

V/BSW/504

2013

(5th Semester)

SOCIAL WORK

Paper No. : BSW-504

(**Social Work : Health and Mental Health**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

1. "Health is not merely absence of disease."
Comment.

Or

Define rehabilitation. Highlight the role of social worker in psychiatric rehabilitation setting.

2. Differentiate between communicable diseases and psychiatric illness with suitable examples.

14G—100/180a

(Turn Over)

(2)

Or

Define lifestyle diseases. Cite two examples and list out the causes.

3. Describe the salient features of National Cancer Control Programme.

Or

Elaborate the strategies of National Malaria Eradication Programme and highlight the existing challenges in the same.

4. Highlight the role of NGOs in Health Programmes implementation in India.

Or

“Social worker should be part of multidisciplinary team of a hospital.” Comment.

5. Explain the scope of social group work to help the persons living with breast cancer.

Or

Explain the significance of social casework in the promotion of mental health in the context of Mizoram.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 15)

I. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Immunisation is a part of

(a) promotion ()

(b) prevention ()

(c) rehabilitation ()

(d) All of the above ()

(2)

2. Secondary prevention of cancer means

- (a) health education ()
- (b) early detection and diagnosis ()
- (c) strengthen hospital setting ()
- (d) establish palliative care units ()

3. Communicable diseases are spread by

- (a) virus ()
- (b) bacteria ()
- (c) parasitic zoonoses ()
- (d) All of the above ()

4. Psychiatric illness is

- (a) communicable disease ()
- (b) absence of intelligence ()
- (c) lifestyle stress ()
- (d) None of the above ()

5. National Malaria Programme was rolled out in

(a) 1954 ()

(b) 1953 ()

(c) 1974 ()

(d) 1968 ()

6. DOTS strategy is related to

(a) National Tuberculosis Control Programme ()

(b) National Mental Health Programme ()

(c) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme ()

(d) National Malaria Eradication Programme ()

7. A community is having severe problems related to water and sanitation. This leads to developing and detecting more malaria cases. As a social worker one can

(a) promote awareness and education ()

(b) conduct a survey to identify causes ()

(c) work in close relationship with health department ()

(d) All of the above ()

8. It is observed that cancer ward of children is always crowded and people are not able to access the services of the doctor. Trauma and stigma are shown by the patients and caregivers. A social worker

- (a) can initiate some group work-related programme ()
- (b) can do casework to ease the trauma ()
- (c) should work with the caregivers ()
- (d) All of the above ()

9. Among the following, which one is not a non-communicable disease?

- (a) Tuberculosis ()
- (b) HIV/AIDS ()
- (c) Obesity ()
- (d) Malaria ()

10. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme was launched in

- (a) 1993 ()
- (b) 1992 ()
- (c) 1997 ()
- (d) 2002 ()

(5)

II. Tick (✓) whether *True (T)* or *False (F)* : 1×5=5

1. All communicable diseases are preventable.

(T / F)

2. Health is a state of absence of stress.

(T / F)

3. Cancer is an example of chronic lifestyle disease.

(T / F)

4. Social casework can be used as a method to work with cancer patients.

(T / F)

5. Government of India renamed 'National Malaria Eradication Programme' as 'National Anti-malaria Programme'.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 10)

III. Give short answer for the following questions : 2×5=10

1. Differentiate between promotion and rehabilitation in health.

(7)

2. Differentiate between communicable and non-communicable diseases.

(8)

3. What is the need to have a countrywide National Mental Health Programme? Elaborate.

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(9)

4. Highlight the role of community organisation to tackle tuberculosis problem of an urban slum.