

COURSE FILE

Name of Faculty:Dr Vinay Kumar

Name of Course:Social Science Foundation for Social Work

Course Code:PGSSW1F003T

Semester:M.A.Social Work Semester I

Academic Year 2021-2022

Syllabus

Department of Social Work
Central University of Jammu

SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR SOCIAL WORK

Course Credits: 04
Maximum Marks: 100

Objectives

- To acquaint with basic social science concepts and their applications in social work practice
- To develop a critical understanding of social issues
- To holistically integrate these concepts to social work theory and practice

Unit I	<p style="text-align: center;">Sociological Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts in Sociology: Society, Culture, Socialization, Social Control, Social Change, Social Groups and Social Construction ▪ Foundation of Society: Social Structure ▪ Institutions for Socialization: Family, Marriage, Religion, ▪ Power and Authority
Unit II	<p style="text-align: center;">Sociological thoughts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Positivist Approach (August Comte) ▪ Functionalist approach (Talcott Parsons) ▪ Conflict/ Dialectical approach (Karl Marx)
Unit III	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Stratification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding Caste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambedkar • Periyar ▪ Understanding Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Bell Hooks, Urmila Pawar) ▪ Modernity (Dipankar Gupta)
Unit IV	<p style="text-align: center;">Economic and Political Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State and Nation: Concept and Historical overview ▪ Understanding Economic System – Capitalism, Socialism, Communism, Mixed Economy ▪ Overview of Indian Economy: Pre-Globalization and Post-Globalization
Unit V	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Problems in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Genesis of Social Problems ▪ Discrimination based on Identity (Gender, Caste, Race, Community, Ethnicity) ▪ Contemporary Issues – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farmer Distress ○ Displacement ○ Unemployment

ATTENDANCE

Lesson Plan

Lecture No	Topics covered	Status
1	Concept of Sociology	Achieved
2	Society	Achieved
3	Culture	Achieved
4	Socialization	Achieved
5	Social control	Achieved
6	Social change	Achieved
7	Social group	Achieved
8	Social construction	Achieved
9	Foundation of society	Achieved
10	Social structure	Achieved
11	Family	Achieved
12	Marriage	Achieved
13	Religion	Achieved
14	Power and authority	Achieved
15	Positivistic Approach(August comte)	Achieved
16	Functionalist Approach(Talcott Parson)	Achieved
17	Conflict approach(karl Marx)	Achieved
18	Understanding caste: Ambedhkar	Achieved

19	Periyar	Achieved
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20	Understanding gender: Bell Hooks	Achieved
21	Urmila Pawar	Achieved
22	Modernity (Dipankar Gupta)	Achieved
23	Concept of state and nation	Achieved
24	Historical view	Achieved
25	Understanding Economic system	Achieved
26	Capitalist economy	Achieved
27	Socialist economy	Achieved
27	Communist economy	Achieved
28	Mixed economy	Achieved
29	Overview of an Indian economy	Achieved
30	Pre-globalization	Achieved
31	Post-globalization	Achieved
32	Genesis of social problem	Achieved
33	Discrimination : identity, caste, gender	Achieved
34	Race, community, ethnicity	Achieved
35	Contemporary issues : farmer distress	Achieved
36	Displacement and unemployment	Achieved

Section A: Attempt all questions and each question carries 2 marks

1. Which of the following statement regarding culture is not correct?
 - a. culture is an acquired pattern of living
 - b. culture represents heritage
 - c. culture is natural
 - d. culture includes material as well as non material objects of life
2. The spirit of capitalism is based on?
 - a. rational economic pursuit
 - b. less work and more pay
 - c. unwillingness to adapt to new methods of work
 - d. personal relations with workers
3. Which of the following is not an aspect of social structure?
 - a. language
 - b. norms
 - c. roles and statuses
 - d. institutions
4. Which of the following is known as the process by which cultural traits spread from one culturally distinct group to another?
 - a. evolution
 - b. assimilation
 - c. accommodation
 - d. diffusion
5. Social values are important because these give
 - a. give legitimacy to social behavior
 - b. promote group harmonies
 - c. promote happy life
 - d. do not touch social arrangements

Section B: Attempt any four questions and each question carries 5 marks

1. Describe briefly the following concepts:
 1. Social Construction
 2. Social Change
 3. Social Control

4. Power and Authority
5. Primary and Secondary Groups
6. Culture

Section C: Attempt one question from each section and each question carries 10 marks

1. What do mean by the term Socialization? Explain the various institutions that play critical role in the process of Socialization?

OR

2. What do you understand by Society? Discuss the different types and elements of the society?
3. What do you understand by Conflict/Dialectical Approach? Elaborate.

OR

4. What do you understand by Positivist Approach? Discuss.

Learning Material

Karl Marx

.Born-5th May,1818,Prussia

.Died-14th March,1883, England

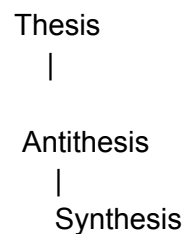
Historical Materialism and Dialectical Materialism:

. Marx's general ideas about society are known as his theory of historical Materialism.

. Materialism is the basis of his sociological thought because,for Marx,material conditions or economic factors affect the structure and development of society.

. Marx's theory of society,that is, historical materialism is historical . It is historical because Marx has traced the evolution of human societies from one stage to another.

. It is called materialistic because Marx has interpreted the evolution of societies in terms of their material or economic bases



. The earlier view,that of Hegel,was that ideas were the cause of change.Marx opposed this view and instead argued that ideas were a result of objective reality,that is,matter and not vice versa.

5 primary mode of production:

1. Primitive communism
2. Slavery
3. Feudalism
4. Capitalism
5. Socialism

Primitive communism: equality,no coercion no stratification,barter system,labour was free

Slavery: extreme economic coercion,master and slaves,salary in kind,labour is privately owned

Feudalism: economic+ extra economic coercion,feudal lords and serfs,salary in rent and kind,labour is privately owned

Capitalism: economic coercion, bourgeoisie and proletariat, salary in wages and profit, labour is free.

Socialism: no coercion, classless society, state owned

Alienation:

From the product produced

From the product process

From one's own self

From species being

COURSE FILE

Name of Faculty:Dr Vinay Kumar

Name of Course:Social Justice and Empowerment

Course Code:PGSSW2C009T

Semester:M.A.Social Work Semester II

Academic Year 2021-2022

Syllabus

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	
Course Credits: 04	
Maximum Marks: 100	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the concepts of social justice and empowerment • To interpret the context of human rights for various marginal groups • To acquaint with the emergence of rights-based perspective in social work practice 	
Unit I	Social Justice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conceptual understanding of Justice: Liberty, Equity, Impartiality, Fairness ▪ Theories of Justice: John Rawls, Robert Nozick, John Stuart Mill ▪ Social Justice: Concept, Absolute Justice and Relative Justice, Distributive Justice, Retributive Justice and Restorative Justice
Unit II	Social Justice and Human Rights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notion and Classification of Rights: Natural, Moral and Legal Rights. ▪ Human Rights: Concept and Philosophy and Evolution ▪ Understanding Human Rights Declarations, Treaties and Conventions ▪ Human Rights and Protection Systems: Roll of Supra National Bodies, National Bodies and Non-Governmental Agencies
Unit III	Social Justice and Gender
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Construction of Gender, Gender Shaping Institutions, ▪ Understanding Patriarchy and Theories of Patriarchy ▪ First, Second and Third wave of feminism ▪ Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Black Feminism, Existential Feminism ▪ The Influence of State on Construction of Gender Identities
Unit IV	Empowerment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rights-Based Approach: Need for Rights-Based Approach, History, Scope, Analysis, Ethical issues involved ▪ Affirmative Action ▪ Human Rights Perspective in Social Work Practice: Ethnic Sensitive Practice, Feminist Practice, Child Rights Perspective
Unit V	Justice and Empowerment: Indian context
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Rights and Marginalized in India: (Children, Women, Minorities, Indigenous Population, Refugees, Dalits, Persons with Disability) ▪ Social Work Practice with Victims of Human Rights Violations: Illustration Through Case Studies



जम्मू केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

राया-सूचानी (बागला), जिला सांबा-181143, जम्मू (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर)

Programme: MA SOCIAL WORK

Semester: II

Course Title: SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

Course Code: PGSSW2C009

Date of Exam: 05/08/22

Date of Evaluation: 23/8/22

S.No	Roll No	Maximum Obtained MARKS (figure)	MARKS Obtained (figure)	Marks Obtained (in words)
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26	4201121	100	57	XXXXXXXXXX FIFTY SEVEN ONLY

DR. VINAY KUMAR
Name of the Evaluator

Vinay Kumar
Signature (with Date) 23/8/22

Lesson Plan

1	Conceptual Understanding of justice	
2	Liberty and Equality	
3	Impartiality and Fairness	
4	Theories of justice	
5	John Rawls	
6	Robert Nozick	
7	John Stuart Mill	
8	Concept of social justice	
9	Absolute and Relative justice	
10	Distributive and Retributive justice	
11	Restorative justice	
12	Notion and Classification of Rights	
13	Natural, Moral and Legal Rights	
14	Concepts of Human Rights	
15	Philosophy and Evolution of human rights	
16	Understanding Human Rights Declarations	
17	Treaties and Conventions	
18	Human Rights and Protection system	
19	Role of Supra National Bodies	

20	National Bodies and Non-Governmental Agencies	
21	Social construction of Gender	
22	Gender shaping institutions	
23	Understand patriarchy	
24	Theories of patriarchy	
25	First, second and third wave of feminism	

26	Liberal and Radical feminism	
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29	Concept and need of Right based approach	
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43	Social work practices with victims of Human Rights violations	
44	Illustration through case studies	
45	Revision of unit I	
46	Revision of unit II	
47	Revision of unit III	

Central University of Jammu

Department of Social Work
End Semester Examination
Paper SET 1

Programme: MA Social Work
Course Title: Social Justice and Empowerment
Maximum Marks: 100

Semester: II
Course Code: PGSSW2C009T
Time duration: Three Hours

Section- A

Attempt all Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). (1.5 X 10 = 15 Marks)

- The book Theory of Justice is written by
 - Aristotle
 - John Rawls
 - Amartya Sen
 - J. S. Mills
- The name Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI was adopted in the year
 - 1995
 - 1996
 - 1997
 - 1998
- Fundamental rights are
 - Natural right
 - Legal right
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
- Amnesty International is
 - NGO
 - INGO
 - GONGO
 - None of these
- Gender is
 - Social Construct
 - Biological Construct
 - Both a & b
 - None of these
- The term patriarchy means
 - Rule of Mother
 - Rule of Father
 - Rule of Daughter
 - None of these
- National Commission for Protection of Child rights is located at
 - Mumbai
 - Kolkata
 - Delhi
 - Chennai
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was adopted by the UN General Assembly in
 - 1947
 - 1948
 - 1949
 - 1950
- How many types of Disabilities are recognized by law in India?
 - 17
 - 19
 - 21
 - 23

10. Which of the following come under marginalized groups?

- (a) Refugees (c) LGBT
(b) Dalit's (d) All of these

Section-B

Attempt All Questions. Each question carries 8 marks. (Total 40 Marks)

11. (a) Define Social Justice and discuss its necessity in modern society.

OR

(b) Discuss the entitlement Theory of Justice given by Robert Nozick.

12. (a) Write a short note on Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

OR

(b) Write short note on National Human Rights Commission.

13. (a) Explain the concept of Patriarchy. Describe any one theory of patriarchy.

OR

(b) Write short note on three waves of feminism.

14. (a) What do you understand by Ethnic sensitive Practice. Give example.

OR

(b) Elaborate the concept of Affirmative action. Give suitable examples

15. (a) What are various problems faced by marginalized group in India.

OR

(b) Explain the problem faced by Disable population and suggest remedies.

Section C

Attempt any three questions. Each question carries 15 marks. (Total 45 Marks)

16. Discuss the Rawls theory of Justice and its limitations.

17. Why are Human rights important? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

18. Explain the role played by gender shaping institution in social construction of Gender. Give relevant examples.

19. Discuss your understanding of Right based approach along with its History and Principles.

20. Explain how social work practice plays an important role in empowering the marginalized section of the society.

=====**END**=====

Learning Material

John Rawls theory of justice, especially "justice as fairness", proposes that a just society is built upon principles chosen behind a "veil of ignorance", ensuring impartiality. He argues that rational individuals, unaware of their own social standing, talents, or wealth, would select two key principles: equal basic liberties for all and the arrangement of social/economic inequalities to benefit the least advantaged.

Key components of Rawls' theory includes:

- . The Original Position & Veil of Ignorance: A thought experiment where people decide on social rules without knowing their own place in society (class, gender, intelligence, etc), ensuring fairness.

Two Principles of justice:

- . Principle of Equal Liberty: Each person has an equal right to basic liberties (speech, vote, conscience).

Difference Principle & Fair Equality of opportunity: social/economic inequalities are allowed only if they benefit the least advantaged and are attached to positions open to all under fair opportunity.

Lexical priority: The first principle (Liberty) must be satisfied before addressing the second (economic justice), meaning basic rights cannot be traded for economic gain.

Rawls' theory opposes utilitarianism by asserting that rights are not subject to political bargaining or the welfare of the majority.

Limitations and criticisms

- . Impracticality & Economic Disincentives:

Critics argue that removing inequality incentives could hinder innovation and hard work, limiting overall societal progress.

- . Focus on primary Goods Over Capabilities:

Amartya Sen criticized the focus on distributing "primary goods" (resources) rather than focusing on how effectively people can use them (capabilities), which is crucial for individual with disabilities.

. "Veil of ignorance" bias: Some argue that rational actors under the veil are too abstract or "thin" and that the theory implicitly adopts liberal, western, and rationalistic assumptions.

. Neglect of Merit and Effort: The difference principle may unfairly penalize high achievers by redistributing their earned gains to the less advantaged.

. Cultural Limitations: The theory is criticized for being more applicable to western, liberal democracies rather than being a universal model for justice.

Rawls' theory serves as a major benchmark in political philosophy, defending a liberal egalitarian structure that prioritizes individual rights while ensuring a fair distribution of resources.

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Name of Course:Social Justice and Empowerment

Course Code:PGSSW2C009T

Semester:M.A.Social Work Semester II

Academic Year 2021-2022

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Semester: II

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DR. VINAY KUMAR
Name of the Evaluator

Vinay Kumar
Signature (with Date) 23/8/22

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(a) Aristotle (c) Amartya Sen
(b) John Rawls (d) J. S. Mills
2. The name Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI was adopted in the year
(a) 1995 (c) 1997
(b) 1996 (d) 1998
3. Fundamental rights are
(a) Natural right (c) Both a & b
(b) Legal right (d) None of the above
4. Amnesty International is
(a) NGO (c) GONGO
(b) INGO (d) None of these
5. Gender is
(a) Social Construct (c) Both a & b
(b) Biological Construct (d) None of these
6. The term patriarchy means
(a) Rule of Mother (c) Rule of Daughter
(b) Rule of Father (d) None of these
7. National Commission for Protection of Child rights is located at
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(b) Kolkata (d) Chennai
8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was adopted by the UN General Assembly in
(a) 1947 (c) 1949
(b) 1948 (d) 1950
9. How many types of Disabilities are recognized by law in India?
(a) 17 (c) 21
(b) 19 (d) 23

10. Which of the following come under marginalized groups?

- (a) Refugees (c) LGBT
(b) Dalit's (d) All of these

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OR

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15. (a) What are various problems faced by marginalized group in India.

OR

(b) Explain the problem faced by Disable population and suggest remedies.

Section C

Attempt **any three** questions. Each question carries 15 marks. (Total 45 Marks)

16. Discuss the Rawls theory of Justice and its limitations.

17. Why are Human rights important? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

18. Explain the role played by gender shaping institution in social construction of Gender. Give relevant examples.

19. Discuss your understanding of Right based approach along with its History and Principles.

20. Explain how social work practice plays an important role in empowering the marginalized section of the society.

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Learning Material

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Difference Principle & Fair Equality of opportunity: social/economic inequalities are allowed only if they benefit the least advantaged and are attached to positions open to all under fair opportunity.

Lexical priority: The first principle (Liberty) must be satisfied before addressing the second (economic justice), meaning basic rights cannot be traded for economic gain.

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Limitations and criticisms

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Amartya Sen criticized the focus on distributing “primary goods” (resources) rather than focusing on how effectively people can use them (capabilities), which is crucial for individual with disabilities.

. "Veil of ignorance" bias: Some argue that rational actors under the veil are too abstract or "thin" and that the theory implicitly adopts liberal, western, and rationalistic assumptions.

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. Cultural Limitations: The theory is criticized for being more applicable to western, liberal democracies rather than being a universal model for justice.

Rawls' theory serves as a major benchmark in political philosophy, defending a liberal egalitarian structure that prioritizes individual rights while ensuring a fair distribution of resources.

COURSE FILE

Name of Faculty:Dr Vinay Kumar

Name of Course:Social Justice and Empowerment

Course Code:PGSSW2C009T

Semester:M.A.Social Work Semester II

Academic Year 2021-2022

Syllabus

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	
Course Credits: 04	
Maximum Marks: 100	
Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the concepts of social justice and empowerment • To interpret the context of human rights for various marginal groups • To acquaint with the emergence of rights-based perspective in social work practice 	
Unit I	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conceptual understanding of Justice: Liberty, Equity, Impartiality, Fairness ▪ Theories of Justice: John Rawls, Robert Nozick, John Stuart Mill ▪ Social Justice: Concept, Absolute Justice and Relative Justice, Distributive Justice, Retributive Justice and Restorative Justice
Unit II	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Justice and Human Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notion and Classification of Rights: Natural, Moral and Legal Rights. ▪ Human Rights: Concept and Philosophy and Evolution ▪ Understanding Human Rights Declarations, Treaties and Conventions ▪ Human Rights and Protection Systems: Roll of Supra National Bodies, National Bodies and Non-Governmental Agencies
Unit III	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Justice and Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Construction of Gender, Gender Shaping Institutions, ▪ Understanding Patriarchy and Theories of Patriarchy ▪ First, Second and Third wave of feminism ▪ Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Black Feminism, Existential Feminism ▪ The Influence of State on Construction of Gender Identities
Unit IV	<p style="text-align: center;">Empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rights-Based Approach: Need for Rights-Based Approach, History, Scope, Analysis, Ethical issues involved ▪ Affirmative Action ▪ Human Rights Perspective in Social Work Practice: Ethnic Sensitive Practice, Feminist Practice, Child Rights Perspective
Unit V	<p style="text-align: center;">Justice and Empowerment: Indian context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Rights and Marginalized in India: (Children, Women, Minorities, Indigenous Population, Refugees, Dalits, Persons with Disability) ▪ Social Work Practice with Victims of Human Rights Violations: Illustration Through Case Studies



जम्मू केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

राया-सूचानी (बागला), जिला सांबा-181143, जम्मू (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर)

Programme: MA SOCIAL WORK

Semester: II

Course Title: SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT

Course Code: PGSSW2C009

Date of Exam: 05/08/22

Date of Evaluation: 23/8/22

S.No	Roll No	Maximum Obtained MARKS (figure)	MARKS Obtained (figure)	Marks Obtained (in words)
1	101121	100	58	FIFTY EIGHT ONLY
2	201121	100	75	SEVENTY FIVE ONLY
3	301121	100	57	FIFTY SEVEN ONLY
4	501121	100	61	SIXTY ONE ONLY
5	601121	100	64	SIXTY FOUR ONLY
6	901121	100	50	FIFTY ONLY
7	1001121	100	50	FIFTY ONLY
8	1101121	100	51	FIFTY ONE ONLY
9	1401121	100	77	SEVENTY SEVEN ONLY
10	1801121	100	60	SIXTY ONLY
11	1001121	100	72.5	SEVENTY TWO AND HALF ONLY
12	2001121	100	54	FIFTY FOUR ONLY
13	2301121	100	57	FIFTY SEVEN ONLY
14	2401121	100	79	SEVENTY NINE ONLY
15	2501121	100	52	FIFTY TWO ONLY
16	2901121	100	65.5	SIXTY FIVE AND HALF ONLY
17	3201121	100	60.5	SIXTY AND HALF ONLY
18	3301121	100	56	FIFTY SIX ONLY
19	3401121	100	72	SEVENTY TWO ONLY
20	3501121	100	73.5	SEVENTY THREE AND HALF ONLY
21	3601121	100	51	FIFTY ONE ONLY
22	3701121	100	60	SIXTY ONLY
23	3801121	100	00	Absent
24	3901121	100	56	FIFTY SIX ONLY
25	4001121	100	67.5	SIXTY SEVEN AND HALF ONLY
26	4201121	100	57	XXXXXXXXXX FIFTY SEVEN ONLY

DR. VINAY KUMAR
Name of the Evaluator

Vinay Kumar
Signature (with Date) 23/8/22

Lesson Plan

1	Conceptual Understanding of justice	
2	Liberty and Equality	
3	Impartiality and Fairness	
4	Theories of justice	
5	John Rawls	
6	Robert Nozick	
7	John Stuart Mill	
8	Concept of social justice	
9	Absolute and Relative justice	
10	Distributive and Retributive justice	
11	Restorative justice	
12	Notion and Classification of Rights	
13	Natural, Moral and Legal Rights	
14	Concepts of Human Rights	
15	Philosophy and Evolution of human rights	
16	Understanding Human Rights Declarations	
17	Treaties and Conventions	
18	Human Rights and Protection system	
19	Role of Supra National Bodies	

20	National Bodies and Non-Governmental Agencies	
21	Social construction of Gender	
22	Gender shaping institutions	
23	Understand patriarchy	
24	Theories of patriarchy	
25	First, second and third wave of feminism	

26	Liberal and Radical feminism	
27	Black and Existential feminism	
28	Influence of state on construction of gender identities	
29	Concept and need of Right based approach	
30	History and scope of Right based approach	
31	Analysis and Ethical issues involved	
32	Affirmative Action	
33	Human Rights perspective in social work practice	
34	Ethnic sensitive practices	
35	Feminist practice	
36	Child rights perspective	
37	Human Rights and Marginalized in India	
38	Children and women	
39		

40	Minorities and Indigenous population	
41	Refugees and Dalit	
42	Persons with Disability	
43	Social work practices with victims of Human Rights violations	
44	Illustration through case studies	
45	Revision of unit I	
46	Revision of unit II	
47	Revision of unit III	

Central University of Jammu

Department of Social Work
End Semester Examination
Paper SET 1

Programme: MA Social Work
Course Title: Social Justice and Empowerment
Maximum Marks: 100

Semester: II
Course Code: PGSSW2C009T
Time duration: Three Hours

Section- A

Attempt all Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). (1.5 X 10 = 15 Marks)

1. The book Theory of Justice is written by
(a) Aristotle (c) Amartya Sen
(b) John Rawls (d) J. S. Mills
2. The name Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI was adopted in the year
(a) 1995 (c) 1997
(b) 1996 (d) 1998
3. Fundamental rights are
(a) Natural right (c) Both a & b
(b) Legal right (d) None of the above
4. Amnesty International is
(a) NGO (c) GONGO
(b) INGO (d) None of these
5. Gender is
(a) Social Construct (c) Both a & b
(b) Biological Construct (d) None of these
6. The term patriarchy means
(a) Rule of Mother (c) Rule of Daughter
(b) Rule of Father (d) None of these
7. National Commission for Protection of Child rights is located at
(a) Mumbai (c) Delhi
(b) Kolkata (d) Chennai
8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was adopted by the UN General Assembly in
(a) 1947 (c) 1949
(b) 1948 (d) 1950
9. How many types of Disabilities are recognized by law in India?
(a) 17 (c) 21
(b) 19 (d) 23

10. Which of the following come under marginalized groups?

- (a) Refugees (c) LGBT
(b) Dalit's (d) All of these

Section-B

Attempt All Questions. Each question carries 8 marks. (Total 40 Marks)

11. (a) Define Social Justice and discuss its necessity in modern society.

OR

(b) Discuss the entitlement Theory of Justice given by Robert Nozick.

12. (a) Write a short note on Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

OR

(b) Write short note on National Human Rights Commission.

13. (a) Explain the concept of Patriarchy. Describe any one theory of patriarchy.

OR

(b) Write short note on three waves of feminism.

14. (a) What do you understand by Ethnic sensitive Practice. Give example.

OR

(b) Elaborate the concept of Affirmative action. Give suitable examples

15. (a) What are various problems faced by marginalized group in India.

OR

(b) Explain the problem faced by Disable population and suggest remedies.

Section C

Attempt **any three** questions. Each question carries 15 marks. (Total 45 Marks)

16. Discuss the Rawls theory of Justice and its limitations.

17. Why are Human rights important? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

18. Explain the role played by gender shaping institution in social construction of Gender. Give relevant examples.

19. Discuss your understanding of Right based approach along with its History and Principles.

20. Explain how social work practice plays an important role in empowering the marginalized section of the society.

=====**END**=====

Learning Material

John Rawls theory of justice, especially "justice as fairness", proposes that a just society is built upon principles chosen behind a "veil of ignorance", ensuring impartiality. He argues that rational individuals, unaware of their own social standing, talents, or wealth, would select two key principles: equal basic liberties for all and the arrangement of social/economic inequalities to benefit the least advantaged.

Key components of Rawls' theory includes:

. The Original Position & Veil of Ignorance: A thought experiment where people decide on social rules without knowing their own place in society (class, gender, intelligence, etc), ensuring fairness.

Two Principles of justice:

. Principle of Equal Liberty: Each person has an equal right to basic liberties (speech, vote, conscience).

Difference Principle & Fair Equality of opportunity: social/economic inequalities are allowed only if they benefit the least advantaged and are attached to positions open to all under fair opportunity.

Lexical priority: The first principle (Liberty) must be satisfied before addressing the second (economic justice), meaning basic rights cannot be traded for economic gain.

Rawls' theory opposes utilitarianism by asserting that rights are not subject to political bargaining or the welfare of the majority.

Limitations and criticisms

. Impracticality & Economic Disincentives:

Critics argue that removing inequality incentives could hinder innovation and hard work, limiting overall societal progress.

. Focus on primary Goods Over Capabilities:

Amartya Sen criticized the focus on distributing "primary goods" (resources) rather than focusing on how effectively people can use them (capabilities), which is crucial for individual with disabilities.

. "Veil of ignorance" bias: Some argue that rational actors under the veil are too abstract or "thin" and that the theory implicitly adopts liberal, western, and rationalistic assumptions.

. Neglect of Merit and Effort: The difference principle may unfairly penalize high achievers by redistributing their earned gains to the less advantaged.

. Cultural Limitations: The theory is criticized for being more applicable to western, liberal democracies rather than being a universal model for justice.

Rawls' theory serves as a major benchmark in political philosophy, defending a liberal egalitarian structure that prioritizes individual rights while ensuring a fair distribution of resources.