

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
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MSW- 3rd SEMESTER

Question Paper Code: AS-2456

Time: 3 HOUR

M.M= 70 MARKS

PAPER: - MS 302: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS EACH CARRY EQUAL MARKS 10X2= 20

I. The economic system making the widest use of capital in the process of production is called as.....

(A) **Capitalism** (B) Socialism (C) Individualism (D) Communism

II. Father of Green Revolution in India is.....

(A). **M.S. Swaminathan** (B) Varghese Kurian (C) Sreedharan (D) MedhaPadkar

III. Which of the following is not a Rural Development Scheme?

(A). Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (B). Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
(C) Indira Aawas Yojna (D) **Operation Flood**

IV. refer to the entitlements that derive their basis from natural law.

(A). **Fundamental Rights** (B) PIL (C) DPSP (D) Welfare Programs

V. Which of the following is not an Indicator Human Development?

(A). Life Expectancy (B) Income (C) Education (D) **Quality of life.**

VI. 19. Which of the following about 73rd Amendment of Indian Constitution is false?

(A) It Extends Decentralization (B) Passed in 1992 (C). Three Tier System (D). **It removed all power of state on Local govt.**

VII. 25. Millennium Development Goals are proposed to achieve by.....

(A) **2015** (B) 2020 (C) 2017 (D). 2025

VIII. Which among the following age group is eligible to have free and compulsory Education according to the Right to Education Act?

(A). 6-15 (B) 5-14 (C). **6-14** (D). 5-16

IX. Expand CSD

(A). **Council of Social Development** (B) Centre for Social Development (C). Centre for Study of Development (D). Council for Study of Development.

X. The National Food Security Bill has passed in.....

(A). 2011 (B) 2010 (C). 2012 (D). **2013**

II. ATTEMPT ANY FIVE QUESTIONS (Write your Answers 200-250 Words) 6X5=30.

2. Define the concept of Social development

Social development is a process that results in the transformation of social structures to improve the capacity of a society in order to fulfill its objectives. It aims specifically in developing power to elevate expansion of human activity. It refers to the alteration of social order within a society, which is characterized by the social progresses for holistic aspects of different sections of society are fulfilled. The aim of social development society is to move forward to inclusive development. There are different factors which influence the process of social development.

Social development is very crucial in regard with national development and it can be assessed by the different dimensions/indicators of social life.

1. Demographic Indicators

- a. Infant Mortality
- b. Maternal Mortality
- c. Total fertility rate

2. Health Indictors

- a. Percentage of institutionalized delivery
- b. Percentage of undernourished children

3. Educational Indicators

- a. Literacy Rate
- b. Pupil teacher ratio
- c. School attendance rate

4. Economic indicators

- a. Employment
- b. GDP

5. Basic Amenities

6. Social and Economic deprivation Indicators

3. Discuss on human development index

Human development can be simply defined as a process of enlarging choices. Every day human beings make a series of choices – some economic, some social, some political, some cultural.

If people are the proper focus of development efforts, then these efforts should be geared to enhancing the range of choices in all areas of human endeavour for every human being. Human development is both a process and an outcome. It is concerned with the process through which choices are enlarged, but it also focuses on the outcomes of enhanced choices.

According to Human Development Report of India (1999) Human development is a process of enlarging peoples' choices... The most critical choices that people should have, include a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and income, assets and employment for a decent standard of living... (But) human development concerns more than the formation of human capabilities such as improved health or knowledge. It also concerns the use of these capabilities” The concept of Human Development and measurement is initially developed by Pakistani Economist Mahabubul Haq and Indian Economist Amartya Sen in the 1990's. Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. These all dimensions are crucial in regard with the positive personal and national development.

4. Examine MNREGS as a Social Development scheme.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005, and it is one of the major step in the social development of India. As a country 70 percent of population domicile in rural areas, it's necessary to address their

livelihood issues. MGNREGA initiated on the grounds of this livelihood issues and for poverty alleviation.

The objectives of the Program are....

- a. Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities
- b. Livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity
- c. Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India
- d. Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Schedules Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation
- e. Strengthening decentralized, participatory planning through convergence of various anti poverty and livelihoods initiatives
- f. Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions
- g. Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance

Thus, MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment. It's having a provision of compulsory employment of 100 days in a year.

- I. It enhance inclusive development
- II. It leads to rural development
- III. It's a means of livelihood
- IV. It enhance weaker section

5. Define Sanskritization. How it a factor of social development in India.

According to M.N. Sreenivas Sanskritization is the caste system is far from a rigid system in which the position of each component caste is fixed for all time. Movement has always been possible, and especially so in the middle regions of the hierarchy. A low caste was able, in a generation or two, to rise to a higher position in the hierarchy by adopting vegetarianism and teetotalism, and by Sanskritizing its rituals and pantheon. In short, it took over, as far as possible, the customs, rites, and beliefs of the Brahmins, and the adoption of the Brahminic way of life by a low caste seems to have been frequent, though theoretically forbidden. Srinivas has pointed three essential characteristics of Sanskritization: first, it is a group process which does not apply

to an individual; second, it needs a number of generations before it is successfully completed; and third, it seems to be a process that has never worked for the untouchables who are below the ritual barrier of pollution. Several factors influence the process of Sanskritization such as economic betterment, the acquisition of political power, education, leadership, and a desire to move up in the hierarchy, are all relevant factors in Sanskritization, and each case of Sanskritization may show all or some of these factors mixed up in different measures. Sanskritization has both positive and negative aspects in relation social development. adopting of the rituals and practices of the upper class people may make confidence among the people and help them to change their mind set. Simultaneously the group who may practice it make a distance from their caste and we feelings.

6. Write a note on the Land Reforms in India

Land reform usually refers to redistribution of land from the rich to the poor. More broadly, it includes regulation of ownership, operation, leasing, sales, and inheritance of land (indeed, the redistribution of land itself requires legal changes). In an agrarian economy like India with great scarcity, and an unequal distribution, of land, coupled with a large mass of the rural population below the poverty line, there are compelling economic and political arguments for land reform. Not surprisingly, it received top priority on the policy agenda at the time of Independence. In the decades following independence India passed a significant body of land reform legislation. The 1949 Constitution left the adoption and implementation of land and tenancy reforms to state governments. This led to a lot of variation in the implementation of these reforms across states and over time, a fact that has been utilized in empirical studies trying to understand the causes and effects of land reform.

Land reform legislation in India consisted of four main categories

1. Abolition of intermediaries who were rent collectors under the pre-Independence land revenue system.
2. Tenancy regulation that attempts to improve the contractual terms faced by tenants, including crop shares and security of tenure
3. A ceiling on landholdings with a view to redistributing surplus land to the landless
4. Attempts to consolidate disparate landholdings.

Abolition of intermediaries is generally agreed to be one component of land reforms that has been relatively successful. The record in terms of the other components is mixed and varies across states and over time. Landowners naturally resisted the implementation of these reforms by directly using their political clout and also by using various methods of evasion and coercion, which included registering their own land under names of different relatives to bypass the ceiling, and shuffling tenants around different plots of land, so that they would not acquire incumbency rights as stipulated in the tenancy law.

The success of land reform has been driven by the political will of specific state administrations, the notable achievers being the left-wing administrations in Kerala and West Bengal. Land reforms brought very crucial sociopolitical and economic changes in our country in regard with social development by uplifting the right if people who are working in the field for years.

7. Write a note on the unique characteristics of Indian constitution

The Constitution of India has some distinct and unique features as compared to other constitutions to the world and it's considered as the largest written constitution in the world. The constitution is distinctive as it's accumulated and accommodated the best features that keeping in view the peculiar problems and needs of our country.

The following are the salient features of the Constitution of India.

a. Longest written constitution

Indian Constitution can be called the largest written constitution in the world because of its contents. It's consisted of Articles of 448 and more than 118 amendments. There are various factors responsible for the long size of the constitution. One major factors was that the framers of the constitution borrowed provisions form several sources and several other constitutions of the world.

b. Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible

The Constitution of India is neither purely rigid nor purely flexible. There is a harmonious blend of rigidity and flexibility. Some parts of the Constitution can be amended by the ordinary law-making process by Parliament. Certain provisions can be amended, only when a Bill for that

purpose is passed in each house of Parliament by a majority of the total membership of that house and. by a majority of not less than two-third of the members of that house present and voting.

c. A Democratic Republic

India is a democratic republic. It means that sovereignty rests with the people of India. They govern themselves through their representatives elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. The President of India, the highest official of the state is elected for a fixed term.

d. Parliamentary System of Government

India has adopted the Parliamentary system as found in Britain. In this system, the executive is responsible to the legislature, and remains in power only as long and it enjoys the confidence of the legislature. The president of India, who remains in office for five years is the nominal, titular or constitutional head. The Union Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head is drawn from the legislature.

e. A Federation

There are two sets of government, one at the centre, the other at state level and the distribution of powers between them is quite detailed in our Constitution. The Constitution of India is written and the supreme law of the land. At the apex of single integrated judicial system, stands the Supreme Court which is independent from the control of the executive and the legislature.

f. Fundamental Rights

These fundamental rights are justiciable and the individual can move the higher judiciary, that is the Supreme Court or the High Courts, if there is an encroachment on any of these rights.

g. Directive Principles of State Policy

A novel feature of the Constitution is that it contains a chapter in the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles are in the nature of directives to the government to implement them for establishing social and economic democracy in the country.

h. Fundamental Duties

Fundamental duties are the responsibility of the citizens towards their country.

i. Secular State

A secular state is neither religious nor irreligious, or anti-religious. Rather it is quite neutral in matters of religion. India being a land of many religions, the founding fathers of the Constitution thought it proper to make it a secular state. India is a secular state, because it makes no discrimination between individuals on the basis of religion. Neither it neither encourages nor discourages any religion.

j. An Independent Judiciary

The judiciary occupies an important place in our Constitution and it is also made independent of the legislature and the executive. The Supreme Court of India stands at the apex of single integrated judicial system. It acts as protector of fundamental rights of Indian citizens and guardian of the Constitution. If any law passed by the legislature or action taken by the executive contravenes the provisions of the Constitution, they can be declared as null and void by the Supreme Court. Thus, it has the power of judicial review

k. Single Citizenship

The Constitution of India recognises only single citizenship. In the United States, there is provision of dual citizenship. In India, we are citizens of India only, not of the respective states to which we belong. This provision would help in promoting unity and integrity of the nation.

8. Discuss on the interdependence between agriculture and industry

Industry and agriculture are interdependent and the life line of an economy. Agriculture is most essential for meeting the basic demands of the people. Both food and non-food items are necessary for human beings. Industry and agriculture complementary to each other and both must grow simultaneously because industry can't progress without the progress of agriculture and vice-versa.

A. Dependence of Industry on Agriculture

There are different grounds that industry depends up on the agriculture, they are...

- 1. Agricultural sector provides raw material for industry**
- 2. People engaged in agriculture are a source of demand for industrial sector.**

3. Agricultural sector is source of labor for industrial sector

4. Source of funds for industrial sector

B. Dependence of Agriculture on Industry

1. It provides high yields seeds

2. It provides fertilizers and pesticides

3. Industry provides equipments and tools for agriculture

4. Industry provides strategies and techniques for the marketing of agricultural products.

III. ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS. 10X2=20

9. Discuss the importance of Social Legislation for social development with suitable examples.

Social Legislations are the laws or legal provisions that aimed to enhance social welfare, social justice and social security for the common benefits of society or segments of it. Social legislations are the key to alleviate social problems and bring social welfare. The Indian Constitution promises equal protection of laws to all citizens. Often the laws of the land are out of bounds for the poor and the weaker sections. However, in the interest of justice and welfare, it becomes imperative that special measures are taken to protect these vulnerable and marginalized sections and one such measure is the enactment of special laws which specifically aim at social welfare which we collectively refer to as social legislation. As a consequence of various technological, economic, social and political factors personal and social disorganization take place in different forms in our society. To combat the consequences of the disorganizations, these individuals, groups and institutions need special approaches, programmes and treatment and legislation is one of such approach. We have specific legislations for care, protection and treatment of neglected, deviant and victim children, control and eradication of begging, welfare services for prostitutes, adult offenders, marginalized and deprived sections and so on. Social problems like immoral trafficking, juvenile delinquency are products of our system and social workers are the people who address these problems in depth. Social workers have knowledge and skills for access to resources with which they can till the balance in favour of those whose interests are otherwise overlooked. Law can be used as an effective instrument by the social workers. In this process, social workers can play an important role in the delivery of justice especially to the weaker sections. Social work can network with law and help in the

implementation of social justice for juveniles, prisoners rehabilitation, prostitutes, SC/ ST, poor and needy who are in need of legal assistance. In fact, social worker can carve out a meaningful and constructive role for themselves in the area of social legislation.

Legislation is an instrument to control, guide and restrain the behavior of individuals and groups living in society. Individuals and groups left in absolute freedom may clash with each other in the pursuit of their self interest at the cost of others. They cause grave harm to society leading to chaos. Legislation is one of the many institutions which controls and directs individual action into desirable channels. Others being social customs, traditions, religious prescription etc. Law is a vast subject having many branches. In a broad sense, all laws are social in character, in a narrow sense only those laws that are enacted for the purpose of social welfare are categorized as social legislation. There are several types of legislations such as taxation, corporate, civil, criminal, commercial etc.

Social legislations, according to Prof. Gangrade, involves an active process of remedy by preventing or changing the wrong course of society or by selecting among the courses that are proved to be right. To sum up these definitions social legislation can be defined as special laws which are passed with the special purposes of improving the socio-economic position of the specific groups such as women, children, elderly, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, physically and mentally challenged, unorganized workers, agricultural and landless laborers and other such vulnerable groups.

In regard with the Social development, social legislations are very crucial in initiating and enhancing an inclusive development.

- Social legislation enhance and initiate social welfare
(Senior Citizen Protection Act-2007)
- It improves social inclusion
(The Scheduled Castes And The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989), (Disability Act-), Mental Health Act-1987
- It address and eliminate social problems
Sati prohibition Act, Child Marriage prohibition Act, Dowry Prohibition Act,
- It enhance the status of weaker sections

Senior Citizen Protection Act-2007, The Scheduled Castes And The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989), (Disability Act-), Mental Health Act-1987

- It enhance social justice and equality
(Disability Act-),
- It makes legal provisions for social development.
Right to education Act-2009, MNERGA
- It bring social welfare
- It bring desired social change

10. Discuss the constrains of social development in India with special reference to vulnerable section of society.

India is a country known for her unity in diversity, where a number of religions and caste people are living together in a great extends of peace and harmony. It's a rural based country where 70 percent of the population depends up on the agriculture sector. As a developing country India faces number of challenges in regard with socio-economic aspect, especially the vulnerable section of the populations are marginalized from the mainstream of the society.

The major constraints are as follows.

1. Health and Demographic Aspects

Health and demographic factors are very crucial in relations with social development. Especially vulnerable populations like rural people and tribal people are very vulnerable towards the health problems. Accessibility to health and basic awareness on different health issues are very less among these vulnerable populations. Because of this population growth and epidemiological issues are prominent among them. The major health demographic issues are.....

- Infant Mortality
- Maternal Mortality
- Total fertility rate
- Percentage of institutionalized delivery
- Percentage of undernourished children
- Incidents of communicable and non-communicable diseases

2. Educational Aspects

- Literacy Rate

- Pupil teacher ratio
- School attendance rate
- Enrollment ratio in primary and higher education

3. Economic Aspects

- Employment
- GDP

4. Basic Amenities

- Housing
- Electricity
- Sanitation
- Availability of water

5. Cultural factors

- Casteism
- Values
- Beliefs
- Cultural values
- Traditional ethos

11. Discuss the prospects of Social Work in Social Development.

Social work is a profession concerned with the social development, the basic aim of social work is the enhancement of each individual, group and community as a whole. As a consequence of various technological, economic, social and political factors personal and social disorganization take place in different forms in our society. To combat the consequences of the disorganizations, these individuals, groups and institutions need special approaches, programmes and treatment and social work intervention is one of such approach. Social workers have the responsibility to address social problems in depth. Social workers have knowledge and skills for access to resources with which they can tilt the balance in favour of those whose interests are otherwise overlooked.

Social workers have knowledge and skills for access to resources with which they can tilt the balance in favour of those whose interests are otherwise overlooked. In this process, social workers can play an important role in the delivery of justice especially to the weaker sections. The profession social work is committed towards the welfare of people, especially for the weaker

and vulnerable section of the society. The basic characteristics of Social Work according to Paul Chaudary as follows..

- It is a helping activity, designed to give assistance in respect of problems that prevent individuals, families, groups and communities from achieving a minimum desirable standard of social and economic well being
- It is a social activity, carried out not for personal profit
- It is a liaison activity, through which disadvantaged individuals, families, groups and communities are linked to or enabled to access resources to meet their needs

Social Development means the inclusive development of all sections of the society in regard with their socio, economic and political aspects. The basic intention behind social work intervention is the welfare of people. Social work interventions through its different methods and techniques lead to positive development. Six method of social work can be applied in initiating social development by alleviating and understanding different constrains that hamper social development. Social work is having wide prospects in social development.

1. Social Work provides the broad idea on different social issues
2. Different methods of Social Work can apply in different dimensions of Social Development.
 - Social Case Work
 - Social Group Work
 - Community Organization
 - Social Work Research
 - Social Welfare Administration
 - Social Action
3. Social Work helps to understand the challenges of social development
4. Social Work provides in depth knowledge on different developmental prospects
5. Social Work knowledge base guides systematic and scientific practice in initiating social development.

The tools, techniques method and knowledge of social work can be applied to solve varied social problems and through that social workers can bring social change and social development.