



(2 ½ hours)

Total marks: 75

N. B. (1) All questions are compulsory

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- 1) A. Explain the following concepts: (any five)
(15)
1. Legal Rights: those bestowed onto a person by a given legal system, rights that can be modified, repealed, and restrained by human laws. Examples
 2. Religious Minority: Religion held by a minority population of a country, state or region. The community may face stigma or discrimination. The National Commission of Minorities Act, 1992 notifies five religious communities as minorities: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians
 3. Amendment: in government and law, an addition or alteration made to a constitution, statute, or legislative bill or resolution. Amendments can be made to existing constitutions and statutes and are also commonly made to bills in the course of their passage through a legislature. Examples.
 4. Disaster Preparedness: refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is, to predict and, where possible, prevent disasters, mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.
 5. Age of Reason: an eighteenth-century movement which followed hard after the mysticism, religion, and superstition of the Middle Ages. The Age of Reason represented a genesis in the way man viewed himself, the pursuit of knowledge, and the universe. In this time period, man's previously held concepts of conduct and thought could now be challenged verbally and in written form; fears of being labeled a heretic or being burned at the stake were done away with. This was the beginning of an open society
 6. Theoretical knowledge: Theoretical knowledge involve active reflection, engagement with the rules of the theory in question that guides the subsequent exercise of the knowledge. It helps you understand why one technique works where another fails.
 7. Soft skills: are the subtle behaviors and communication styles that help make a work environment or interaction with another person easier to manage. Soft skill examples include communication skills, such as voice inflection and gestures. They also include attributes such as adaptability and flexibility.
 8. Team building: is the process of turning a group of individuals into a cohesive team, a group of people organized to work together interdependently and cooperatively to meet the needs of the society by accomplishing their purpose and goals.

B Write a comprehensive note on the Foundation Course (Semester III) project submitted by you.

Answer: Title, Purpose of study/Objective, Case study/studies analysed, data collection methods, activities undertaken, solutions suggested, social significance, conclusive analysis.

2) A. Discuss the important constitutional and legal provisions for women in India.

Answer: Legal measures-Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2013 or Vishaka; Guidelines and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, and other articles in constitution to be described briefly

OR

B. Population ageing will emerge as major social challenge in the future; and vast resources will be required towards the support, service, care and treatment of the elderly persons. In view of this, comment on the current programmes and policies for the elderly in India.

Answer: Reference to India's elderly population and issues. Inherent right to life, dignity, and the integrity of their persons, which shall be protected by law; right to be free from abuse, neglect, and exploitation; right to be free from discrimination. Article 41, 46 of Constitution; The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (1956), The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

3) A. Comment on the types of disasters. Discuss the social and economic impact of disasters. (15)

Answer: Explain disaster and various types. Types-Natural & Man-made or technological; examples of the same; impact in brief Physical effects- death, physical injury, outbreak of disease water borne, due to overcrowding, vector borne and due to lack of nutrition; social- homelessness, including the destruction of communities and their negative impacts on families. Economic- Loss due to unemployment, loss of assets, loss due to injury, loss due to death of earning members.

OR

B. Discuss the various Human Rights issues in addressing disasters. Give relevant examples.

Answer: Explanation of disasters; problems faced by victims; collapse of infrastructure; paucity of resources and emergency help; reference to underprivileged groups; shift from reactive relief based approach to proactive, meticulous preparedness and effective response. Examples.



4) A. 'Science is a knowledge of natural regularities, explained by rational causes'. Explain the principles and characteristic of Science. (15)

Answer: Hypotheses capable of being tested and refuted/supported; Logical deduction; Objective observation, Measurement and data; Empirical evidence; Experiment and/or observation as benchmarks for testing hypotheses, reasoning to establish general rules or conclusions drawn from facts or examples, Critical analysis, Verification and testing; critical exposure to scrutiny, peer review and assessment, Precision in data collection and analysis; Systematic and organised – argument can be followed from hypotheses to experimental findings, and through to conclusions – logical, Defensible, Contributive to body of scientific knowledge; findings are communicated; Generalization

OR

B. Discuss the positive and negative impact of technology on human life. Answer: Explanation of technology; benefits for travel, health, education, communication; negative impact on health, emotions, high dependence etc.

5) A. Comment on the purpose and types of formal and informal communication. (15) Answer: Formal communication is one that passes through predefined channels of communication throughout the organization. On the contrary, Informal communication refers to the form of communication which flows in every direction, i.e. it moves freely in the organization; purpose of communication; types.

OR

B. Comment on the various styles and characteristics of effective leadership.

Answer: Definition of leadership and leadership styles; Styles- autocratic; bureaucratic; consultative; participative; laissez faire; paternalistic; socioocratic; neurocratic; situational et al.
