

Department of Social Work
Question Bank

SUBJECT: Social Policy

2 marks

1. What is Social Policy?
2. What are the objectives of Social Policy?
3. Enlist the Scope of Social Policy in today's context.
4. Write the fundamental Rights sanctioned in the Constitution of India.
5. Expand: SSA, RMSA, RTE, NPEGEL.
6. Write a short note on Constitution of India.
7. What are the Programmes implemented by government for Child Welfare?
8. Define Social Welfare Policy.
9. Mention the year for the following: RTE, RTI, IEDSS, Dowry Prohibition Act.
10. Make a short note on National Policy on Senior Citizens.
11. Define Social Legislation.
12. What is the Scope of Social Legislation?
13. Who is Juvenile?
14. Explain the Concept of Family Court.
15. Short note on: Indian Penal Code.
16. Match the Following:

a. Special marriage Act	-	1976
b. Bonded labour Abolition Act	-	1955
c. RTI	-	1986
d. Juvenile Justice Act	-	2005
17. List out the Major Social Legislations in India.
18. Make a short note on Lok Adalat.
19. Explain the Concept of Legal Aid.
20. Write a short note on Constitution of India.
21. List the provisions in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
22. Define Social Policy.
23. Expand: SSA, RTE.
24. Write a short note on Constitution of India.
25. List out two features of First National Policy
26. What is Social Welfare Policy?

27. Enlist the importance of Social Policy in today's context
28. Mention the year for the following: RTE, RTI
29. What is the meaning of Welfare?
30. What is Social Security?
31. Define Social Policy.
32. What is Family Court?
33. Write a note on Indian Penal Code.
34. Write any two problems of Backward Class Citizens in India.
35. Define Social Change.
36. Define Ragging.
37. What is Immoral Traffic?
38. Explain any two causes of Child Labor.
39. What is Eve-teasing?
40. Who are called Bonded Laborers?
41. What is Civil right?
42. Who is a Child Laborer?
43. What is Adoption?
44. Who is a Consumer?

5 marks

1. Elaborately explain all the fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India.
2. Bring out the significance of Directive Principles of State Policy in today's policy making.
3. Enumerate the Educational Policies formulated at the National level in India.
4. List all the Health related Policies and Programmes in India.
5. Explain in detail the National Policy on Women Empowerment 2001.
6. Bring out the Features of Bonded Labour Abolition Act.
7. Describe in detail the Outline of Right to Information Act.
8. What are the Main Features of Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act 1997?
9. Explain in detail Child Labour Abolition and Regulation Act 1986.
10. Bring out the Features of Public Interest Litigation.
11. Explain in detail Child Labour Abolition and Regulation Act 1986.
12. Bring out the significance of National Rural Employment Act (NREGA), 2005 for rural development?
13. What are the Main Features of Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act 1997?
14. Describe in detail the Outline of Right to Information Act, 2005.
15. Bring out the Features of Public Interest Litigation.
16. Explain the importance of Women Policies in India
17. Explain the Use of Right to Information Act with an example.
18. Explain the Uses and Impact of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.
19. Explain the Salient Features of Transplant of Human Organ Act 1994.

20. What are the Legislations connected with Women.
21. Bring out the Significance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

10 marks

1. Explain the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in India.
2. Discuss: Child Policy and Welfare Programmes in India.
3. Elucidate the meaning, scope, and need for Social Legislation in India.
4. Explicate the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and the role of Child Protection Mechanism in India.
5. Narrate the significance and relevance of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955.
6. Explain the role of Social Policy in Social Welfare in India.
7. Explain the importance of Health, Women and Social Security Policies in India.
8. Explain the uses and impact of Juvenile Justice Act 1986.
9. Explain the silent features of Transplant of Human Organ Act 1994.
10. Explain the use of Right to Information act with an example.
11. Explain the nature of Social Policy in India.
12. Explain the various Welfare Programs in India.
13. Explain the process of using Right to Information act.
14. Explain the Legislation connected with Laborers.
15. Explain the Legislations connected with Women.
16. Critically analyse the Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties of India.
17. Analyze the Current Scenario of Women status in India.
18. Explain the Need for Family Courts in India.
19. What is Bonded Labour? Explain the functions of Bonded Labour Abolition Act?
20. Discuss the legal and ethical aspects of Organ Donation and Transplantation.

Other Questions:

1. Institutional Redistribution Model of Social Policy is associated with-

- (A) Welfare state
- (B) Capital state
- (C) Communist state
- (D) Police state

Ans. (A)

2. Institutional Redistributive Model of Social Policy is associated with

- (a) Capitalist State
- (b) Communist State
- (c) Totalitarian State
- (d) Welfare State

Answer-D

3. Which was not the core instrument of the economic policy?

- a) Monetary policy
- b) Fiscal policy
- c) Regulation and other direct controls
- d) Youth policy

Answer -D

4. Which of the following correctly lists the stages of the policymaking process in chronological order?

- a. Policy evaluation; issue identification and agenda setting; policy adoption; policy formulation; policy implementation
- b. Issue identification and agenda setting; policy formulation; policy adoption; policy implementation; policy evaluation
- c. Policy formulation; issue identification and agenda setting; policy evaluation; policy implementation; policy adoption
- d. Policy implementation; policy evaluation; issue identification and agenda setting; policy formulation; policy adoption

Answer-B

5. Who evaluates public policies?

- a. The media
- b. Academics
- c. Government officials
- d. All of the political actors listed above may evaluate public policies.

Answer-D

6. Which of the following is not generally considered social-welfare policy?

- a) Health care
- b) Interest rate
- c) Food stamps
- d) Education

Answer C

7. Welfare administration refers to the following.

- a) Translating social policy into social welfare program
- b) Art of getting the things done
- c) Process of social welfare
- d) Non of the above

Answer -A

8. Organizations that pursue the common interests of groups of people by attempting to influence the making and implementation of government policy are known as:

- a. Political parties

- b. Interest groups
- c. Lobbyists
- d. Social movements
- e. Policy communities

Answer: b

9. A public interest group pursues policies that they believe will provide what to society:

- a. Lower taxes
- b. Selective benefits
- c. Purposive incentives
- d. Collective benefits
- e. Solidary incentives

Answer: d

10. In order to be effective in influencing government policy, interest groups require:

- a. Money and expertise
- b. A large number of members
- c. A permanent headquarters
- d. Lawyers
- e. Access to media outlets

Answer: a

11. Which means of influencing public policy is generally seen as ineffective by interest groups and those who analyze them:

- a. Lobbying a cabinet minister
- b. Using the legal system
- c. Lobbying Members of Parliament
- d. Taking their case to the public
- e. Lobbying central agencies

Answer: c

12. A network of groups and individuals that seek major social and political change who act outside of established political institutions is commonly referred to as:

- a. Old social movement
- b. Policy community
- c. Social movement
- d. Public interest group
- e. New social movement

Answer: c

13. During which part of the public policy cycle does the government explore potential policy responses?

- a. Agenda Setting
- b. Policy Formulation
- c. Policy Implementation
- d. Decision- Making

Answer: b