

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.

Attempt 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 existed 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) Egocentrism
(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. Pre natal 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) Nether (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 Programm 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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