

CUET PG 2026 Social Work Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :1 Hours 30 min	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

1. The exam lasts 90 minutes (1 hour 30 minutes).
2. There are 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to be answered.
3. +4 marks for every correct answer. -1 mark (negative marking) for every incorrect answer. 0 marks for unanswered or un-attempted questions.
4. For any discrepancy in questions, the English version is considered final (except for language-specific papers).
5. Click one of the four options to choose an answer.
6. You must click "Save & Next" to confirm your response. Only saved answers are considered for evaluation.
7. Use "Mark for Review & Next" to flag a question for later. You can unselect or change your answer using the "Clear Response" button.
8. All calculations must be done on the Rough Sheets provided at the centre. These must be returned to the invigilator after the exam.

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: (2) Case Work

Solution:

Concept: Social work uses several professional methods to help individuals, groups, and communities solve problems and improve their well-being. These methods are generally classified into **primary methods** and **secondary methods**.

- **Primary Methods of Social Work:**

- Social Case Work
- Social Group Work
- Community Organization

- **Secondary Methods of Social Work:**

- Social Welfare Administration

- Social Research
- Social Action

Primary methods involve **direct interaction with individuals, groups, or communities**, whereas secondary methods support planning, policy-making, and program implementation.

Step 1: Identify the primary methods of social work.

Among the given options:

- Social Action – Secondary method
- Case Work – Primary method
- Social Research – Secondary method
- Social Welfare Administration – Secondary method

Thus, the correct answer is **Case Work**, which focuses on helping individuals solve personal and social problems through professional relationships.

Quick Tip

Remember the **three primary methods of social work: Case Work, Group Work, and Community Organization**. Other methods like **Social Research, Social Action, and Social Welfare Administration** are considered secondary methods.

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: (2) Sigmund Freud

Solution:

Concept: Psychoanalytic Theory is a major psychological approach that explains human behavior through the interaction of conscious and unconscious mental processes. It emphasizes the influence of early childhood experiences, unconscious desires, and internal conflicts on personality and behavior.

The theory introduced several important concepts such as:

- The **unconscious mind**
- The structure of personality: **Id, Ego, and Superego**
- **Defense mechanisms**
- The importance of **childhood experiences** in shaping personality

Step 1: Identify the psychologist who developed Psychoanalytic Theory.

Among the given options:

- Carl Rogers – Known for **Humanistic Psychology**
- Sigmund Freud – Founder of **Psychoanalytic Theory**
- B.F. Skinner – Known for **Operant Conditioning**
- Ivan Pavlov – Known for **Classical Conditioning**

Therefore, the psychologist known as the ****father of Psychoanalytic Theory**** is ****Sigmund Freud****.

Quick Tip

Sigmund Freud is remembered as the founder of **Psychoanalysis**. Key terms associated with Freud include **Id, Ego, Superego, Unconscious Mind, and Defense Mechanisms**.

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: (1) 1986

Solution:

Concept: The **Juvenile Justice Act** in India provides a legal framework for the care, protection, treatment, and rehabilitation of children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. It ensures that juveniles are treated differently from adults within the justice system and focuses on rehabilitation rather than punishment.

India enacted its first comprehensive national legislation for juvenile justice in order to align with international child rights principles and to create a uniform legal framework across the country.

Step 1: Identify the year when the first Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in India.

The first nationwide legislation was the **Juvenile Justice Act, 1986**. This Act aimed to provide proper care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles.

Later developments include:

- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000** – introduced to align with the **UN Convention on the Rights of the Child**.
- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** – introduced provisions for trying certain juveniles as adults in heinous crimes.

Thus, the **first enactment** of the Juvenile Justice Act in India was in **1986**.

Quick Tip

Key years to remember in **Juvenile Justice Law in India**: 1986 – First Juvenile Justice Act in India. 2000 – Updated Act aligned with UNCRC. 2015 – Latest major amendment with provisions for heinous offences.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Article 17

Solution:

Concept: The **Indian Constitution** guarantees several Fundamental Rights to ensure equality, dignity, and justice for all citizens. One of the important provisions is the abolition of the practice of **untouchability**, which was historically practiced as a form of social discrimination against certain communities.

To eliminate this discriminatory practice, the Constitution explicitly prohibits untouchability and its practice in any form.

Step 1: Identify the constitutional provision that abolishes untouchability.

- **Article 14** – Guarantees equality before the law.
- **Article 17** – Abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.
- **Article 19** – Provides six fundamental freedoms to citizens.
- **Article 21** – Protects the right to life and personal liberty.

Article 17 clearly states that *"Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden."* Any disability arising from it is punishable according to law.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Article 17**.

Quick Tip

Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability. To enforce this provision, the government enacted the **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**.

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: (2) Simple Random Sampling

Solution:

Concept: Sampling is an important technique in social research used to select a subset of individuals from a population for study. A good sampling method ensures that the sample represents the population accurately.

Simple Random Sampling is a probability sampling method where every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected. This method reduces bias and increases the reliability of research results.

Step 1: Identify the sampling method that provides equal probability of selection.

- Stratified Sampling – Population divided into groups before sampling.
- Simple Random Sampling – Every member has an equal chance of selection.
- Purposive Sampling – Researcher selects participants based on judgment.
- Convenience Sampling – Participants selected based on ease of access.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Simple Random Sampling**.

Quick Tip

Simple Random Sampling is the most basic probability sampling technique where each unit in the population has an equal chance of being selected.

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: (2) Jyotirao Phule

Solution:

Concept: **Satyashodhak Samaj** (Society of Truth Seekers) was a social reform movement founded to promote social equality and fight against caste discrimination and social injustice in India.

The organization aimed to secure equal rights for the lower castes and to promote education and social awareness among oppressed communities.

Step 1: Identify the social reformer who established Satyashodhak Samaj.

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Founder of Brahma Samaj.
- Jyotirao Phule – Founder of Satyashodhak Samaj.
- Swami Vivekananda – Founder of Ramakrishna Mission.
- Mahatma Gandhi – Leader of the Indian freedom movement and social reformer.

Jyotirao Phule founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873** in Maharashtra to promote social justice and challenge the dominance of the caste system.

Thus, the correct answer is **Jyotirao Phule**.

Quick Tip

Satyashodhak Samaj was founded in **1873** by **Jyotirao Phule** to fight caste discrimination and promote education and social equality.

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: (1) Sensorimotor Stage

Solution:

Concept: Jean Piaget proposed the **Cognitive Development Theory**, which explains how children develop thinking and reasoning abilities in stages. One important concept in early childhood development is **Object Permanence**.

Object permanence refers to the understanding that **objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen, heard, or touched**. Infants initially believe that objects disappear when they are out of sight, but they gradually learn that objects still exist.

Step 1: Identify the stage where object permanence develops.

- Sensorimotor Stage (0–2 years) – Development of object permanence.
- Preoperational Stage (2–7 years) – Development of symbolic thinking.
- Concrete Operational Stage (7–11 years) – Logical thinking about concrete events.
- Formal Operational Stage (11+ years) – Abstract and hypothetical thinking.

Thus, the correct answer is the **Sensorimotor Stage**.

Quick Tip

Object Permanence is a key feature of Piaget’s **Sensorimotor Stage (0–2 years)** where infants learn that objects continue to exist even when they are not visible.

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: (3) Social Action

Solution:

Concept: In social work, professional methods are classified into **primary methods** and **secondary methods**. Secondary methods help support large-scale changes in policies, institutions, and social structures.

Social Action is a secondary method that focuses on bringing about **social change, policy reform, and structural transformation** in society. It aims to address injustice, inequality, and social problems through collective efforts.

Step 1: Identify the method aimed at structural change in society.

- Social Case Work – Primary method focusing on individuals.
- Social Group Work – Primary method focusing on groups.
- Social Action – Secondary method aimed at social reform and structural change.
- Community Organization – Primary method focusing on community development.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Social Action**.

Quick Tip

Social Action is a secondary method of social work used to promote **social reform, policy change, and structural transformation** in society.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) 2006

Solution:

Concept: Child marriage has been a serious social issue in India. To prevent this practice and protect the rights of children, the government enacted specific legislation.

The earlier law was the **Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929** (also known as the Sarda Act). Later, it was replaced by a more comprehensive law known as the **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**.

This Act strengthened legal provisions to prevent child marriages and provided stricter punishments for those who perform, promote, or permit such marriages.

Step 1: Identify the year when the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act was enacted.

- 1929 – Child Marriage Restraint Act (earlier legislation).
- 2006 – Prohibition of Child Marriage Act.
- 2015 – Not related to this Act.
- 1990 – No such Act passed in this year.

Thus, the correct answer is **2006**.

Quick Tip

Child Marriage Restraint Act – 1929 (Sarda Act)
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act – 2006 strengthened the law to prevent child marriages in India.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Mean

Solution:

Concept: Measures of central tendency are statistical tools used to describe the center or typical value of a dataset. The three main measures are **Mean, Median, and Mode**.

Among these, the **Mean (Arithmetic Average)** is highly sensitive to extreme values or outliers because it is calculated using all observations in the dataset.

Step 1: Understand the effect of extreme values on measures of central tendency.

- Median – Represents the middle value and is less affected by extreme values.
- Mode – Represents the most frequent value and is generally unaffected by outliers.
- Mean – Calculated using all values; extreme values significantly influence it.
- Quartile – Used to divide data into parts rather than measure central tendency.

Therefore, the measure most affected by extreme values is the **Mean**.

Quick Tip

Mean is sensitive to outliers, whereas **Median is more stable** when extreme values are present in the dataset.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Mary Richmond

Solution:

Concept: Social Diagnosis is a landmark book in the field of social work. It was published in **1917** and is considered one of the foundational texts of professional social work practice. The book introduced systematic methods for studying and understanding the problems faced by individuals and families, which helped establish the principles of **social casework**.

Step 1: Identify the author of the book "Social Diagnosis".

- Mary Richmond – Pioneer of social casework and author of Social Diagnosis.
- Jane Addams – Founder of Hull House and social reformer.
- Sigmund Freud – Founder of psychoanalysis.
- Emile Durkheim – Founder of modern sociology.

Thus, the correct answer is **Mary Richmond**.

Quick Tip

Mary Richmond is known as a pioneer of **Social Casework**. Her book "**Social Diagnosis**" (**1917**) laid the foundation for professional casework practice.

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: (3) Part IV

Solution:

Concept: The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** are guidelines provided in the Indian Constitution for the government to establish social and economic democracy. Although they are **not legally enforceable**, they are fundamental in the governance of the country. These principles aim to create a **welfare state** by promoting justice, equality, and improved living standards for citizens.

Step 1: Identify the part of the Constitution containing DPSP.

- Part II – Citizenship provisions.
- Part III – Fundamental Rights.
- Part IV – Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Part V – Union Government provisions.

Thus, the Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in **Part IV of the Indian Constitution**.

Quick Tip

Part III – Fundamental Rights (justiciable)

Part IV – Directive Principles of State Policy (non-justiciable but important for governance).

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: (1) Socialization

Solution:

Concept: Socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the values, beliefs, norms, customs, and behaviors of their society. It enables individuals to function effectively as members of their social group.

This process begins in childhood and continues throughout life through agents such as family, school, peer groups, media, and religious institutions.

Step 1: Identify the concept that describes learning societal culture.

- Socialization – Process of learning culture, values, and social norms.

- Assimilation – Process of adopting another culture, often by minority groups.
- Acculturation – Cultural change resulting from continuous contact between cultures.
- Integration – Process of combining individuals or groups into a unified society.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Socialization**.

Quick Tip

Socialization helps individuals learn the culture of society through institutions like **family, school, peer groups, and media**.

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: (2) National Institution for Transforming India

Solution:

Concept: **NITI Aayog** is a policy think tank of the Government of India that was established to replace the Planning Commission. It focuses on cooperative federalism, sustainable development, and strategic policy planning.

The organization plays a key role in designing long-term policies and fostering collaboration between the central and state governments.

Step 1: Identify the full form of NITI Aayog.

- National Institute for Transforming India – Incorrect wording.
- National Institution for Transforming India – Correct expansion of NITI.
- National Initiative for Technological Innovation – Not related to NITI Aayog.
- National Institute of Trade and Industry – Not the correct form.

Thus, the correct answer is **National Institution for Transforming India**.

Quick Tip

NITI Aayog stands for **National Institution for Transforming India**. It was established in **2015** to replace the Planning Commission.

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: (2) Parents and their children

Solution:

Concept: A **nuclear family** is the simplest and most basic form of family structure. It generally includes a married couple and their unmarried children living together in the same household.

This type of family structure is common in modern societies and differs from the **joint or extended family system**, where several generations live together.

Step 1: Identify the members of a nuclear family.

- Parents, children, and grandparents – Joint or extended family.
- Parents and their children – Nuclear family.
- Extended relatives living together – Extended family.
- Multiple generations in one household – Joint family.

Thus, the correct answer is **Parents and their children**.

Quick Tip

Nuclear Family = Parents + Children. **Joint/Extended Family** = Multiple generations living together.