

**BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
FIFTH SEM
SOCIAL POLICY, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
BSW – 502**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Social policy refers to:
 - a. Policies related to economic development
 - b. Policies related to social justice and welfare
 - c. Policies related to international relations
 - d. Policies related to education
2. The scope of social policy is determined by:
 - a. Economic factors
 - b. Political factors
 - c. Social factors
 - d. All the above
3. What is the key objective of social policy?
 - a. To increase economic growth
 - b. To regulate social behaviour
 - c. To improve the well-being of citizens
 - d. To promote individualism
4. The formulation of social policy involves:
 - a. Identifying social issues and problems
 - b. Analyzing alternative policy options
 - c. Setting goals and objectives
 - d. All the above
5. The welfare approach to social policy emphasizes:
 - a. Providing social safety nets and support to vulnerable populations
 - b. Fostering economic growth and development
 - c. Promoting individual rights and freedoms
 - d. None of the above
6. One of the key objectives of social planning is:
 - a. Profit maximization
 - b. Equal distribution of resources and services
 - c. Promotion of cultural diversity
 - d. Political control

7. The NITI Aayog, which replaced the Planning Commission in India, was established in:
 - a. 2010
 - b. 2015
 - c. 2020
 - d. 1991
8. The Five-Year Plans in India primarily focused on:
 - a. Long-term strategies for private sector growth
 - b. Systematic economic development and poverty alleviation
 - c. Export-oriented industrialization
 - d. Reducing taxes for the wealthy
9. Which type of planning is focused on improving welfare at the grassroots level and addressing specific local needs?
 - a. National planning
 - b. Corporate planning
 - c. Global planning
 - d. Micro-planning
10. The process of social planning typically begins with:
 - a. Evaluation of past policies
 - b. Implementation of solutions
 - c. Identification of social problems and needs
 - d. Public awareness campaigns
11. Which of the following best defines social development?
 - a. Economic growth
 - b. Holistic development that includes social, economic, and environmental well-being
 - c. Technological advancements
 - d. Political control over social issues
12. The Human Development Index (HDI) measures:
 - a. Economic development only
 - b. Political freedom
 - c. Education, income, and life expectancy
 - d. Technological advancements
13. What is the process of adopting higher caste practices and beliefs by lower castes in Indian society called?
 - a. Modernization
 - b. Westernization
 - c. Sanskritization
 - d. Secularization
14. Secularization refers to:
 - a. The process of removing religious influence from public and social institutions
 - b. Strengthening religious institutions in society
 - c. Adoption of new religious practices
 - d. Conversion to a new faith

15. Which of the following is an example of Westernization in developing societies?
- a. Adoption of local languages in education
 - b. Following traditional caste-based occupations
 - c. Increasing use of Western media, fashion, and political systems
 - d. Practicing indigenous rituals
16. Legal activism in advocacy utilizes strategies such as:
- a. Right to Information (RTI) applications
 - b. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
 - c. Office of Lokayukta interventions
 - d. All the above
17. A key objective of the Right to Information (RTI) Act is to:
- a. Ensure transparency and accountability in governance
 - b. Limit citizens' access to government information
 - c. Strengthening political parties' control over information
 - d. Restricting media freedom
18. Social Audit is a process that aims to:
- a. Assess the financial performance of an organization
 - b. Evaluate the social impact and accountability of an organization
 - c. Promote political campaigns and rallies
 - d. Resolve legal disputes and offenses
19. The main purpose of Public Hearings is to:
- a. Gather public opinion and feedback on specific issues
 - b. Provide financial compensation to affected individuals
 - c. Settle legal disputes through arbitration
 - d. Promote cultural festivals and celebrations
20. Bal Panchayat refers to:
- a. A legal body responsible for child protection laws
 - b. A children's organization that promotes child rights and participation
 - c. A political entity representing children's interests in government
 - d. A religious institution for child spiritual development

(Descriptive)

Time: 2 hr. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What is Social Policy? Explain its key characteristics and discuss how these characteristics contribute to societal well-being. 3+7=10
2. Describe the various models of Social Policy and discuss how these model addresses societal needs and challenges. 10
3. Discuss the key steps in detail involved in the development of effective social policies. 10
4. What is Social Planning? Explain its meaning and discuss its key objectives in addressing societal issues. 3+7=10
5. What is Regional Planning? Explain its concept and discuss the importance of Regional Planning in promoting balanced regional development. 3+7=10
6. What is Social Development? Discuss the primary goals of social development in promoting community well-being. 3+7=10
7. Discuss the key principles of social audit, providing a brief explanation for each. 3+7=10
8. Write shot note on any two of the following. 5+5=10
 - a. Social Welfare Policies
 - b. India's Five-Year Plans
 - c. Micro-Planning
 - d. Niti Ayog

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