MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICER (CDPO)
UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 2016.

SOCIAL WORK
PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.
 attempts all questions.

1. The concept of Child differs according to
   (a) Laws  (b) Culture
   (c) Society  (d) All of these

2. Historically child welfare was confined to the institution of
   (a) Law  (b) Politics
   (c) Family  (d) None of these

3. The Child Labour Act in India defines a child as one below the age of
   (a) 14 years  (b) 15 years
   (c) 16 years  (d) 17 years

4. In Non-Institutional Services, there is scope for
   (a) Counseling children  (b) Educating children
   (c) Rehabilitating children  (d) All of these

5. The Primary Goal of Child Welfare is to
   (a) Provide welfare provisions  (b) To protect children from harm
   (c) Both (a) and (b)  (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

6. Placing children under institutional care is
   (a) The first resort for rehabilitating children  (b) The second resort for rehabilitating children
   (c) The last resort for rehabilitating children  (d) None of these

7. Early Childhood Care and Education deals with children below the age of
   (a) 3 years  (b) 6 years
   (c) 14 years  (d) 18 years

8. Early Childhood Care and Education include provisions of
   (a) Health  (b) Education
   (c) Nutrition  (d) All of these

9. The historical development of child welfare in its real sense can be traced back in
   (a) America  (b) England
   (c) India  (d) None of these
10. Non-Institutional services provides
   (a) Long term shelter provisions for children  (b) Short term shelter provisions for children
   (c) Day care services for children  (d) All of these

11. The National Plan of Action for children was formulated in
   (a) 1990  (b) 1991
   (c) 1992  (d) 1993

12. The historical development of Child Welfare in India can be traced back to the
   (a) The Indian Constitution
   (b) National Policy for Children
   (c) The United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of the Child
   (d) None of these.

13. Shelter Homes are
   (a) Institutional services  (b) Non-Institutional services
   (c) Crisis intervention centers  (d) Child guidance centers

14. Early Child Care and Education provision is in
   (a) Article 42  (b) Article 43
   (c) Article 44  (d) Article 45

15. Child Welfare means
   (a) Charity for children  (b) Philanthropy for children
   (c) Government programmes for children  (d) All of these

16. Children in India constitutes
   (a) 30 per cent of the Indian population  (b) 40 per cent of the Indian population
   (c) 50 per cent of the Indian population  (d) 60 per cent of the Indian population

17. Child welfare policy includes provisions and services to assist
   (a) Children  (b) Families
   (c) Both (a) and (b)  (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

18. The concept of childhood did not exist before
   (a) 1500 AD  (b) 1600 AD
   (c) 1700 AD  (d) None of these

19. Provisions of adoption exited in
   (a) Ancient Greek Period  (b) Ancient Roman Period
   (c) Both (a) and (b)  (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

20. In Indian tradition different stages of children existed from
   (a) Conception to the age of 16 years  (b) Conception to the age of 14 years
   (c) Conception to the age of 18 years  (d) None of these

21. Child exploitation in the 19th century increased as a result of
   (a) Colonialism  (b) Industrial Revolution
   (c) French Revolution  (d) None of these
22. Foundling Homes were established in the early
   (a) 12th Century  (b) 13th century
   (c) 14th century  (d) 15th century

23. During Renaissance period unwanted children were placed in
   (a) Children Homes  (b) Families
   (c) Monasteries  (d) All of these

24. Children’s welfare services were provided by
   (a) Ramakrishna Mission  (b) Barhmo Samaj
   (c) Arya Samaj  (d) All of these’

25. Girl's Schools during Social Reform Movement in India was first opened by
   (a) Jotiba Phule  (b) Raja ram Mohan Roy
   (c) Swami Vivekananda  (d) Swami Dayanand

26. Agents of Socialization include
   (a) Family  (b) Mass media
   (c) Schools  (d) All of these

27. Oedipus Complex is associated with
   (a) Pavlov  (b) Piaget
   (c) Freud  (d) Mead

28. Oedipal Stage starts from age
   (a) 4-5 years  (b) 6-7 years
   (c) 8-9 years  (d) None of these

29. Mead’s theory include
   (a) Social self  (b) Generalized other
   (c) Taking the role of the other  (d) All of these

30. Pre-operational stage in Piaget’s theory involves
   (a) Learning by touching  (b) Mastery of language
   (c) Mastery of abstract logical notions  (d) None of these

31. Pavlov’s theory is associated with
   (a) Conditioning  (b) Egocentricism
   (c) Psycho dynamism  (d) All of these

32. According to Piaget, there are
   (a) 3 stages of child development  (b) 4 stages of child development
   (c) 5 stages of child development  (d) 6 stages of child development

33. Erikson is associated with
   (a) Cognitive Development  (b) Behavioural Psychology
   (c) Psychosocial development  (d) None of these

34. According to Mead, there are
   (a) 3 stages of child development  (b) 4 stages of child development
   (c) 5 stages of child development  (d) 6 stages of child development
35. According to Erikson, during pre-school years a child develops a virtue of
   (a) Hope          (b) Will
   (c) Purpose       (d) Competence

36. Ego-integrity in Erikson’s theory means
   (a) Intimacy and love       (b) Identity
   (c) Acceptance of life      (d) None of these

37. Elizabeth Hurlock is associated with
   (a) Reversal psychology     (b) Developmental psychology
   (c) Behavioral psychology   (d) Experimental psychology

38. Nurture relates to
   (a) Environment            (b) Biology
   (c) Genetic                (d) None of these

39. Socialization
   (a) Ends when one reaches old age  (b) Is a lifelong process
   (c) Ends when one reaches adulthood (d) None of these

40. Piaget is associated with
   (a) Cognitive development   (b) Psychosocial development
   (c) Developmental psychology (d) Behavioral psychology

41. Socio-biology is a term that explains
   (a) Application of sociological principles in explaining biology
   (b) Application of biological principles in explaining social activities
   (c) Both (a) and (b)
   (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

42. Child Development refers to
   (a) Biological Development  (b) Psychological Development
   (c) Emotional Development    (d) All of these

43. Pre-natal Environment can be effected by
   (a) Smoking                 (b) Family structure
   (c) Climate and change      (d) None of these

44. Growth means
   (a) Increase in quality     (b) Increase in quantity
   (c) Both (a) and (b)        (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

45. Embryonic period starts from
   (a) 1-4 weeks               (b) 3-8 weeks
   (c) 4-9 weeks               (d) 1-12 weeks

46. Post Natal period includes
   (a) Germinal period         (b) Fetal Period
   (c) Childhood               (d) None of these
47. The characteristics of development includes
   (a) It halts at puberty                               (b) It is not predictable
   (c) It is a result of experience and maturation      (d) None of these

48. Development is
   (a) Both quantitative and qualitative               (b) Only qualitative
   (c) Not a lifelong process                           (d) All of these

49. Social Development means
   (a) Development in health                           (b) Development in social behavior and attitude
   (c) Development in society                          (d) All of these

50. Mental Development includes
   (a) Development of perception                       (b) Development of concepts
   (c) Development of language                         (d) All of these

51. School Health Programme comes under
   (a) Maternal Health Programme                       (b) Adolescents Health Programme
   (c) Child Health Programme                          (d) None of these

52. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) started in
   (a) 2011                                           (b) 2012
   (c) 2013                                           (d) 2014

53. National Nutrition Policy was launched in
   (a) 1992                                           (b) 1993
   (c) 1994                                           (d) 1995

54. ASHAS are engaged
   (a) To reduce the roles of health professionals     (b) To assist doctors during health clinics
   (c) To establish links between the community and health system
   (d) None of these

55. Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services in India was launched in
   (a) 2012                                           (b) 2013
   (c) 2014                                           (d) 2015

56. According to Who, Health is a state of
   (a) Complete physical wellbeing                     (b) Mental wellbeing
   (c) Social wellbeing                                (d) All of these

57. Maternal Health refers to health of a women during
   (a) Pregnancy                                       (b) Childbirth
   (c) Postpartum period                               (d) All of these

58. According to WHO, Adolescents are those aged between
   (a) 9-17 years                                      (b) 10-19 years
   (c) 12-18 years                                    (d) None of these
59. Prenatal Care aims to protect the
   (a) Mother  (b) Child
   (c) Mother and child (d) None of these

60. Nutrition is
   (a) The intake of food according to dietary needs
   (b) The intake of vitamins according to dietary needs
   (c) Both (a) and (b)
   (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

61. Malnutrition is caused by
   (a) Intake of too much nutrients
   (b) Intake of too little nutrients
   (c) Both (a) and (b)
   (d) None of these

62. Nutrients include
   (a) Fats
   (b) Vitamins
   (c) Protein
   (d) All of these

63. Carbohydrates include
   (a) Sugars
   (b) Starch
   (c) Fibres
   (d) All of these

64. Carbohydrates improves
   (a) Cholesterol
   (b) Immune system
   (c) Insulation
   (d) None of these

65. The main source of protein are
   (a) Fish
   (b) Milk
   (c) Seeds
   (d) All of these

66. Vitamins regulates
   (a) Intake of oxygen
   (b) Production and absorption of hormones
   (c) Chemical reaction in the body
   (d) Digestive disorders

67. Calcium is important for
   (a) Transportation of oxygen
   (b) Bone structure
   (c) Cells to function
   (d) All of these

68. The human body is made up of
   (a) 60-70% of water
   (b) 70-80% of water
   (c) 80-90% of water
   (d) None of these

69. Vegetable oils are higher in
   (a) Saturated fats
   (b) Unsaturated fats
   (c) Both (a) and (b)
   (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

70. Vitamin A prophylaxis programme is meant to control
   (a) Measles
   (b) Chicken Pox
   (c) Blindness
   (d) None of these
71. The Special Nutrition Programme was launched in
   (a) 1970  (b) 1971
   (c) 1972  (d) 1973

72. The Balwadi Nutrition Programme is meant for children
   (a) Below the age of 6 years  (b) Between the age of 3-6 years
   (c) Below the age of 14 years  (d) Below the age of 18 years

73. Mid-Day Meal Scheme is meant for Nutritional Support to
   (a) Anganwadi Centers  (b) Primary Schools
   (c) Middle Schools  (d) High Schools

74. The Infant Milk Substitute, Feeding Bottles and Infant foods Act was passed in
   (a) 1990  (b) 1991
   (c) 1992  (d) 1993

75. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act was passed in
   (a) 1991  (b) 1992
   (c) 1993  (d) 1994

76. The Directive Principle of State Policy safeguard’s children in
   (a) Article 38  (b) Article 39
   (c) Article 40  (d) Article 41

77. Right to Free and Compulsory Education is in
   (a) Article 20  (b) Article 20 A
   (c) Article 21  (d) Article 21 A

78. The National Policy of Children, 1974 was a follow up of
   (a) The UN Declaration of Human Rights  (b) The UN Declaration on Rights of the Child
   (c) The Convention on Rights of the Child  (d) None of these

79. The National Children’s Board was set up in
   (a) 1971  (b) 1972
   (c) 1973  (d) 1974

80. Child Budgeting started in
   (a) 2002  (b) 2004
   (c) 2006  (d) 2008

81. The thrust area of the National Policy for Children, 1974 include
   (a) Improving water and sanitation coverage
   (b) Achieving 100 per cent civil registration of birth
   (c) Reducing Infant mortality
   (d) All of these

82. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act was passed in
   (a) 1952  (b) 1956
   (c) 1976  (d) None of these
83. The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956 defines a minor as
   (a) A person between 6-14 years (b) A person below the age of 18 years
   (c) A person between the age of 16-18 years (d) A person below the age of 16 years

84. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in
   (a) 1983 (b) 1984
   (c) 1985 (d) 1986

85. ICDS was launched in
   (a) 1974 (b) 1975
   (c) 1976 (d) 1977

86. The Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act was passed in
   (a) 2000 (b) 2001
   (c) 2002 (d) 2003

87. 1098 is associated with
   (a) Child Protection (b) Child Helpline
   (c) Childline (d) All of these

88. The Elimination of Child Labour Programme is implemented by
   (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development
   (b) Ministry of Labour
   (c) Ministry of Employment
   (d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

89. Shishu Greh Scheme is associated with
   (a) Street Children (b) Child Labour
   (c) Child Adoption (d) Child Abuse

90. Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act was passed in
   (a) 2009 (b) 2010
   (c) 2011 (d) 2012

91. The number of workers in Anganwadi centres are
   (a) 1 (b) 2
   (c) 3 (d) 4

92. The Mid-day Meal Scheme is implemented under
   (a) The ICPS (b) The ICDS
   (c) The SSA (d) The NRHM

93. The Protection of children from Sexual Offences Act was passed in
   (a) 2009 (b) 2010
   (c) 2011 (d) 2012

94. Punishment for Penetrative Sexual Assault under POCSO is
   (a) Not less than 7 years which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine
   (b) Not less than 10 years which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine
   (c) Not less than 3 years which may extend to 5 years imprisonment and fine
   (d) Not less than 5 years which may extend to 7 years imprisonment and fine
95. Rights to Free and Compulsory Education became a Fundamental Right as a result of the
   (a) 85th Amendment     (b) 86th Amendment
   (c) 87th Amendment     (d) 88th Amendment

96. ICDS provides
   (a) Early Childhood Care and Education     (b) Referral services
   (c) Supplementary nutrition     (d) All of these

97. The National Rural Health Mission was launched in
   (a) 2002     (b) 2003
   (c) 2004     (d) 2005

98. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) aims to reduce
   (a) Infant mortality     (b) Infant morbidity
   (c) Maternal mortality     (d) Maternal morbidity

99. The punishment for Heinous Crime under JJ Act 2015 is
   (a) Imprisonment for 5 years or more     (b) Imprisonment for 6 years or more
   (c) Imprisonment for 7 years or more     (d) Imprisonment for 10 years or more

100. Kishori Shakti Yojani is implemented through
   (a) NRHM     (b) ICPS
   (c) ICDS     (d) SSA

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