

2024

(NEP-2020)

(3rd Semester)

EDUCATION

(Multi-disciplinary Course)

(Human Rights and Peace Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Human rights education aims to empower students to stand up against

- (a) human rights violation and injustice ()
- (b) human rights violation and indiscipline ()
- (c) human rights violation and insecurity ()
- (d) human rights violation and danger ()

2. Which of the following is the pioneer declaration that declared human rights education as the basic rights of an individual?

- (a) The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, 26th August, 1789 ()
- (b) The Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1924 ()
- (c) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948 ()
- (d) The Declaration of Geneva, 1968 ()

3. In which year did UNESCO start the associated school programme?
- (a) 1950 ()
 - (b) 1953 ()
 - (c) 1956 ()
 - (d) 1959 ()
4. To safeguard the rights and interest of minorities in India, the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) was established in the year
- (a) 1991 ()
 - (b) 1992 ()
 - (c) 1993 ()
 - (d) 1994 ()
5. A statutory body which was established to protect and promote the rights of women is
- (a) National Council for Girls ()
 - (b) National Commission for Girls ()
 - (c) National Council for Women ()
 - (d) National Commission for Women ()
6. The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 is an Act relating to
- (a) disabled persons ()
 - (b) minorities in India ()
 - (c) backward children ()
 - (d) rights of women ()
7. Article 23 of the Indian Constitution
- (a) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, caste and creed ()
 - (b) provides free and compulsory education ()
 - (c) protects the rights of persons with disability ()
 - (d) prohibits child labour ()

8. The aim of peace education is
- (a) to teach about negotiation procedures in contemporary society ()
 - (b) to cultivate a culture of peace based on human rights ()
 - (c) to teach about conflict ()
 - (d) to teach how to battle ()
9. The First International Peace Conference was held in
- (a) Hague ()
 - (b) Geneva ()
 - (c) India ()
 - (d) Germany ()
10. Who are the so called 'blue helmets'?
- (a) The Security forces at UN Headquarters in New York ()
 - (b) The Armed forces of the United Nations ()
 - (c) The UN Peacekeeping forces ()
 - (d) Executive Members of the UN ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 25)

Write briefly on *five* of the following, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 5×5=25

UNIT—I

1. Concept of Human Rights Education
2. Aims and objectives of Human Rights Education
3. Universality of Human Rights Education

UNIT—II

4. Constitutional guarantees for children's rights in India
5. Dowry system in India
6. Human rights of children

UNIT—III

7. Concept of Peace Education
8. Need and importance of Peace Education
9. Scope of Peace Education

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 40)

Answer *four* of the following questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×4=40

UNIT—I

1. Trace the historical development of human rights education.
2. Discuss the need and importance of human rights education.
3. Write, in detail, the principles of human rights education.

UNIT—II

4. What is the POCSO Act? Discuss the key features of the POCSO Act, 2012. 3+7=10
5. Define disability. Discuss the rights of persons with disability. 3+7=10
6. Define the term 'minority'. Discuss the role and functions of National Commission for Minorities in the protection of minority communities in India. 3+7=10

UNIT—III

7. Discuss the history and origin of peace education.
8. What are the different types of peace education?
9. Discuss the aims and objectives of peace education.

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