

C-8092

Sub. Code

70414/71014

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026

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** the questions.

1. What is the primary objective of working with individuals in social casework?
 - (a) To provide financial support
 - (b) To help clients understand and address personal problems
 - (c) To judge and evaluate clients' behavior
 - (d) To establish group therapy sessions

2. Which principle in social casework emphasizes the client's right to make their own decisions?
 - (a) Non-judgmental attitude
 - (b) Client self-determination
 - (c) Purposeful expression of feelings
 - (d) Confidentiality

3. What is a genogram used for in social casework?
 - (a) To assess the client's mental health status
 - (b) To track financial expenditures related to the client
 - (c) To measure a client's intelligence
 - (d) To create a family tree that visually represents relationships and relevant events

4. The termination stage of the casework process is important because it
 - (a) Marks the end of the social worker's employment
 - (b) Involves the final review of treatment and goals achieved, preparing the client for the conclusion of services
 - (c) Provides an opportunity to introduce new intervention methods
 - (d) Focuses on recruiting new clients

5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a professional caseworker-client relationship?
 - (a) Empathy
 - (b) Non-possessive warmth
 - (c) Genuineness
 - (d) Making decisions for the client without consulting them

6. What is the primary purpose of empathy in the caseworker-client relationship?
 - (a) To offer solutions and advice to the client
 - (b) To understand and share the feelings of the client, without judgment
 - (c) To maintain a distance from the client's emotional needs
 - (d) To dominate the conversation and control the session

7. The Problem-Solving approach in social casework is best described as
- (a) Identifying problems, setting goals, and working collaboratively with the client to find solutions
 - (b) Focusing only on the client's emotional response to their problems
 - (c) Relying solely on medication for treating mental health issues
 - (d) Observing the client's behaviour without any intervention
8. The relevance of an eclectic approach in social casework lies in :
- (a) Focusing exclusively on one therapeutic technique
 - (b) Integrating various methods and approaches depending on the client's unique needs
 - (c) Avoiding client involvement in the decision-making process
 - (d) Emphasizing only the physical aspects of client problems
9. Which of the following techniques involves allowing the client to express pent-up feelings in a safe and supportive environment?
- (a) Role-playing
 - (b) Ventilation
 - (c) Modeling
 - (d) Confrontation

10. What is the primary purpose of using role-playing as a technique in social casework?
- (a) To help the client rehearse and practice new behaviors in a safe environment
 - (b) To evaluate the client's cognitive abilities
 - (c) To allow the caseworker to control the client's behavior
 - (d) To encourage the client to avoid dealing with difficult situations

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Define social casework. Discuss its nature, scope, and significance in social work practice.

Or

- (b) Provide a brief historical development of social casework. How did it evolve as a method in social work practice?

12. (a) Explain the intake process in social casework. What is its significance, and how does it help in initiating the casework relationship?

Or

- (b) Discuss the importance of assessment and social diagnosis in the casework process. How does the social worker assess the client's needs and identify areas of intervention?

13. (a) Explain the concept of transference in the casework relationship. How can transference affect the therapeutic process, and how should a caseworker handle it?

Or

- (b) Describe countertransference and discuss how it may influence a caseworker's objectivity and effectiveness. What strategies can caseworkers use to manage countertransference?

14. (a) Explain the Psycho-Social approach in social casework. How does this approach help in understanding the interaction between the client and their social environment?

Or

(b) Describe the Person-Centred approach to social casework. Discuss how this model focuses on the client's personal growth.

15. (a) Discuss the technique of confrontation in social casework. How can confrontation be used effectively to help clients face their issues, and what precautions should a caseworker take?

Or

(b) How does the caseworker use tools like observation, listening, and communication in the casework process? Discuss their importance in understanding and helping the client.

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the objectives of working with individuals in social casework. How does casework help individuals address their personal issues?

Or

(b) Explain the importance of values and principles in social casework.

17. (a) What are the different types of interviews used in social casework? Explain the purpose, skills, and techniques involved in each type of interview.

Or

(b) How does the social worker conduct an effective interview in casework? Discuss the principles and skills that contribute to successful interviewing.

18. (a) Identify and explain the obstacles that can arise in the caseworker-client relationship, including transference, countertransference, and resistance. How can these obstacles hinder the progress of the casework process?

Or

- (b) Discuss the ethical considerations involved in maintaining a professional caseworker-client relationship. How should boundaries be maintained while also establishing a trusting and empathetic connection with the client?
19. (a) Explain the Problem-Solving approach in social casework. How does this approach involve the client in finding solutions to their problems, and what steps are involved in this method?

Or

- (b) Discuss the Crisis Intervention Model in social casework. How does this model differ from other approaches in addressing immediate emotional distress?
20. (a) Describe the role of “modelling” as a technique in casework. How does the caseworker use modelling to demonstrate desired behaviours and problem-solving strategies to the client?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of role-playing in social casework. How can it be used to address real-life situations, and what are the benefits for the client?
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C-8093

Sub. Code

70415/71015

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026

First Semester

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH GROUPS

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

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which of the following is an assumption of social group work?
 - (a) Groups are static and unchanging
 - (b) Group dynamics do not influence individual behavior
 - (c) Group members learn from one another and grow through shared experiences
 - (d) The leader of the group must have all the answers

2. The historical development of social group work primarily started in which of the following settings?
 - (a) Industrial workplaces
 - (b) Urban and community centres
 - (c) Rural areas
 - (d) Educational institutions

3. A sociogram is used to
 - (a) Measure the performance of a leader in a group
 - (b) Illustrate the social relationships and interactions within a group
 - (c) Identify the group's goals and objectives
 - (d) Track the progress of group decisions

4. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a quality of an effective group leader?
 - (a) Empathy
 - (b) Ability to motivate and inspire
 - (c) Communication skills
 - (d) Autocratic decision-making

5. In the planning phase of group work, what is the primary focus when selecting group members?
 - (a) Ensuring that all members have similar backgrounds and interests
 - (b) Choosing individuals who will fit into the group's goals and needs
 - (c) Selecting members based on their level of education
 - (d) Avoiding members who may have conflicts with others

6. In the beginning phase of group work, what is one of the first tasks the group leader should do during the first meeting?
 - (a) Begin solving the group's problems immediately
 - (b) Set ground rules for group interactions
 - (c) Focus on individual issues rather than group dynamics
 - (d) Conduct a formal assessment of each member's background

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 - (d) Conduct a formal assessment of each member's background
9. Which of the following is a key principle of program planning in group work?
- (a) Flexibility to adapt to changing group needs
 - (b) Rigid adherence to pre-established goals
 - (c) Prioritizing individual needs over group dynamics
 - (d) Ignoring external factors affecting the group

10. In the context of social group work, why is program planning essential for group development?
- (a) It ensures that group members are not overwhelmed by expectations
 - (b) It helps in providing a clear structure, direction, and purpose for the group
 - (c) It eliminates the need for leadership in the group
 - (d) It focuses only on solving individual problems

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Discuss the different types of groups in social group work. How do these groups vary in terms of purpose, structure, and dynamics?

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of groups in the human life cycle. How do groups support individuals in different stages of life, from childhood to old age?
12. (a) Describe the group process, including key concepts such as bond, acceptance, isolation, rejection, and the formation of sub-groups or cliques.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of leadership in a group. What are the main functions of a leader in guiding and facilitating group processes?

13. (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.
14. (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?
15. (a) Define the concept of a program in group work. How does it contribute to the overall structure and success of group work practice?

Or

- (b) What are the key principles of program planning in group work? Explain how these principles help guide the process of developing and implementing group programs.

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Describe the four phases of group formation: Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing and Adjourning. What are the key characteristics and challenges of each phase?

Or

- (b) What is the role of the group as an instrument of change in social work? How does group work help in promoting social change at both the individual and community levels?
17. (a) Discuss the functions of group dynamics in the context of social group work. How do group dynamics influence the overall success of a group?

Or

- (b) Explain the basic assumptions of group dynamics. How do these assumptions affect the behavior and interactions of individuals within a group?
18. (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.

19. (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?

20. (a) Discuss the importance of program planning in group work practice. How does well-planned programming enhance group development and the achievement of goals?

Or

- (b) How is program planning and implementation carried out for group development? Describe the key stages of planning and how each contributes to the effectiveness of the group.
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C-8094

Sub. Code

70416/71016

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026

First Semester

LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION

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

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following best defines life skills according to the World Health Organization (WHO)?
 - (a) Skills related to academic achievement only
 - (b) Abilities necessary to adapt and deal effectively with the demands and challenges of life
 - (c) Skills developed through formal education
 - (d) Skills related to physical health and fitness

2. According to WHO, why is self-awareness considered a key life skill?
 - (a) It helps in setting academic goals
 - (b) It helps individuals understand and manage their emotions and actions
 - (c) It improves social skills
 - (d) It enhances physical fitness levels

3. What is relationship mapping primarily used for?
- (a) Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of an individual's communication
 - (b) Understanding and visualizing the various connections and dynamics in a person's relationships
 - (c) Planning the development of new relationships
 - (d) Measuring the success of a person's career growth
4. Which of the following best describes a toxic relationship?
- (a) A relationship based on mutual respect, trust, and understanding
 - (b) A relationship where both individuals share their feelings openly without judgment
 - (c) A relationship where there is no emotional involvement
 - (d) A relationship where one person continually undermines, manipulates, or abuses the other
5. Which of the following is an effective practice to improve critical thinking?
- (a) Relying on gut feelings when making decisions
 - (b) Engaging in discussions that challenge your views and assumptions
 - (c) Avoiding difficult or complex topics
 - (d) Ignoring feedback from others

6. How does creative thinking differ from critical thinking?
- (a) Creative thinking focuses on evaluating ideas, while critical thinking focuses on generating new ideas
 - (b) Critical thinking focuses on generating new ideas, while creative thinking focuses on evaluating ideas
 - (c) Creative thinking emphasizes originality and novelty, while critical thinking emphasizes logic and reasoning
 - (d) There is no difference between critical thinking and creative thinking
7. Which of the following best describes the concept of emotions?
- (a) Emotions are physical responses to external stimuli
 - (b) Emotions are brief, intense feelings that arise in response to a situation
 - (c) Emotions are always negative and should be avoided
 - (d) Emotions are unrelated to mental well-being
8. What is emotional regulation?
- (a) The ability to avoid feeling emotions
 - (b) The process of completely suppressing emotions
 - (c) The process of managing and responding to emotional experiences in healthy
 - (d) The ability to create intense emotional experiences

9. What is the primary purpose of problem analysis?
- (a) To find a quick and temporary solution to a problem
 - (b) To understand the root causes and factors contributing to the problem
 - (c) To make decisions based on emotional responses
 - (d) To avoid taking any action regarding the problem
10. Which of the following best describes a temporary solution to a problem?
- (a) A solution that addresses the symptoms but does not solve the underlying cause
 - (b) A solution that prevents the problem from reoccurring
 - (c) A solution that increases the complexity of the problem
 - (d) A solution that completely resolves the issue for a long period

Section B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Describe the Johari Window model. How can this model be used to increase self-awareness and improve interpersonal relationships?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of inferiority complex. How can it impact an individual's behaviour, self-esteem, and relationships with others?

12. (a) What are some key skills in communication? Explain how improving skills like active listening, empathy, and non-verbal communication can enhance interpersonal interactions.

Or

- (b) How can someone transition from passive or aggressive communication to assertive communication?

13. (a) Define critical thinking. Why is it considered an essential skill in both personal and professional contexts?

Or

- (b) What are some common challenges in critical thinking? Discuss how biases, emotions, and preconceived notions can impact our ability to think critically.

14. (a) Identify and discuss the key coping resources individuals use to manage stress. How do personal strengths, social support, and professional help contribute to stress management?

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of coping strategies in managing stress. How can techniques like mindfulness, problem-solving, and relaxation exercises help individuals cope with stressful situations?

15. (a) Define the term problem. What are the key components to consider when analyzing a problem in order to find an effective solution?

Or

- (b) Discuss the difference between temporary solutions and permanent solutions. Why is it important to distinguish between the two when solving a problem?

Section C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Define empathy. Why is empathy considered a crucial life skill, and how does it enhance interpersonal communication and relationships?

Or

- (b) Discuss the different types of empathy: cognitive, emotional, and behavioural. Provide examples of each type in a social or educational context.
17. (a) Define communication and explain its objectives. Why is effective communication essential in both personal and professional relationships?

Or

- (b) Describe the different types of communication: passive, aggressive, and assertive. How do each of these communication styles impact relationships and interactions?
18. (a) Identify and explain practices that can help improve critical thinking. How can activities like reading, questioning assumptions, and analysing arguments contribute to better critical thinking?

Or

- (b) What is creative thinking? How does it involve the generation of new ideas, and why is it valuable in problem-solving and innovation?

19. (a) Define stress and explain the stress continuum. How do stress levels fluctuate based on different experiences and situations?

Or

- (b) What are the various impacts of stress on physical and mental health? Discuss both short-term and long-term effects of stress on the body and mind.

20. (a) Discuss how tools like brainstorming, root cause analysis, and fishbone diagrams can aid in problem-solving.

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of problem analysis. How does understanding the underlying factors and causes of a problem lead to more effective solutions?
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C-8095

Sub. Code

70431/71031

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026.

Third Semester

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

SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the primary objective of research?
 - (a) To prove a hypothesis
 - (b) To generate knowledge and find solutions
 - (c) To manipulate data
 - (d) To confirm personal opinions

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a scientific attitude?
 - (a) Objectivity
 - (b) Curiosity
 - (c) Bias
 - (d) Open-mindedness

3. Which type of sampling technique gives every member of the population an equal chance of being selected?
 - (a) Convenience sampling
 - (b) Purposive sampling
 - (c) Random sampling
 - (d) Quota sampling

4. The main purpose of a questionnaire in research is:
 - (a) To confuse the respondents
 - (b) To collect structured data
 - (c) To test statistical tools
 - (d) To analyze secondary data

5. What is the key difference between participant and non-participant observation?
 - (a) The researcher interacts with the subjects in participant observation
 - (b) Non-participant observation does not involve ethical considerations
 - (c) Non-participant observation is only theoretical
 - (d) Participant observation is not a part of qualitative research

6. Historical research focuses on:
 - (a) Current events only
 - (b) Data from the future
 - (c) Analyzing past records and events
 - (d) Laboratory experiments

7. What are the main types of variables in research?
- (a) Dependent and independent variables
 - (b) External and internal variables
 - (c) Random and controlled variables
 - (d) Measurable and immeasurable variables
8. Which level of measurement classifies data into categories without any specific order?
- (a) Nominal
 - (b) Ordinal
 - (c) Interval
 - (d) Ratio
9. The Chi-square test is used for:
- (a) Analysing relationships between categorical variables
 - (b) Predicting future trends
 - (c) Testing qualitative data
 - (d) Measuring the standard deviation
10. Research report writing includes:
- (a) Only statistical results
 - (b) A summary of the research findings and analysis
 - (c) A collection of raw data
 - (d) Only qualitative research methods

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) How do you identify and formulate a research problem?

Or

- (b) What are the essential components of a research proposal?

12. (a) Define research design and explain its importance.

Or

- (b) What are the different types of hypotheses?

13. (a) Define qualitative research and mention its key characteristics.

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of coding in data analysis.

14. (a) How is data classified and tabulated in research? Explain the process of grounded theory in qualitative research.

Or

- (b) Define mean, median, and mode with examples.

15. (a) What is the significance of correlation in research?

Or

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

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Explain the meaning and characteristics of scientific attitude.

Or

- (b) Discuss the steps involved in executing social work research.

17. (a) Discuss various types of sampling methods along with their advantages and disadvantages.

Or

- (b) Describe different types of research tools used in data collection.

18. (a) Explain the importance of ethnographic research in social work.

Or

- (b) Describe the key steps in conducting a survey and its significance.

19. (a) Discuss the concepts of reliability and validity in research.

Or

- (b) Explain different types of variables with examples.

20. (a) Explain different methods of hypothesis testing with applications.

Or

(b) Describe the structure and key components of a research report.

C-8099

Sub. Code

70438/71038

M.S.W. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026.

Third Semester

**Common for MSW (Specialization in Medical and
Psychiatric social work/Human Resources Management)**

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. "What is the primary goal of community mental health services?
 - (a) Providing medication only
 - (b) Institutionalizing individuals with mental illness
 - (c) Promoting mental well-being and accessibility of services
 - (d) Limiting mental health discussions to professionals

2. How does culture impact mental health?
 - (a) It does not influence mental health
 - (b) It shapes perceptions, coping mechanisms, and help-seeking behavior
 - (c) It only affects physical health, not mental health
 - (d) It has no role in mental health stigma

3. Which of the following is a significant barrier to accessing mental health services?
 - (a) High awareness and acceptance of mental illness
 - (b) Stigma and discrimination
 - (c) Overfunding of mental health programs
 - (d) Unlimited availability of trained professionals

4. What is one major effect of mental health stigma?
 - (a) Encourages people to seek help early
 - (b) Improves public understanding of mental health
 - (c) Prevents individuals from accessing care
 - (d) Has no impact on mental health care

5. Community organization techniques include:
 - (a) Social planning, community development, and social action
 - (b) Ignoring local concerns and imposing external solutions
 - (c) Avoiding collaboration with community members
 - (d) Relying solely on top-down approaches

6. What is the role of community leaders in the community organization process?
 - (a) To act as intermediaries and mobilizers
 - (b) To prevent community participation
 - (c) To enforce strict rules without consultation
 - (d) To minimize communication

7. One of the biggest challenges in community engagement is:
 - (a) High community motivation
 - (b) Lack of trust and communication
 - (c) Overabundance of resources
 - (d) Too many trained facilitators

8. What is a key driver of successful community engagement?
 - (a) Ignoring diverse perspectives
 - (b) Active participation and transparent decision-making
 - (c) Avoiding discussion of controversial issues
 - (d) Excluding marginalized groups

9. What does community resilience refer to?
 - (a) The ability to resist any change
 - (b) The ability of a community to adapt and recover from challenges
 - (c) The capacity to prevent any crisis from occurring
 - (d) The elimination of all external influences

10. The resilience framework includes:
 - (a) Preparedness, response, adaptation, and recovery
 - (b) Avoidance of any community engagement
 - (c) Exclusion of vulnerable populations
 - (d) A focus only on economic development

Part B

(5 × 5 = 25)

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

11. (a) Explain stigma and discrimination in mental health and their impact.

Or

- (b) What are the effective strategies to reduce mental health stigma?

12. (a) How can policymakers improve access to mental health resources?

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of healthcare professionals in addressing mental health stigma.

13. (a) Define community organization and explain its importance.

Or

- (b) What are the key steps involved in the community organization process?

14. (a) Define community engagement and its significance.

Or

- (b) What is stakeholder analysis, and why is it important?

15. (a) Explain how social networks contribute to community resilience.

Or

(b) How can education and awareness improve community resilience?

Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

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

16. (a) Discuss the concept of disease burden concerning mental health disorders.

Or

(b) How can governments and NGOs support mental health initiatives in communities?

17. (a) What are the economic and social implications of mental health disease burden?

Or

(b) How can digital and technological innovations improve access to mental health services?

18. (a) Describe three techniques used in community organization.

Or

(b) How do community organizations contribute to mental health awareness?

19. (a) Describe the major challenges in community engagement.

Or

(b) Explain how stakeholder participation impacts community development.

20. (a) Discuss the role of government policies in building community resilience.

Or

(b) What challenges do communities face in building resilience?
