

Paper 3 has been removed from NET from 2018 ([Notification](#))- now paper 2 and 3 syllabus is included in paper 2. Practice both paper 2 and 3 from past papers.

CBSE NET Social-Work June-2013 Solved Paper II

- Secrets to easily score in UGC Paper-I-Get India's number 1 postal course with thousands of UGC NET Paper-I questions [Examrace CBSE-UGC Paper-I Postal Course](#)

1. Which Indian state has lowest child sex ratio, from among the following (A)? Kerala (B) Karnataka (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Punjab

Answer: d

2. Which one of the following is not the professional view of social work?

- Client as object
- Client as citizen
- Client as recipient
- Client as resource

Answer: b

3. The tendency to commit crime repeatedly without any sense of repentance is called

- De facto action
- Terrorism
- Return-back
- Recidivism

Answer: d

4. Which of the following is recognized as decade for Natural Disaster Reduction?

- 1980s
- 1990s
- 1970s
- 1960s

Answer: b

5. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force in the year

- a. 1999
- b. 2001
- c. 2005
- d. 2009

Answer: c

6. Written or visual materials read or viewed primarily for the purpose of sexual pleasure is called

- a. Sexual photography
- b. Pornography
- c. Papers on sex
- d. Blue film

Answer: b

7. Who introduced the concept of 'Role Playing'

- a. E. Durkheim
- b. G. H. Mead
- c. W. I. Thomas
- d. Sigmond Freud

Answer: b

8. Negative reinforcement leads to

- a. Extinguish behaviour
- b. Increase in desired responses
- c. Eliminate desirable responses
- d. Learned helplessness

Answer: b

9. 12 years old Ashad need not be told that he had failed in his exams, on returning home he could guess by the looks on his father's face and his posture, what his result was? This is an example of

- a. Involvement of visual modality
- b. Non-verbal communication
- c. Extra-sensory perception
- d. Facial cues

Answer: b

10. When monotony in work is reduced by giving a wider variety of duties to employees; it is known as

- a. Job enlargement
- b. Job rotation
- c. Job redesign
- d. Job enrichment

Answer: b

11. NICP means

- a. National initiative for child protection.
- b. National integrative for child program.
- c. National integrative for child policy.
- d. National initiative for child planning.

Answer: a

12. One of the following is not a technique that comes under paraphrase.

- a. Restatement
- b. Reflection
- c. Summary
- d. Open ended question

Answer: d

13. The study of the distribution and determinants of health related status or events in specified populations and the application of this study to the control of health problems is called

- a. Entomology
- b. Biology
- c. Epidemiology
- d. Geology

Answer: c

14. "Felt difficulty in fulfilling role obligation" is known as

- a. Inter role
- b. Role variation
- c. Role strain
- d. Role ambiguity

Answer: c

15. The model of Social Policy called 'residual welfare' has been advanced by

- a. Norman Ginsburg
- b. Richard Titmus
- c. Lewis
- d. David Danison

Answer: b

16. The activity that inter-relates various parts of the welfare agency so that it functions as a whole is

- a. Planning
- b. Programming
- c. Co-ordination
- d. Policy determination

Answer: c

17. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a. Reliability ensures validity.
- b. Validity ensures reliability.
- c. Reliability does not depend on objectivity.
- d. Reliability and validity are independent of each other.

Answer: d

18. Who has divided Family into 'Family of orientation' and 'Family of procreation'

- a. Murdock
- b. Kapadia
- c. Robertson
- d. Warner

Answer: c

19. Probation of Offenders Act came into being in the year

- a. 1948
- b. 1952
- c. 1958
- d. 1962

Answer: c

20. The strength of association between two variables is called

- a. Correlation
- b. Inference
- c. Hypothesis
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

21. The independent variable is also called

- a. Predictor variable
- b. Criterion variable
- c. Construct

d. None of the above

Answer: a

22. The Research design in which identification of relationship between variables is attempted, is called

- a. Experimental design
- b. Case Study
- c. Descriptive design
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

23. What would be mean of 1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, and 5.

- a. 0
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 2.5

Answer: b

24. Institutional Re-distributive model is linked with

- a. Totalitarian state
- b. Welfare state
- c. Capitalist state
- d. Communist state

Answer: b

25. Who developed the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)?

- a. Richard Estes
- b. D. M. Morris
- c. Md. Yunus
- d. Amartya Sen

Answer: b

26. Gender related Development Index is used in

- a. Millenium Development Goals
- b. World Development Report
- c. Human Development Report
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

27. Which of the following is not correct? 'A belief' becomes a 'scientific truth' when it

- a. Is established experimentally.
- b. Is arrived logically.
- c. Is accepted by many people.
- d. Can be replicated.

Answer: a

28. The hypothetical statements denying what are explicitly indicated in working hypothesis are known as

- a. Relational hypothesis
- b. Complex hypothesis
- c. Statistical hypothesis
- d. Null hypothesis

Answer: d

29. The acronym "BIMARU" represents states

- a. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U. P.
- b. Bihar, Maharashtra, Ranchi and U. P.
- c. Bihar, Mizoram, Rajasthan and U. P.
- d. None of the above:

Answer: a

30. Accountability in governance refers to

- a. The ability of citizens to hold leaders, government and public organisations to account.
- b. The ability of citizens to open accounts in banks.
- c. The National income accounts that show profit and loss of government.
- d. The behaviour of chartered accountants in the corporate world.

Answer: a

31. 'Glass Ceiling' is

- a. A transparent surface of a building where plants are kept.
- b. A transparent barrier which women face as they attempt to achieve promotion to the higher levels of organisation.
- c. A place with clear surface where reptiles breed.
- d. A biological problem with women during pregnancy.

Answer: b

32. 'Yellow revolution' is

- a. A tribal custom of North-Eastern States.
- b. A symbol of criticism of political decisions adopted by opposition parties.
- c. The growth, development and adoption of new varieties of oil seeds and technologies to increase oil seed production.
- d. A revolution to bring changes in the mind of masses for environmental concerns.

Answer: c

33. Bio-magnification is a process

- a. Where some compounds remain in the eco-system in virtually unchanged form as they are passed from one organism to another by predation.
- b. When some compounds change their properties and become part of other organism.
- c. Magnification of compounds with one step after the other.
- d. Bio degradation of environmental system in which some compounds continuously change their characteristics.

Answer: a

34. Match the items in List-I with List-II

List-I

- a. Reproductive Child Health
- b. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- c. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- d. Bureau of Police Research and Development

List-II

- a. Police Research
- b. Trauma
- c. Mother and Child
- d. Employment at village level

A B C D

a. 2 1 3 4

b. 3 4 2 1

c. 4 3 2 1

d. 1 2 3 4

Answer: b

35. Arrange the following Acts in order in which they were enacted. Use the codes given below:

- a. The Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act.
- b. The Indian Trade Unions Act.
- c. The Industrial Disputes Act.
- d. The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification) Act.

Codes:

a. 2, 1, 3, 4

b. 3, 4, 1, 2

c. 1, 2, 4, 3

d. 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer: a

36. Put the following steps in the process of Participating Rural Appraisal in a sequence.

- a. Use of tools
- b. Report generation
- c. Rapport building
- d. Initial contact

V. Sharing the learnings

VI. Participating Action Planning

Codes:

- a. 4, 3, 1, 2, V, VI
- b. 4, 2, 3, 1, V, VI
- c. 2, 4, 3, 1, V, VI
- d. 4, 1, 3, 2, V, VI

Answer: a

37. Arrange the following Acts in order in which they were enacted. Use the codes given below:

- a. Child Marriage Restraint Act.
- b. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act
- c. Hindu Marriage Act
- d. Dowry Prohibition Act

Codes:

- a. 2, 1, 3, 4
- b. 1, 3, 4, 2
- c. 3, 2, 1, 4
- d. 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer: b

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

38. • **Assertion (A):** Prison is a correctional institution that aims at reforming the criminals.
- **Reason (R):** Prison segregates the criminals to protect the society.
- Both A & R are correct.
 - Both A & R are not correct.
 - A is correct and R is not correct.
 - Both A & R are correct, but R is not correct explanation of (A).

Answer: d

39. Match the items of List-I with those of List-II

List-I (Event)

List-II (Year)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. International Youth Year | a. 2005 |
| b. International Micro credit Year | b. 1950 |
| c. Mental Health Act | c. 1947 |
| d. Establishment of Planning Commission | d. 1987 |
| | e. 1985 |

 A B C D

- 1 2 4 3
- 5 1 4 2
- 3 1 2 5
- 5 1 3 4

Answer: b

40. Match the following:

List-I (Event)

List-II (Date of observance)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| a. World Consumer Day | a. Oct 24th |
| b. International Literacy Day | b. Sept. 8th |
| c. World Mental Health Day | c. Oct 10th |
| d. UN Day | d. March 15th |

A B C D

a. 4 2 3 1

b. 3 4 2 1

c. 1 3 4 2

d. 1 4 3 2

Answer: a

41. Match the items in List-I with List-II and choose the correct code given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Oral stage | a. Trust V/s Mistrust |
| b. Anal stage | b. Industry V/s Inferiority |
| c. Genital stage | c. Autonomy V/s Shame & Doubt |
| d. Latency | d. Initiative V/s Guilt |

A B C D

a. 2 4 1 3

b. 3 2 4 1

c. 1 4 3 2

d. 1 3 4 2

Answer: d

42. • **Assertion (A):** In spite of best efforts Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan failed to achieve desirable literacy rate.

• **Reason (R):** Results can be achieved without political will

a. Both A and R are correct.

b. Both A and R are not correct.

c. A is correct and R is correct explanation of (A).

d. A is correct but R is not the correct explanation of (A).

Answer: d

43. • **Assertion (A):** Goitre is a common disease in mountainous regions.

• **Reason (R):** The diet of the people in mountainous regions lack iodine content.

a. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of (A).

b. A is true, but R is false.

c. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of (A).

d. Both A and R are false.

Answer: c

44. • **Assertion (A):** Due to strong family ties, women in India sacrifice for their family.

• **Reason (R):** It is a product of social conditioning.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. R is true, but A is false.

Answer: a

45. • **Assertion (A):** Disaster affected population can take care of their emotional and psychological needs with their own resources.
- **Reason (R):** The strong sociocultural traditions are powerful support in such situation.
- a. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. A is true, but R is false.
 - c. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of (A).
 - d. Both A and R are false.

Answer: c

Read the Passage Given below and Answer the Following Questions as Per the Understanding of the Passage (Question No. 46 to 50)

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 guarantees to all children within the age group 6 – 14 years the right to education in proper schools with trained teachers. It was a long, long time coming, but this historic legislation, despite the many loopholes, has the power to transform the lives of millions of poor Indian children who have so far been deprived of the opportunity to make their lives better than those of their parents.

Since Independence, elementary education has grown into a multi-headed monster of sorts, with its own caste system of service-providers – government ordinary, government elite, and private elite, private-run but government-funded, and so on. It has provided children of the privileged classes a springboard to greater privilege, while doing nothing to eradicate child labour or provide poor children with even basic literacy, let alone the broader gains of education.

Broadly, the vast majority of the populations, both rural and urban, send their children to government-run schools as these are free, that is, they do not charge fees. However, given that the quality of education in these schools is usually quite poor, the fast-increasing middle class prefer to send their children to privately-run schools.

The new Act addresses some of these issues, but not the more important concern – teacher absenteeism. Various studies have shown that at any given time, 30% of teachers at government schools are absent from their classrooms. While the Act mandates the number of teaching hours per year, it does not address the lack of accountability on the part of the teacher or the system if the mandated number of hours is not actually provided.

Other problems include discrimination on a caste basis, violence and abuse of children, and discrimination against girls. The latter is not often overt but a result of certain existing situations: For example, 27% of schools do not have even one female teacher, resulting in a lack of confidence on the part of parents, especially of older girls. Fifty percent of schools do not have separate toilets for girls. As a result, it is estimated that for every 100 girls who enroll in school in rural India, 40 will reach Class IV, 18 will reach Class VIII, nine will reach Class IX, and only one will make it to Class XII.

And finally, and more significantly, what are children learning? The stated aim of elementary education is to provide the child with the knowledge, skills and qualities to become an independent, thinking, creative human being. But a report shows that on the ground we are far from even providing them the basic literacy skills. This is the biggest challenge now that children are increasingly going to be brought into the mainstream – can the system help them develop into independent, thinking, creative human beings? Or will it turn out barely literate automatons that have lost their innate ability to question and explore?

1. The Right of children to free and compulsory Education Act 2009 guarantees to all children the right to
 - a. Education in proper schools with trained teachers.
 - b. Education to all children within the age group of 3 – 14 years in proper schools with trained teachers.
 - c. Education to all children within the age group of 6 – 14 years in proper schools with trained teachers.
 - d. Education to all children of all age groups in proper schools with trained teachers.

Answer: c

2. Since independence, elementary education has grown into a multi-headed monster of sorts, with its own caste system of service providers.
 - a. Government ordinary, government elite, private elite, private-run but not government funded.
 - b. Government elite, government ordinary, private elite, private-run but not government funded.

- c. Government ordinary, government elite, private elite, private-run, but government funded.
- d. Government elite, nongovernment ordinary, private elite, private run, but government funded.

Answer: c

3. The fast-increasing middle class prefer to send their children to privately-run schools because

- a. They charge fewer fees.
- b. They provide less quality education.
- c. They provide education on par with government run schools.
- d. They provide more quality education.

Answer: d

4. The stated aim of elementary education is to provide the child with

- a. The knowledge, skills and qualities to become a dependent, thinking, creative human being.
- b. The knowledge, skills and qualities to become an independent, thinking creative human being.
- c. The knowledge, skills and qualities to become an independent, thinking destructive human being.
- d. All the above:

Answer: b

5. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 mandates

- a. Specified number of teaching hours per year.
- b. Accountability of teachers.
- c. Discrimination on caste basis.
- d. All the above:

Codes:

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2 only

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

c. 2 and 3 only

d. All the above

Answer: a

► Numerous fully-solved CBSE-NET Social Work Paper-II questions (including prior year problems) with detailed illustrated explanations: practice and you won't miss a single question in real exam.