

**BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
FIFTH SEMESTER
LAW & SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE
BSW – 504
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**



Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Which of the following terms refers to the fair and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges in society?
 - a. Social Harmony
 - b. Social Justice
 - c. Social Equality
 - d. Social Contract
2. In the context of social justice, what does the term "affirmative action" mean?
 - a. Implementing policies to benefit the privileged
 - b. Providing equal opportunities to all individuals
 - c. Taking specific measures to uplift disadvantaged groups
 - d. Promoting a merit-based system in education
3. Which principle of justice, as proposed by Amartya Sen, focuses on the need to remove various social and economic disparities?
 - a. Equality of resources
 - b. Equality of opportunity
 - c. Capability approach
 - d. Distributive justice
4. What is the main criticism of the concept of social justice?
 - a. It promotes individualism over collectivism.
 - b. It undermines the role of the state in governance
 - c. It lacks a clear definition and universal acceptance
 - d. It disregards the principles of liberty and equality
5. Which of the following is an example of a 'positive right' in the context of social justice?
 - a. Right to education
 - b. Right to property
 - c. Right to freedom of speech
 - d. Right to remain silent
6. Which of the following statements best reflects the concept of "participatory justice"?
 - a. Justice achieved through public trials and legal proceedings
 - b. Justice achieved through active involvement and democratic participation
 - c. Justice achieved through religious and spiritual practices
 - d. Justice achieved through international treaties and agreements
7. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality?
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 19
 - c. Article 21
 - d. Article 32

8. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
 - a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - c. Right to property
 - d. Right to protection of life and personal liberty
9. In which year was the Right to Information Act passed in India?
 - a. 2002
 - b. 2005
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2014
10. Which organization ensures the enforcement of human rights in India?
 - a. United Nations
 - b. Amnesty International
 - c. National Human Rights Commission
 - d. Human Rights Watch
11. Which of the following is not a feature of a democratic government?
 - a. Universal adult franchise
 - b. Protection of fundamental rights
 - c. Centralized decision-making
 - d. Regular elections
12. Which of the following is not a form of social inequality?
 - a. Caste discrimination
 - b. Gender inequality
 - c. Linguistic diversity
 - d. Economic disparities
13. Which right allows individuals to approach the courts for protection of their fundamental rights?
 - a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 - c. Right to constitutional remedies
 - d. Right to freedom of religion
14. Which of the following is a violation of democratic rights?
 - a. Right to education
 - b. Right to equal pay for equal work
 - c. Forced labor
 - d. Right to healthcare
15. Which of the following statements best defines the concept of rights?
 - a. Privileges granted by the state to its citizens.
 - b. The power given to the government to enforce laws.
 - c. Fundamental entitlements of individuals in a society
 - d. Economic benefits provided by the government to its citizens
16. The idea of 'right to work' falls under which category of rights?
 - a. Negative rights
 - b. Civil rights.
 - c. Economic rights.
 - d. Political rights.
17. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by which organization?
 - a. United Nations.
 - b. World Trade Organization.
 - c. International Monetary Fund.
 - d. World Health Organization.

18. The concept of 'equal pay for equal work' is associated with which right?
- a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom of religion.
 - c. Right to constitutional remedies.
 - d. Right against exploitation.
19. Which right ensures protection against any arrest or detention without a valid reason?
- a. Right against exploitation.
 - b. Right to life and personal liberty.
 - c. Right to freedom of speech.
 - d. Right to constitutional remedies..
20. in the context of rights, what does the term 'justiciability' refer to?
- a. The enforceability of rights through legal remedies.
 - b. The importance of rights in a democratic society.
 - c. The historical origins of rights in ancient civilizations.
 - d. The division of rights into different categories.

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define the concept of law and explain its need in society. Discuss the role and importance of customary law in maintaining social order. 5+5=10
2. Briefly describe the structure of the police department in India. Discuss the powers and functions of the police in maintaining law and order. 5+5=10
3. Explain the concept of an FIR (First Information Report). Define the term 'bail'. Discuss its purpose and the process through which it can be obtained. 5+5=10
4. Define human rights and list its key characteristics. Why are these characteristics important? 5+5=10
5. Describe cultural rights. Why are they significant in preserving cultural diversity and heritage? 5+5=10
6. Define the concept of social legislation and discuss its need in society. Explain the scope of social legislation. How does it extend beyond mere law enforcement? 10
7. How does social legislation contribute to social change and social justice? Discuss with examples. 5+5=10
8. Provide a critical analysis of the Armed Forces Special Protection Act (AFSPA) in the context of insurgency in India. Discuss the implications of this act on human rights and civil liberties. 5+5=10