

CUET PG 2026 Social Work Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Minutes	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- The Question Paper consists of 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
- Total marks for the exam is 300.
- The total duration is 90 minutes; a timer on the screen will display the remaining time, and the exam will automatically submit when the time reaches zero.
- For every correct answer, 4 marks (+4) will be awarded to the candidate, and a 1 mark (-1) will be deducted for every incorrect answer.
- Question papers are available in both English and Hindi.

1. Which of the following is considered a primary method of social work?

- (A) Social Action
- (B) Case Work
- (C) Social Research
- (D) Social Welfare Administration

Correct Answer: (B) Case Work

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify a "primary method" of social work from the given options. Social work methods are professionally classified into two categories: Primary (Direct) and Secondary (Auxiliary/Supportive).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Primary methods involve direct intervention with the clients to solve their problems.

There are three primary methods:

1. Social Case Work (working with individuals)
2. Social Group Work (working with groups)
3. Community Organization (working with communities)

Secondary methods support the primary methods and include:

1. Social Welfare Administration
2. Social Research

3. Social Action

In the given options, Social Action, Social Research, and Social Welfare Administration are secondary methods.

Case Work is the only primary method listed.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Therefore, Case Work is a primary method of social work.

Quick Tip

To remember the methods, use the acronym **C-G-C** for Primary methods: **C**ase work, **G**roup work, and **C**ommunity organization.
All other methods like research, action, and administration are Secondary.

2. Who is known as the father of Psychoanalytic Theory?

- (A) Carl Rogers
- (B) Sigmund Freud
- (C) B.F. Skinner
- (D) Ivan Pavlov

Correct Answer: (B) Sigmund Freud

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question identifies the founder or "father" of the Psychoanalytic Theory, which is a major pillar in psychology and social work practice.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Psychoanalytic theory focuses on the unconscious mind and how it influences human behavior and personality.

The options represent different schools of thought:

- **Carl Rogers:** Known for Client-Centered Therapy (Humanistic Psychology).
- **Sigmund Freud:** Developed Psychoanalysis, introducing concepts like the Id, Ego, Superego, and the unconscious mind.
- **B.F. Skinner:** Known for Operant Conditioning (Behaviorism).
- **Ivan Pavlov:** Known for Classical Conditioning (Behaviorism).

Sigmund Freud is universally recognized as the father of Psychoanalytic Theory.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct answer is Sigmund Freud.

💡 Quick Tip

Associate **Freud** with the "**Unconscious**" and the "**Id, Ego, Superego**".
Whenever "Psychoanalysis" is mentioned, Sigmund Freud is the primary figure to remember.

3. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act was first enacted in India in which year?

- (A) 1986
- (B) 2000
- (C) 2015
- (D) 1992

Correct Answer: (A) 1986

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the year of the **first** enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act at a national level in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Before a unified national act, different states had their own Children's Acts.

1. The first comprehensive national legislation was the **Juvenile Justice Act, 1986**.
2. This was later replaced by the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000** to comply with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
3. The 2000 Act was further replaced by the **Juvenile Justice Act, 2015** after the 2012 Delhi gang-rape case.

Since the question asks for the first enactment, we select 1986.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Juvenile Justice Act was first enacted in India in 1986.

 Quick Tip

Chronology of JJ Acts in India:
1986 (First National Act) → 2000 (Major Reform) → 2015 (Current Primary Act).
Always look for the word "First" to distinguish between these years.

4. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes "Untouchability"?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 17
- (C) Article 19
- (D) Article 21

Correct Answer: (B) Article 17

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The objective is to identify the specific Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution that prohibits the practice of untouchability.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Articles provided are part of the Fundamental Rights (Part III):

- **Article 14:** Right to Equality before Law.
- **Article 17:** Abolition of Untouchability. It forbids the practice in any form and makes it a punishable offense.
- **Article 19:** Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.
- **Article 21:** Protection of life and personal liberty.

Article 17 is unique because it is an absolute right and does not have specific "reasonable restrictions" mentioned within the article itself.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Article 17 abolishes "Untouchability".

 Quick Tip

Article 17 is self-executing in terms of policy but required the **Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955** (later renamed **Protection of Civil Rights Act**) to prescribe punishments.
Remember Article 17 as the "Social Equality" article.

5. In social research, which sampling method ensures every member of the population has an equal chance of selection?

- (A) Stratified Sampling
- (B) Simple Random Sampling
- (C) Purposive Sampling
- (D) Convenience Sampling

Correct Answer: (B) Simple Random Sampling

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the sampling technique where every unit in the population has a non-zero, equal probability of being chosen.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Sampling is divided into Probability and Non-Probability sampling.

- **Simple Random Sampling (Probability):** This is the purest form of probability sampling where each member has an exactly equal chance.

- **Stratified Sampling (Probability):** The population is divided into strata, and then samples are taken. While it involves chance, the primary definition of "equal chance for every member" without subgroups belongs to Simple Random Sampling.

- **Purposive Sampling (Non-Probability):** Samples are chosen based on the researcher's judgment.

- **Convenience Sampling (Non-Probability):** Samples are chosen based on ease of access.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct method is Simple Random Sampling.

💡 Quick Tip

"Equal and Independent chance" is the hallmark of **Simple Random Sampling**. It is often compared to a "lottery system" where every ticket has the same probability of being drawn.

6. The concept of "Satyashodhak Samaj" was founded by which social reformer?

- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (B) Jyotirao Phule
- (C) Swami Vivekananda
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Correct Answer: (B) Jyotirao Phule

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the founder of the Satyashodhak Samaj, a significant social reform movement in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) was founded to liberate the oppressed classes and women from social and religious slavery.

- **Jyotirao Phule:** Founded Satyashodhak Samaj on **September 24, 1873**, in Pune, Maharashtra. He worked extensively for caste reform and women's education.
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** Founded the Brahmo Samaj.
- **Swami Vivekananda:** Founded the Ramakrishna Mission.
- **Mahatma Gandhi:** Associated with Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Jyotirao Phule is the founder of Satyashodhak Samaj.

 Quick Tip

Remember **Jyotirao Phule** for the book "**Gulamgiri**" and the **Satyashodhak Samaj**.

These are frequently asked together in social work and history exams.

7. Which stage of Piaget's Cognitive Development involves "Object Permanence"?

- (A) Sensorimotor Stage
- (B) Preoperational Stage
- (C) Concrete Operational Stage
- (D) Formal Operational Stage

Correct Answer: (A) Sensorimotor Stage

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question relates to Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development and asks which stage features the realization that objects exist even when hidden (Object Permanence).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Piaget defined four stages of development:

1. **Sensorimotor Stage (Birth to 2 years):** Children learn about the world through senses

and motor actions. The key milestone here is **Object Permanence** (usually developed around 8-9 months).

2. **Preoperational Stage (2 to 7 years):** Symbolic thought and language develop, but logic is missing (egocentrism).

3. **Concrete Operational Stage (7 to 11 years):** Logical thought about physical objects develops (conservation).

4. **Formal Operational Stage (12 years and up):** Abstract and hypothetical reasoning develops.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Object permanence is a milestone of the Sensorimotor Stage.

 Quick Tip

Think of the "Peek-a-boo" game.

A baby who finds it funny hasn't developed **Object Permanence** yet; once they realize you are still there behind your hands, they have mastered this stage milestone.

8. What is the secondary method of social work that aims at bringing about structural changes in society?

- (A) Social Case Work
- (B) Social Group Work
- (C) Social Action
- (D) Community Organization

Correct Answer: (C) Social Action

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for a "secondary method" specifically used for "structural changes" and social reform.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Social work methods are used to help people, but they operate at different levels:

- **Social Case Work (Primary):** Focuses on the individual.
- **Social Group Work (Primary):** Focuses on group dynamics.
- **Community Organization (Primary):** Focuses on local community resources.
- **Social Action (Secondary):** This is an organized effort to change social and economic institutions. It aims at **mass-level structural changes**, policy shifts, and legislative reforms.

Because the question specifies "structural changes" and "secondary method", Social Action is the correct fit.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Social Action is the secondary method focused on structural changes.

 Quick Tip

Social Action = Macro Change.

It is used when individual or group level changes are not enough and the whole system/law needs to be changed.

9. The "Prohibition of Child Marriage Act" was passed in which year?

- (A) 1929
- (B) 2006
- (C) 2015
- (D) 1990

Correct Answer: (B) 2006

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the year the "Prohibition of Child Marriage Act" (PCMA) was passed in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

1. The first major law was the **Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929** (Sarda Act).
2. To address the loopholes of the 1929 Act and make the law more effective, the Government of India enacted the **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**.
3. This 2006 Act replaced the 1929 legislation and came into effect on November 1, 2007.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act was passed in 2006.

 Quick Tip

Don't confuse **1929** with **2006**.

1929 is the **Restraint** Act; 2006 is the **Prohibition** Act.

10. Which measure of central tendency is most affected by extreme values (outliers)?

- (A) Median
- (B) Mode
- (C) Mean
- (D) Quartile

Correct Answer: (C) Mean

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to identify which statistical average changes significantly when there is a very high or very low value in the dataset.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Mean:** Calculated by summing all values and dividing by the count ($\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$). Since every single value is part of the calculation, one extreme outlier will pull the average toward it.
- **Median:** The middle-most value when data is sorted. It only cares about the position, not the magnitude of the outer values.
- **Mode:** The most frequent value. Outliers usually don't repeat often enough to become the mode.

Example: In the set $\{1, 2, 2, 3, 100\}$, the Mean is 21.6 (heavily influenced by 100), while the Median is 2.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Mean is the measure most affected by extreme values.

 Quick Tip

If a distribution is **skewed** (has outliers), the **Median** is considered a better measure of central tendency than the Mean.

11. Who authored the book "Social Diagnosis" published in 1917?

- (A) Mary Richmond
- (B) Jane Addams
- (C) Sigmund Freud
- (D) Emile Durkheim

Correct Answer: (A) Mary Richmond

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the author of one of the most foundational books in professional social work, "Social Diagnosis".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Mary Richmond:** A pioneer in social work who wanted to professionalize the field. In **1917**, she published "Social Diagnosis", which provided the first scientific methodology for social casework.
- **Jane Addams:** Famous for the Settlement House movement (Hull House).
- **Sigmund Freud:** Developed Psychoanalysis.
- **Emile Durkheim:** A founding father of Sociology.

Mary Richmond's work shifted social work from "friendly visiting" to a professionalized practice based on systematic evidence.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Mary Richmond authored "Social Diagnosis".

💡 Quick Tip

Mary Richmond = Mother of Social Casework.

Her book "Social Diagnosis" (1917) and "What is Social Casework?" (1922) are essential for exam preparation.

12. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are contained in which Part of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Part II
- (B) Part III
- (C) Part IV
- (D) Part V

Correct Answer: (C) Part IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Identify the specific structural division (Part) of the Indian Constitution where the DPSP are listed.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Part II:** Articles 5-11 (Citizenship).

- **Part III:** Articles 12-35 (Fundamental Rights).
- **Part IV:** Articles 36-51 (Directive Principles of State Policy). These are non-justiciable guidelines for the government to ensure social and economic justice.
- **Part V:** Articles 52-151 (The Union).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The DPSP are contained in Part IV.

 Quick Tip

Mnemonic: **FR-DP-FD** (3, 4, 4A).

Part **3** = Fundamental Rights.

Part **4** = Directive Principles.

Part **4A** = Fundamental Duties.

13. Which term refers to the process by which an individual learns the culture of their society?

- (A) Socialization
- (B) Assimilation
- (C) Acculturation
- (D) Integration

Correct Answer: (A) Socialization

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the sociological term for the lifelong process of learning norms, values, and culture.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Socialization:** The process by which individuals internalize the values and norms of a given society to function as its members.
- **Assimilation:** A process where a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture.
- **Acculturation:** The exchange of cultural features that results when groups come into continuous first-hand contact.
- **Integration:** The process of attaining close and seamless coordination between different social groups.

Socialization is the primary term for the learning of culture from childhood through adulthood.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The process is called Socialization.

 Quick Tip

Primary Socialization happens in the family (childhood).

Secondary Socialization happens in schools, peer groups, and the workplace.

14. What is the full form of the NITI Aayog, which replaced the Planning Commission?

- (A) National Institute for Transforming India
- (B) National Institution for Transforming India
- (C) National Initiative for Technological Innovation
- (D) National Institute of Trade and Industry

Correct Answer: (B) National Institution for Transforming India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

We need to provide the correct expanded form of the acronym "NITI".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The NITI Aayog was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on **January 1, 2015**, replacing the decades-old Planning Commission.

The acronym NITI stands for **National Institution for Transforming India**.

Common mistakes involve using the word "Institute" instead of "Institution".

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct full form is National Institution for Transforming India.

 Quick Tip

Note the word **Institution** (ending in -ution), not **Institute**.

It acts as the "Think Tank" of the Government of India.

15. A "Nuclear Family" typically consists of which family members?

- (A) Parents, children, and grandparents
- (B) Parents and their children

- (C) Extended relatives living together
- (D) Multiple generations in one household

Correct Answer: (B) Parents and their children

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the definition of the "Nuclear Family" structure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Sociology classifies families based on structure:

- **Nuclear Family:** Consists only of the parents and their dependent children (two generations).
- **Joint Family / Extended Family:** Consists of parents, children, grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins living under one roof (multiple generations).

Options (A), (C), and (D) all describe variations of extended or joint families. Option (B) specifically describes the nuclear unit.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A nuclear family consists of parents and their children.

 Quick Tip

Nuclear family = **2 generations** (Parents + Kids).

Joint family = **3+ generations**.

Industrialization and urbanization are the primary drivers of the shift from Joint to Nuclear families.