

**BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
SIXTH SEMESTER
SOCIAL ACTION & SOCIAL ADVOCACY
BSW – 604
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. What is social action in social work?
 - a. A reactive approach is used to address the symptoms of social problems
 - b. A proactive approach used to bring about positive social change.
 - c. A method used exclusively in individual therapy sessions.
 - d. A method used exclusively in group therapy sessions.
2. What is the goal of social action in social work?
 - a. To treat the symptoms of social problems.
 - b. To address the root causes of social problems and inequalities.
 - c. To provide individual therapy to clients.
 - d. To provide group therapy to clients.
3. What are some examples of social action in social work?
 - a. Community organizing, advocacy, activism, and political lobbying.
 - b. Medication management and psychotherapy.
 - c. Cognitive-behavioral therapy and psychoanalysis.
 - d. Solution-focused brief therapy and narrative therapy.
4. How does social action empower individuals and communities?
 - a. By providing medication management.
 - b. By providing psychotherapy.
 - c. By engaging them in community organizing, advocacy, activism, and political lobbying.
 - d. By engaging them in cognitive-behavioral therapy.
5. What is the benefit of addressing systemic issues through social action in social work?
 - a. It allows social workers to ignore the root causes of social problems and inequalities.
 - b. It allows social workers to focus solely on the symptoms of social problems.
 - c. It allows social workers to work collaboratively to create social, economic, and political structures that promote social justice, equality, and human rights.
 - d. It allows social workers to provide medication management to clients.

6. What is the long-term impact of social action in social work?
 - a. It provides short-term relief from the symptoms of social problems.
 - b. It creates sustainable change that can have a lasting impact on individuals and communities.
 - c. It creates temporary change that has no lasting impact on individuals and communities.
 - d. It focuses solely on providing psychotherapy to clients.
7. What is the role of social workers in social action?
 - a. To work alone in addressing social problems.
 - b. To ignore the root causes of social problems and inequalities.
 - c. To work collaboratively with clients and communities to identify and address social and structural barriers.
 - d. To provide medication management to clients.
8. How does social action promote social justice, equality, and human rights?
 - a. By focusing solely on individual therapy sessions.
 - b. By ignoring the root causes of social problems and inequalities.
 - c. By creating social, economic, and political structures that promote social justice, equality, and human rights.
 - d. By providing psychotherapy to clients.
9. What is the ultimate goal of social action in social work?
 - a. To provide short-term relief from the symptoms of social problems.
 - b. To create temporary change that has no lasting impact on individuals and communities.
 - c. To create sustainable change that can have a lasting impact on individuals and communities.
 - d. To provide medication management to clients.
10. What is the significance of social action in social work?
 - a. It allows social workers to ignore the root causes of social problems and inequalities.
 - b. It allows social workers to focus solely on the symptoms of social problems.
 - c. It enables social workers to address the systemic issues that underlie social problems and inequalities.
 - d. It provides short-term relief from the symptoms of social problems.
11. Social Problems are treated with social reform and.....

a. Social legislation.	b. Social work
c. Social science	d. Social service
12. Social justice is the balance between.....

a. Individual's rights and social control	b. Society and individual
c. Fundamental rights and judicial system	d. Individual and family

13. The concept of social justice has emerged out of a process of.....?
- a. Individual rights
 - b. Social practices
 - c. Social norms, order, law and morality
 - d. Religion, caste and community
14. Social welfare policies were first introduced in India in the year_____
- a. 1972
 - b. 1951
 - c. 1947
 - d. 1851
15. Which one of the following is not an objective of social justice?
- a. To ensure that 'Rule of Law' prevails in society
 - b. To ensure equality of outcome
 - c. To prevent abuse and exploitation of weaker and vulnerable sections.
 - d. To form social legislations to only marginalized groups
16. The term weaker section, or backward classes are used for the people who are_____
- a. Socially or educationally backward
 - b. Socially or economically backward
 - c. Social or political backwardness
 - d. Social or culture backwardness
17. Gandhi laid emphasis upon which of the followings?
- a. Social equity
 - b. Human equality
 - c. Human dignity
 - d. Human equity
18. The term untouchable caste was made use of for the first time by which commission?
- a. Simon commission
 - b. National commission
 - c. Kalalkar commission
 - d. The backward class commission
19. Fundamental Rights are.....and guaranteed.
- a. Constitutionally recognized
 - b. Basic rights
 - c. Fundamentally allowed
 - d. Legally forced
20. Which legal bodies have the power to enforce Fundamental Rights in India?
- a. Parliament of India
 - b. President of India
 - c. The Supreme Court of India and State High Courts
 - d. Human Rights commissions

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. What do you understand by Social Action? Provide its types and principles. 5+5=10
2. Explain strategies and tactics for social action. 5+5=10
3. Explain social action as a method of social work. 10
4. Discuss social action as a tool to solve social problems and refer some examples. 10
5. Define advocacy and types of advocacies. 10
6. Discuss principles of advocacy and briefly mention skill for advocacy. 5+5=10
7. Analyze the role of social advocacy organizations in promoting gender equality in India. Discuss the strategies used by these organizations and evaluate their effectiveness in achieving tangible societal changes. 5+5=10
8. Assess the principles and strategies of Mahatma Gandhi's Sarvodaya movement as a form of social advocacy in India. Discuss its impact on the Indian society and its relevance in addressing contemporary social challenges. 10

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