counselling emphasizes the role of the therapist in guiding the client through structured steps?
 - (a) Non-Directive Counselling
 - (b) Directive Counselling
 - (c) Individual Counselling
 - (d) Community Counselling

3. In which approach does the counsellor help clients by restructuring faulty thinking patterns?
 - (a) Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy
 - (b) Psychodynamic Therapy
 - (c) Gestalt Therapy
 - (d) Solution-Focused Therapy

4. Which therapeutic approach involves a combination of multiple techniques drawn from different theories?
 - (a) Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
 - (b) Gestalt Therapy
 - (c) Integrative and Eclectic Approaches
 - (d) Family Therapy

5. Which of the following personal qualities is most important for a counsellor to possess?
 - (a) Compassion and empathy
 - (b) Rigid adherence to rules
 - (c) High levels of financial success
 - (d) A dominant and controlling personality

6. What is vicarious trauma?
 - (a) Trauma experienced by clients
 - (b) Trauma experienced by therapists from working with clients
 - (c) Trauma caused by a natural disaster
 - (d) Trauma that is easily fixed with medication

7. Which of the following is a technique used in Narrative Therapy?
- (a) Identifying automatic thoughts
 - (b) Exploring life stories and re-authoring personal narratives
 - (c) Relaxation techniques
 - (d) Role-playing in social situations
8. Mindfulness in counselling focuses on :
- (a) Practicing meditation for physical well-being
 - (b) Focusing on the present moment and cultivating self-awareness
 - (c) Rewriting personal history
 - (d) Cognitive restructuring
9. Which of the following is an example of marital and family counselling?
- (a) Helping a couple communicate better
 - (b) Assisting an individual in finding a job
 - (c) Therapy for addiction recovery
 - (d) Offering grief support for parents
10. Which type of counselling is specifically concerned with helping individuals cope with career decisions and development?
- (a) Marital counselling
 - (b) Career counselling
 - (c) Grief counselling
 - (d) Addiction counselling

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) What are the ethical standards of practice in counselling? Why are they important for maintaining professional conduct?

Or

- (b) Explain the relevance of counselling in social work practice. How does it contribute to social change and individual well-being?

12. (a) Explain the key concepts and therapeutic applications of Psychodynamic Therapy. How does it differ from Humanistic Therapy?

Or

- (b) Describe the principles of Existential Therapy. How do existential therapists work with clients to address issues of meaning and purpose?

13. (a) Explain Gerard Egan’s model of counseling. How does it guide the therapeutic process from start to finish?

Or

- (b) Discuss the skills and techniques that effective counsellors need. How do “attending” and “responding” impact the counselling relationship?

14. (a) What is fertility management counselling, and how does it support individuals or couples in family planning decisions?

Or

- (b) Describe the importance of addiction counselling. How does it help individuals overcome substance use and behavioral disorders?

15. (a) What are the challenges faced in gerontological counselling? How can counsellors support older adults in coping with aging-related issues?

Or

- (b) Evaluate the importance of suicide prevention counselling. What strategies are used to provide immediate intervention and long-term support?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Analyse the sociological and philosophical implications of counselling. How do they influence the practice of counselling in different settings?

Or

- (b) What are the characteristics of a client that a counsellor must consider in the counselling process?

17. (a) Analyse the contributions of contemporary theorists to the field of counselling. How do their ideas shape current counselling practices?

Or

- (b) Compare and contrast Gestalt Therapy with Psychodynamic Therapy. What makes Gestalt Therapy unique in its approach?

18. (a) What are the key elements of personal effectiveness for a counsellor? Discuss the importance of self-esteem, congruence, and wellness.

Or

- (b) Why is recording important in counselling? Discuss the different types of records kept during counselling and their uses.

19. (a) Discuss how values, beliefs, and attitudes influence a counsellor's effectiveness. How can self awareness enhance a counsellor's practice?

Or

- (b) What role does congruence (alignment of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors) play in effective counselling?
20. (a) Analyse the impact of movement therapies (e.g., Dance/Movement Therapy) in counselling. How does this approach facilitate healing?

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of mindfulness in the counselling process. How does mindfulness therapy help clients in managing stress and emotions?
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