

REV-01
MSW/55/28/33

2023/06

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
SECOND SEMESTER
HUMAN RIGHTS & SOCIAL JUSTICE
MSW – 203
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
B**

Duration : 1:30 hrs.

Full Marks : 35

Time : 15 min.

(Objective)

Marks : 10

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X10=10

1. According to Karl Marx, social justice can only be achieved through:
 - a. Wealth redistribution
 - b. Market competition
 - c. Religious harmony
 - d. Cultural assimilation
2. Which part of the Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to its citizens?
 - a. Part-I
 - b. Part-III
 - c. Part- IV
 - d. Part- II
3. Which document includes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)?
 - a. International Bill of Rights
 - b. European Convention on Human Rights
 - c. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
 - d. Inter-American Convention on Human Rights
4. What does social justice primarily seek to achieve?
 - a. Equality and fairness in society
 - b. Economic growth and development
 - c. Political stability and power distribution
 - d. Preservation of cultural heritage
5. In the context of social justice, what does inequality refer to?
 - a. Unequal distribution of resources and opportunities
 - b. Cultural diversity and pluralism
 - c. Political dissent and opposition
 - d. Religious conflicts and sectarianism
6. Social work practice in the context of human rights focuses on:
 - a. Individual counseling and therapy
 - b. Community development and empowerment
 - c. Political campaigning and lobbying
 - d. Business and corporate social responsibility

7. Which of the following is an example of human rights advocacy and social work practice?
- a. Providing medical treatment to animals
 - b. Organizing community-based education programs
 - c. Advocating for lower taxes
 - d. Marketing and advertising campaigns
8. Which of the following best defines human rights?
- a. Privileges granted by governments to their citizens
 - b. Fundamental rights that are inherent to all individuals
 - c. Legal rights that can be revoked under certain circumstances
 - d. Rights exclusively applicable to certain groups or communities
9. Civil rights primarily focus on protecting:
- a. Economic well-being of individuals
 - b. Personal freedoms and liberties
 - c. Cultural heritage and practices
 - d. Political power and authority
10. Which category of rights includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, right to vote, and right to a fair trial?
- a. Civil rights
 - b. Political rights
 - c. Cultural rights
 - d. Economic rights

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(Descriptive)

Marks : 25

Time : 1 hr. 15 mins.

[Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest]

1. Explain the concept of human rights and why they are considered important in society. 5

- 2.. Describe the characteristics of civil rights and provide examples of such rights. Discuss the significance of political rights and how they contribute to a democratic society. How do civil, political, and cultural rights work together to promote the overall well-being of individuals in a society? 4+3+3
=10

3. What are the three generations of human rights? Briefly explain each generation. Explain the importance of recognizing and addressing all three generations of human rights for the promotion of a just and inclusive society. 5+5=10

4. What are Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India? Explain their significance in protecting and promoting human rights. Explain the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Constitution of India and their role in promoting social and economic rights 5+5=10

5. Discuss the relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSP. How do they complement each other in ensuring a just and egalitarian society? 5+5=10

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